The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 735. REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. SATURDAY, JANUARY 2ND, 1875. PRICE ONE PENNY

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
22 AND 24, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 339

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, Corslite, and all pure material known to the profession. Mineral Teeth from 5s. each. Scaling, Stopping, &c. Children's Teeth regulated, and every other operation in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.—DE LACY, Dentist, 70, Grainger Street. 9

E. FARNSWORTH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FRUIT AND POTATO MERCHANT
NEWMARKET AND VICTORIA STREETS,
CONSETT,

HAS always on hand an excellent supply of FRUIT in season. Fresh BUTTER and EGGS, also CHEESE of excellent quality. FRESH RABBITS Daily. Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO. LICENSED DEALER IN GAME.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KNOX

HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has entered upon his New Premises, at MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, where he intends carrying on Business as HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c., and trusts by strict attention to Business and keeping a staff of good Workmen to merit a share of Public support.

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

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

MCEWAN'S CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES AND INDIA PALE ALE.

Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices—
FOUNTAIN HOUSE, Charlotte Square.
443 JAMES C. MCINTOSH, Agent

JUST FORFEITED.—First-class Gold and Silver Watches, by the best makers, Gold and Silver Albert, 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-UPON-TYNE.

JAMES JOHNSON, FAMILY GROCER AND TEA DEALER. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest Quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees 1s. 1d. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All Kinds of Dryseltery 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, barnouses, Shetland Shawls, or any small article of dress can be DYED in a few minutes, without soiling the hands; violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, lilac, scarlet, claret, &c.

JUDSON'S DYES.—CHROMATIC PAPER POSITIVES or PHOTOGRAPHS should be dipped in hot water and then submitted to a hot bath of JUDSON'S DYES. Beautiful shades are thus produced in Green, Pink, Brown, and many other beautiful colours.—Use Judson's Dyes for pencil tinting!

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

JUDSON'S DYES.—INK.—A Sixpenny Bottle of JUDSON'S DYES, Violet, Red, or Magenta, will produce a bottle of brilliant writing ink in one minute by adding cold water.

JUDSON'S DYES.—For Colouring Architectural Photographs they may be sewed in grinding for colours to a uniform tint. They may be used either with a brush or pen. Rose Pink, Purple, Crimson, Chocolate, Orange, Green, Blue, Magenta, and 12 other colours.

JUDSON'S DYES.—For Staining Wood, diluted with hot water, they penetrate the fibre and will not rub off. They form the most economical stain on record. Brown for mahogany colour is excellent, and 2 Blacks 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
16, 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—ISELIE STREET, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
JOHN BORTHWICK, AGENT.

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

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

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

ASSAM TEA MART.

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

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

Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles are allowed third-class railway fare 785a

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 ART HOUSE—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.
WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 167, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

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

ENGLISH AND BOULLE 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 other 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-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear and tarnishing. 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 description 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 the world.

Business Announcements.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE
AND
GENERAL GROCERY AND PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT.

WILLIAM AYNSLEY,
THE TEA DEALER,
2, MIDDLE STREET, 11, NELSON STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

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

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

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

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

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

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

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

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

WINES		Per Bott.	Per Doz.	SPIRITS		Per Bott	Per Doz
Castle 1A	PORT ..	4 *years old*	1/0	21/	Castle UP - -	GIN 33 *under pf.*	2/	24/
Castle B	PORT ..	8 *years old*	2/4	28/	Castle Proof -	GIN *proof* - -	2/10	34/
Castle 1	*Spanish* PORT	2 *years old*	1/3	15/	Castle UP *Irish*	WHISKEY 33 *under pf.*	2/3	27/
Castle 3	*Spanish* PORT	5 *years old*	1/9	21/	Castle DO *Irish*	WHISKEY *pf. very old*	3/3	39/
Castle 1A	*Pale* SHERRY	3 *years old*	1/6	18/	Castle UP *Scotch*	WHISKEY 33 *under pf.*	2/3	27/
Castle C	*Pale* SHERRY	6 *years old*	2/4	28/	Castle SO *Scotch*	WHISKEY *pf. very old*	3/3	39/
Castle VP	*Pale* MARSALA	3 *years old*	1/4	16/	Castle UP *Pale*	BRANDY 33 *under pf.*	2/3	27/
Castle C	*Pale* MARSALA	7 *years old*	1/8	20/	Castle Proof	BRANDY *proof* - -	3/	36/
Castle A	CLARET	4 *years old*	1/	12/	Castle D	*Cognac* BRANDY 33 *under pf.*	3/	36/
Castle C	CLARET	6 *years old*	1/6	18/	Castle FO	*Cognac* BRANDY *pf. very old*	4/9	57/
Castle 1	CHAMPAGNE ..	..	2/5	29/	Castle UP	*Jamaica* RUM 33 *under pf.*	2/3	27/
Castle 3	CHAMPAGNE ..	..	3/9	45/	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/	Castle GOLD FOIL	*Sparkling* SAUMUR	Quarts	2/6	30/
		Pints	1/3	14/6			Pints	1/5	17/

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

20,000 BOTTLES OF WINES AND SPIRITS
HAVE JUST BEEN RECEIVED BY
W. AYNSLEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE, SPIRIT, AND ALE MERCHANT,
3, MIDDLE STREET, 11, NELSON STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

Families supplied with the following celebrated Mild and Bitter Ales in bottles, also in nine and eighteen gallon casks:—

WORTHINGTON'S BASS OR ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALES.
GUINNESS'S STOUT.
MANDERS' INVALID STOUT.
EDINBURGH ALES.

SPLENDID EDINBURGH ALE IN SPARKLING CONDITION ON DRAUGHT, AT 4d. PER QUART.
BURTON ALES AT 5d. AND 6d. PER QUART, SOLD REGULARLY AT 8d.

Business Announcements.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN BATES

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that, having dissolved Partnership with WILLIAM KNOX, he has commenced business
AT MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT,
as Joiner, Carpenter, Undertaker, &c.; also, dealer in Timber, Plaster Laths, Tucks, Hair, &c. 892d

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 by 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. 34

THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1875.

THE OLD YEAR.

In writing the obituary of a past year, the tendency to look on the favourable side is almost irresistible. It was, indeed, a natural impulse which gave rise to the idea of speaking nothing but good of the dead. In this instance, however, it is possible to indulge in kindly recollections without any misgivings as to overpraising the character of the dead. The year 1874 will long be remembered as a period of peace and plenty—two of the best blessings which mankind can enjoy. Politics, to use the expression of the commercial market, were "easy." A new Government, composed of statesmen who had long remained in the cold shade of opposition, was called to power; and, if the hopes of the nation were not much raised thereby, there was a general feeling of satisfaction at the thought of public affairs being administered by men who had no "blazing" principles to carry out, or extreme theories to realize. Mr. Disraeli's Cabinet was well constituted. Four or five of its members are what were termed "safe" politicians, while the untried ones enjoyed the reputation of being men whose capabilities had attracted the notice of a leader noted for possessing keen discernment in this particular. Nor were public expectations altogether unrealized. Called to power suddenly as the Conservatives were, it would not have been surprising if the first year of office had been characterized by a few conspicuous failures. This was not the case, however, without introducing any very brilliant measures, some useful acts of legislation were passed, and what mistakes occurred were not of a very important character. If towards the close of the session a certain amount of *prestige* was lost, this was in some degree atoned for by the attitude which the versatile Premier assumed on the Ritualistic question. It may be that the comparative success of Mr. Disraeli's first session was due less to any inherent skill in statesmanship than to the favourable condition of surrounding circumstances. It cannot be denied that the period was a most opportune one for an experiment in government. The serenity of Ministers was not disturbed either by breezes from abroad or by agitation at home. Moreover, trade, if not actually brisk, was by no means inactive. A bountiful harvest crowned the fortunes of the year, and gave to England as well as to other countries one of the chief elements of national prosperity. It is not always safe for a statesman to indulge in congratulations as to the peace of the world, but when the fact was announced at the dinner of the Lord Mayor of London, in November, of a perfect calm in our foreign affairs, there was at least a period of some ten months to confirm the statement. With the United States we were perhaps never on better terms than at the present moment. Thanks to the conciliatory policy of the Gladstone Government, envy has been turned into friendship, and every cause of bitter feeling has been allayed. With the Continental Powers our relationship appears to be on all sides friendly. We have been able to pass at least one year without a sharp diplomatic encounter with Russia. Germany, which now means Prussia, has found no reason to cross our path; while France, still busy with her own affairs, has remained on friendly terms with us. Our colonies have been quiet and progressive, the important Fiji islands have been added to our large colonial empire. Nor in the general condition of this country is there to be found less cause for felicitation. As we have said, trade was fairly good last year, and the fall in the price of the most important article of food may be regarded as a reaction in favour of general contentment and well-being. Too long had what are known as the necessaries of life been dear—the result of an artificial condition of wages. The return to a lower figure is an indication of a double boon—showing at once increased comfort and a healthy state of the national trade. In spite of considerable remissions of taxation, the finances exhibit both growth and buoyancy, fully justifying the expectations which Sir Stafford Northcote formed when he brought forward his first Budget. If the poor have still been with us, as they ever will be, pauperism has certainly diminished; and in regard to the physical health of the country the Registrar General's yearly report will tell a very satisfactory tale. With so many features of material prosperity in view, our country at the present moment may well rejoice, and anticipate with hopeful confidence for itself what we individually wish to each of our readers—

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell, who has been travelling in America, arrived in Queenstown, after a very quick passage, on Friday last.

Aude Frends wi' New Tales;
OR, STORIES FOR KRISMISS AND NEW-YEER.

'Ritten x preslie fo' the "Gardyan" biv "WIR."

(Kontinued frev last weak.)

The storie-tellor, whose tale wis givin in last weak's paypor, had just finished when Jim Davison sprang frev his seat, rushed tiwards Snuffy Jimmy, and x clamed:

"Put that bottel doon! if ye gan on it that rate much langer, ye'ill no bi in a fit stayte ti tel yor tale!"

Noo, Mistor Davison wadent hev acted se ruff wi' his ghest, but, ye see, Snuffy had been suckin' the bottel awl the tyme thit Grey's frend had bean speakin'. Jimmy set the whisky doon and drue back his chare in disgust frev the tabel, declarin' thit he shudent say a wurd that blessed neet eftor the bad treetmint he had receeved.

Awl ov us had wated x pectantly fo' Jimmy Smith's tale, so when he announcid that he wadent let a wurd fall frev his lips that neet, we wor tyacken aback. Ti mend matters, aw sed:

"Cum on, noo, Jimmy, aw'm sure ye'ill de me a favor, aw hevvent offendid ye. Wi shal awl bi much disappointid if wi divent hev a speech frev ye."

This buttor cawmed the angor ov Mistor Jimmy Smith, and he replyed that if we wad be parfectly quiet he wad try his best ti amuse us; "but," he added, "ye musent speek in the middel ov mi tale."

This wis garranteed bi me, and Snuffy commenced.

RALEWAE TRAVELIN'.

Like the gentilmin thit spoak last, aw hev frends thit aw sumtimes visit, altho aw'm not much ov a travilor. Aw wished ti gan nurth, so aw went doon the streat an' bowte an "X Y Z" ralewae byuck and then aw went hyem agyn ti studie it. Ye tawk aboot the aude provarb thit says "its easyor for a needil ti gan throo the I ov a kamel, than for a nordinary man ti hunderstand a page ov Bradshaw;" aw fund its truth then; aw studyid its contents fra ten a.m. ti nine p.m., and then aw dident 'naw which wis what; aw wis far mare muddeled thin befur. Had the arranger ov that mass or heroglificks cum befur us then, aw shud hev felt strangly inklined ti test the quality an' strength ov his hare.

At last aw gov it up in dispare and went ti the stayshun ti maek n quiries; these wor mare ti mi mind, and aw cum away a satisfyed man.

It wis ten o'klock; aw retiored ti rest; but what wis the use ov tryin' ti sleep, when aw wis gannen ti hev a trip the next mornin', aw wad like ti ax?

Aw did in tyme klose mi weerie ies, but onley ti dreem that wis in a ralewae kollishun, and thit eftor it wis ower aw wis 'nocked inta sevoral and neumorous peeces, and a diskusshun wis bein' warmly karried on, bi the ralewae gards, as ti which set ov arms, legs, hetcetra, that lay in a heep, belanged ti me.

This plesent dreem wis rudely interruptied bi sum horrid soonds cummin' frev the ootside.

Aw got ower the bed, drue back the blind, and lucked oot. A brocken-doon set ov Krismiss-wates stud beneeth mi winda. Thare wis aboot a dozen cheps playin' on awl kinds ov peece-distorbers. Woyn aude fella, shurt an' fat, myed a horrid noise with a greet big trumpit; aw kin liken it ti nowt but the buzzar ov the rowllin' mills, for it gov indeed a horrid blast. And thare wis a party playin' a thing thit aw eftorwards larnt wis cawled a pickel-hoo; it skreemed high abuv the rest and myed mi heed ring. Poor fella, he did seem in a pickel-hoo; for his fingurs, as they waggled up an' doon, seemed parfictly frozen.

There seemed nee sines ov the the musehishuns tyackin' thir deparshure, so aw rammed up the winda an' popped oot mi heed.

"Isent the hinspector ov nusances aboot?" aw axed; "yer myakin' a bonnie row. If he heers ye, he 'ill syun cry 'Holt.'"

But they e thur dident heer us or else they tyuck nee notis; so aw commensed ti skrape the snaw frev the winda-ledge, and startid ti manufactshure a snawbawl. At thi minit a bass voice broak furth.

"Wi musick wi cum yor slumbers ti softin—
Wi cum woynce a yeer, so wi divent cum oftin;
Noo hoy oot the cash as quick as ye can,
An' we'ill vote that you ar a reel jolly gud man.
"We wish"——

But here mi snawbawl hurled wi' furce, struck the singor on the gob an' stopt the vurse. "Shaym, shaym!" broak frev the croud belaw; "befur ye hit a man ye shud let him 'naw."

"Gan away, ye fyuls, gan away!" aw urged, "or aw'll giv ye awl in charge."

Seein' thit aw wasent inklined ti gi' thim eny koin they went off, wishin' us a "Merrie Krismiss."

Pullin' doon the winda, aw began ti dress misel', for aw felt varry caude eftor stannen x posed ti the draft for aboot five minits.

This dyun, aw torned my attenshun ti the klock and fund that it wis five. The nurth trane started at six, so aw had plenty ov tyme ti spare. In a quarter-ov-a-noor aw wis redy. Ti pass the extra minits away aw began ti bussel aboot the hoose, running up and doon stares two or three tymes. In this way aw maniged ti waken awl the peepul in the hoose. For breekin' thir peeceful slumbers they rewarded me wi' blessings regardin' mi jurnee, for which aw wis x ceedingly thenkful when aw remembured the awful ralewae smashes ov thees daes.

At a quarter-ti-six aw ventured forth, an' horried ti the stayshun. Sum hoo or uthor aw missen mi way; when aw fund it and saw thit aw wis two-hundered yards frev mi destinashun, aw herd the sound of the injin as it puffed alangsides the platfurm. Aw set off runnin' awl mi mite, and had hardlies gen ten yards, when sum woyn, bent on picken cod and hevvin' a bit fun, cryed, "Stop theef! stop theef!"

Altho there wis few peepul neer, a small croud tyuck up the cry an' began ti chase us, each tryen whe cud shoot "Stop theef! stop theef!" the loodest.

Noo, mi frends, this wis raythor a q rious posishun for us ti bi in. If aw stopt ti show the the foaks thit aw wasent a theef, aw wad bi sure ti miss the trane, an' sartin ti bi myed a fyul on, so aw just kontinued mi kurse, and, if oney thing, aw ran a bit hardur. Dashin' inta the byuckin' offis, aw aw sekured mi tiket, ran onta the platfurm, and wis just gannen ti step inta the trane, when the fatel cry agyn reechid us, a hand wis lade ruffly on mi kollar, and wis tumbled apon the grund, as the trane went snortin' off.

It wis woyn ov the porters that had kollared us, and he lifted me ti mi feet and held us wi' the air ov woyn that had dyun a grate deed, until the croud thit had chased us cum up.

"That's him! that's him!" they cryed.

"Aw 'naw that's me," aw ansored—"what hev aw dyun?"

"That's what awl theeves ax when they're katched," retorned woyn ov mi akkusers; "let' wate until wi get ti 'naw."

Wi wated for aboot ten minits, but neebokie cum forrad ti lay eny charge agynst us. The croud aroond us wis getten thickor an' biggor. Woyn ov the new arrivals sed—"Is that ye, Mistor Smith? whativor's the mattor?"

"Abbut if ye tel me, then aw'll tel ye," as sed. "Why aw wis just runnin' here ti katch the nurth trane that's gon, when sum persun shooted eftor us 'stop theef;' aw think it wis dyun for a joke, but aw wis followed at woynce an' pulled onta mi back, just as aw wis entoring a carrage."

As aw sed this, aw felt the grip ov the porter slackenin' on mi neck; he wis beginnin' ti find oot thit there wis a mistayke sumwhere.

"Let the man gan," shooted a gentilmin in the croud; "he's dyun nout!"

The mob noo began ti change its mind, and cryed loodly for mi releese; as lustily it shooted as it had befur for mi kaptshure. The fyul thit held me noo released us. As a nuthur trane dident start nurth for a nour-and-a-hawf, aw went off hyem, tellin' the porter that he desarved a gud punsh ov the nose for his fyulishness.

It wis hawf-past six as aw left the stayshun, and when aw got ootside aw fund misel' in totel darkniss, for ower lokil awthorityes torned the lamps oot at six so as ti save the rates. Eftor tumlin' aboot in the darkniss for a tyme aw fund ower streat and 'nocked at the dore. The inmates seamed moralie asleep, for aw 'nocked and hammered wi' the regularity ov a big drummer for aboot five minits befur aw wis ansored. A hup-stares winda wis then shured up, and a neet-kapped heed appeered, and demandid—

"What in the duce is the mattor? is the hoose on fire?"

"No," aw sed, "aw've missed the trane."

"Why, bliss me," cryed the gentilmin upstares, "is that you, Snuffy Jimmy? Hev ye forgot the three munths ye got for entorin' this hoose befur? Gan away or aw'll cawl the polis. Ye canna say ye've mistayken the door this tyme!"

As aw left numbor sixtie-fower and began ti 'nock at mi awn dore, aw thout ti misel hoo unlucky aw was. Eftor bein' bothered wi' x planashuns aw entored mi awn hoose an' sat doon in ne gud humor. Here aw sat smokin' mi pype and aw syun fell inta a trane ov thought, frev which aw suddentiy started, rememburin' that aw wad hev ti hurry ti katch the trane ti the nurth.

Well, ti shurten mi tale, aw got safely ti the stayshun this tyme, and wis syun seeted in a carrage thit wis gannen nurth at the rate ov thorty miles a noor. In mi horry aw had entored a non-smokin' kompartmint, and wis seeted amang a lot ov yung ladies, who wor akumpanied bi thor fathor. Aw drue oot mi cutty and mi thick black Irish twist, and began ti fill mi pype. The ladies watshed mi proceedins arnistly, and, not wishin' ti bi disagreebel, aw axed thim if a mite n joy mi pype. They sed "No;" but an aude sayin' caym ti mi ade—

"When the ladies say *no*,
They elwis meen *yis*—
At leest aw do 'naw
This relayts tiv a kiss"

So aw lit mi cutty. The aude gardyan threetenid us wiv awl the terros ov the law—tellin' me what he wud de when wi caym ti the next stayshun. The next stayshun bein' hooivor, twentie miles distant, aw dident care, but kept smokin' on.

Well, the trane flue alang and wi synn fund oursels at the *next stayshun*. Here the hole partie alighted, and aw wis left alone ti n joy my backey. The aude man went in sarch ov the stayshun-maister, but befur he fund him the steem wis torned on and aw wis carryed safely away.

Aw wis varry thorsty, and wis thinkin' hoo nice a glass ov whiskey hot wad tyast that caude day, when mi I caute site ov a card stuck up agynst the end ov the carrage. On it there wis printid, in large lettors,—

"Pleeze ti pul the kord abuv the winda."

Under this big print thare wor a few lines ov a smaller size, but aw kin reed nout but kapitals, so aw nivvor bothered with it.

"Noo," thinks aw ti misel, "here's sumthin' gud; aw'm not much ov a travilor, and it may hev slipt mi hobsurvayshun, but aw've nivvor 'naun until this minit that there wis a kord ti pul when ye wantid refreshmints in a ralewae-carrage. Aw'll ring an' hev sum whiskey."

So aw puts mi heed oot ov the winda and pulls the kord with awl mi mite. Aw had hardlies dyun this when the trane stopt. Aw dident reckon this varry clivor manigmint eftor awl; aw did think aw cud hev bean supplyed without that bother; but as aw wis gannin' ti get mi drop aw dident care. The gards noo caym rushin' alang past the windas, shootin'—"Who's rung? Who's rung?"

They seemed amazinlee eagor for an ordur and much x cited tee. "Porter! Gard!" aw shooted. They then ran tiwards us, and hawf-a-duzen voices cryed at woynce—"What's the mattor? What's the mattor? What's the mattor?"

"Nothin' oot ov the hordinary," aw quietly replyed; "aw just want a glass o' whiskey hot. And mind," aw added, "put lump sugar in it!"

Well, afor aw 'new what wis up, aw wis seezed bi the neck and dragged oot ov the carrage, like as if aw'd bean a beast.

The trane then went on, and aw wis left in charge ov two ralewae-porters, who had ordurs ti turn us off the line. And, by gocks, they wor ruff with us!

"Act farely an' aw'll stand sham-pain roond," aw sed.

"Ye'll stand sham-pain," sed the biggest ov thim, "ye'ill stand sham-pain, will ye? Aw divent want yor *sham-pain*, aw'm a Gud Templor; but fo' yor kind offir aw'll gi' ye *reel-pain*;" and he administered several blows frev a lethur curvored porshun ov his frame ti mi chare-okkupyer.

They pushed us ower the ralewae raleins, and thare aw wis left in the middel ov a plood field, fiftie miles frev eny toon thit aw wis acquented with. But an aude farmer cummin' by tyuck pitie on us and led me tiv his awn hoose, where, eftor awl, aw spent a "Merrie Krismiss."

* * * * *

The glasses wor passed aroond, and Jim Davison remarked—

"This is reglor wintur's wethur; as aw caym in, the snaw wis fallen' in such thick, hevy flakes thit it reminds us ov the neet on which the grate mordur kase wis diskuvered. Ye'll awl remembor ov it?"

"No wi divent. What was't?" cried hawf-a-duzen voyces it woynce.

"Aw thout ye had ivvory woyn herd tell ov that, noo. It wis in that affare thit polis-konstabel Mutton distingwished himsel' se."

"Let's hev the tale! let's hev the tale!—it's yor torn for a storie enyway!" wis then the shoot.

"Well, gentilmin," sed Davison, "if ye'r determined ti x tract sumthin' frev us, aw'll giv ye the 'plane facts of the kase,' as repurtors say, 'unvarnished as they stand.'"

Jim then began—

P.C. MUTTON'S ADVENTSHORES.

"————Mordur will oot,
Tho' ye wesh up its stains
Wiv a flannen dish-kloot!"

MUGGINS.

Whe is that manley furm, draypid in shiney rain-proof apparil, thit strides alang wi' mesured tramp and slaw, feerliss ov awl the wintry winds thit blaw? What is that shadowee, yet, ful-sized figure thit hes a bull's-I lantern fastened in frunt ov it, which casts a glare like a full myun on the grund before it—onta the pure white snaw—and shows thit they must bi ploatin 'geese abuv, for thare cum fethurs flootin' thro' the air?

That furm, deer frends, that figure, is the mateerial substanse ov polis-konstabel Mutton, a man 'ho is elwis to bi fund when wantid—redy for a row or a fuddel—no, aw musent say that, for Robert's a Gud Templor.

Yis, there gans the gardyan ov the neet stedily trampin' his lonely beet, on the luck-oot for hoose-breekurs, peece-breekurs, or eny othur distorburs thit he kin kollar, if the leet ov his bull's-I disent friten them away afor he gets neer enuf ti put salt on thir tails. There is a restless lyuek in his I. as neer as aw kin tel in thi dark, and he glanses hithor, and thithor, and elsware.

His suspishun hev bean razed—he sents blud in the hatmosfeer—he lifts his nose in the air, playsis his fingur langsides ov it, and whispors tiv 'imsel'—"Yis! yis! my suspishuns must bi korrect. The fact ov that aude womin thit karried the buudil slippin' past us se quietly aboot a quarter ti twelve, tell[illegible] ie sumware. Aw must unr[illegible] in noo aw see promoshun in t[illegible] distanse!

Efter hevvin' delivored himsel' thus, Mutton wauked on, egur ti do his dutie like a man. He darkenid his lantern and then noislesslee kontinued his wauk, keepin' his I on the hoose he vewed with distrust.

Sum soond attracts his ear, he lucks up. "Ah," he agyn whispors, "'tis as aw thout! 'tis as aw thout!" and he approaches a dorewah.

The toon klock noo strikes twelve.

"Boom" goes a cannin, tellin thit anuthur yeer hes cum, and "bang" falls sumthin' agynst the inside of the dore, neer whare ower brayve polisman stands. This dubbel shock wad hev shaken the narves of sum peepul, but Robert draws himsel' tiv his ful hite and kasts a gleem ov leet apon the dore frev whense the noise hes cum. There—can he beleeve his ies?—there belaw the bottom ov the dore cums a dark reed lickquid, stainin' the pure, clean snaw. There's ne mistaykin' it.

'Tis blud thit trikil slawly ti the flags in a small stream!

"Ha!" he almost yells, "this must be mordur!" and then he heers these wurds cum frev the inside of the passage—

"Ye've dyun it noo, ye fyul! ye've dyun the job!"

Nivvor hesitatin' a minit, Mutton rushed agynst the dore, and thundored furislie ti brick it opin. But thare is ne response. The dore is strang and myed ov oke. He attacks it in vane.

"Aw've bean too quick," the muttors; "aw'll gan roond and trie an n trance at the back."

He rushes blindly roond the kurner, heedlis ov the lamp-post, which is not heedlis ov him, for it 'nocks him onta his back inta the guttor. Startin' tiv his legs he horries ti the back-dore ov the hoose where he is sure a mordur hes bean kommited. Ti leep the wall is a secund's job and he drops softlie inta the midden. This dorties him slitely, but what ov that?—he is oot agyn directlie, and kreeps up tiv a winda frev which a leet is shinin', and lucks in. Thare, roond a tabel pulled klose tiv a roarin' fire, he sees a drucken crue, singin' and myackin' themsels jollie.

"They divent luck much like mordurors," thout Mutton; "but then aw remembor the provarb thit says—'A p rinsis ar two oftin deseptif.'"

He coontid the foaks—thare wor ite men prisent and fower feemails. He saw thit thare wis nee chanse for 'im ti kaptshure thim bi furce, and he dident want ti share the glory ov the deed wiv oney woyn else, so he had recurse ti stratijim. The wesh-hoose dore wis standin' opin—inta this he slipt.

As he pusht the dore back a white substance becaym visabel befur him—was it a ghost?

No; 'twis onley a cottin sheet thit wis hingin' dryin' thare.

A brillyant thont struck ower hero—he wad assume the karactur ov ghost and friten the mordurors at thir midneet feest!

Had the bobby remembored at the tyme thit men dident hev such a feer ov ghosts (or *spirits* e thur) when they wor drunk, he wad hev thout twice aboot what he wis gannin' ti de.

Tyackin' doon the sheet he 'rapped himsel' in its ampel fowlds. It kuvered him clivorlie and thare wis a nice bit left ti trale. He approachid the kitshun dore, stopped, and gov a 'nock—a supornatshoral rap, and a horribel grone thit wad hev chilled the hart ov a tax-kollector.

No ansor ti this summonse wis givin.

Another rap, and then the dore wis opened and in the peelar strode.

"Aw'll hant ye ti yor dyin' day, ye kruel mordurers! No peece aw'll giv ye day nor neet—aw'll shake yor hands and parolize yor feet!" As he spoak, he lifted an arm on high, and lucked for the effect.

Ne terror-strucken lucks, hooivor, follered his speech—the disturbed foaks lucked Q rislie at the fantom.

The chep at the hed ov the tabel axed—"Who are ye thit thus distorbes ower neet ov plesentness? ar ye woyn ov thi fellas thit ar gannin' aboot hagamanain ti get monie?"

Robert wis raythor tyackin' aback at this questin. The I de thit he—drest as a ghost—shud bi lucked upon as a Krismiss strollin'-playor, wis vexashus in thi x treem.

He sed—"Aw am a ghost, a spirit myed ov air."

"Ye dinna say se?" sed his questionor, as he thru a spit-box at Robert; "ye dinna say se; that 'ill tel us whithor yer myed ov air or not. Hallo," he added, as the blow sent ower hero on his back, "hev ye what Mitey Ceezur had—the 'fallin' sickniss'?"

This slite d v a shun frev the rules ov kurtesy caused a differance ov opinyun amang the assembled party, and a small noise kummensed.

Drawin' his staff, Robert made a gallant dash at the glasses on the tabel, and then wired inta the peepul.

Whack! crash! bang! thump! and awl wor n gaged; the play had begun, and it kontinued for so shurt tyme—kontinned until Robert had floored fower men; but the remaneing ladies and gentlemin wor too much for 'im, and so he cryed—

"Aw sorrendur!"

They dident, hooivor, notis his sorrendurin', but brayed intiv 'im awl the saym, if not hardor thin ivor.

"Let's bi up! let's bi up!" he n treeted—"aw giv in!"

The foakes noo ceesed, for tho' they dident 'naw what he ment bi sayin' "Aw sorrendur," they hunderstud 'im when he, "Aw giv in."

"What div ye meen biv awl this?" Robert wis axed.

"Aw am, as ne dout see, polis-konstabel Mutton, numbor woyn thoosand ite hundered and sivinty-fower, I C U divishun, and aw've cum heer ti arrest a mordurer!" and Bob gazed feerlislee aroond.

"Noo, bobby, ye'r not drunk, ar ye noo?" sed woyn ov the ladies presunt.

"Drunk!" he indignintlee hissed; "divvant ye 'naw thit aw'm a good Templor? Aw've cum heer ti arrest a mordurer, so giv 'im quietly up. Aw hev strang hevydinse ov yor gilt—aw saw the blud run frev beneeth yor dore."

Woyn ov the kumpanie, pointin' tiv a middel-aged chep in the kurnor, spoak up—

"That's yor man; he's the woyn thit's spilt the blud; aw saw him de it!"

Robert advansed towards the man pointed oot. The alleegid morduror tret the hole affare varry quietly, and as the offisar cum up ti him, rowled onta his back, roorin' wi' lafftur, cryin'—

"Howld us doon! howld us doon!" and agyn a laff broke oot, in which awl presunt joyned, polis-konstabel Mutton, I C U divishun, x cepted.

Robert torned: "Aw divent see much ti laff at," sed he ti the foaks, "a mordur's ne joke, aw kin tel ye!"

But still, strange ti tel, the peepul laffed hardur thin ivor; woyn aude chep seamed fit ti burst—his sides went flip, flap, like the lethurs ov a pare ov bellows.

Ower hero began ti put the handkuffs apon the morduror, when the foaks interfeered; thir spokesmin sed—

"Thare hesent bean a mordur kommitted heer; we ar just coddin' ye."

"Ah, but that 'ill not de," sed Robert; ye must'nt tri ti cum that game ower me—aw'm too aude-fashuned for that."

"Well, then, we'ill konvinse ye," sed the man, and he tyuck up a lamp and led Robert inta the passige neer the frunt dore, whare the blud wis supposed ti cum frev.

On the floor, klose to the steps, lay a brocken *port-wine bottel*, and awl alang the passage ti the thi ootside ov the dore the spilt reed lickquid had run.

"That's blud, is it?" axed the chep "this bottel wis smashid bi two ov us fiten for whe shud hev the forst drink. Ye'r a fine bobby!"

Numbor woyn thoosand ite hundred and sivintiy-fower torned on his heel, and retoired in disgust, aw his brite dreems gone.

"Ye've bean a blessed fyul, ye hev!" wor the last wurds he herd, and then he was pot ov the hoose.

Sum few days eftor his proceedins wor reported at heed-quarturs, the superintendint cawled oot Mutton befur him, and sed—

"Polis-konstabel Mutton, yor akshun in the grate murdor kase hes bean warmlee apreeshiated bi the hawthorities; a badge ov merit and three stripes will be playsed apon the back part ov yor koat; yor rank is now actin'-sargent, and yor pay is razed twopinse three-fardens a day. Go, noo; yor natshoral abilityes will syun giv ye a much highor posishun than that konferred on ye for yor gallant konduct on New Yeer's Eve."

* * * * *

As Davison finished, the klock struck alevin. Ower frends put on thir top-koats, and, eftor partakin' woynce mair ov thir host's bottel-hospitality, left, each tyackin' his awn rode hyem.

Aw've finishid noo, deer reedurs, and aw lay doon mi pen thenkin' awl ov ye who hev bean se parseverin' as ti reed awl thro this uninterestin' nonsence. Wishin' ivvory woyn ov ye a

A HAPPIE NEW YEER,

aw tyack mi last dip ov ink for aw've cum at last ti

THE END.

Poetry: Original and Select.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

All heaven was glad, and angels sang,
When Christ the Lord was born,
And all the plains of Bethlehem rang
Upon that glorious morn.
All peace on earth, good will to men,
Sang that angelic band;
And now on this glad [illegible]
Let our glad songs rise higher.

Rise, redeem'd ones, list the anthem,
Hear the new resound again;
He who was born in Bethlehem,
On his Father's throne does reign.

Reigns in heaven, enthroned in glory,
Watching o'er his loved ones here,
Shout ye ransom'd, shout the story,
Till all tribes of earth shall hear.

Jesus, Saviour, we adore Thee,
Make us holy, make us Thine,
Humbly here we bow before Thee,
And to Thee our souls resign.

And on this glad morn again,
We would praise Thy holy name,
Shouting hallelujah's gladly,
And Thy mercies loud proclaim.

Hallelujah, hallelujah,
Praise the Saviour, praise His name.

Consett. D. Imrie.

THE DEATH OF THE NATURAL YEAR.

The earth rolls round its orbit wide,
No la'bring sounds its wheels attend;
And seasons into seasons glide,
Harmonious as the colours blend
That form the rainbow's gorgeous dye,
When stretched across the clouded sky.

So Autumn's pensive beauties fade;
Its amber tints and purple hue
No longer paint each hill and glade;
The sky that once was burnished blue,
Is heavy, cold, and dull as lead;
And songsters all are mute or fled.

Hoar winter, frowning and severe,
Comes slowly from the frigid zone;
And closely following we hear,
The angry storm and tempest moan;
His icy breath before him flies,
And nature withers, droops, and dies.

Chill, humid vapours fill the air;
The fields have lost their vivid green;
The mountain sides are brown and bare,
And not a radiant flower is seen;
Whilst leafless trees o'er all the land
Like gaunt and naked spectres stand!

And Winter, like a sexton old,
To make his mournful work complete,
Doth the lifeless year enfold
Within a snowy winding-sheet.
In death's still sleep it must remain,
Till Spring wakes it to life again.

So shall our earthly being end,
And fall at last into the grave;
But God, on whom we do depend,
The spirit of our life shall save.
And out of dust He will us bring,
To bloom through an eternal spring.

T. Clement.

November, 1874.

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE consists in health and vigeour 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 inventer and proprietor, Dr. Jaques 41, Carliol-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who may be consulted daily free of charge. 86

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.

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

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.

Beware of Piratical Imitations of Allcock's Porous Plaster.—Owing to the wonderful sale these celebrated plasters have obtained by their curative properties in lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, pains in side and back, and, in short, all pains and local affections, some unpricipled parties have been manufacturing and offering for sale spurious plasters, put up in such a manner so as to deceive the unwary, and, as sole agent for Great Britain and Ireland, I can guarantee none genuine save they bear on the Revenue Stamp, in white letters, the words—"Thos. Allcock & Co. Porous Plasters," and the public, by never purchasing unless this is on, will secure to themselves the genuine Porous Plaster.—Henry D. Brandreth, Liverpool, sole agent for Europe and the Colonies. Dealers in spurious plaster will be prosecuted. 154

TERRIBLE AND DESTRUCTIVE RAILWAY DISASTER.

IMMENSE LOSS OF LIFE AND BODILY INJURIES.

One of the worst railway accidents that ever occurred in this kingdom took place on the 24th December, on the Great Western line, a few hundred yards from the pretty village of Hampton Gay, and close to Shipton-on-Cherwell. Upwards of thirty persons were killed on the spot, and sixty more or less seriously injured. The train to which the accident happened, like most at that season, contained a large number of passengers, most of whom were visiting friends for Christmas. The train consisted of thirteen carriages and two engines, from the Great Western Station at Oxford. It was half an hour late. It ran safely for about six miles, when the tyre of a wheel broke, and one carriage (a third class) left the metals, and for at least three hundred yards plunged along over the sleepers, cutting many of them in two, and rushed over a wooden bridge across the River Cherwell. Between this bridge and a similar bridge over the Oxford and Birmingham Canal the carriage was thrown down the embankment, as was evident from a deep scar cut in the ground, and dragged after it several others. The train at the time was running at 50 miles an hour, and the impetus given to the carriages was such that they were crushed into splinters in the meadows below. Three carriages and one luggage van were precipitated across the canal. One carried away the stone parapet of the bridge, and fell into the water. Two others, with their wheels turned uppermost, lay on the embankment, and one was hurled clean across the up line on the embankment. The front part of the train continued its course for some distance beyond the scene of the accident. There can be no doubt that in the case of the majority of those killed death was instantaneous. Those who were but slightly injured hastened to help their less fortunate fellow passengers. Large fires were lighted along the embankment, and round them the wounded gathered in small groups, while others, apparently overwhelmed by the magnitude of the calamity, sat disconsolate by the side of the line. The terrible occurrence was witnessed by the workmen in the Hampton Gay Paper Mills, who at once informed the proprietor, Mr. Langton Pearson. That gentleman immediately stopped the mill, and all employed hurried to the spot. They state that the scene entirely defies description. As soon as they had somewhat recovered from the shock they removed the sufferers, but from the distance of the spot to Mr. Pearson's residence, the work was one of much difficulty. Mr. Pearson gives the time that elapsed before any of the officials put in an appearance as upwards of an hour; but it is charitable to suppose that time deceived him in the excitement of the moment. Probably the delay arose through its being the workmen's dinner hour. At the earliest opportunity telegrams were despatched to Oxford and other places for medical assistance, Mr. Mallam, being the first on the scene. He was followed by Mr. Parry, of Kidlington; Mr. Symonds and Mr. Hitching, of Oxford; &c., who were unremitting in their attention upon the unfortunate sufferers—whom they caused to be conveyed in a special train as quickly as possible to the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford, &c. The scene at Oxford Station was most exciting, as it had by this time become known throughout the city that a dreadful accident had happened, and hundreds of persons presented themselves in the fear that relatives and friends had been victims of the catastrophe. Most of the wounded were conveyed without loss of time to that excellent institution, the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, while others were sent to the New College Railway Hotel, the Randolph Hotel, the King's Arms Hotel, &c., where they received the best medical assistance.

A correspondent, writing from Oxford on Sunday night, says:—

Although three days have passed since thirty-one persons were killed on the railway within eight miles of this place, there has been no abatement of the excitement which was naturally occasioned by the news of this untoward catastrophe. Every hour that passes seems to increase the extraordinary excitement which prevails here. Wild rumours are in circulation as to the cause of the disaster, but as yet we are as much in the dark as ever. Of course, at the inquest yesterday, no evidence was produced with a view to throw any light on the cause of the accident. The evidence taken was brief, and only referred to the identification of the bodies. Eighteen, out of twenty-six who were laid out on the straw pallets in Hampton Gay Mill, were recognised. I do not wish to harrow the feelings of relations or friends by an account of the many touching incidents which took place on the occasion. But there are two which demand attention. A fair girl, whose face gave token of the anguish of her soul, searched long among the bodies for one she loved. At last she found the object of her search, and gazed upon all that was near and dear to her with deep emotion; and when words came to her mouth asked permission to kiss his brow. The request was refused on grounds which no one who was present could deny the justice of, and the heart-broken girl was led out of the room of death. Yeates, whose wife and children were missing, found his wife among the killed, and on a search being made succeeded in discovering seven pounds, which she had evidently placed in her bosom for safety. One of his children was wounded, and is now doing well in the Radcliffe Infirmary. The other, an infant two years old, was discovered under the care of the landlady at the Thrupp Inn. The father this morning, on recovering his little one, in vain endeavoured to stifle his manly feelings, and soothe the constant cries of the child for its mother. "Thee art like thy mother, my little beauty," was all he could utter as he pressed the child close to his breast. To-day the work of clearing the line of the *debris* has been going on from an early hour in the morning. A gang of labourers under the charge of Mr. John Thompson, local superintendent, and Mr. C. F. Dobson, superintendent of the permanent way, were despatched shortly before eight to the scene of the disaster. It was one of Thompson's men, Charles Proctor, of Banbury, at the time a passenger in the ill-fated train, who was the first to discover the accident. He seems to have acted with great presence of mind. Pressing his body halfway out of the window he endeavoured to catch hold of the connecting cord between the driver and the guard. He was in the act of doing this when a sudden jerk threw him out of the carriage, and although stunned by his fall, immediately on recovering his senses he, together with the guard, ran down the line towards Woodstock for the purpose of stopping the passenger train which was supposed to be close in the rear. Nothing of any value was found by the workmen in overhauling the wreck to-day. A sovereign, and a few articles of jewellery of trifling value, being all that was discovered. At the Hampton Gay Mill five more of the bodies have been identified since yesterday. These are Miss M. Laverick, of Highclere Castle, near Newbury, housekeeper to the Earl of Carnarvon; Henry Hill, moulder, 33, Andrew street, Leicester; John Gardner, coachmaker, of Manchester, who also had been for some time past employed at the Great Western Works, Swindon; James Pearson, Princes street, Shrewsbury, and James Ellis, of Frankwell, Shrewsbury. There now only remain at the paper mill the bodies of one woman and one man for identification, and one body at the Oxford Station. Eleven corpses were removed in the course of yesterday and to-day, and most of those remaining have been placed in shells ready for removal by trains. The reports from the hospitals and hotels in which the wounded are staying, are, on the whole, favourable. It cannot, however, be expected that all of the patients who have undergone amputation can survive the effects of the operation, and it is even doubtful that three or four can linger through the night. In other cases the advance towards recovery is even more rapid than could have been anticipated, although there are, of course, many exceptions to this rule. One gentleman who was in the train, and who did not appear to have sustained any injuries, has completely succumbed to the shock which his nervous system received, and is now placed under restraint.

The following letter has been addressed by the Duke of Marlborough to the Mayor of Oxford:—

"Blenheim, Christmas Day.

"My dear Sir,—It has occurred to me that a subscription may be set afoot in Oxford and the neighbourhood for some of the sufferers in the accident at Shipton, which has appalled us all so fearfully in its magnitude and the number of its victims. In any case expenses will have been incurred at the Infirmary, and other places where the sufferers have been removed. I shall therefore be obliged, as I am leaving home for some time on Monday, if you would allow me to place in your hands the enclosed cheque for £20, which can be applied in any manner for the above object which you may consider advisable. Pray make any use you like of this letter.—Yours faithfully,

"Marlborough."

NARRATIVES OF SURVIVORS.

Before the injured left Oxford they gave accounts of the accident to the reporters of the *Oxford Times*, from which we quote the following:—

"Mr. Lewis Lee Clifford, of Templar House, Sunbury, who was a passenger by the ill-fated train, states that they were proceeding at about thirty-five miles an hour, and the passengers were just remarking that they were making up for lost time, when suddenly there was a sharp jerk similar to that caused by shunting on ordinary occasions. Three or four seconds later there was another jerk, and then a series of jerks lasting in all about half a minute, when the train came to a dead stop with an awful jar. Mr. Clifford found himself thrown violently forward, and on looking out of the window he saw what appeared to be nearly the whole of the train lying all alongside the line, some of the carriages being at least twenty yards apart, and many utterly demolished. The engine and the two carriages closely following it, marvellous to relate, still remained on the line. Mr. Clifford got out of his carriage with several other passengers, who had sustained no other injury than a very severe shaking, and proceeded to assist the more unfortunate creatures, some of whom were streaming with blood and groaning frightfully. The scene, says Mr. Clifford, was a most awful one; many were cut about the head and face, and their eyes were blinded with the blood which streamed down their foreheads, clotting their hair, and rendering them most pitiable objects to behold. Others were past all human aid, their lives having been wrested from them by one rude and terrible catastrophe. Alfred Smith, of Wolverhampton, a third class passenger, said he was in the fifth coach from the engine. At the time of the accident the train appeared to be going at the speed of between thirty and forty miles per hour. About a mile and a half from the Woodstock road station he suddenly felt a violent oscillation of the carriages. He remarked to a fellow-passenger that something was wrong. Immediately afterwards he exclaimed, "We are off the metals;" the next moment he became conscious of flying in the air, and then finding himself in the River Cherwell, with pieces of the carriages, which had been smashed to atoms, from collision with other carriages, and then falling over the embankment into the river. He was badly cut, and bleeding profusely from the head, but not very seriously injured. Alfred Garland, a young man, of Birkenhead, a passenger on his way home from Hampshire to spend Christmas, says they were going along at a good speed, when suddenly there was a violent oscillation and shifting of the ballast, and he then became aware that several of the carriages in the rear of the one in which he was riding had left the rails. Some of them had gone over the embankment; one was in the river, and others were smashed to pieces. The engine and one or two carriages did not leave the rails. One injured gentleman, at the Randolph Hotel, informs us that he was riding in the middle of the train, and when the accident happened all the carriages in the hinder part of the train left the rails and rushed about in all directions, getting into collision, and rushing over the embankment, some of them breaking into fragments. His carriage, providentially, cleared the canal bridge, which he thought was the last that did so. He escaped with a severe shaking and some ugly cuts about the face and head; whilst two of his fellow-passengers were killed on the spot, and two others buried in the *debris*, whom he had not seen since. His carriage went down the embankment, and in doing so he describes the sensation as most peculiar, the divisions giving way, and the whole of the contents of the carriage, including himself and the other passengers, falling together in a heap."

The *Times* has received from one of the survivors the following narrative of the accident:—

"Accompanied by two of my daughters, I left Landport station, Portsmouth, at eight o'clock in the morning, booking for Reading, *en route* for Frodsham Vicarage, Cheshire. On reaching Basingstoke we changed for Reading. The porter observed that we ought to have booked to Basingstoke and then booked for Warrington, that when we reached Reading we should have so little time we could not do better than retain our Reading tickets and go on to Warrington, and then explain to the railway officials what we had done, and pay. In the meantime he would label our few boxes Reading and Warrington. This plan would save us from confusion. On arriving at Reading we found a very long train going north, and the station much crowded. We asked for the Warrington train, and one of the railway officials put us into a first-class carriage, where we only remained a few minutes, the railway guard telling us to be quick in getting our tickets for Warrington. My eldest daughter went to the booking-office for tickets, while I passed down nearly the whole length of the train, accompanied by the obliging porter, who made several attempts in vain to get a third-class carriage which would accommodate us, all being filled. Almost despairing of getting a carriage, as we reached nearly the end of the train room was found for one of my daughters and myself, my daughter who had gone for the tickets being lost in the crowd, so that in our hurry we left without her, or should have been left behind. My daughter who was with me became very unhappy at her sister not being with us, and urged upon me to get down at Oxford, which I declined doing, supposing the only plan now best for her was to come on in an after train. Our stay in Oxford was short, and we appeared to go on very comfortably so far as I remember, no particular motion indicating danger till just before our carriage stopped. There was an oscillating movement very sudden, and railway wire seemed to fall on the glass of the carriage on the left side, and we came to a dead stand. We opened the window and looked out, and one of the passengers in our carriage said there had been an accident. We saw a carriage lying on its side inclining down the bank and off the line. At first we supposed this to be some other train, not ours, but the reality now became apparent, and all said, 'Let us get out.' We had an invalid gentleman with his lady, who maintained great presence of mind, getting down without appearing to be perturbed. The scene that presented itself near us was most extraordinary. Our carriage and two others behind it, and the luggage van, with our boxes for Warrington, all seemed to be intact. We who were thus miraculously preserved gathered round each other on the snow-clad ground, terror-stricken at the awful desolation before our eyes. A Miss Hubbard was one of the first injured persons whom we saw. Next a mother and father and two little boys were got out of one of the crushed carriages, apparently uninjured, but, becoming much alarmed, I went forward, leaving my daughter in charge of Miss Hubbard, and as I walked forward I was horrified to see the the railway strewed with broken carriages. I nerved myself to go forward, and the scene became all but unbearable. Children and women in various forms of suffering, their faces covered with blood, and piteously moaning for help. Two men with heads bandaged walked about as if nerving themselves to help others. An officer lay dying and his mouth covered with blood. He had been kindly stretched in the position most easy for him. One child seemed in danger of choking from her own bonnet. I cleared her mouth and raised her head. A lady and child imploringly asked to be lifted up, but as soon as I took hold of her she shrieked in agony and implored a lady severely cut in the forehead to sit by her, but the other replied her leg was so severely injured that she could not sit down. Altogether, it was a scene of horror indescribable."

MARVELLOUS ESCAPES.

A soldier, accompanied by his wife and two children, were in one of the carriages, and all, marvellous to relate, escaped positively unhurt, although considerably bruised and shaken, while in the next carriage to that which they occupied four of the inmates were killed and the remainder injured. A child was discovered badly injured internally, with no one to own it. Mr. Thrupp, farmer, of Thrupp, conveyed it in his vehicle to the public-house at that village, where it received every attention. A remarkable feature of the accident is the following:—All the carriages except one in their fall inclined over the down line, the lefthand side from Oxford, yet two young ladies, passengers in one of the carriages which so fell, were pitched out on to the up line the moment before the carriage they had occupied was smashed up. One had her instep broken, and the other sustained the fracture of two or three ribs.

The rescued can tell little of their experiences. One says he simply knows that all of a sudden he seemed to be fighting on the cushions and padding of his own compartment; another says the gaiety of his fellow-travellers was suddenly stopped by an undefined feeling that something was wrong; that before they could comprehend the peculiar motion of the train the carriage leaped downwards, and the next moment they found themselves being pulled from under planks and splinters. One of the deceased at the mill was pressed into the ground by the buffers of the next carriage, and his body is literally severed in twain.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

AN EMIGRANT SHIP BURNT.—460 LIVES LOST.

News has been received by telegram from Madeira, dated Christmas Day, that the Cospatrick emigration sailing ship, Captain Elmslie, bound for New Zealand, with upwards of 420 Government emigrants, four passengers, and a doctor on board, and a crew of about 40 men, has been burnt at sea off the African coast, and that only the second mate and two sailors have been saved. The ship belongs to Messrs. Shaw and Saville, of Leadenhall street.

[From the *London Daily Telegraph*.]

So far as can be ascertained, this terrible message was brought by the captain of the mail steamer Nyanza, from St. Helena, *via* Madeira, and has been sent on by wire from Gibraltar to Southampton. The ship, which was one of 1600 tons burden, and was commanded by Capt Elmslie, belonged to or was chartered by Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co., of Leadenhall street, and carried 424 Government emigrants, and four steerage passengers, together with Dr. J. F. Cadle, and, of course, the crew of the ship, which, for a vessel of that size, would be between thirty and forty hands. She left England on the 12th of September, and proceeded at once on her voyage to New Zealand.

The service on which the Cospatrick was employed was that of conveying assisted passengers to the colony, at the charge, to a great extent, of the Colonial Government. It is to be said that, with one lamentable recent exception, these ships have been singularly fortunate. They have landed many hundreds of passengers at the Antipodes with a freedom from disaster that, considering the distance —more than half the entire circumference of the globe—has been really wonderful. The only exception to this favourable rule was the loss on our own shores of the Northfleet.

A reference to the latitude and longitude indicated in the telegram—37 deg. south and 12 deg. east—places the scene of this reported disaster very near, comparatively speaking, to that terrible catastrophe the loss of the Birkenhead, when 438 out of 630 officers, soldiers, seamen, and boys were lost, and the wonderful display of discipline and heroism was made which forms one of the brightest memories of the British navy. It is believed, we are informed, that agricultural labourers, with their wives and children, who had left various parts of England in consequence of the recent strike, formed the bulk of the passengers on board the Cospatrick.

(From the *Evening Standard*.)

On inquiry at the office of the owners we regret to learn that the intelligence of the disaster has been confirmed by a telegram received on Monday morning. The three survivors—Henry Macdonald, second officer, and two seamen—who were picked up on the 27th of November, state that the ship was burnt on the 19th. The total number of souls on board was 477, and there is little hope that any others have survived, as the three saved were not picked up till the 8th day after the catastrophe. Capt. Elmslie, who commanded the ship, possessed great experience, having on her previous voyage brought the ship to New Zealand and back. The ship, which was classed A 1, and was 1200 tons burden, was owned chiefly by Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co., who are their own underwriters. The three survivers were landed at Madeira, and are now on their passage home in the mail steamer, Nyanza. The vessel carried chiefly Government emigrants—424 in number—and every precaution had been taken to ensure her safety from fire or collision. The only passengers besides the Government emigrants were Dr. Cadle and four cabin passengers.

Only three survivors are at present known, namely, the second mate and two seamen, who were picked up by the British ship Sceptre, of Liverpool, after being ten days in a boat and subsisting on the flesh and blood of others, who died whilst in the boat.

There were no cabin passengers on board the vessel, and all the passengers, with the exception of four, were emigrants, whose passages were in great part paid at the cost of the Colonial Government. The souls on board included 80 married men and 80 married women; 97 single men, 45 single women, 58 boys, from one to 12 years of age; 53 girls, from one to 12 years of age, and 16 infants.

The Cospatrick was last surveyed in February, 1873, and she was then declared to be staunch and seaworthy in every respect. Mr. H. H. Andrews, R.N., was the assistant despatcher of ships for the New Zealand Government Agency here, when she was pronounced, in strength and equipment, as fully meeting the requirements of the Passenger Acts of 1855 and 1863. The boats on board were six in number, and we are rejoiced to know that Captain Smith, R.N., the chief superintending officer, and Mr. Speed Andrews both express themselves confident that many more lives have been saved than those of the three men reported as preserved. It is possible, these gentlemen say, that many survivors have reached Capetown since the departure of the Nyanza mail steamer. Neither the Agent General for New Zealand, Isaac Earle Fetherstone, Esq., C.M.G., nor Messrs. Shaw, Savill and Company, the proprietors of the Cospatrick, have telegraphed to Madeira for further particulars, as they anticipate that the Nyanza has on board the only persons who can give any account of the disaster. The Canadian Government Commissioners engage for the emigration service about three vessels each month from Messrs. Shaw, Saville, and Co., as well as others from the New Zealand Shipping Company, and from Messrs. Galbraiths and Stringer, which latter run only to Otago. The only mishap that has ever before occurred to a vessel employed by the commissioners happened years ago to a ship called the Surat, which ran ashore as she was entering port on the coast of Otago. Then, however, no passengers perished.

During the whole of Monday, numerous and anxious inquiries were being made by friends of the passengers at Messrs. Shaw and Savill's premises, in Leadenhall street, and also at the offices of the Agent General. The only answer that could be given was the most hopeful, under the terrible circumstances of the calamity, that full and accurate particulars as to how many and who were lost, were not yet forthcoming. The lists of the Agent General showed that there were several families and individuals who had booked to go out in the Cospatrick, but who, at the last moment, were unable to sail in her.

LIST OF THE CREW.

The following is an official list of the crew:—Captain A. Elmslie; first mate, Charles Romaine; second mate, H. M'Donald; third mate, Brusher Jones; carpenter, J. Fidler; boatswain, William Symons; steward, T. Wakefield; engineer, A. Bennett; cook, J. Wilkins. The able-bodied seamen:—F. Belforth, F. Turvey, J. Langdon, H. Frank, R. Hamilton, G. Peach, C. Hancock, C. Paren, G. Mills, J. Cunningham, M. Doogery, M. Demache, J. M'Neil, J. Welsh, H. Ruskin, C. Smith, H. Crompton, A. Nicoll, T. Lewis; butcher, A. Dutton; sail maker, J. Smith; baker, Peter Cope; Ordinary seamen: Thomas Gillon, E. Cottes, C. Attwell, W. Wood, G. Lockett, W. King (chief emigrants' cook), Peter Hopkins second ditto; Robert Goadlowton, emigrants' steward; A. F. Barrow, Corry Harrison, and W. A. Lane, apprentices; Alfred Lopez, cuddy servant; and Jas. F. Cadle, surgeon superintendent. The four steerage passengers were—W. Simister, W. Nelson, G. Mason, and Edwin Bickersteth.

The *Globe* states:—The Cospatrick cleared the East India Dock on the 9th September, sailed from Gravesend on the 11th, passed Deal on the same day, was off Start Point on the 14th, and she was last spoken with on the 28th October, in latitude 11 S., 34 W. She had on board 429 emigrants, representing 357½ adults, four steerage passengers, a crew consisting of 43 men, and a doctor, so that she carried 476 souls.

Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co., a very large ship-owning firm, the owners of the Cospatrick, have despatched 74 vessels this year to the colonies, the majority of them being emigrant ships. This is the first serious accident that has happened to any ship of their line, and they state that they have carried 60,000 emigrants without a single serious accident or mishap.

The Rev. Richard King, of Exeter College, Oxford, author of "Handbooks to the Cathedrals of England and Wales," has published a volume of "Sketches and Studies, Historical and Descriptive," and some of which are reprints of very interesting articles which have appeared in the *Saturday Review*.

Changes in American Diplomatic Circles.—It has been already stated that we are about to lose Mr. Moran, secretary of the American Legation, one of Americans best known to, and best liked by, Londoners. He is going to be Minister of the United States at Lisbon, where he will find a friend in our newly-appointed Minister to the same Court, Lord Lytton. Mr. Moran is to be succeeded in London by Mr. Hoffman, who has hitherto been Secretary of Legation at Paris, and he will be succeeded there by Mr. Hitt, who enters on his duties immediately.

Kinglake's History of the Crimean War.—The fifth volume of Mr. Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea" will be out on January 15. It is divided into four chapters:—"The Engagement of the lesser Inkerman," "Sir George Cathcart and the Dormant Commission," "The Retention of Balaklava," and "The Battle of Inkerman." The fourth volume brought us to the Battle of Balaklava; and the 5th brings us down to the battle of Inkerman; so that it has taken Mr. Kinglake a whole volume to write the history of eleven days, and he has been somewhere about five years writing that volume. Twenty years have passed since Balaklava and Inkerman were fought, and after that lapse of time he has given us the narrative of events which occupied something less than two months.

The Amenities of Ritualistic Journalism.—Such is the fury of the Church sects that it would seem as if Churchmen were ceasing to be gentlemen. In ordinary circles it is not considered proper for one man to call another a liar, but High Church gives the lie to Low Church with impunity. These clerical persons do not fight, so that the timid need anticipate no breach of the peace. A correspondent of the *Record* asserted that the Ritualistic party extended the word "communicant" to those who merely looked on at the celebration of the Eucharist. Thereupon the newspaper called the "Sunday Punch," or, in other words, the *Church Times*, simply said that this was the "latest lie." Satan is usually reputed to be the father of lies. This liar, in particular, is probably a member of the Convocation which the *Church Times* wishes to set up as the supreme authority in place of the Privy Council. The conclusion of the syllogism anybody can draw for himself.

Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., and Free Italy.—Mr. Baxter has just published an interesting little lecture, which he gave to his friends at Arbroath and Dundee, upon Italy. Its value lies in this, that Mr. Baxter was a constant visitor to Italy before the days of her unification, and is able to see consequently the great progress she has made. English people going now to Italy for the first time, naturally compare her with England, whereas the comparison should be with the Italy of Austria and the Pope. According to Mr. Baxter the social improvement of the people is very great, and equally great is the diminution of the authority of the clergy. So deep is the horror of the confessional—a fact for English people—that thousands of the best families in Italy absolutely prohibit the confessional to their wives and daughters. One of the worst symptoms in Italy is that absolute indifference to all forms of religion which a long domination of priestcraft always begets.

Mr. Disraeli and Lord Salisbury.—A London correspondent writes:—In the review of the year 1874, which appeared in the last number of the *Saturday Review*, there is a short paragraph, which contains a revelation with respect to an interesting but rather inexplicable episode of last session. Everyone will remember the remarkable attack which Mr. Disraeli made upon Lord Salisbury with respect to the Public Worship Bill. It was so vehement an attack that forty years ago it must have led to a duel, and in these less murderous days seemed as if it must lead to a resignation. But we know that nothing came of it, and I have been assured that the first information which Lord Salisbury had of it was a letter from Mr. Disraeli to him apologising for having attacked him. The *Saturday Review* says:—"The strife (about the Public Worship Bill) got so bitter that Mr. Disraeli actually warned the House of Commons against being led away by one of his own colleagues; but, fortunately, Lord Salisbury, who had the consolation of thinking that his chief was commenting on expressions that had never been used, had the good sense to take no notice, and the Ministry escaped the serious danger of being broken up almost as soon as it had been formed." I presume that what happened was this: Immediately after Mr. Disraeli had spoken, some of his colleagues told him he had been misinformed as to what Lord Salisbury had said, and that then the Premier wrote to his Indian Secretary as above mentioned, expressing regret. The *Saturday Review* is likely to be well informed, inasmuch as its chief proprietor is Lord Salisbury's brother-in-law. By the way, though the Marquis is reconciled to Mr. Disraeli, it would scarcely seem as if Mr. Beresford-Hope were, for his paper has an occasional sneer at the Premier. For instance, in the paragraph from which I have quoted, and with reference to the same measure, occurs the following sentence:—"He (Mr. Disraeli) had lived to become a Prime Minister, and to make a duke, but the curiosities of his success were not over, and he now proved that he had lived to become a Protestant champion." However, the *Review* is less unfriendly to the Conservative leader than it used to be 15 years ago.

TRESS IN GLASGOW.

[…] reported on Monday to the Glasgow Police Board that the death rate last week reached the extraordinary figure of 50 per thousand, being the highest rate in the kingdom. This has arisen from the severe weather and the dense fog cutting off the aged and the infirm, and those afflicted with pulmonary diseases, among all classes, especially the poor. For the latter the Lord Provost has established soup kitchens. The magistrates resolved to organise immediately the means of giving public relief in the shape of coals and clothing to the poor, amongst whom there is great suffering. For some days at noon the fog has been so dense that objects cannot be recognised at ten yards' distance.

THREE OF EARL FITZWILLIAM'S THOROUGHBRED HORSES DROWNED.

Last week three young thoroughbred horses belonging to Earl Fitzwilliam were drowned in one of the small lakes in Wentworth Park, near Rotherham, his lordship's seat. The lake was frozen over to a considerable thickness, but not so much as to bear much weight in some places. By some means the three animals—which were valued at a very high figure—got upon the ice, which appears to have broken under their weight, for they were found drowned there some hours afterwards. On the other hand, it is stated that the horses strayed on to the ice in the darkness of the night, and hence the accident; but on the other, persons who know that horses are from instinct not disposed to venture upon an insecure footing, believe that they must have been driven on to the ice by mischievously or maliciously disposed persons. At all events, the loss is a very severe one, for the whole of the animals were by a well-known sire, and were promising colts.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF A CHILD BY ITS MOTHER.

At the Leicester Town Hall, on Monday, a middle-aged woman, named Ann Coltman, of independent means, and living in one of the most respectable parts of Leicester, was charged with cruelly assaulting and beating Elizabeth Neele, her servant, aged thirteen, on the 24th Dec. Although the warrant had been taken out at the instance of the police, charging the defendant with assaulting her servant, it had come to the knowledge of the Chief Constable, and was admitted by the defendant, that the child was her illegitimate daughter. It seemed, from the admissions of the child, who was dressed in workhouse garb, and gave her evidence with great reluctance, that she was 13 years old, and that up to three years back had lived with her aunt at Bardon, Leicestershire, and since that time had been with the defendant, a widow with four other children. During this time, although the illegitimate child of the defendant, she had been kept in ignorance of defendant being her mother, and had been treated as the "servant," and taught to look upon her as her mistress. On the 24th December, the child stated that after breakfast she was cleaning the parlour, when her mistress came in and hit her several times on the back with a brush stick. She afterwards pulled her hair, hit her again over the back and shoulders with the brush stick, and also with the kitchen poker. Defendant also made her go without dinner on that day. The witness concluded by saying that her mistress told her she was thus punished because she had had a bit of rabbit's leg and bacon for breakfast which the other children told her to have. Chief Constable Farndale, in the presence of the Bench, bared the shoulders and and back of the child, which, with her head, presented a shocking appearance, the former a mass of bruises, and the skin was broken in several places, while her head was covered with cuts and bruises, the hair being torn off in some places, and her underclothing bore marks of blood.—Mr. Owston, for the defendant, declined to cross-examine the child, and could not offer any remarks in justification of the assaults, which had been committed in the heat of passion from time to time. For the future, the child would be taken care of by an aunt in the country, and would not go under her mother's roof again.—The Mayor sentenced the defendant to six calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

The Turkey.—In our farmyards, where the turkey knows his place, and is subdued unto domesticity, he behaves in a very different manner from the free wild bird in his native woods, who lowers his crested head for none, who rules with undisputed sway over his female train, and has won his way to eminence by successive victories. He is a grand bird and a proud one, as he stalks majestically through the woods, followed by his obedient troop, like a patriarch of old with his wives and children; ruffles his feathers and spreads his tail in sheer exuberance of pride, and ever and anon gives vent to that extraordinary sound which we call gobbling, and which Arabs have mistaken for a dialect of their own guttural language.—*The Rev. J. G. Wood.*

True to Nature.—Every schoolboy knows the classic tradition of Zeuxis, who painted grapes so naturally that the very birds came and pecked at them. This old story inspired a French animal-painter, of mediocre talent and pressing need, with a scheme for deluding ignorant and gullible American tourists. Our painter completes a picture, "The Death of the Poodle." Every morning he takes his dog into his studio, and placing it before the picture, gives the poor beast a sound thrashing. When the dog's master considers his lesson as sufficiently taught, he invites a rich American to his *atelier*. Our transatlantic cousin takes little interest in his host's works, but suddenly the dog comes in, and, at sight of "The Death of the Poodle," utters the most lamentable howls, in remembrance of his accustomed punishment. "Oh," cries the American, "how true to nature! The painting deceives even the dog." And "our cousin" buys the picture at an exorbitant price.—*The Gatherer.*

Railway Travelling in the United States.—There is no travelling in the world, for comfort to equal a railway journey in the United States. Thus it fell out that my little railway trip wearied me less than a journey of four or five hours has often done at home. At the beginning you somehow lay yourself out for a long spell, and settle down to a protracted journey. The American carriages are replete with contrivances to lighten, and not, as with us too often, to increase, the inconveniences of travelling. The length of the journey, instead of being a terror in itself, is a distinct element of enjoyment; for you step into the car as if you were taking possession of a temporary residence. The steady pace of two-and-twenty miles an hour, at which most of the journey across the American continent is performed, may, to one accustomed to the "Wild Irishman" of the old country, seem a dismal business; but in America, as in Germany and Russia, it is the moderate speed which enhances the traveller's enjoyment. The best class of carriages, in the train which bears you from the Atlantic sea-board to the Pacific coast, are in truth luxuriously appointed drawing-rooms on wheels, where you may read, write, eat, drink, and sleep, and feel that it is merely home in motion.—*Something Like a Railway Journey.*

Railways in the Colonies.—From a general report, just made by Captain Tyler to the Board of Trade, the total length of railways open and working in the British Empire at 31st December, 1873, was 27,564 miles. On reference to the populations of the several colonies, Queensland has the greatest number of miles in proportion to her population. She has 236 miles, and her population is 146,000. But it will afford additional interest to know that this colony is actually constructing 200 miles more, which is nearing completion; and a proposal has been made to construct a line the entire length of the colony, which, when completed, will be one of the longest lines in the world.

Business Announcements.

A1 DONCASTER ... BUTTERSCOTCH ...

The Origin... Maker...

THOMAS ... WAY,

Wholesale ...

86, CLAYTON STREET, ... CASTLE.

JAMES ... G

(Late Foreman to Mr. ... Walker).

HOUSE, SIGN, AND F... PAINTER, GRAINER, GLAZIER ... HANGER

In the Shop lately occupied by ... Richard Walker, MOUNT PLEASANT, ... CONSETT.

JOHN P...

JEWELLER ...

2, FRONT STREET, CONSETT

J. P. has engaged a F... Workman for Repairing Clocks, Watches ... Country Orders ... to.

NOTICE.

No Person is authorised ... in the above Name to clean or repair ... &c.

WILLIAM ... LL,

MACHINE ... NT,

DIPTON.

European, Howe's, ... or any other Sewing Machine ...

Washing Machines, Ma... Machines, Wringing Machines, Sausage Machines ...

Any of these Machines ... hire to go as payment.

Sewing Machines cle... repaired, or exchanged.

TO PARTIES ... ING.

VISIT ALEX...

FURNISHING ...

76, PILGRIM STREET, ... CASTLE.

WHERE a large ... assortment of NEW and SECOND ... FURNITURE &c., is always on hand ...

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

All Orders ...

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 ... Hindsyde, in Middle Street, Consett, and ... Selling BOOTS and SHOES of excellent quality ... merit a still further extension of their ... 6418

PARAFFIN LAMPS, Globes, ... Founts, Wicks, &c.

GAS CHANDELIERS and general Gas Fittings, Lead Pipes, &c.

GAS COOKING OVENS, Tables, Stoves and Ventilating Office Stoves.

Gas Fitting and Plumbing Work.

AMERICAN KITCHENERS of various sizes for Cottage or Mansion.

FILTERS at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 6s. and upwards, in large variety. No house should now be without a Filter.

WASHING MACHINES, Mangles and Domestic Machinery.

THE ABOVE ARTICLES KEPT IN STOCK BY

J. C. HALLIDAY, 43, GRAINGER STREET, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Wholesale Lamp Warehouse is at No. 14, Nun Street. Workshop, Low Fri... 7284

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

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

All Repairs promptly attended to.

All communications to be addressed to 38 Northumberland Street. 628

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 noted for FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS Generally, at remarkably low prices.

THE ADDRESS—

NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE,

14, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

JAMES LAKE, Proprietor. 374

Business Announcements.

GREAT SALE! GREAT SALE!!

GREAT SALE!!!

JOHN POTTS,

CLOTHIER AND HATTER,

CONSETT,

Has been declared the Purchaser, at a

GREAT REDUCTION,

OF THE

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

Messrs. Hill & Co., Clothiers, Hexham,

Consisting of nearly One Thousand Pounds' worth

OF

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

He has also bought, at a Reduction, part of

A MAKER'S STOCK.

The whole to be Sold Cheap at

POTTS' CLOTHING SHOP,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

JOHN POTTS,

THE DRAPER,

CONSETT,

HAS much pleasure in wishing his Friends and Customers

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!!

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

OPEN A

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR

IN THE

LARGE SHOW ROOM

OF THE

DRAPERY SHOP,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

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

The Bazaar will be continued until after the New Year.

Business Announcements.

WINTER CLOTHING.

SEE THE ENORMOUS STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING WHICH HAS JUST ARRIVED AT

SHAW AND ATKINSON'S.

Men's Brown Beaver Overcoats, 25s. to 45s.
Men's Brown Moscow Overcoats, 25s. to 46s.
Men's Blue Beaver Overcoats, 29s. to 44s.
Men's Pilot Jackets, 13s. 6d. to 33s.
Men's Mixed Tweed Coats, 12s. 6d. to 32s.
Men's Diagonal Coats, 22s. to 33s.
Men's Velvet Coats, 32s.
Men's Brown Beaver Yatching Jackets, 24s. to 32s.
Men's Brown and Blue Satara Jackets, 24s. to 27s. 6d.
Men's Black Coats, 17s. 6d. to 32s.
Boys' Double-breasted Tweed Jackets, 6s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.
Boys' Black and Brown Velvet Jackets, 4s. 11d. to 7s. 6d.
Boys' Black and Brown Velvet Vests, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Boys' Pilot Jackets, 4s. 11d. to 22s.; all sizes.
Boys' Mixed Tweed, good quality, 12s. 6d. & 13s. 6d.

TROUSERS AND VESTS.

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

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

TAILORING.

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

SHAW AND ATKINSON,

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,

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

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

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

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

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,

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

NOTICE! SPECIAL NOTICE!!

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

The famed "EAU BOTANIQUE," for every purpose of restoring Colour and Quantity of Hair in a few days.

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

C. ROUGIER,

PROPRIETOR,

29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

Wholesale House, York.

TOIL NO MORE.

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

JOHN JENKINS,

AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT, APPRAISER, AND FURNITURE BROKER,

TRAFALGAR STREET CONSETT.

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

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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.

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

TODD'S QUININE WINE stands pre-eminent for PURITY AND STRENGTH.

It is the best known remedy for Indigestion, Nervous Complaints, Debility, Wasting Diseases, &c., and is recommended by the Faculty.

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

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

Agents—W. Aynsley, grocer, Middle Street, and D. Imrie, chemist, Front Street, Consett; J. A. Curry, grocer, Dipton; and T. J. Muse, Castleside.

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

JOHN DOVE & Co.,

35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.

PORTLAND AND ROMAN CEMENT supplied to CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, and others in any quantities.

CONCRETE FLOORING for COACH HOUSES, STABLES, KITCHENS, and OUT-HOUSES, done by experienced Workmen. Is not effected by Damp or Heat, more Durable than Flags and not more than Half the Price.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

AGENT FOR HENRY C. WEBB'S

WORCESTER GEOMETRICAL, MOSAIC, AND ENCAUSTIC TILES.

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS

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

LISTER AND SONS,

WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN, CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,

12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 592a

JOSHUA LAX,

FURNISHING IRONMONGER,

SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS leave to call attention to a large Stock of CRYSTAL PERISCOPIC AND EUREKA SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES, just received, unequalled by any for their stengthening and preserving qualities. Too much cannot be said as to their Superiority over the ordinary Glasses worn. There is no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness, or other unpleasant sensation, but, on the contrary, from the perfect construction of the Lenses, they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and producing a Clear and Distinct Vision, as in the Healthy Sight. They Preserve as well as Assist the Sight.

To those who are in want of an excellent SEWING MACHINE, J. L. begs to call their attention to the Singer, Family, Medium, and Tailoring Machines, for which he has the sole agency for this district. Sold on the installment system or a liberal discount allowed for cash.

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

September 30th, 1874.

MR. R. C. WHINFIELD,

ELECTRO-RUBBER, HEALTH-RESTORER, AND DROPSY-CURER,

HUMSHAUGH, NORTH TYNE,

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

Business Announcements.

B. M...

WATCH-MAKER, EBCHESTER.

SEWING MACHINES,

OF VARIOUS KINDS,

"EUROPA" SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED,

AT

G. D. POWELL'S,

13, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

S. WALKER,

HAIRDRESSER,

STATIONER, AND NEWSAGENT,

1, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

Agent for the Consett Guardian.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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

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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.

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

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 Puclic support.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

GIVEN AWAY

BY THE

LONDON AND NEWCASTLE TEA CO.,

17, West Granger Street, Newcastle.

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

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

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

CHEAP FURNITURE.

THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST SHOP

IN THE NORTH

FOR HOME-MADE FURNITURE

IS

SIMPSON'S SHOP,

AT

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

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

ALSO IN STOCK

IRON BEDS, FLOCKS, RABBIT-DOWN, &c.

Observe:—THE CORNER SHOP, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

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

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

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

Why is Simpson's Furniture like a pair of clean boots?—Because they are well polished. 6301

JOHN THOMPSON,

GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT, LEADGATE,

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

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

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

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

Fine Sparkling Edinburgh Ales at 4d. per quart.

Fine Mild Edinburgh Ales at 5d. per quart.

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

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

Business Anncuncement.

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

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.

JOHN DAWSON,
PLUMBER AND GASFITTTER,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Frierds 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.

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.

CHRISTMAS CHEER!

FOR

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

SPECIALITIES FOR CHRISTMAS,
COMPRISING
PERFUMED CARDS, SACHETS, BON-BONS, FANCY BOXES (filled with Choice Scents and Soaps), WORK BOXES, FANCY JEWELLERY, and TOYS for Christmas Trees; also, a large Assortment of Novelties in FANCY PIPES, TOBACCO POUCHES, JARS, &c., at
S. WALKER'S,
HAIRDRESSER, STATIONER,
AND TOBACCONIST,
1, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

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 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per Bottle.
Whiskeys (Irish), from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
Whiskeys (Scotch). from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
Rum (Jamaica), from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d. per Bottle.
Gin (Geneva), from 4s. 6d. per Bottle.
Old Tom, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
WINES AND CHAMPAGNE.
Wines—Port and Sherry, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per Bottle.
Champagne, from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per Bottle.
BURTON AND EDINBURGH ALES.
Burton Ales at 4s. 6d. per Dozen Quarts.
Burton Ales at 3s. per Dozen Pints.
Edinburgh Ales at 3s. 9d. per Dozen Quarts.
Ebinburgh 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 ot 3s. per Dozen Pints.

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

Public Notices.

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

NOTICE.

THE GAME on High, Middle, and Over Friarside, Blackhill, and Priestfield Farms in the chapelry of Tanfield, is strictly PRESERVED, and Trespassers will be prosecuted.
Carham Hall. June 8th, 1874. 965d

THE TRUSTEES of LEADGATE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL and Mrs. HAWDON tender their sincere Thanks to the numerous Friends who so liberally Contributed Goods and Money towards the Christmas Tree; they also Thank all who Contributed by their Labour to bring the matter to so successful a termination.

IRISH HOME-RULE CONFEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CONSETT BRANCH.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above Branch will take place on SUNDAY, January 3, 1875, in Mr. MICHAEL MCGURK's, LONG-ROOM, CONSETT, at Eight o'clock, for the purpose of Electing Officers and other business of importance.

All are requested to attend.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

OWING to the sudden death of JOHN ANGUS, Dyer, of Newcastle, parties not having received their Goods, by kindly sanctioning of the same to HENRY G[illegible], Dyer, [illegible] Street, Newcastle, can have them [illegible].

The Business will be c[illegible] for the benefit of the widow.

Goods left with Mr GEO. [illegible] Street, Blackhill (who will also give all [illegible] required), will have every att[ention].

Goods will be Collected and Delivered [illegible] Friday, or sooner if required.

TEA AND CONCERT.

A MUSICAL SOIREE will be held in the Town HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on THURSDAY, [January] 7th 1875, in aid of the Fund for the [illegible] Ebchester Church.

TEA will be on the Table at Five o'clock.

CONCERT to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Tickets for Tea and Concert—3s. 2s., and 1s. 6d. —may be had of Messrs. Wilson Brothers, Mr. Lax, and Miss Leslie (Post-office), Shotley Bridge; and Miss Rutherford and Mr. Moody, Ebchester.

FLINT HILL NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

THE Managers purpose OPENING the above Schools, under Two Certificated Mistresses, on MONDAY, January 11th, 1875.

Those Parents who wish their Children to attend are requested to send them (if possible) on the day of Opening.

Fees (payable in advance)—
In Upper School, Fourpence per Week.
In Infant School (Children under Six years), Twopence per Week; older Children, Threepence per Week.

The full Name and exact Age of each Child will be required.

A GRAND
EVENING CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
CO-OPERATIVE HALL,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1875.

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

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

Doors open at Half-past Six o'clock; Concert to commence at Seven.

ADMISSION:—Reserved Seats, One Shilling; Unreserved, Sixpence.

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

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

ON MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875,
And during the week.

MR. JAMES AND MISS SPENCE,
Comic Duettists.
MADAM CARR,
Vocalist.
MR. T. SIMPSON,
Comic Vocalist.
MISS CLARA ROBIE,
Vocalist and Dancer.
MISS EMILY DEGRESE,
Characteristic Dancer.

On FRIDAY, January 8th, a CLOCK will be given away.

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

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

Wanted

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

WANTED, Cow and Horse DUNG.—Apply to JOHN MACKAY, Bridge Hill Farm.

WANTED, Immediately, a Respectable YOUTH as Errand Boy.—Apply at the "Guardian" Office.

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

THE BURIAL BOARD FOR THE ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT OF THE PARISH OF SAINT CUTHBERT, BENFIELDSIDE, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

WANTED to BORROW, on the Security of the Poor Rates of the above Parish, the Sum of £2,500. Repayment of Principal and Interest in not less than Twenty Years or more than Thirty Years. Offers to be made to THOMAS WHINNEY, Cemetery, Blackhill, on or before Tuesday, 5th January, 1875.

Found.

FOUND, at Medomsley Hall, a Retriever BITCH, which answers to the name of "Nell."—The owner can have the same, by paying expenses, on application to Mr. W. CHARLTON, Medomsley; if not claimed within five days, will be sold.

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

For Sale.

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

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

FOR SALE,
8,000 Barrels PETROLEUM OIL,
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.

FOR SALE: a large quantity of finest White KEROSENE and other good burning oils, very superior to Paraffin, and much cheaper; free from explosive properties, and excelling any yet introduced into this market.—Imported by ROBSON, RIDLEY, and Co., Oil Merchants, Trinity Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle. Prices and samples on application. Agents Wanted. 6209

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, Pantry, &c., 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. SHAYLER, Draper, as tenant thereof.

The business situation of those 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, Tinmill 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 Entrance, and Double Staircase with Mahogany Hand-rail; the second story contains Front 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 directions 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; 6 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 WHELDON, 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 Whelden'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.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. March.

MINSTERACRES.

MR. MARCH has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the HALL FARM, MINSTERACRES, on THURSDAY, January 7th, 1875, all the FARMING STOCK, HAY, &c., comprising:—

CATTLE.—2 Half-bred Alderney and Shorthorned Young Cows, close to profit; 4 Young Alderney Cows, giving milk and in-calf; 5 Three-year-old Alderney Heifers, all-spring calvers; 2 One-year-old Alderney Heifers; 1 Two-year-old Alderney Bull.

SHEEP.—16 Dorset Ewes, lambed and to lamb; 1 Dorset Ram.

HORSES.—Brown Draught Horse, 8 years old; Brown Draught Mare, 9 years old; Roan-Harness Horse; 2 handsome Grey Cob Ponies, 14h. 2in. high, accustomed to double harness; Brown Pony, 12h. 2in. high, quiet with children.

PIGS.—3 Strong Shott Pigs; 1 Fat Bacon Pig.

POULTRY.—Barn-door Fowls; Ducks and Drakes; Guinea Fowls and Turkeys; 2 Golden Male Pheasants; 2 Swans, male and female.

HAY.—About 70 Tons of very Prime Well-won Old-land Hay, in 3 stacks, one of which is the growth of 1873, for removal.

IMPLEMENTS.—5 Short and 2 Long Carts; 2 Stone Coups; Wood Waggon; Horse Hay Rake; Hay Tedder; Hay Sweep; Grass Cutter, by Burgess and Key; Metal Roller; Iron Swing and Sub-soil Ploughs; Oak Harrows; Sheep Racks and Troughs; Sheep Dipping Apparatus; several Sets of good Cart Harness; Stable Barrow; Cart Cover; Sacks and Pokes; all the Hand Tools; Cow Chains; Force Pump; Old Iron, &c.

HARNESS ROOM.—Double and Single Sets of Silver-mounted Gig and Carriage Harness; Double and Single Riding Bridles; Gentlemen and Ladies' Riding Saddles; Pony Pad; Horse Clothing, &c.

An excellent DOG CART, little worse than new, built to order by Atkinson and Philipson.

Sufficient time will be allowed purchasers to remove the Hay.

As the lots are numerous, the Sale will commence promptly at Half-past Eleven o'clock.

REFRESHMENTS.

Houghton-by-Wylam, Dec. 30, 1874.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2ND, 1875, IS THE LAST DAY OF THE SALE OF LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY AND READY-MADE CLOTHING AT MR. POTTS' CLOTHING SHOP, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

MR. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, is instructed by Mr. JOHN POTTS, Draper, to announce that SATURDAY, January 2nd, 1875, is the LAST DAY of the SALE of the First-class Stock of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY and READY-MADE CLOTHING (belonging the Estate of HILL & Co., Hexham), now being held in his CLOTHING SHOP, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, when the whole of the remaining Lots will be offered without reserve.

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

By Mr. Haggerty.

CONTINUATION OF 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, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and the Public in general that, having received further instructions to continue for a few days longer his Great SALE BY AUCTION of DRAPERY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BLANKETS, SHEETS, SHIRTS, CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS, HEARTH RUGS, &c., in the TOWN HALL SALE-ROOM, CONSETT, he is prepared to offer for Sale one of the Finest and Best-assorted STOCKS ever witnessed in the neighbourhood.

In addition to the above Stock, Mr. HAGGERTY will offer a First-class Consignment of GOLD, SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATED, AND FANCY GOODS, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, Guards, Alberts, Rings, &c., Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Services, Cruetstands, &c.; 8 Handsome large Plate-glass Mirrors, 5 Elegant Shades of French Stuffed Birds, Clocks, Timepieces, &c.

The special attention of the Public is directed to the fact that the above Stock of Drapery Goods is the CREAM of the Stock of one of the LARGEST and MOST EXTENSIVE FIRMS IN LEEDS, and NOT THE STOCK OF SOME PETTY DRAPER—the REMAINS AND RUBBISH of the SUMMER STOCK OF PARTIES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD—which the PUBLIC OF CONSETT are in the habit of having OFFERED TO THEM BY AUCTION, and IMPOSED UPON THEM, by being REPRESENTED AS PART OF A BANKRUPT STOCK.

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, Dec. 22, 1874.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2ND, 1875.

Local and District News.

"HOME RULE."—The Members of the "Home Rule Confederation" are requested to look carefully down our advertising columns, where they will find an announcement of some importance to them.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR KNITSLEY.—"Elfin," in the *Newcastle Chronicle*, says: "After the startling occurrence of last Monday night, it would be a great relief to the public anxiety and dissatisfaction if the directors of the North-Eastern Railway would kindly publish an affidavit, countersigned by their engineer-in-chief, as well as by their representatives on the spot, to the effect that they, one and all, are absolutely certain the shaky-looking viaduct between Knitley and Lanchester is not rotten in any portion of it, neither underneath the new paint, nor in the least degree unstable in its foundations; furthermore, that when they obtained parliamentary permission to erect this remarkably pretty substitute for a bridge they did not express or imply any covenant, or promise or engagement whatsoever, to gradually fill it up with solid ballast or to replace it shortly by an embankment for the whole or any part of the extent now straddled by this fanciful arrangement of chips. The public would value this latter part of the affidavit very highly indeed, provided the directors could induce Lord Redesdale to append thereto his certificate of its accuracy."

LEADGATE WESLEYAN CHOIR.—On Christmas-day, the above choir gave their annual concert in the Wesleyan Chapel before a large and appreciative audience. Mr N. Muse presided, and opened the meeting by giving out a hymn and praying. The first piece on the programme was a Christmas anthem, "Behold I bring you good tidings," was sung by Mr Wilkinson and the choir. The solo parts were rather weak and the enunciation indistinct, but the chorus portions were performed not amiss. The anthem, "Before Jehovah's awful throne," was moderately well performed. Much improvement was manifested in the chorus, "Daughter of Zion," but the low parts sounded hoarse upon the ear, especially from the male voices. The organist, Mr J. W. Hedley gained the loud and prolonged applause of the audience by his performance of the "Hallelujah chorus;" from Beethoven. The anthem, "Awake, awake," which followed, was well done. In the solo, "O, Lord, correct me," Miss Bell showed too little energy and insufficient strength of voice; she was, however, rather inharmoniously accompanied by a restless baby in the gallery. In the next piece, the anthem, "Lord what is man," Miss Bell and Miss Applegarth did good service; the latter taking soprano and the former second treble. During the interval between the first and second parts of the programme, the chairman made a speech chiefly upon the improved position and prospects of the church, and in laudation of the choir for their persevering energy and skill. On the choir resuming their seats, the anthem, "Hark, what mean those holy voices?" was very well performed, notwithstanding that the voices were once or twice not together. Miss Turbett's solo, "But who shall see," was not well sung. The organist performed "The Gloria" very much to the satisfaction of the audience. In the ode, "The Heavenly Pilot," Miss Applegarth sang well, and Miss Bell gave evidence that her voice is more adapted for singing seconds in a duet than for solos. Mr Gibson's solo "Where shall the Christian's harp be strung?" was decidedly the best rendered piece of the evening and he received a well-merited *encore*. With the exception of a hitch at starting, the chorus, "O, be joyful," was well performed. Several times during the evening the organ seemed desirous of playing a monotonous solo on one key, much to the annoyance of both organist and people, and the next singer, Miss Bainbridge had to stand for some moments before she could commence her solo, "Hymn of Eve," the singing of which, however, gained her an *encore*. The last piece, "God and King," choral march, by Costa, was performed admirably, and on the whole the concert reflects great credit to those concerned in the arrangement. Mr Jos. Davisen occupied the position of conductor. We would express our opinion that were this choir to devote some little attention to pronunciation and enunciation they might soon become one of the best choirs in the district.

"THE WEEK OF PRAYER";—According to their established custom, the Evangelical Alliance have set apart the first week of the New-Year for united prayer by christians throughout the world. We are glad to hear that the Y.M.C.A. have arranged to hold united religious services during that week in the Baptist Church, Consett, at which ministers, of various churches will preach.

EAST CASTLE COLLIERY.—On the morning of Christmas-day, a social breakfast party was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, East Castle, when upwards of sixty Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist friends partook of the good things provided. Among the friends present were Mr and Mrs Shipley and family. The tables were efficiently presided over by Miss M. Bowes and Miss J. Reay. At intervals the company were enlivened by some appropriate pieces being played on the violin and harmonium by Messrs Gibson and Bowes. Altogether the company seemed highly gratified with the morning's proceedings.

CRICKET CLUB SUPPER.—On Tuesday evening, the annual supper of the Consett Novices' Cricket Club was held at the house of Mr H. Lee, Coach and Horses Inn, Consett, when about twenty persons sat down to an excellent repast. The supper was served in a style which reflected great credit on the worthy host and hostess. After the usaul loyal and patriotic toasts the company were most delightfully entertained by the singing of Messrs E. Lennox, M. Smith, and several others. After a most enjoyable evening, the company separated at the usual hour.

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nervous Debility.—Persons who feel weak, low, and nervous may rest assured, some serious ailment is looming in the distance against which instant action should be taken. Holloway's Pills present the ready means of exciting energetic action on the liver, liberating accumulated bile, and lifting at once a load from his spirits and expelling a poison from the body. This simple and natural method of remedying first tendency to disease gives present ease and ensures future safety. The pale, and all those who are losing flesh, should try these Pills, which are especially useful when the digestive or other functions are imperfectly performed and demand immediate correction, or in after years neither mind nor body will be well developed.

LANCHESTER WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—On Christmas-day, the anniversary of the above Sunday school was celebrated. In the afternoon, the Rev. W. Fuller preached an excellent sermon to a good, intelligent congregation. After the sermon, tea was partaken off by a goodly number of people in the school-room. In the evening, a public meeting was held in the chapel, which was well attended. The chair was occupied by Mr. Jon. Green, of Blackhill; and addresses, bearing upon Sunday schools and their work, were delivered by the Rev. W. Fuller, Mr. J. Bell (Consett), Mr. W. Dixon, and Mr. G. Buckham.—On Sunday, two instructive and interesting sermons were preached by Mr. Jonathan Wardle, of Witton Gilbert, in the afternoon and evening. The scholars sang a selection of appropriate hymns. Liberal collections were taken in aid of the Sunday school.

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

INCREASE OF RATS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Mr James Nicholson, writing from Murton, Berwick-on-Tweed, comments on a paragraph under this head in the *Builder*, in which it is stated that a doe rat produces from 12 to 23 young at a litter. Mr Nicholson says:—"In answer to this 'startling' fact, permit me to say that during 20 years' observation I never knew a rat's nest to contain more than nine. I am, however, willing to believe that occasionally 10, or even 11, might be found, but 'from 12 to 23' as the ordinary number—or an average of 17—'*Credat Judæus Apella, non ego.*' Nor do I believe that a rat litters 'from six to eight times a year,' but this is more difficult to disprove. The common brown rat (*Mus rattus*) has of late years largely increased its numbers in the North of England, and is now in many places a great nuisance to farmers. This unwelcome result I attribute chiefly to gamekeepers, who in their successful endeavour to preserve game have nearly exterminated wild cats, weasels, owls, hawks, magpies, and other natural enemies of the rat."

CLEVER CAPTURE OF A POULTRY STEALER AT CONSETT.—Shortly after midnight on Friday, a notorious character named Peter Matthews was apprehended at Consett on a charge of stealing poultry. In consequence of a hen-roost having been forcibly entered the previous evening, the police kept a sharp look-out on Friday night. A little after twelve o'clock P.C. Balmer was standing near the Commercial Inn when he noticed a couple of men emerge from the yard at the rear of the premises occupied by Mr Patterson, grocer, Medomsley Road. Seeing that one of the men (who proved to be Matthews) carried somthing bulky under his coat, P.C. Balmer went up to him but at once received a blow which knocked him down. On getting up Balmer at once closed with his assailan (the other man having taken to his heels) and after struggling for about ten minutes ultimatley succeeded in securing him. At this juncture Sergt. Parkinson and Police Constable found a hen on the ground, having apparently fallen from the prisoner's coat during his struggle with the constable. Prisoner was brought before Mr Town at Shotley Bridge, on Saturday morning and remanded,

CONSETT WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The annual celebrations at this season of the year, in connection with the above Sunday school, were held on Christmas-day, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett. A large holly tree was erected in the chapel, which was laden with an extensive assortment of useful and ornamental articles, and presented a beautiful appearance. Besides this, there were three stalls, one of which contained a varied supply of fancy goods. The various articles exhibited were greatly in excess of former years, and were offered for sale by Misses Proudlock, Wildsmith, Thompson, A. Perry, Watson, and Jarvis, and these were aided in their work by a number of young men. During the afternoon, tea was provided in the school-room, and a good one it was. A goodly number of people partook thereof with evident satisfaction, and the tables were gracefully presided over by Misses Johnson, C. Reece, Dawson, Penman, Mills, M. Smith, B. Muncaster, Jarvis, M. Jones, Foster, F. Allison, and E. Hammond. In the evening, a public meeting was held, the chair being occupied by Mr. David Imrie. Addresses were given by Messrs. J. W. Davison, J. Lowes, J. Penman, J. Curry, and T. Shotton. At the close of the speaking, the sale of the articles was again resumed, and nearly the whole were sold. The proceeds are to be applied to the fund for building a new Sunday school.

A YOUNG HERO.

(From Our Charlie, in the Christmas number of the *Sunday Magazine.*)

"Not long after Charlie's enlistment came the Crimean war, and his regiment was one of the first to leave England. I don't think Charlie was a fighting man; the love of the battle never fired his brain; whether he was a good soldier or not we shall see. On that sunny autumn morning he made one in the thin red line commanded to cross the river and face, for the first time, the dark columns and deadly fire of the Russian host. Through the river and up the steep bank beyond, not with fruitless fiery rush, but with quiet patient force. The colonel's horse tried the bank once and again, then rolled over and lay panting at the foot. Down slid Charlie and helped his officer up, waiting the word of command once more. Leaving his horse, the colonel sprang up the bank on foot, got before Charlie, and waved him on, sword in hand. The uneven ground, the tangle of the vines, had broken the line, but Charlie pressed close to his officer's side. He would fain have stopped beside the first comrade who fell wounded in the vineyard, but the stern voice of his colonel commanded, and Charlie rose and ran. There was the dark column. Crack went the rifles of the hastily-formed line. Not a rifle went at it more steadily than Charlie's, though I question if he could have fired at all if he had seen the poor Russian lad whose breast it tore. Charlie would have sickened and swooned like a woman at the sight of his blood. But from the bullets raining round him he never shrank one bit.

"Close by Charlie's side the colonel fell, and Charlie stopped firing. 'Go on, my brave lad,' said the officer; 'never mind me.'

"'You're badly hurt, sir,' said Charlie, kneeling.

"'Never,' but the words ended in a groan.

"Whiz went a bullet so close to Charlie's ear that he involuntarily put up his hand. It whispered death, for another and another followed. Whereupon Charlie turned his back to the foe, only it was to shield the prostrate body of his officer with its goodly breadth. And while Charlie still knelt there burst over the field a ringing cheer; the dark columns were moving away. The colonel raised his head from Charlie's breast and sobbed it feebly, then fell back fainting in the soldier's arms."

CATCHING A BABOON.

(From the Christmas Annual of *Once a Week.*)

Docksy's first introduction to Jacob Craggs was one day in St. Catherine's Docks, where Craggs had gone on board a large vessel come in there on account of the crowded state of the shipping in the docks lower down. Craggs had made a purchase of a cage of gloriously coloured African birds, and of another containing two small monkeys and a hideous baboon.

The money had been paid, and the cages were on deck, and ready for bringing ashore; for such freightage is of a very delicate nature if not properly attended to.

Jacob Craggs, then, was anxious to get his purchases home; and he went on board the Eastern King to see about them. But the previous evening a couple of the sailors had been amusing themselves for the last time with the big baboon, tickling it with straws, squirting tobacco juice in its eyes, and making the beast so furious under these various insults, that no sooner had the shades of night fallen, as the poets express it, than like some simian Trenck or Latude, the ape set to work to escape from its wooden Bastille, spending the whole night in gnawing at one particular bar, and in the early morning so weakened it that it gave way, and the beast squeezed its way out. The consequence was that, on the cage being drawn forward, there were the two little monkeys in the small partition, shivering and cuddling one another for warmth, but the baboon was missing.

"This won't do" cried Craggs to the first mate, who happened to be on deck, "I must have compensation. The baboon has gone."

A chattering noise overhead told that he had not gone far: for there he sat, up on the maintopgallant cross-trees, ninety feet above the deck, evidently thoroughly enjoying his liberty.

"Some of you will have to fetch him down," said Craggs.

And the men laughed.

"He'd lead them a chase for hours," said the mate. "You must wait till he's hungry, and comes down of himself."

"Then, perhaps you'll return me my thirty pounds," said Craggs. "I want the money or the monkey."

"I've nothing to do with it," said the mate, surlily.

"Want him fetched down, sir?" I'll fetch him down, sir. I'll go, sir," cried an excited voice from the wharf; and there stood ragged Docksy Gore, all eagerness and excitement. "He knows me, sir; he'll come to me, sir."

"Knows you?" said Craggs, staring at the boy.

"Yes, sir—he knows me, sir. I fed him yes'day, sir. We had some talier together, sir—nailed out of a cask, sir. I'll fetch him down, sir."

"Come aboard," said the mate.

Then, instead of running across by the regular gangway, with the activity of one of the monkey tribe, the boy swarmed along the rope that held the ship to the wharf, dropped down on the deck with his bare feet, and then began to lug out of his pocket a piece of paper, in which was wrapped a lump of fat, evidently waste, which had exuded from the great Russian tallow casks lying on one of the wharves.

Armed with this, the boy grinned at his observers, and began to scuttle up the shrouds with wonderful rapidity.

"Lord, how the young beggar can climb!" said one of the men, sententiously.

And climb he could, going up in an astonishingly short space of time.

Before he had got half-way up, the baboon saw him, and began to chatter, snarl, and bark in the most excited way, showing its teeth, and evidently threatening mischief.

"We shall have a fight directly," said the mate; "and they'll both break their necks. You'd better have waited, as I told you."

But when Docksy had got within a dozen feet of the beast, which was snarling furiously, he stopped, looked his legs in the shrouds, squatted, took out the tallow, and began to eat.

The baboon changed its note on the instant, softening down, snuffling, whining, and watching the feeding process with the greatest interest: with the result that Docksy climbed up the rest of the way, and the next minute he and the ape were seated amicably together on the cross-trees, having a sky-high meal.

The tallow ended, Docksy took his new friend into custody; and, Craggs and the sailors going out of sight, the strange couple descended to the deck, where the next thing was to get the beast back into its open cage.

Go in he wouldn't—anything but that. A struggle would have made him furious; so Docksy quietly walked in himself, and the baboon followed, the boy closing the door after him, and placing his back against the broken bar.

"You've got 'em both now," laughed the mate, coming forward with Craggs, to the enraging of the beast. But its anger was against those outside; to his companion he was friendliness itself, cowering by him, and springing up to protect him from imaginary attacks.

"Will you come on to my place with him?" said Craggs.

The boy grinned, and nodded his head, while the mate passed him in some biscuit by means of which he cemented his friendship with the baboon, which took no notice of the swinging up of the cage, or its rattle through the streets on a cart. And the end of it was that Docksy stayed on with Craggs, becoming his unpaid keeper.—*Sixty per Cent*, by Geo. Manville Fenn.

Why did Adam bite the apple? Because he had no knife.

When is iron like a counterfeit bank note? When it is forged.

Railway Time Tables

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

Leaves Newcastle (Week days) 6·0, 6·50, 7·35 (*), 7·55 9·0, 9·46, 10·55, 11·5(*), 12·30, 2·10, 3·0, 3·35 (*) 4·5, 5·5, 6·5, 7·10, 8·5, 9·35, 10·55.

Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—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 3·19, 8.24, 9·24, and 10·44 p.m. and 3·0 p.m., calling at all intermediate stations.

* First, second, and third-class express trains calling at Tyne Dock, Jarrow, and Gateshead, leaving Jarrow 19 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, 2·5, 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, 9·53, 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, 1·45 (†), 2·0, 3·5, 4·10, 4·45 (†), 4·30 6·0, 7·0. 8 0, 8·45 9·15, 10·0.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays).—6·10 (*a*), 9·0, 10·5, 1·0 (†), 1·15 2·0 (†), 2·15 3·0 (†), 3·15, 4·0, 5·0, 6·0, 6·35 (†), 7·0, 7·30 (†), 8·0, 8·45, 9·15.

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

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

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

a.—This train stops at intermediate stations when required, to set down passengers arriving from the south by either the 4.38 or 5·58 a.m trains.

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

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

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

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

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

Percy Main: First, 10d., second, 8d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. 2d., third, 10d.

Howdon: First, 10d., second, 8d., third, 5d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. 2d., third, 9d.

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

Walker: First, 5d., second, 4d., third, 2½d. Return, first, 9d., second. 7d., third, 5d.

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·20	2·0
Middlesbro'	„	6·22	11·5	2·35
Stockton	„	6·34	12·15	2·45
Darlington	„	7·15	1·5	4·30
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	1·35	5·0
Crook	arr.	8·10	1·57	5·25
	dep.	8·15	2·20	5·35
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·32	5·45
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	6·9
Rowley	„	8·52	2·55	6·10
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	6·20
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.	1,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	10·0	12·30	2·30	5·36
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	12·5·	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	11·40		5·5	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G.	1,2 G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·35		12·10	3·3	7·55
Witton Gilbert	„	7·40		12·24	3·48	8·9
Lanchester	„	7·55		12·35	3·59	8·20
Knitsley	„	8·12		12·46	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	4·2·	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	4·12
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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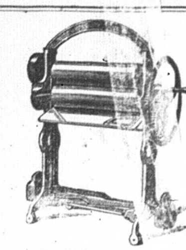
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FUNERAL SERMON AT CONSETT.

On Sunday evening, a sermon, on the death of the late John Foster, who was a useful and highly respected member of the Wesleyan body for nearly forty years, was preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, by the Rev. W. Fuller. There was a very large attendance. Before announcing his text, the rev. gentleman said they had not met that evening to eulogise the dead, but to magnify the grace of God as exemplified in the life and death of their departed friend and brother, Mr. John Foster; and, in view of the goodness of the Lord Jesus to him and to ourselves, to move one another to entire consecration to that God whom their friend served, and in the faith of whose gospel he died. He asked them to consider with him a portion of holy scripture which particularly set forth the riches of the Divine goodness in relation to sinful man. The rev. gentleman then announced as his text, Rev. i, 5, 6, "Him that hath loved us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father." He said three precious facts were recognised in the text, viz.,—Man loved by Christ, man washed by Christ, and man honoured by Christ. Christ's love to man, said the preacher, was revealed in the Old Testament, and in the New Testament it runs like a golden vein from Matthew to Revelation, every page being radiant with its glory. One passage only need be quoted, Christ's own words, which declare the fact of his love, and also the degree or measure of it. "As the Father hath loved Me, so have I loved you." This love had been welling up from all eternity, and, ever since the creation of man, it had been pouring out its streams of blessing. It was disinterested and unmeasurable love, and was manifested in the Saviour's willingness to come to man's rescue when fallen. It was shown in His pity for sinners, and in His humiliation, privations, sufferings, and death. The proofs dwelt upon under the second head were—Man needed washing. Sin was defiling. No one could say, "I am pure." Many feel this; some do not: yet the fact remains the same. They cannot cleanse themselves from sin. Only the blood of Christ could do this. Throughout the Bible the truth was taught thot sin—moral impurity—could only be cleansed by blood. It was the mystery of the blood. The preacher then gave the testimonies of many who had borne witness to the cleansing power of Christ's blood, such as Duncan Wright, J. Parsons, George Shadford, Grace Bennett, and Alfred Cookman, and pointedly applied this part of his subject. The third point—man honoured by Christ—was treated at considerable length. Union with Christ was considered as the believer's honour. He (Christ) was called a "Prince" or a King, yea "King of Kings." They, too, were "heirs of God and joint-heirs with Christ Jesus. The church, the bride, the Lamb's wife, was now in the kingdom, and ere long would be raised to share the throne. "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me on My throne, even as I also overcame and am set down with My Father on His throne." The idea of kingship was constantly used by the Saviour when on earth. "Ye shall sit on thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel." "Be thou ruler over ten cities." They shall share Christ's kingly honours, and the redeemed from the earth may be entrusted with honourable and responsible positions among the thrones, dominions principalities, and powers of Christ's vast domain, the chosen and trusted representatives of the "King of Kings." "And priests unto God and his Father." "He is a priest for ever." He hath made them priests. He offered himself. They offer themselves. "He appears in the presence of God." They may "come boldly to a throne of grace." There remaineth no more any earthly priesthood in the Aaronic sense, but the body of believers "are a holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God through Christ." In the kingdom to come believers will minister before God in a perpetual service. Such incomparable honour may be realised by all. In the course of the sermon frequent reference was made to the departed, and, at its conclusion, the rev. gentleman read the following:—Our departed friend was converted about the age of eighteen, under the ministry of the late Rev. Joseph Mortimer. He, five brothers, and one sister were added to the number of the saved in one week. Once started in the "narrow path," he went on his way strong in the Lord, and rejoicing. He was of a uniformly happy disposition, and the consistency of his life commended his religion to those with whom he had intercourse. He was diligent in the use of the means appointed by God for growth in grace. He studied the Scriptures; his Bible proves this; many passages are marked, some with special notes—*e. g.*, Isaiah lvii. 15, beside which is written "Read this;" and Isaiah lix. 19, beside which is written "Bless God." Feeding upon the "sincere milk of the word," he could not fail to grow thereby. He regularly attended the public services of God's house, and also the private means of grace. He dearly loved the class meeting, and always had something to tell of present experience: what he enjoyed, or what God was doing for him at that very time. In the class meeting he frequently referred to his eminently pious mother, especially about the time of the anniversary of her death. For some time previous to his death his experience was that of a mature Christian. The last time he was at the class he led it, and was in a most happy state of mind. His spiritual joy seemed almost too much for his bodily strength. One of the members noticed that he had to steady himself by taking hold of the pulpit. Had he known that it was the last time he would be there he could not have desired a more hallowed season. Latterly, his duties prevented him from attending the class oftener than once a fortnight; but on the week he could not get, he often enquired what sort of a meeting it had been. He had, eminently, power in prayer. I may say that both my introduction and my farewell to him were a prayer. On the first Sabbath evening that I preached in the chapel he engaged in prayer at the prayer meeting after the service, and I was impressed with the earnestness of his pleading with the Lord. The last occasion was a week evening service, about a month before his death. I asked him to pray after the first hymn and I shall never forget the holy influence that filled the place as he led our devotions. This close communion with God caused him to drink deeply into the spirit of the blessed Saviour, as was shown by his intense pity for the unsaved, particularly those who come and go from God's house. In his prayers at class, in the prayer meeting, and at the family altar he earnestly prayed for the regular congregation, and often got into an agony on this subject. His last illness was not of long duration, and he was "more than a conqueror" from the beginning to the end. He was fully resigned to God's will, and never had a doubt or fear as to his safety. He told his wife he had committed her to the charge of God, and that both himself and she were in the hands of a God that could not err, and would do all things well. On being visited by his class leader he characteristically said, "I had expected to be visited by the 'Old Man,' but he has not made his appearance yet;" and to his wife he afterwards said, "He has not been permitted to touch me." On his deathbed, after a time of apparent unconciousness he said to his wife, "I have been in a trance, and felt as if I was rising to heaven and had to take hold of the pulpit to prevent myself rising from the floor." Probably the memory of that last happy class meeting was floating through his mind. To his sister-in-law he said, "It is better on before—better on before." Once he exclaimed, "Victory! victory! victory! What light! What glory! How beautifully bright! How near heaven! Just a step! How thin the partition! Praise the Lord for me—Eternity will be too short to utter all his praise.'" On the day of his death his countenance bore a heavenly sweetness, and a halo seemed to play upon his face. His brother, who arrived just before he died, said to him, "Then, John, you are ready!" "Ready! Oh, yes; that was settled long ago," was the unhesitating reply. And so he passed home, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, to the "rest that remaineth"

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, Dec. 27.—Before A. Town and John Clavering, Esqs.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE AT LEADGATE.

John Rogg, confectioner, and John Power, tailor, both of Leadgate, were charged with assaulting P.C. Best, of Leadgate. The case was proved and defendants were each fined 10s and the expenses.

SERIOUS ATTACK ON THE POLICE AT BLACKHILL.

Joseph and Thomas Walker, brothers, in custody, were charged with refusing to quit the licensed premises of Thomas Riddell, at Blackhill, on the 26th ult. They were also charged with assaulting P.C. Watson on the same occasion.

Police-Constable Watson stated that about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon he was called upon to quell a disturbance that was going on in Mr Riddell's house. On entering he found the defendants, both of whom were drunk and causing a disturbance. They refused to leave the house, and while witness was attempting to eject them they attacked him in a savage manner.

Mr Town (pointing to several cuts and bruises about the men's heads and faces): Were they marked in this way when you entered the public-house?

P.C. Watson said he had been obliged to draw his baton, as each of the prisoners had a "knuckle-duster." One of the men got witness' hand into his mouth and bit it. He produced a couple of knuckle-dusters which had been taken from the prisoners.

Mr Town: Had they the knuckle-dusters on?

P.C. Watson: Yes.

Thomas Woods (the top of whose head was covered with sticking-plaster) deposed that he was "waiting on" in Riddell's public-house on the day in question. The prisoners entered, but as they were drunk witness told them they could not get any drink. One of the men then struck him on the mouth with his fist, whilst the other gave him a crack on the head with a knuckle-duster. As soon as the officer entered the passage the prisoners attacked him.

Mr Town: Was there any drink served to the prisoners?

Witness: No.

Mr Town: How long were they in the house altogether?

Witness: Perhaps a quarter of an hour. The landlord, Mr Riddell, was attending an inquest at Highgate at the time.

Sergeant Nattress stated that about half-past two o'clock on Saturday afternoon he and P.C. Watson were attending an inquest at Highgate, when they received information of a disturbance in Mr Riddell's house. Witness sent P.C. Watson up, and a short time afterwards a young woman returned and told witness that some men were killing P.C. Watson. Witness proceeded to the place and found P.C. Watson struggling with the prisoners. His handcuffs had got twisted and he was unable to secure them. Witness assisted him to take them into custody. On the way to the lock-up they resisted violently, and had to be dragged a considerable portion of the distance.

Prisoners, in defence, said they were drunk, and remembered nothing of what took place. They had never before been in the hands of the police.

Mr Town: What were you doing with the knuckle-dusters in your possession?

One of the prisoners said he carried them for protection, but he had never used them upon anybody.

The Magistrates said for refusing to quit prisoners would have to pay a fine of 10s each and costs; and for the assault on the police they would be sent to prison for a month with hard labour, and they would also have to pay the costs.

AN ANNUAL APPEARANCE.

Barnard Small, a puddler, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly. About ten o'clock on Saturday night P.C. Balmer found the defendant drunk in Trafalgar Street, where he wanted to fight everybody he met.—Mr Town said defendant had been fined last two years, having been fined for drunkenness at Christmas in 1872 and 1873. He would have to pay a fine of 10s and costs.

CHRISTMAS CHEER.

Michael McGuinn was charged with having been drunk and disorderly in Victoria Street. P.C. Balmer proved the case and defendant was fined 5s and costs.

Charles Haygan was charged by the same officer with a similar offence. The officer said defendant was going along Middle Street annoying everybody he met. He fell against a window and broke it; but the damage had since been paid by his mother. He was fined 5s and costs.

Thomas McGuinness was charged with a similar offence. P.C. Petty deposed that about eight o'clock on Saturday night defendant was at the back of Middle Street, where he had a crowd round him, being stripped and wanting to fight. This being his first appearance, he was let off on paying a fine of 5s and costs.

Hugh Lemon, charged by P.C. Petty with a similar offence, was also fined 5s. and costs.

Charles McCarty, charged by the same officer with a similar offence in Victoria Street, also paid 5s. and the expenses, this being his first appearance.

Francies McDonald, who was represented by his wife, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly, Sergt. Parkinson deposed to having found defendant drunk in Middle Street. He fell through a window, and was ultimately taken home by a couple of men.—This being his first offence, he was fined 5s and costs.

Peter Finnigan, charged by P.C. Watson with a similar offence at Blackhill, was fined 10s and costs.

John Norton was charged by Sergt. Nattress with having been drunk and disorderly at Blackhill, fined 5s and costs.

William Atken was charged with a similar offence. P.C. Cumming said he was on duty at Broomhill, where he found the defendant drunk and wanting to fight. Fined 5s and costs.

William Douglass and Robert Waggett charged by the same officer with a similar offence, were also fined 5s and costs.

Archibald Connor was also summoned for having been drunk and disorderley P.C. Cumming said defendant was drund and causing a disturbance at Ebchester. Ordered to pay a fine of 5s and costs.

ASSAULT AT BLACKHILL.

Barnard McCue and Edward Welsh were summoned for assaulting James Clark at Blackhill. Dr. Carr, barrister-at-law, of Wolsingham, appeared for McCue and Welsh.

Complainant deposed that on Sunday afternoon, the 20th ult., about a couple of minutes before closing time, he and a companion went into Chambers' beer-house, in order to get a glass of ale. As he was leaving the house he met the defendants, who attacked him.

Mr Town: Had you any quarrel with them before?

Complainant replied that he had not. The men appeared to be sober.

In cross-examination by Dr. Carr, complainant said it was not the first time he had been before a court of justice. He had been in gaol for assault more than once. He had been fined £5 for an assault at Blackhill. The marks on his face were not produced by a fight at Consett. He never had a quarrel at the latter place. It was not true that he waited for the defendants as they entered Chambers' house. On the contrary, they followed him in. He did not strike McCue first. Welsh was McCue's step-son. It was not a fact that he fought with Welsh. When the latter struck him he defended himself as best he could. He also denied that he fought two or three rounds with Welsh, or that he then went up to McCue and said he could fight them both.

James Chambers, beerhouse-keeper, said about twenty-five minutes past two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the 20th ult., he was in the act of clearing the people out of his house when Clark and another young man went to the door and asked if they could get a drink of beer. They were quite sober. Witness told them that he could not let them have any drink at that hour, and they left the house. On reaching the door they were met by the defendants, both of whom struck Clark.

Mr Town: Which of the men struck him first?

Witness: I cannot say.

Mr Town: Was there more than one blow struck?

Witness: Welsh was striking him, and the other one was giving him a blow when he had a chance.

Mrs Nattress said her boy told her there was a fight, and on going outside she saw Welsh strike Clark. She never saw the complainant strike a blow.

Cross-examined by Dr Carr: She was not there at the beginning, and there might have been a fight before she went out.

A witness named Daley was next examined On the Sunday in question, he said, he was with the complainant. On leaving the passage of Chambers' beer-house they met the defendants and five or six others. Clark spoke to one af the men, immediately afterwards he was struck by Welsh. McCue also struck, and thinking he was about to be badly used, witness ran off for a policeman.

P.C. Watson said about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon he was in Derwent Street, Blackhill. Hearing a disturbance near Chambers' beer-house, he went over and saw Welsh strike Clark a blow on the eye. He did not see McCue strike.

Cross-examined by Dr Carr: He could not say what took place before his arrival.

A cross-summons having been taken out by McCue against Clark they changed places. McCue stated that he had been employed at Consett Iron Works for a period of five years, during which time he had never before been before the justices. On the Sunday in question he and his step-son, Welsh, were working until about two o'clock. On reaching Blackhill they met some companions, with whom they agreed to go to Chambers' and have some beer. As they entered they met Clark and Paley. Not being able to get any beer they came out again, and on reaching the door they saw Clark, who spoke to a man named Crawley. After some words had passed between the parties, Clark and Welsh "shaped." Complainant tried to separate them, and in doing so his cap was knocked off by Clark. After having two or three rounds with Welsh, Clark again struck complainant.

Owen McGarrell deposed to seeing Clark and Welsh fighting. He also saw Clark strike McCue, who did not return the blow.

Hugh Judge said he went with Welsh and McCue to Chambers' beer-house. Witness saw Clark strike McCue. He then took off his coat, buttoned his coat, and said he could fight the two of them (meaning Welsh and the complainant).

Matthew Garvey gave similar evidence.

Sergeant Nattress was about to speak when Dr Carr objected, as the witness had not been out of court. The magistrates, however, decided to hear the officer, who said about a quarter-past two o'clock on Sunday afternoon he saw Welsh, McCue and about fifteen other men going from place to place as if looking for some other person. Clark could not walk about the place without being attacked by such men as Welsh and McCue, who were always getting Clark into trouble.

The magistrates said they considered the case of assault against Welsh and McCue proved, and they would each be fined 10s and costs; the charge against Clark would be dismissed.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

Ralph Curry, miner, Allandale Cottages, was summoned for refusing to quit the licensed premises of Mr Smith, at Broomhill. The case was proved by P.C. Cumming, the officer stationed at Ebchester, and defendant was fined 10s and costs.

ASSAULT AT LEADGATE.

William Millar was charged with assaulting Jane Moyle at Leadgate, on the 7th December. Complainant stated that her husband was standing at his shop door when some person threw a snowball at defendent, who was passing. He blamed her husband for it, and on complainant telling him to go away as they wanted no mischief he struck her on the face.

Esther March, sister of the complainant, gave similar evidence.

Defendant, in defence, said he was prssing Mr Moyle's shop when some person threw a snowball at him. Mr Moyle being the only person visible, defendant went and asked him if he had seen who threw the snowball. He replied that he did not, and that if he had known he would not have told him (defendant). Some angry words ensued, which resulted in Mr Moyle and the defendant coming to blows. Mrs Moyle stepped between them, and she accidentally received a blow aimed at her husband. He had been twenty-five years under the Consett Iron Company, and was never previously before the magistrates.

The magistrates considered an assault had been proved, and imposed a fine of 5s. and costs.

PITCH AND TOSS.

Thomas Miller and George Cheeseman were charged by P.C. Firn with playing at pitch and toss at Leadgate. Defendants pleaded guilty, and were fined 10s. and costs each.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Michael McMarren and Edward McGraffen were summoned by P.C. Firn for committing a breach of the peace, by fighting at Leadgate. Bound over in the sum of £5 to keep the peace for six months, and ordered to pay the expenses.

Hugh McGee, charged by the same officer with a similar offence, was also bound over to keep the peace for a similar period, in addition to paying the court expenses.

ASSAULT AT THE IRON WORKS.

Thomas Aitken was summoned for assaulting his nephew, Robert Aitken, at Consett Iron Works. There appears to have been some ill-feeling between the parties, which gave rise to the assault complained of.—After hearing evidence a fine of 5s and costs was imposed.

ALLEGED NIGHT POACHING.

A young fellow named Anderson was remanded to Lanchester an a charge of night poaching.

Ebchester Parish Church.---We observe from our advertising columns that their is to be a soiree and amateur concert in Shotley Bridge Town Hall, to raise funds towards the expense of restoring the parish Church at Ebchester, which is in a sad state. We hope the project, will meet with the success it deserves. Our Medomsley friends ought also to be doing something towards the restoration of their church.

Explosion of Gas at Consett.—On Wednesday afternoon, an explosion of gas took place at the rear of the premises occupied by Mr. Shayler, draper, Newmarket Street, Consett. During the afternoon, Mr. Shayler heard a report at the back of his premises, and on going into the yard he discovered the coal-house on fire, and sundry indications of an explosion occurred. Shortly after other reports were heard, and the fire brigade was speedily on the spot. Further than the breakage of a window, little damage was done. Nothing is known to as the origin of the fire.

Leadgate Primitive Methodist Chapel.—On Christmas-day, the annual entertainment, in connection with this place of worship, was held in the chapel. There was what is commonly called a Christmas tree and a stall of useful and fancy articles, which were opened at three o'clock in the afternoon. The stall was efficiently attended to by Mrs. Hawdon, Miss Collinson, and Miss Ramsey. A toy stall was attended to by Miss Rowe. The young people also found amusement in the shape of microscopic views, which were exhibited by Messrs. David Wheatley and Joseph Marriott. The tea tables were given and presided over by Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Skelton, Miss Fleming, Mrs. Innis, Mrs. Rowe, and Mrs. Wilkinson. Gifts to the tree were kindly given by Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Robson, Mrs. Westhorp, Mrs Fleming, and Mrs. Hawdon. Too much praise cannot be given to Mrs. Hawdon for her indefatigable labours in making it a success. The proceeds are as follows:—Tree and stall, £63 3s. 3½d.; Miss Rowe's stall, £2 12s. 3½d.; Messrs. Wheatley and Marriott's views 9s. 1½d.; collections on Sunday, £1 2s. 3d.; making a total of £72 6s. 11d.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CONSETT.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. J. Graham, coroner, held an inquiry at the house known as "The Miners' Arms," Highgate, touching the death of John Peacock, who came to his death whilst working in the Mount Pleasant Pit, on Thursday afternoon se'nnight. Messrs. Hedley and Longbottom were present during the inquiry, on behalf of the Consett Iron Company, Limited, the owners of the colliery.

Aaron Peacock, who was much affected whilst giving his evidence, said he was a labourer, and resided in Durham Road, Blackhill. The deceased, John Peacock, was his son. He was twenty years of age, a single man, and employed as a hewer at the Tin Mill Pit. Between nine and ten o'clock on the morning of the 24th of December, the deceased left home, and was brought back dead between two and three o'clock the same afternoon.

Joseph Stokoe, deputy at Mount Pleasant Colliery, said he had charge of the place where the deceased was working when he met with his death. It was called the "first north broken," being in the Busty seam. Witness visited the deceased at twenty minutes to twelve. The coal deceased had to hew was seven yards wide. He was then working bottom coal. Witness put in a prop near to the end next to the "goff," in order to support the band above. Four props were left lying when witness left. Witness told him to use them if there was any indication of danger.

The Coroner: Should you not have told him to put the props in as he proceeded? The first intimation he would have of the danger would be when the roof fell.

Witness: I left him the props, and expected that he would make use of them. I told him that I should go back to him.

The Coroner: Did you say when you would go back?

Witness: I did not say when I would return.

The Coroner: When did you go back?

Witness: Not until after the accident happened.

The Coroner: Did somebody tell you of the accident?

Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: What time was that?

Witness: About twenty minutes to three o'clock.

The Coroner: Did you then find that the band separating the top from the bottom coal had come down?

Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: How much stone would there be?

Witness: I did not measure it, but it appeared to be about two yards in length,

Mr. Hedley: The overman measured the stone, and he will give you its measurement.

Witness: I was present when the deceased was taken out. He was then quite dead.

The Coroner: Had the stone knocked away the prop you put in?

Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: Had he put in any others?

Witness: No.

The Coroner: When the stone came down, Peacock was about to knock off his shift, was he not?

Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: What time did he usually finish?

Witness: He told the putter he was going to fill another tub before he left.

Mr Hedley said the witness did not appear to understand the question. He might say that Peacock's shift should have finished at half-past three o'clock, but in consequence, as deceased told the putter, of the rats having got his "bait" he was leaving earlier than usual.

The Coroner (to witness), suppose Peacock had finished his shift what time would he have left the pit?

Witness: About a quarter to four. That is the regular time.

The Coroner: You only went to the deceased when you heard of the accident?

Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: Will you explain why you did not go to him sooner?

Witness: I had other men to go to.

The Coroner: Did it take you three hours to go to the other men?

Witness: Yes.

Mr Hedley: How soon would you have been to the place where Peacock was working had you not heard of the accident?

The Coroner: He has told us that he was only going to him as he was about to finish his shift. I should like to know why he left this man for three hours.

A Juror: Are you expected to see the men whilst they are at work?

Witness: If required.

The Coroner: I suppose you have a certain number alloted to you, whom you have to visit.

Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: What is the distance you have to travel?

Witness: I cannot say exactly.

The Coroner: What number of men have you to look after?

Witness: Sixteen.

The Coroner: How long does it take you to travel from place to place?

Witness (who seemed to be getting confused): I had been to the whole of the men when the putter came and told me of the accident.

The Coroner: Do you mean to say it takes you three hours to visit these men?

Witness: Yes.

Mr Hedley: The deputy is expected to visit every man once during the shift, or oftener if required. He does not go merely to look at the place, but he has some work to do as well.

The Coroner said it seemed strange that the witness, knowing the dangerous place Peacock was working in, did not visit him in the interval.

The Juror: Had Peacock worked long in a coal mine?

Witness said Peacock had only worked at Mount Pleasant a few months, but he had previously been employed in a mine. When witness first visited Peacock and put in the props the deceased did not want him to do so.

The Coroner: He was a young man, and perhaps did not think there was any danger. You should have gone back to him sooner.

The Foreman (Mr. Green): Was there any more props put in before you left Peacock the first time?

Witness: No.

The Coroner: There would, then, be no room for more props?

Mr. Hedley: You say that Peacock objected to you putting in the prop?

Witness: Yes.

The Foreman: Did you tell him there was danger?

Witness: Yes

The Foreman thought men should not be allowed to work if they refused to allow the officials of the colliery to make the workings secure.

Mr Hedley: Had the deputy been prevented putting the prop in it would have been his duty to have stopped the work.

The Coroner: Had the deputy gone back to Peacock sooner the accident would probably not have happened.

Mr Hedley (to witness): Had you ever cautioned Peacock?

Witness: The day before the accident he was underneath the band and I told him he was in danger, and should be more careful.

George Hogg, overman, said he measured the band of stone that fell upon the deceased. It was 6½ft long, an average width of 2ft 2½ in, while it was 21 in thick, and would weigh about three tons.

The Foreman: Were you present when the stone was taken off him?

Witness: Yes.

The Foreman: Did he speak?

Witness: The breath appeared to be just leaving him. The prop was lying under the stone.

Mr Chambers (a juror) said it was a practice among pitmen to knock out the props that had been put in by the colliery officials in order that they might get easier to the coal.

A juror (to witness): Should there not have been another prop?

Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: I think we are all agreed upon that. He appears to have taken out 3ft of coal across the entire width of seven yards, and if he had wished to bring the stone down upon him he could not have gone to work in a more certain way.

Mr Hedley said the band did not always fall of its own accord. Frequently it had to be blasted down.

The Coroner thought it unnecessary to call further evidence, it being quite easy to see how the accident had happened.

Sergt. Nattress said the putter was in attendance if the jury wished to hear him.

Barker Milner, a putter, was then called. He stated that on going to where Peacock had been working he found the light out. He shouted, but getting no answer he went to where he had left the deceased. The stone had come down upon him, and witness at once ran for the deputy.

This being the whole of the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

EXECUTION OF THE DIPTON MURDERER.

Hugh Daley, for the murder of Philip Burdy, at High Bushbiades, near Dipton, on November last, was executed on Monday morning within the precincts of Durham Gaol.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONSETT GUARDIAN.

Sir,—A statement appeared in several of the local papers that no efforts were made in this district towards obtaining a reprieve for the unfortunate man, Hugh Daley, who was executed this morning at Durham. That is not the fact, as an earnest appeal on his behalf was forwarded by me, in the name of the public, to the Home Secretary on the 15th inst., and duly acknowledged immediately after. Accompanying it were three affidavits made by his relatives before a magistrate, attesting to some strong extenuating circumstances which, although telling very forcibly in his favour, were, for obvious reasons, deemed unavailable at the trial. Those facts, coupled with the *strong* recommendation to mercy from the jury, caused in this neighbourhood almost a sanguine hope that the poor man's life would be spared; but the final decision, dated the 26th, and received this morning, brought the mournful intelligence that "the law must take its course."

It is undoubtedly true that the murdered man gave great provocation in Daley's house, not only on the evening of the murder, but was in the habit of doing so whenever he happened to pass that way under the influence of liquor. Indeed, during my interview with Daley on Tuesday last in his cell, he assured me that a month previous to the sad occurrence, Burdey came to his house, drunk as usual, and immediately commenced his old taunts about his eldest child, and began to conduct himself so roughly that he was under the necessity of using some force to eject him. Then the affair ended quietly for that time, "because," he added, "I was not mad with drink, and knew what I was about."

Next to the thought of the terrible doom before him, what seemed to oppress Daley very much was the unaccountable apathy or stupor which befell his brother and the neighbours in allowing him in his frenzy unconsciously to batter the man to death, and especially when, to use his own words, "he was that drunk a bairn could have mastered him." Unfortunately, too, his sister, who lived near, was absent from home at the time. Had she been present a word from her would have disarmed her brother, and thus prevented the double catastrophe.

At any season of the year such a calamity must bring misery and woe to the widow and the orphans who are left behind. What must it have brought to the sufferers in the present instance, amidst such fierce weather on these wild hills? As an inevitable result, therefore, poor Mrs Daley and her fatherless little ones are now in dire distress. I am happy, however, to say that public compassion is being strongly excited towards her and them, and that there is a good prospect of a generous collection being raised throughout the district in their behalf. Should any charitable persons at a distance, on reading these few lines, be disposed to befriend them, it will give me sincere pleasure to be the medium of their benevolence.—I am, &c., F. Kearney.

The Brooms, Leadgate, Dec. 28, 1874.

Workmen's Dinner.—On Saturday evening last, the workmen employed by Messrs Carver and Co. sat down to an excellent dinner provided at the Station Hotel.

Missionary Christmas Tree.—On Wednesday evening, a Christmas tree was held in the School-room of the Wesleyan Chapel, Shotley Bridge, for the benefit of the foreign missions. The weather was unfavourable for a large attendance, but, in spite of that, the sale of the useful and ornamental work, with which the tree was covered, was briskly carried, and the result of it was very satisfactory to the promoters, the whole of the goods being cleared off in a very short time. The good sum of £16 was realised, being nearly double the amount obtained last year. The room was tastefully decorated with holly, texts, &c. suited to the season.

Blackhill and Shotley Bridge Temperance Association.—The annual meeting of the above association was held in the Temperance Hall, Blackhill, when the following were elected the officers for the ensuing year:—President—Rev. John Brooks; Vice-presidents—Messrs. H. Cass, George Farrage, A. Lowes, G. Lowes, James Weir, and S. Lewbourne; Secretaries—Messrs. John G. Cooke and William Nicholson; Treasurer—Mr. John Little; Committee—Messrs. T. Hogg, W. Shimmins, David McDonald, N. Hale, W. Matthewson, H. Cartmel, Ward Davison, and F. Lister.

Baptist Chapel, Consett.—On Christmas eve, a beautiful tree, bearing many articles, both useful and ornamental, was displayed in the above chapel. Nearly all the articles were collected and made by several of the members, the sale being under the care of Misses Moss and I. Maxwell, and by this effort a considerable sum was realised. A coffee supper was also held, and the partakers thereof were numerous. A choice supply of viands—supplied gratuitously by the members of the congregation—was spread out upon the tables and were dispensed by Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Morris, Miss Gibson, and Miss Maxwell. A new heating apparatus has recently been placed in this chapel, and was tried for the first time on Christmas-eve, which trial proved successful. The apparatus was supplied by Messrs. Dinning and Cook, of Newcastle, and consists of two pipes being placed up each side of the chapel, through which there is a constant flow of hot water. The expense which the Baptist brethren have incurred by placing this apparatus in their place of worship amounts to over £30, but the comfort they will henceforth have by worshipping in a warm chapel will fully satisfy them that the money has not been misapplied.

MARRIAGES.

Consett.—At Christ Church, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. F. Steggall, Mr. J. Stephenson, Blackhill, to Phœbe, youngest daughter of Mr. Thos Siddell, Tin Mill House, Blackhill.

DEATHS.

Gateshead.—At 29, Hampton Street, on the 24th ult., aged 32 years, Isabella, much beloved wife of Robt. Laidler, and affectionate (second) daughter of Thos. and Jane Little, Delves House, Consett; Also, Mary Jane, her infant daughter. Interred on the 27th ult., at the New Cemetery, Gateshead.

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