The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 681. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, JANUARY 3rd, 1874. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
22 AND 24, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 2[illegible]

BRIAR ROOT AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

HORN SNUFF BOXES.

JOHN TELFER has just received a large quantity of very Fine French and German BRIAR PIPES, tipt with beautiful Amber, from 1s. to 2s. each.

Also, a Lot of MEERSCHAUM PIPES, from 2s. 6d. upwards, in Spring Leather Cases.

A Splendid Assortment of Highly-finished HORN SNUFF BOXES, suitable for presents, at

JOHN TELFER'S,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
9 to 11, NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE. 884c

FALCONER'S A.B.C. RAILWAY GUIDE, by Post Fourpence.

JOHN FALCONER, 53, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin. 579c

"MELVIN'S NOTED EDINBURGH MILD and BITTER ALES are as good Ales as can be purchased, . . . and we do not wonder at the immense sale of these Ales."—(See "Innkeeper's Trade Circular" for Feb., 1866.) 494

A. RICHARDSON,
BUILDER, CABINET-MAKER, & GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHER,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.

Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, and Mattresses. 892a

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES, price Sixpence per Bottle.

NAMES OF COLOURS.—Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Puce, Purple, Canary, Cerise, Scarlet, Orange, Blue, Pink, Green, Crimson, Brown, Black, Lavender, Slate, Grey.

May be had at the
"GUARDIAN" OFFICE, CONSETT.

EDUCATION.

BLACKHILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, now open, conducted by J. C. WYLIE and Miss HARPER. Reading, Writing, Mathematics, and Modern Languages.

Music and Needlework.

N.B.—Private Teaching. 208

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

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

TERMS—CASH. 879a

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
FURNITURE BROKER & HARDWAREMAN,
CATCHGATE.

BEGS to inform his Friends of Catchgate and surrounding neighbourhood that he has OPENED his NEW PLACE OF BUSINESS, and is now prepared to do Business in all classes of Household Furniture, Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit Down, Iron Beds, and Paper Hangings very cheap.

W.W. has on hand a Large Stock of WATCHES, both Gold and Silver, Gold and Silver ALBERTS, CHAINS, and JEWELLERY, which he is prepared to Sell Wholesale and Retail.

Hardware and Fancy Goods in all its different branches. 987c

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE.

GROCERY AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

TO CONNOISSEURS IN TEA.

DOBINSON'S
NEW SEASON'S TEAS HAVE ARRIVED,
WHICH CONTAIN SOME OF THE
FINEST PRODUCE OF INDIA AND CHINA
1, NESHAM'S BUILDINGS,
(First door from Northumberland Street)
NEW BRIDGE STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

A trial is solicited, as quality is the test of cheapness. 718c

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J. W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT, AND
CATCHGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in all its different Branches.
IRON BEDSTEADS, very Cheap.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN. HARDWARE GOODS.
MANGLING and WRINGING MACHINES
PAPER HANGINGS. PARAFFIN LAMPS.
PARAFFIN and BENZOLINE OILS, Best Quality.
FURNITURE DELIVERED FREE. 859a

THE TEST OF TWENTY YEARS
WAS FULLY PROVED THAT
THE PATENT LEVER WATCHES,
MADE BY
JOHN D. CARIS,
30, 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 *35s

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Business Announcements.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
AND GENERAL GROCERY AND PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

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

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

☞ *ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.*

NOTE THE ADDRESS—

WILLIA AYNSLEY,
THE TEA DEALER,
3, MIDDLE STREET, 11, NELSON STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

W. AYNSLEY has much pleasure in stating that, notwithstanding the considerable increase in the price of WINES & SPIRITS lately made by many other houses consequent upon the failure of the vintages abroad, he is still enabled to supply Messrs. W & A GILBEY's various brands of WINES & SPIRITS at the same prices as hitherto. This is owing to the large stocks which are held by Messrs. W & A GILBEY, amounting in some instances to upwards of two years' consumption. Should the upward tendency of prices continue, an increase at some future period will be inevitable, but at the present time the prices of Messrs. W & A GILBEY's WINES & SPIRITS are considerably below those of any other quoted house, while their quality, which can be easily tested by comparison, has secured for them a trade amounting to a twentieth part of the entire quantity of Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom

The undermentioned WINES & SPIRITS, from their moderate price, are specially suited for ordinary consumption at this season. They are guaranteed by Messrs. W & A GILBEY to be imported from the places named, and to be according to the descriptions given

BOOKS OF PRICES of upwards of 200 varieties of WINES & SPIRITS forwarded on application

WINES

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

SPIRITS

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

W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT & LEADGATE

W. AYNSLEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE, SPIRIT, AND ALE MERCHANT,
No. 11, NELSON STREET, CONSETT,
(Adjoining his Grocery and Provision Establishment.)

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

BASS OR ALLSOP'S INDIA PALE ALES.
GUINNESS'S STOUT.
EDINBURGH ALES.
SPLENDID EDINBURGH ALE IN SPARKING CONDITION ON DRAUGHT, AT 4d PER QUART.
BURTON ALES AT 5d AND 6d PER QUART, SOLD REGULARLY AT 8d.

Business Announcements.

INDIAN TEA.

(From the "Weekly Chronicle.

SIR,—I was much interested by an advertisement in your paper by Mr. W. Stewart concerning Indian Tea, and as a planter of tea myself, I am very glad to find our teas coming into such close notice at home.

Mr. Stewart, while pointing out the superior strength of Indian Tea, surmises that the Chinese plantations [illegible] the weakness of their teas; but this is hardly the reason. The Assam indigenous plant is in appearance, in luxuriance of yield, and in the strength of its produce, vastly superior to the China tree. We have plenty of both in our plantations—the former being a fine large shrub with broad light green leaves, and the young shoots of quite a silky softness (the China plant is much smaller in size and in leaf); the latter being hard and dark coloured, and it yields not more than two-thirds of the indigenous out-turn. Now, here, tea made from the China plant sells at from 4d. to 8d. per pound lower than that made from the Assam plant on account of its weakness, although the conditions of manufacture are identical; and I think Mr. Stewart and your other readers will see that it is not hard to touch the real reason, i.e., natural inferiority of plant.

Judging from the prices we have been getting for the last eighteen months, and which have quite changed the hue of our prospects, I should say that 4s. per pound is very moderate, as an invoice of good tea will bring over 3s. in Mincing Lane without any duty charges.

After it leaves Mincing Lane, we planters never know what becomes of it, and one seldom sees it directly advertised; but I am confident that people who try it will rapidly give up China tea for good and all, and it certainly can go twice as far.

Yours truly,
J. F. W. W.

Annfield, Debrah Doon, January 9th, 1872. 589b

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BOOKBINDER, &
GUARDIAN OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

EVERY description of LETTERPRESS PRINTING executed in the first style of typography, with accuracy and despatch, on the most reasonable terms.

SHOW CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, CONTRIBUTION CARDS, and TICKETS of all kinds.
WEDDING CARDS, FUNERAL CARDS, and MOURNING CARDS.
PAMPHLETS, CLUB RULES, AUCTIONEERS' CATALOGUES, and REPORTS and RULES of Public Institutions and Societies.
PROGRAMMES, BOOKS OF WORDS, and CONCERT BILLS in the most approved styles.
BALANCE SHEETS, INVOICES, and DELIVERY NOTES.
HAND BILLS POSTING BILLS, PLACARDS, and WINDOW BILLS, of all sizes, in black and coloured inks, executed in a bold and effective style.
CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADINGS, and ORDER NOTES.
SERMONS, LECTURES, and all kinds of BOOK WORK neatly and quickly executed.
CHEQUE BOOKS of all descriptions made to order
and CLOTH and PARCHMENT TALLIES.
LITHOGRAPHING and ENGRAVING.
BRASS and ZINC WINDOW and DOOR PLATES.
BOOKBINDING in all its Branches.
A large Supply of LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, MINUTE BOOKS, and every variety of STATIONERY

THE FOLLOWING ARE KEPT IN STOCK:—
OVERSEERS' COLLECTING AND DEPOSIT BOOKS.
HIGHWAY RATE BOOKS and HIGHWAY RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
POOR RATE BOOKS and POOR RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, EBCHESTER. 708t

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

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

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KNOX AND BATES,
BUILDERS, JOINERS, CABINET-MAKERS, AND UNDERTAKERS,
GIBSON STREET, CONSETT,

BEG to announce that they have succeeded to the Business for many years successfully carried on by Mr. JOHN ROUTLEDGE, and trust by good workmanship, punctuality in the execution of all orders, and moderate prices, to merit public support. 490

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.

NORTHERN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Capital (fully subscribed)....£2,000,000.
Accumulated Funds......... 1,241,000.
Annual Revenue............ 413,000.

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

HOBSON & LIDDELL,
NEVILLE STREET (opposite the Central Station Hotel),
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 715

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

JAMES MURRAY & Co.,
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENTS,
GRAINGER STREET, WEST,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

PROPERTIES of every description disposed of at reasonable terms.

Houses wanted in town and country to rent and purchase.

Estates managed and collected wherever situated.

Loans on property effected. 684c

THOMAS LONGSTAFF,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND ALE MERCHANT,
"MASONS' ARMS,"
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

HAS always on hand the best Foreign WINES, WHISKEY, RUM, GIN, and BRANDY; also, SPARKLING ALES from the best Burton and Edinburgh Breweries.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, and FUNERAL PARTIES supplied with Spirits in quantities or in Bottles from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. each. 311d

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JOSHUA LAX,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

AGENT FOR THE HOME WASHER (the most perfect Washer yet invented), RIMINGTON'S MANGLES, TAYLOR'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES, and the SINGER SEWING MACHINES. At the Vienna Universal Exhibition the first prize—The Grand Medal of Progress—was awarded to the Singer Manufacturing Company for the unequalled excellence of the Singer Sewing Machines; and the Grand Medal of Merit for the best sewing done. In addition to these, the Company have also received *three medals* for their employes for the superior workmanship and perfection of the Company Manufactures. Illustrated Catalogues and prices may be had on application. Instructions given free.

LAWRENCE'S
CRYSTAL PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Guaranteed to preserve the sight. Every pair warranted perfect. 236d

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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 and repaired.

Jewellery neatly repaired, and done on most reasonable terms.

Country Orders Attended to

Varieties.

Extracts from Punch.

What Ornithologists Smoke.—Birdseye.

What the Peerage Smokes.—Cavendish.

What Rural Deans Smoke.—"Churchwardens."

Wanted a Faculty.—Dr Tristram has refused the application of the Vicar and Churchwardens of St Barnaba, Pimlico, for a faculty to erect a "Baldacchino" in that Church. What those applicants really want is a faculty to do nothing of the kind; that is, the faculty of common sense.

Blood is Thicker than Water."—"What is the matter, De Mowbray? You seem sad and depressed!" "How can I help it my dear fellow? It's the anniversary of a sad event in our family. Young Aubrey (de Mowbray (a younger son, but a true De Mowbray) fell this day by the hand of a low-born Saxon, at the battle of Hastings! [De Mowbray weeps.]

Extracts from Judy.

Poor people are like the trees at this time of the year—they both require re-leaving.

That was a shabby fellow who took his girl out and asked her to drink to him only with her eyes.

When is a spotted horse like a dark-green painted back door of a suburban villa about ten o'clock on a wild and stormy night?—When it's bolted.

Extracts from Fun.

Around any Common Advice.—What is the use of saying: "Hit one of your own sighs." It is bad enough to have to heave one, but you can't hit it.

Bad to Worse.—*Blind Man*: "Ah, Mr Evins, I aint hear'd you pass this sum time—I fear'd you was laid up with your roomytis."—*Mr Evins*: "Worse nor that, John—worse nor that! The wife went an' found me a job o' wark!"

A Fair Offer.—*Old Stretchit*: "Please, Sir, I'se brought back the dorg, Sir, an' she's a bewty she is. She wan the match, Sir—an' she wan me a pound an' a leg o' pork, Sir—O she's a rale bewty, she is. As a ratter, Sir, she's worth her weight in goold, she is."—*Old Suntchit*: "Is she so? Well, I'll tell you what now, Stretchit, if you think she would be worth it to you, I don't mind parting with her at that price, to one like you;—that's fair!"

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

News from London, when happily we have nothing so sensational to report as a Coram Street murder on Christmas day, can scarcely be expected to be very exciting at this season, for the majority of news writers and readers seem to be in the country where, for their sakes, I truly hope they have more genial and enjoyable weather than we have been getting here. Christmas day was cold, damp, and foggy, but I don't think that all of the influences of the weather combined damped in any way the prevailing spirit of enjoyment. It was not preceded as last year by continuous wet which makes London truly wretched and miserable. We have had pleasant and seasonable December days, not too cold for the prospects of the poor and not too mild to breed unwholesome malaria in the houses of the rich. London streets on Christmas morning seemed to have been deserted by all whose business was not pleasure of some kind. Parties setting out by 'bus or cab to the suburbs to gain there some pleasant home circle; or crowds flocking to churches, (this year—thanks for the abundance of gloriously crimsoned boughs of holly), very wonderfully decorated—indeed; whilst a very large number of pleasant people were hastening to quickly-improvised banquet-rooms, got up in all the glory of banners and evergreens for the delectation on Christmas day of Ragged School children or the poor and needy who otherwise could not have got a Christmas dinner. Charity has not been lacking this year as the long lists of acknowledged subscriptions to hospitals and refuges bear witness. Her Majesty the Queen's Royal Bounty to the poor of the Metroplis was distributed at the Almonry office in Scotland Yard. The number of persons who were relieved in sums of 5s and 13s each exceeded 1,810 in the aggregate, and as these cases of course were well known to the clergy who distributed the gifts, they were, you may be sure, supplemented by others sufficient to enable the recipients to enjoy our great feast of Charity.

From Wednesday night to Monday business here was generally suspended. The principal shops were closed and the long holiday gave business men opportunities of which they appeared largely to avail themselves to leave town for a country Christmas visit. Hence our Railway Stations were unusually thronged and I regret to say that the scenes at some of them were highly disgraceful. An eye-witness of what took place at Paddington supplies the following description:—At Paddington the booking-offices were completely mobbed at three-quarters of an hour before the starting of the 8/10 train on Christmas Eve, for the West of England. There was an entire absence of management on the part of the officials and very inefficient preparation for such traffic as might naturally have been expected at such a season. The crush for tickets was tremendous. I have been in many London mobs but never experienced greater inconvenience. I lost a great coat in the fray and was only too thankful to get through without more than bruises. It was dangerous for ladies to attempt to secure tickets, and I think none ventured. Instead of a dozen policemen being stationed to direct and keep order I only saw one, who was completely powerless. The confusion was so great and the want of management so gross, that it was quite as difficult to get away when you had obtained the ticket as it was to approach the bar. Considerable damage must have been caused in the booking-offices. Of course the Great Western Railway supplied its Christmas "accident," and Mr George C. Miorll gives us some characteristic accounts of what we may expect if unfortunately exposed to peril on this notoriously well-managed line! After various stoppages and delays we arrived near to Holt Junction—the train then gradually slackened speed until we nearly came to a full stop, when suddenly a dreadful crash occurred. I was in the last carriage, thrown from my seat, striking my head and knee with great violence. All we heard after the collision was nothing but a babel of voices of officials in abuse of each other. No one came to any of the carriages even to inquire if any one was injured in spite of the repeated calls of the injured passengers. Cheerful Christmas outing this, and calculated doubtless to inspire an insatiable longing for railway travelling, especially on the Great Western line.

The coal miners obtain an advance of wages, say at the rate of 6d or 1s per ton, thereupon the colliery owner raises his prices 5s per ton. Coals are going down with us—thank goodness! and gas is going up! Notices of the most peremptory character have been served upon consumers by the various companies to the end that the price of gas will be raised next year. Consumers have manifested a strong desire to strike. It has been ascertained that in towns where the gas companies are under the management of corporations and boards of health, gas can be sold to consumers at something like 25 per cent. less than the prices which are now paid to those monopolizing companies, and sold at a fair profit too. The next Session of Parliament, be it brief or prolonged, cannot but be distinguished by the ventilation of such subjects as this one of gas. The appropriation of the railways by the State—a question that is rapidly pushing its way to a position of first-class importance—is another sign of these decidedly hard times.

The unseemly quarrels between the Masters which have brought the once famous school of Rugby, associated as it is with the great names of Arnold and Temple, into sad disgrace, culminate in the dismissal, by the governing body, of the Head Master. Everybody deprecates the importation of a political element into these unseemly squabbles, but I hear many friends of the school express satisfaction that Dr Hayman is not likely to leave matters where doubtless the Governing Body would like. Dr Hayman seems to have good reason to be dissatisfied with the scant justice meted out to him by the Press, and he has determined it is said, to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *mandamus*, or will seek such other remedy for ventilating his grievances as the law may afford—meanwhile as a natural consequence the school is likely still further to languish in public opinion.

My predictions touching new enterprises in journalism that are to see the light in 1874 are likely to be more than verified. The *Athenæum*—speaking by the card as it generally does, on such matters—sounds a note of preparation as to a new daily paper called the *Circle*. No name is mentioned in connection with the paper but I have heard that Mr Joseph Hatton may possibly be a "segment" in the said *Circle*. Then Mr Blackburn (erst of *London Society*) is to the fore again, says Madame Rumour, with an illustrated paper to be as good, but cheaper than either of the standard journals of that kind at present in existence. The new sporting and theatrical weekly—illustrated—may not appear until February but it will appear then, I have every reason to believe. It is said that the scope of the intended journal is of the most ambitious. "As good as the *Graphic*," says my informant.

Murder of a Farmer.—On Saturday, a farmer named Dwyer died from injuries caused by the two sons of a farmer named Quin, residing near Thurles. Quin and Dwyer had a dispute about the right of way, and the former set his sons on to attack Dwyer. One of the sons is in custody.

Cardinal Cullen has issued a Christmas pastoral letter on the Papacy and the situation in Germany. It refers also to the meeting to be held in London to sympathise with the Emperor of Germany, and expresses surprise at finding that Earl Russell, "once the ardent champion of religious freedom," had promised to be present at it.

Newspapers.—De Tocqueville, in his work on America, gives this forcible sketch:—"A newspaper can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment. A newspaper is an adviser who does not require to be sought, but who comes to you of his own accord, and talks to you briefly every day of common weal, without distracting your private affairs. Newspapers, therefore, become more necessary in proportion as men become more equal, and individuals more to be feared. To suppose that they only serve to protect freedom would be to diminish their importance; they maintain civilization."

Alleged Extensive Embezzlement of Jewellery.—Abraham Hogertoven was charged before the Liverpool magistrates on Friday, with embezzling jewellery to the value of £3,000, entrusted to him for disposal at the Cape of Good Hope by Mr A. B. Rapp, diamond merchant, of London. The prisoner denied that he was guilty of embezzlement, and declared that he was Mr Rapp's partner. He was remanded until the following day. A large quantity of jewellery, worth some thousands of pounds, which the prisoner brought back from the Cape, has been lodged with the Dutch consul at Liverpool.

Preferring Death to Matrimony.—A recent Chinese newspaper publishes the following account of an incident at Whampoa:—Nine young girls, living with different families in the village, seem to have an aversion to married life. Seeing the misery and toil to which the members of the families with whom they lived were subjected, and, above all, the slave-like obedience the wives to the will of their husbands, the damsels came to the resolution to commit suicide. They met by appointment on the bank of the river at the entrance of one of the creeks near Brown's Folly, attired in heavy winter garments, which they had sewn all together to prevent separation. While thus united in body, heart, and mind, they plunged into the deep. As this happened close to the festival of the seven female genii who descended from heaven and are called the Seven Sisters, all sorts of superstitious conclusions have been drowned from it.

A disorderly scene occurred at a Spiritualist place of worship on Friday night at Birmingham. Mr. John Collier lectured to a large audience, which was orderly till near the close of the lecture, when Mr. Collier excited some indignation by asserting that the Christian religion was founded on injustice. A man in the body of the hall shouted "Oh, oh!" Mr. Collier said his friend would not cry out unless he were hurt, to which the interrupter replied, angrily, that he would not cry out if he were allowed to reply. Mr. Collier rejoined that every hall in the town was open to his opponents to refute him. The cries of "Oh, oh!" being loudly repeated, and the scene becoming somewhat exciting, Mr. Collier, in a commanding tone, said if the interruptions continued he would have to call some muscular spiritualism into play and drop the "Oh, oh!" downstairs. This rejoinder was received with laughter and applause, and the lecturer proceeded without further interruption.

Singular Fraud by an Ironmaster.—On Friday, at the Birmingham Police Court, a singular case of fraud by a Black Country ironmaster was again brought under investigation. Samuel Tidmarsh, proprietor of the Phœnix Works, Smethwick, was placed in the dock, and charged with defrauding Messrs Phillips and Sons, bedstead makers, Birmingham. Three of the workmen, named Thos. Snow, Joseph Snow, and Hickman, at Messrs Phillips and Sons' were charged with aiding and abetting. A confession made by one of the prisoners, T. Snow, was read in court. Snow said that Tidmarsh had bribed him (giving him altogether £40 or £12) not to check the weight of iron as recorded on the tickets sent in by Tidmarsh. The iron was sent in short weight, and that went on for some months, all the prisoners being concerned in the matter. At length Tidmarsh, fearing detection, paid the passage of his three confederates to America, and saw them off. All three were, however, arrested at Queenstown. It was stated that the prosecutors had lost £400 by the frauds. Tidmarsh and Hickman and Snow were committed. The other two were discharged.

APPALLING CATASTROPHE AT HOWDON DOCK.

One of the greatest calamities that has ever occurred on the river Tyne took place near to the entrance of Howdon Dock at an early hour on Friday morning, and resulted in the drowning of 18 men. As is well known in this district, a large majority of the employes of the River Tyne Improvement Commissioners reside in North and South Shields, and early every day they are thence conveyed to the respective works and dredgers by one of the regularly engaged steam-tugs. After sharing in the festivities of Christmas and before the sounds of merriment were well out of their ears, the men—who are described as an exceedingly cautious, regular and steady body—assembled at their usual starting places, at five o'clock on Friday morning, and waited in readiness for the boat. It was intensely dark at the time, and a cold wind blew fresh from the water, and, therefore, when the Gipsy Queen steamed up to the new quayside at North Shields, the men lost no time in getting themselves comfortably sheltered in the fore and aft cabins. After paddling slowly to the south side borough, another contingent was taken on board, and these also went below out of the darkness as soon as ever the vessel set off upon her journey. Owing to a variety of causes, however, the total number of men thus accommodated was not quite so large as usual. In a general way, the men taken up the river number somewhat about sixty; but, as many of the laden hoppers were sent to sea on Christmas Eve, they had remained alongside the Shields wharves during the whole of the following day, and would be joined by the crews before moving up to the dredgers. This circumstance, no doubt, would tend to reduce the expected travellers by the Gipsy Queen to somewhat like 50, while others of the men, despite their high characters for steadiness, could not sufficiently shake off the effects of the previous day's merriment as to enable them to reach the steam-tug in time. Several persons thus failed to get on board, and afterwards as the best means of reaching their destinations proceeded to Newcastle by train. It will be seen, from these and other causes, that the number of men on the Gipsy Queen was not nearly so large as it might have been under ordinary circumstances; and hence the loss, although still very lamentable, was eventually discovered to be not nearly so great as was at first anticipated. After calling at the Tyne Dock landing, the ill-fated steam-tug proceeded up the river at a good speed—the tide being half-flood. When passing the east end of Howdon Dock, apparently quite right and safe, her career was suddenly checked by a most unaccountable and unlooked for mishap. It appears that one of the largest of the Commissioners' hoppers had got into collision with the steamer Brave, of Hull, sometime on Tuesday evening, and had sunk only a short way from the No. 4 dredger, which was working at a distance of about fifty yards from the dock entrance. The sunken hopper 80 ft. long lay athwart the channel and was the most formidable obstruction to navigation; but still, in order to render the hidden danger as harmless as they possibly could, the commissioners had altered the position of the dredger so as to cover one end of the wreck and at the other they had moored a boat from which could be displayed a large red flag in the daytime, and a brilliant white light to indicate the spot in the darkness. From some cause at present unexplained, the person in charge of the Gipsy Queen did not keep her well out on the river while passing this spot; and hence she met with a mishap which resulted in a perfectly lamentable destruction of human life, and which has thrown a sorrowful gloom over the whole neighbourhood. One explanation of the calamity is that the tugboat was forced to the nor'ard by the approach of a large screw steamer; but after careful inquiries from the rescued men, there does not appear to be any satisfactory foundation for the report. It seems more probable, indeed, that the white light was mistaken by the man at the helm, and that in trying to give it a wider berth, he ran into the very danger from which it was intended to warn him. Whatever may have been the precise cause, however, it is quite clear that the Gipsy Queen ran between the dredger and the signal boat, and that she then struck heavily upon the hopper which lay beneath her path. The shock, although severe enough to drag away the planks from the keel, did not altogether stop the progress of the tug-boat. The check was scarcely experienced, indeed, before the advancing tide carried her bodily over the obstruction and she then drifted some eighty yards further and came within one-half the distance of the dock wall before she settled to the bottom. She would probably not float more than three or four minutes after striking, and the scene which her deck presented during that short interval cannot easily be imagined. The great majority of the passengers, owing to the coldness of the atmosphere, were grouped together in the two cabins when the crash of the collision took place, and they seemed for the moment scarcely able to realise their dreadful danger. The ominous rushing of the water, and the cries of friends on deck, were not long in rousing the parties to a painful activity, and a dash for very life took place up the cabin stairs. Once free from their confinement below, and a hasty glance around was all that was necessary to reveal the horrors of the situation. On all sides of them could be seen the lights of friendly watchmen, but between these and the Gipsy Queen was a wide sheet of black and angry water. Scarcely a moment was allowed for consideration, as the bulwarks were rapidly disappearing, but still, amid the frantic shouts that were raised for help, they had sufficient presence of mind to turn on the steam whistle, and to leave it blowing until its shrill voice was quieted in the waters. The boat was also launched without delay, but with that singular fatality with frustrates so many of such attempts, it was no sooner in the water than it was overcrowded, and thus was lost the chance of escape which it so well allowed. Simultaneously with these efforts, and failing the succour which it was hoped would arrive, the men themselves prepared to wrestle with the waves in which they had so soon to be precipitated. All cumbrous apparel was being cast aside when the vessel heeled over, and though in many cases this foresight proved most advantageous, in others it only tended, by entanglement, to make more certain the doom. Some of the strongest men succeeded in swimming ashore, or in reaching the dredger; while in one instance, a life was saved by a dog. A brown retriever, belonging to the master of the tugboat, had also to make its struggle for liberty as the craft went down, but just as the poor animal reached the water, its shaggy hair was grasped by one of the laddermen, named Dunn, and succeeded in keeping his hold until the faithful brute had guided him to the shore. Still those who were saved by skill were comparatively few, and it would have faired ill with many of the weary workmen if other assistance had not been at hand. The shouting and the whistling had by this time alarmed the watchers both on shore and on the dredger, and everything that could be done was done to render a prompt and an efficient aid. Three of the custom-house officers at the dock—Mr W. Bengal, Mr W. S. Crawford, and Mr Flann—hurried to the river side to help all who might come within reach, and they were joined by Mr Murray, the keeper of the Tyne General Ferry Company's landing. Owing to the darkness of the morning, it was almost impossible to see the extent of the calamity; but, as they still heard the cries of the struggling men, these willing workers did whatever they could to guide the swimmers towards the spot on which they were standing. One poor man gasping and exhausted did contrive to get near enough to be pulled from the water by Mr Bengall; others, who were more vigorous, managed to save themselves; while, in more than instance, there is said to have been heard an awful "gurgling," which too clearly showed how near the sinking men had been to the wall. During the time thus occupied on shore, there had been a noble and courageous duty performed by two brave men on the river. Henry Carter, an old man, set to watch the wreck, had been a horrified witness of the whole catastrophe. He had seen the dangerous approach of a tug-boat, had shouted to warn her away, and had heard the crashing of her timbers on the sunken hopper; and, therefore, fearing a loss of life—although far from realising the sad truth—he hurriedly alarmed John Cole, the watcher on the dredger, and the two at once went off with a small boat to the rescue. Not more than a few minutes elapsed before they discovered three or four struggling men; and, taking them to be the crew of an ordinary steam-tug, they fairly concluded that the whole would be saved. Their surprise and consternation are not easy to picture when, on picking up the first man, they learned it was the Gipsy Queen that had suffered, and that between 40 and 50 of their own comrades were at the very moment struggling for life around them. Moving quickly, but cautiously, the two men succeeded in getting some 12 sufferers into their boat, and in conveying them to a place of safety; while Thomas Carr was picked up in his shirt as they were rowing from the spot. Clothing and restoratives were given to the rescued men, and most of them were soon all right, but there were several whose condition was not so easily ameliorated. It seems that in the wild excitement which followed the foundering the men snatched at everything within reach for support. The funnel, two or three feet of which remained above water, was laid hold of by at least half a dozen of the men, and as they kept their grip in spite of the heat in the metal and the steam which escaped when the water rushed upon the fire, they were sadly burnt or scalded before the boat came to their rescue. Through such efforts as those to which we have alluded, and by the ready help of a passing sculler-man, no fewer than twenty or thirty people escaped from the wreck; but still owing to the belief that nearly as many more had been on the vessel the loss of life is supposed to be much greater than it now is, and in consequence, a scene of the wildest excitement was witnessed as soon as ever the news of the catastrophe became known. Scores of men and women from Shields made their appearance at the dock before it was well light, and, while anxious inquiries were made after the missing, there were glad and hearty greetings accorded to those who with saved. The dock and harbour masters, Mr Coulson, Mr Atkinson, Mr Stephenson, and other gentlemen, were soon on the spot to superintend the search for the bodies, and in a short while after day had fairly dawned, a large number of police and dock boats were slowly dragging their grapplers behind them in the water. Within the space of an hour, or less, five bodies were seized from alongside the sunken steamer, and after having had their distorted limbs straightened on the dredger, they were conveyed to their stricken friends at home. One poor fellow seemed to have been drowned before he could extricate his legs from his trousers—but with this exception, there was little in the placid countenances of the bodies recovered to indicate the moments of dreadful agony which must have been undergone. From eight o'clock till eleven the labours of the grapplers were unrewarded with success, but as the tide receded the work was both more easy and more successful. On the body of Robert Ralph being drawn from the river it was seen that his coat and boots were off, as if to give him greater freedom in the swimming. During the whole day, the excitement continued unabated, and the greatest sorrow was expressed for the wives and families of the unfortunate sufferers. Thousands of persons must have visited the dock side at intervals during the day, and the anxiety concerning missing friends and relatives was most painfully manifested.

DROWNED.

Robert Clark, 43, Laygate Gardens, South Shields, married, second engineer, No. 6 dredger, leaves three children.

George Clementson, Pit Row, North Shields, second engineer, No. 5 dredger, single.

William Johnson, Rudyard Street, North Shields, ladderman, married, no family.

Robert Ralph, Union Street, North Shields, No. 5 dredger, married, leaves two children.

Richard Hunter, 45 years, East Street, South Shields, fireman, No. 6 dredger, married, and leaves eight children.

William Baynes, aged 28, 146, Eldon Street, South Shields, mate of No. 2 screw hopper, married, leaves three children.

William Birch, 43, years, Waterloo Vale, South Shields, deckhand, No. 2 dredger, married, and leaves a family of five young children.

Abraham Gustard, Toll Square, North Shields, engineman, No. 2 hopper, married, leaves two children.

William Hudson, 25 years, Cornwallis Square, South Shields, fireman, No. 2 dredger, married, and leaves a family.

William Scott, Milburn Place, North Shields, deckhand, No. 6 dredger, married, and leaves a family.

John Rowle, Pan Street, North Shields, deckhand, No. 2 dredger.

George Hume, Milburn Place, North Shields, married, leaves a family.

John McVay, master of the steam tug, Gipsy Queen, Clive Street, North Shields, married, leaves a family.

Peter Sinclair, mate of the tug boat, Milburn Place, North Shields, leaves a family.

John Taws, engineer of the tug boat, Milburn Place, North Shields, married, and leaves a family.

William Matthews, boy of the tug boat.

Robert Cleghorn, Stephenson Street, North Shields, No. 2 dredger, married, and leaves a family.

George Patterson, 23 years, Palmerston Street, South Shields, No. 16 hopper, married, leaves one child.

The dredging for the bodies has been very successful, as all have been recovered with the exception of Sinclair's. The inquests have been opened and adjourned. Deep sympathy with the widows and orphans, of the unfortunate men is evinced in North and South Shields, and we are glad to observe that it is assuming a practical shape.

The body of Sir James Colquhoun and that of one of his servants, who were drowned in Loch Lomond on the 18th inst., were recovered on Sunday afternoon. Dredging operations have been persevered in on a large scale since the accident.

Alleged Murder of a Woman in Cleveland.—On Thursday the neighbourhood of Brotton, near Saltburn-by-the-Sea, was thrown into a state of great excitement by the report of a murder. It appears that a woman was passing along the road at Carling How, near Brotton, between ten and eleven o'clock on Christmas Eve, when her attention was attracted by a number of men taking a woman through a gate into a field. She asked what they were doing with the woman, and the men replied that she was drunk and that they were going to lay her behind the hedge and leave her there to get sober. The inquirer then passed on. On Thursday morning a man on his way to the North Loftus ironstone mines saw a shawl hanging upon some iron fencing at a short distance from the place where the men and the woman had been seen the previous night, and seeing other things he observed his suspicion was aroused. He went down a shaft near, and at the bottom found the body of a woman. Information was given to the police at Brotton, and the body was brought out of the pit. On the gate in the field there are marks of blood. The unfortunate woman, who appears to have been about thirty years of age, was a stranger, and had been singing in the village. A small box, containing some salt and an orange, supposed to have belonged to her, was found in the field.

Local and General News.

Mr. Gladstone completed his 64th year on Monday.

Young ladies use powder, perhaps, because they think it will make them go off.

The life of the late Bishop Wilberforce has been undertaken by the Archbishop of Dublin.

Two men met with fatal accidents on the railway at Sheffield on Saturday.

The building of ironclad war-ships is being proceeded with in Russia with the greatest energy.

A hotel at Dayton, Nevada, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th December, and five persons were burnt to death.

A man named William Henderson, a waggon driver at Tyne Docks, was crushed to death between two waggons on Friday.

A Nova Scotian paper says that nearly 600,000 cans of lobsters will be sent to England in the barque Albert the Good.

The publishing offices of *Llyod's Weekly Newspaper*, in Fleet Street, were completely destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon.

A sect of religious enthusiasts on Terry Island, in the Connecticut River, predicted that the world would come to an end on the 5th of November.

In a letter to a friend, a Springfield young lady states that she is not engaged, but she sees a cloud above the horizon about as large as a man's hand.

A notice appears in the *Gazette* that at the end of six days the Deputy-Speaker will issue his writ for the election of a member for West Somerset.

In consequence of the high price of provisions, &c., the Bishop Auckland magistrates have decided that the usual order in bastardy cases shall be 2s. 6d. per week instead of 2s. as heretofore.

A woman named Jane Davidson, aged 72, living alone in a cottage at at Upper Stakesby, near Whitby, was burned to death on the evening after Christmas Day. Deceased was subject to fits.

The National Agricultural Labourers' Union met at Leamington on Monday and appointed a sub-committee to inspect a farm of 300 acres in Warwickshire offered to the executive for co-operative farming in connection with the union.

A central news telegram states that the Liberals of Exeter have decided to present a petition against the return of Mr Arthur Mills, on the ground of bribery, intimidation, and treating. The legality of several voting papers is also questioned.

Herrings are unusually plentiful in the Firth of Clyde. Coasting vessels report shoals so large and dense that it was with difficulty they got through them—the fish being turned up by the keels and rudders in passing.

Loud complaints are made in Virginia of the destruction by dogs, and the Legislature is called on for relief. Many parts of the State have done well in raising sheep, but the dogs have accumulated so rapidly that the business is becoming profitaunble.

A terrible explosion occurred on Saturday, in the percussion cap manufactory at Vincennes, near Paris. The workshops were almost entirely destroyed. The dead bodies of five women were taken from the ruins, and several other persons received injuries.

A clever capture of a large gang of coiners has been effected by the Birmingham police, at a well-furnished house. When the place was entered two men and two women were busily engaged polishing coins, and upon one woman 30 bad shillings were found.

Attempted Murder at Birmingham.—In a drunken fight on Sunday morning, a man known as Bowey Smith, stabbed Samuel Bayliss five times in various parts of the body. Smith absconded. Bayliss is lying at the Hospital in a dangerous condition. The fight took place in that part of the town which Mr Justice Pigott said should be labelled "dangerous after dark."

Serious Accident at Tyne Dock.—On Saturday morning, a young man, named Andrew Harrison, clerk to Mr James E. Randle, Esparto grass merchant, Tyne Dock, fell from a jetty at Tyne Dock, and was so seriously injured that at first it was thought he was dead. He was conveyed to his home at the Lawe, South Shields, and attended by Dr. Armstrong, when it was found he had received a severe shaking and shock to the system.

Durham Miners' Association.—The annual general meeting of this body was held in the Town Hall, Durham, on Saturday. Mr Foreman was re-elected president; Mr Crawford, secretary; Mr Wilkinson, treasurer; and Mr Patterson, agent. It appeared from the report that upwards of £45,000 stood to the credit of the association at the Bank, in addition to which there was property worth upwards of £3,000.

At the Dublin Police-court on Monday, Annie Marshall, a young and handsome woman, wife of a Royal Artilleryman, was charged with the murder of Colin Donaldson, gunner, Royal Artillery, by administering to him cyanide of potassium. The evidence showed that an intimacy had existed between Donaldson and the woman, both of whom were living in Portobello Barracks. She was remanded pending an analysis of the contents of deceased's stomach.

The betrothal of Count Waldersee, one of the Emperor's personal aides-de-camp, to Princess Mary Hester of Holstein-Noer, has caused some sensation in Berlin Court circles. Count Waldersee was formerly commander of the 13th Regiment of Uhlans. The Princess is the daughter of Mr. David Lee, an American gentleman. She was married in 1864 to Prince Frederic of Holstien-Noer, who was already somewhat advanced in age, and died in 1865 at Beyrout, in Syria. The lady is reported to be enormously rich.

Attempted Suicide in Newcastle.—On Saturday, about noon, a man named William Gardner, twenty-nine years of age, who has been employed as a plasterer by Messrs W. B. Wilkinson and Co., Prudhoe Street, attempted to commit suicide at his lodgings, No. 3, Park Place, Prudhoe Street, by cutting his throat by a sharp dinner knife. He was lying in bed at the time he attempted his life. The wound is a very bad one, and he was speedily removed to the Infirmary and properly attended to. For several weeks the poor man had been under medical treatment for heart disease, and he had also been in the Infirmary with the same affection.

The Art Gallery.—Four models of first-class vessels, built by Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company (Limited), Jarrow, have just been added to the Art Gallery in Newcastle. Amongst them are the celebrated Jumna troop ship, and her sister vessel, used for the transport of troops to and from India. The models were constructed for the Vienna Exhibition, from whence they have just returned, and, on leaving the Art Gallery, they will be sent to the Museum at Kensington. They are as follows:—The Brindisi, for service between Ancona and Alexandria, 900 tons, length 20 feet—scale ½in. to the foot. The Cornelia yacht, for the Right Honourable Earl Vane, 212 tons, length 176 feet—scale ½in. to the foot. The Nevada, for service between Liverpool and New York, 3,162 tons; length 352 feet—scale ⅛in. to foot. The Montana, for service between Liverpool and New York, 4,320 tons; length 412 feet—scale ⅛in. to foot; and the Jumna, for Indian troop service, 4,174 tons, length 364 feet—scale ⅛ in. to foot.

A STORY OF THE YORKSHIRE MOORS.

The Christmas of the year 1780 found the land locked in the rigorous grasp of a real old English winter. On Christmas Eve, the snow, which had then but light, began to thicken by reason of the large flakes that fell from the lowering sky, and when day dawned it was already of a depth to make walking no easy matter. It bade fair to be deeper yet, for still the grey clouds let fall their silent tribute to earth's beauty, and still the weather-wise predicted greater cold and prolonged storm.

It was not yet mid-day, when a young woman was making her way slowly and with difficulty, yet with a stout heart and a firm foot, along the narrow road that led from the west towards Stonypen. She seemed too slight and young to be out alone in such a place and at such a time, and the small portion of the face that could be seen under the broad-flapping hood that protected it, was very fair to look upon. Yet she was not quite alone, for, young and girlish as she appeared, she carried in her arms, well wrapt up and shielded from the cold, a baby, a very little child, who slept as peacefully in that warm, supporting cradle as if it had been in a luxurious nursery at home.

The traveller had been walking almost since daybreak, and felt weary enough when at noon she asked for rest and refreshment at a wayside house, the only one she had passed for many miles. The situation was oppressively lonely and desolate, and if the house made any pretensions to an inn, it must have been seldom indeed that its capabilities were tried. It was, therefore, with no little astonishment that the wanderers were received. After repeated knockings, the door was opened by a dazed-looking lad, who at first could present nothing but a gaping mouth and round open eyes in answer to the timid request to be allowed to enter and rest. After some minutes of apparently imbecile wonderment, the boy turned on his heel without a word, but left the door open, and before long his place was taken by the mistress of the house, who, though her surprise at the apparition found vent in cries and ejaculations of astonishment, had sense enough to draw the shivering, footsore girl into the large kitchen, and press upon her with motherly eagerness the warmth of the Christmas fire, and the comfort of the cushioned settle at its side.

"My name is Grace ——," began the visitor, with frank simplicity, as if she thought some explanation was necessary to account for her forlorn appearance; but before the word was fairly out of her mouth, she stopped short, turned rosy red, and leaving the name unfinished, hurried on with some confusion to the rest of the tale.

"I am going to Stonypen, to some friends," she said, "some friends about whom I am very anxious, and I want to get there to-night—is that possible?"

The good woman, who was chafing her cold hands, and bidding her spread out her feet to thaw in the warm blaze, shook her head and looked out of the window at the dark sky.

"Oh, deary, deary," she said, "don't be thinking of going on so far to-day. It's many a mile further into Stonypen town, more than ever these little feet will ever carry thee, and only look at the weather and see the snow falling. There's more of it coming too, I reckon, and the pack road 'll be hard to find for one that is strange to it." And then she looked at the baby whom the mother was suckling and up into the sweet face that bent over it, and shook her wise head again.

Grace smiled as she answered, "But it is only noon now or not much after, and I shall be so refreshed with my rest here, that I am sure I can go on. It is very urgent that I should get there to-night."

"Surely, surely," said the woman, "but young folk always are in such a hurry now-a-days. What can a young body like you have on hand that can't well wait a day or two?"

"But I must go," replied the girl gently, and then sitting by the fire-side and confiding in the motherly kindness of her hostess she told the story of her life and the urgency of her journey. Left an orphan some years since, she told how she had obtained employment, which she was not ashamed to undertake as necessary to maintain herself in independence. Her work lay in a fashionable quarter of London, where her mistress had to please the tastes and satisfy the whims of the gay ladies of the court. Her hearer gathered from the implied rather than expressed hints of the modest narrative that, surrounded by many of the temptations of these loose and frivolous times, and especially of the loose and frivolous atmosphere in which she was compelled to live, she yet was guarded by the shield of her own maiden purity, and remained unscathed, so that, notwithstanding her lonely London life, she was now still as simple-hearted and unsuspecting as any country girl. She told with radiant joy the story of her love and the praises of her lover. Was it chance or fortune merely; was it not rather some higher power, that brought her in contact with one who was as noble-minded as he was generous—as sincere as he was susceptible of love and beauty? If not over rich he was rich to her, he was handsome; and he had escaped the wiles and flatteries of many a powdered and patched fair lady, and had let his whole heart go out towards her—was it not wonderful that he, so good, so clever, should care for her? Yet he did love her very dearly, he loved her faithfully, and so they were married. Very happy were the first weeks of their married life, very happy its whole short course. Yet there was one great cloud overshadowing them which, ignore it as they would and did at first, must shower its torrents on them. They had been married secretly. Her husband, the son and heir of a country squire, had not ventured to tell his father of an attachment he knew would be distasteful to one who had other projects for his son, and had ultimately persuaded the girl, blinded by her love to all difficulties, to marry him on the condition that she should consent to their union being kept secret,—should consent to remain unknown to her husband's friends, until the time which he thought well should come for the disclosure. And she still trusted him. Of course there would be anger and resentment at first, and this she feared more for his sake than for her own, for was it not natural that his friends should look with jealousy upon one so introduced? But this she was willing to undergo for his dear love—and as she told this the countrywoman wondered what persons they could be who should think the sweet, modest girl not good enough to mate with them—only she had got tired of living in doubt. Left alone by an unusually long absence of her husband at his father's, she had come to feel that the best thing for them both was to tell the truth and face the worst. Nothing could sever their love; anything was better than this uncertainty and solitude.

Letters came seldom, and the young mother's heart sank within her; a restless, weary feeling began to grow in the place of the sunshiny lightness of a merry spirit. Not that she ever suffered anything but a smile to rest upon her baby boy, even in this time of growing anxiety. For his waking eyes, brightness was ever there; for his listening ears, cradle-song was carolled forth as soothingly, even cheerily as of yore, and his opening mind and growing faculties should be aware of no overshadowing sadness. The only return he could make was to crow and caper, and with his soft fingers and baby-mouth to press out the pain that would grow in his mother's heart, as the days of uncertainty lengthened into weeks.

Then came another difficulty. If Harry sent her no money, how could Grace live, and whether he had forgotten her, or whether his messages miscarried neither word of love nor the monthly [illegible] or money reached the [illegible] town. So with many doubts and many fears, many waverings and many prayers, she at last made up her mind to take her babe in her arms, and wander forth in her innocence and ignorance to find her husband.

What more fitting season could be found for confessing the truth and throwing themselves at the feet of his father than the approaching Christmastide—the time when all hearts were humanised and melted, by the old story of "Peace on earth, goodwill to men?"

So she set out, little knowing the dangers and difficulties she was encountering, from the obscure abode her husband had found for her in a place not so distant as to make his journeyings backwards and forwards too long and costly, yet far enough to prevent all risk of the object of his travels being discovered. Her notion of her destination was the vaguest, but Stonypen was the point at which she was aiming, relying when on it she was there on readily finding the Manor-house, which she knew to be not far distant.

"And now I must go on," she concluded, and as she said so she rose from her seat, kissed her nestling, and began to wrap him up for the onward journey.

"My poor wench," said the good country woman, "pray you be advised. See how the storm is gathering, and how lonely will be the way. Folks' hearts won't be harder because Christmas day is over; it will be Yule-tide still. Wait at any rate till the pack-horses come. My son will be with them, and will be glad to give you a lift for my sake."

"I wish I could," she said, "but indeed I must get on. It is not very far now, and I am quite rested. See, baby is falling asleep again; I can go on now, I will not wait for the daylight to be gone, or for the storm to grow worse—let me go while I can find my way."

The landlady again urged her, but in vain, to rest under the humble roof for one night. Grace only thanked her in her soft voice and smiled her gratitude, but would not be shaken in her resolution to go forward. Well warmed therefore and somewhat rested, she set out again, after many last directions as to the road and warnings to take shelter at the next house she would come upon, some six or eight miles further, should she by that time find herself unable to reach her destination before the early winter night should make travelling more hazardous than it then was.

The kind-hearted woman bade her Godspeed, and turned away from the door with a sigh when she could no longer see the figure of her late guest. She was doubtful whether she ought not to have kept her even by force, and as the afternoon advanced and the snow not only fell more heavily, but began to drift under the influence of the rising wind, she blamed herself more, and was haunted all through the long night with fears for the safety of the young mother and her child.

The object of her care and regrets made good way at first in her onward journey. She had been cheered and comforted by the good woman's kind words and hospitality. The path for some distance lay down hill, and the air being at this time rather clearer, she began to hope that there might be no more snow. If there were not, she had such confidence in her walking powers that she was sanguine of reaching Stonypen in good time.

Thus over the crunching snow she walked steadily, heedfully watching the rough and sometimes ill-defined road, as it led now through a deep valley, with overhanging walls of rock, now wound up with steep ascent to the broad open moor-land.

The hours of the short December day are speeding quickly by; the way seems to her weary feet to become more and more difficult and long, as now a sighing gust of wind flings a cloud-full of snow, flakes in her face, and comes moaning again across the broad expanse with ominous sound.

The road here is difficult to follow; she has not seen that cottage of which her late hostess had told her, and she stops for a minute to look all round at the dreary expanse of whiteness, and to shudder at her utter loneliness. Even as she pauses night is coming down, the dazzling whiteness of the earth grows grey in the distance; the hurrying clouds darken above her; from their unrelenting bosoms fall masses of snow that soon obscure the horizon, and in vain the forlorn wanderer looks round for friendly shelter of any kind. She clutches her babe tightly to her breast, and hurries on with a sudden sickness and despair at her heart, and lifts a speechless prayer, that is yet so earnest in its cry that it must pierce those dark heavens.

And now night has fairly settled down, without a star to illumine it. The wind has grown from the wild treacherous sigh and moan of an hour ago to a wild, shrieking fury, and poor Grace is blinded by the flying snow, and nearly frozen by the bitter cold. Has she lost the road altogether, she wonders in a dim fear, as she presses anxiously forward, for there is no shelter to turn back to. And now she has plunged into a deep drift and sinks for a moment, helplessly on to its soft deceiving pillow. Oh, for some hand stretched out to save her. Oh, for some voice to rouse her and urge her on to safety and peace. Ah, thank Heaven, it is there, the only voice perhaps that could arouse her. Her babe awakes, struggles in his close wrappings, and his plaintive wail breaks with salvation in its sound on the mother's ear.

With a wild cry, she leaps up, drags her half-frozen limbs from the drift and staggers on. And see, what is there before her? Is it fancy, or does a light really gleam through the darkness. Is it the deceptive *ignis fatuus*, or does it shine from the shelter of a protecting roof and give promise of life and warmth and safety?

It was a merry group of brothers and sisters, cousins and friends—such pretty cousins, such handsome friends—who were met together to celebrate this Christmas in the hospitable Manor House of Mosfield.

The once picturesque Manor House may still be seen, but is visited chiefly on the 12th of August, by sportsmen who are too intent on the grouse, or on refreshments after slaughtering them, to take much notice of the remains of decayed comfort and even luxury, or to notice the arms which still adorn the entrance. At other times the wanderers who stray along the rugged road which crosses Mosfield moor, and to their surprise come upon traces of bygone opulence in that unexpected and desolate region, are few and far between. And when they have speculated on the history of that lonely Manor House, and wondered how it found its way there, yet another surprise is in store for them a few paces further on, in the deep wooded gorge, with its dashing stream, contrasting so violently with all that surrounds it.

Here it was that at the time of which we are writing Squire Worrall lived, here it was that on the Christmas Day of which we now speak, there had been the Christmas feast both for small and great. The genuine yule-log had been crackling and sending showers of sparks up the chimney; the comic element among the servants had relieved itself by the delivery of a doggrel rhyme, addressed to the master of the house by the "fool" of the servants' hall; there had been plenty of old English kissing under the mistletoe, and now the high-heeled feet of the young ladies and the less-elegantly shod feet of the maids were tripping with their partners over the polished floor, to the sound of two squeaking fiddles and a bass viol.

It was a pretty scene, and not altogether so difficult to imagine now-a-days, when the fashions of the early Georges seem to be returning, and we see ever-heightening piles of hair on the heads of our belles, and when short dresses, and quilted skirts and red boots are again the mode.

So loud and merry were the laughter, the fiddling, and the talking combined, that the howls of the winter wind and the driving hail were drowned, and so too at first was the knock at the heavy oaken [illegible] the large room or hall opened directly on to the garden, and between that and the moorland there was no division, save a low mound. But some of the servants standing near the door heard at last, not the rapping, but a beseeching cry, a terrified appeal for succour.

The great door swung on its hinges, and those about it shivered as the cold blast rushed in, fluttering gay ribbons and swaying the hanging laurel wreaths. And on her knees on the threshold was poor half-frozen Grace, lifting a white and terrified face to the inmates.

"Take pity on me and on my baby," she implored, and half-a-dozen arms were held out to support her.

For a moment her dazzled eyes could distinguish nothing. Then as they began to discern the figures of the various groups in the room, one joyful cry burst from her lips,

"Harry, Harry," and tottering forward, she fell swooning on the floor.

It was Harry Worrall, the young son of the house, who, after a moment of surprise, sprang from the throng of dancers, and stooping to his knees, lifted the girl's head on his arms. Her long golden hair, unbound by the storm and drenched with wet, fell from his shoulders to the ground, and all the party, who eagerly gathered in a circle round them, exclaimed in admiration of its beauty and the lovely, though marble-white face over which the young man was leaning.

The babe had been caught from her relaxing arms as she fell, and was now waking before the glow of the bright fire, and blinking with great wondering eyes at the brilliant lights.

"Harry," said Squire Worrall, breaking the sudden silence that had fallen on the company. "Harry, what is it? Do you know her?"

Then Harry Worrall, before answering, bowed his head over Grace's cold face and pressed there one long kiss, and after that looking up, with a proud and half-defiant flush on his cheek, he said—

"She is my wife, sir. She has been braver than I, who, for this year and a half, have been a coward, and not dared to tell my secret. See what she has borne to seek me."

The difficulty of Grace's introduction to her husband's friends was solved. When she thought she had lost her way irrecoverably, she was going straight to happiness; when she had nearly succumbed to the perils of her situation Heaven had guided her to the light which shone from the very dwelling which she most desired to reach. Her young husband was Harry Worrall, of Mosfield Manor, and the winter storm had been her best friend in bringing her, spent and exhausted, to his feet, leaving him no choice but to make known the fact of his marriage. He felt strong and brave as he acknowledged his beautiful wife, and her face had given her the first step towards obtaining the good-will of his friends, even before they knew how nearly related to themselves was its owner.

The plain and sober dress, more suited to the position of Grace Lutterworth than Grace Worrall, was less noticed than the delicate fairness of the complexion; the plebeian want of powder in the hair was forgotten in the gleam of its golden threads; and the thick boots were unnoticed, while such a small, white hand drooped helplessly on the floor. Two or three of the more practical among the spectators had at once gathered round her, and were trying to bring back life to the frozen limbs, and colour to the cheeks; but it was that warm kiss of her husband's, so long yearned for, that roused Grace from her faint.

With a quivering sigh, she opened her blue eyes, then meeting his, she closed them again with a smile of ineffable happiness and satisfaction, and nestled nearer to him. Presently the roses flushed back to lip and cheek, and lifting herself to a sitting posture, she slipped her arm round his neck, and whispered a few words in his ear. Then she looked eagerly round for her little boy, and when he was brought to her, and her husband said, "Father, mother, you will forgive me, on this blessed Christmas-tide, for the sake of my sweet wife?" she rose up, and going to the Squire, who stood doubtful and undecided, she held the child up to him.

"You will forgive us both, for the sake of your little grandson, whom I will teach to love you very dearly."

Then, for answer, Anthony Worrall bent over the round face of the babe and kissed it, and, as an additional sign of yielding forgiveness and love, kissed the mother too.

And so was sung the song of "Peace on earth and good-will towards men" at Mosfield Manor on that happy Christmas night.

A TROUBLED NIGHT.

(*Abridged from the Belgravia Annual.*)

It seemed to the mistress of the house that she had slept so long that morning must be near, when she awoke with an inexplicable feeling of fright—a feeling of something, or some one, near her.

"Who is it?" she cried, her voice so shaking and hollow that it wakened Ruth, who clung to her, sleepy and scared. This time she had answer.

"We will do you no harm," a voice spoke out of the darkness, "if you give up that money you've got;" and then, before Mrs. Fergusson could muster courage and breath to speak, another voice, out of the room apparently, added in a rough undertone, "And tell her to look sharp about it, too!"

"*Two of them!* O God, help me!" she whispered to herself, and Ruth began to break into screams and sobs.

"Keep that brat quiet," angrily muttered the voice on the landing, "and don't keep us here all night."

"Come," said the voice in her own room, "I'm a good-tempered chap enough, but my mate's in a hurry; don't provoke him. Look alive, and tell us where to find the swag—money!"

She groaned and shook, and all her limbs turned cold as the voice drew nearer and nearer; and at the last words a heavy hand was laid upon the bed. Then, further to torment her, came the thought that once this money were gone, there would be none to meet the people with—the people who had saved it week by week, day by day, all the past year! Heavy drops ran down her shaking form; her hands turned numb, and her lips clammy and cold; while the beating of her heart was like the quick tolling of a bell—louder, louder—till it deafened her.

"I'll find a way to make her speak," growled the second voice; "here's another kid in this room." Then, in one instant, a thin streak of light shot across the landing, and the next—

"Mother, *mother*, MOTHER!" shrieked Rosie's voice; and at that sound Ruth redoubled her cries, and the unhappy mother sprang up, clasping one child, mad to protect the other.

"Silence, you fool!" said the man by her, speaking harshly for the first time. "You'll drive that fellow yonder to do the child a mischief, if you won't do as I tell you. Keep down, won't you?" For she was struggling wildly to pass him, to get across to the room to Rosie—Rosie, whose cries were sounding strangely stifled. "Look here, if you don't give up this game, by the Lord, he'll knock you on the head, if I don't." And clasping one wrist like a vice, the man held her fast.

"Hush, hush," she murmured to Ruth. "Mother will send them away; don't look at him." And she turned the baby face towards herself; then raising her trembling voice, "Rosie, my darling, your mother is coming!" But Rosie did not answer her. "O my God!" she panted, and looked up wildly.

"Mate," said her captor, loud enough for the other man to hear, "take your hand off that child's mouth if you aren't in a hurry to be strung up." The strange muffled sounds upon this broke out again into the old cry, "O, mother, mother!"

"Now," said the man, "one good turn deserves another; you're plucky enough for a woman, but I can't waste all the night talking to you;" and then he gave her a look that made her shiver from head to foot anew. [illegible] there [illegible] you [illegible] one bed, and come and get what ye want."

She [illegible] her heart almost fainted within her as she crept after the tall dark figure, over the landing, into Rosie's room

"Hands off, missus," growled the jailor, while Rosie, uttering cries of mingled fright and joy, writhed and twisted like an eel to slip into her mother's arms.

"Hands off now! Just put that other one in here along of this one, and I'll take, and turn the key on 'em both, while you take us yonder to what we're lookin' after."

No choice again but to obey; two passionate kisses and a low "God keep you," and between the two men she was marched from the room, followed by the children's pitiful cries, their frightened sobs.

As she passed out, "May I?" she asked, catching at a shawl which hung over a chair. They assented shortly, and she wrapped it round her shivering figure, and prepared to take them to where their booty lay. She led them down the first flight of stairs to the door, which opened into a room used by Mr. Fergusson's predecessor as an oratory. But now the room was bare and almost empty, the present holder of the living not holding exactly the same views which made such an apartment an apparent necessity to his reverend brother.

One more peculiarity of the room to note; the doors—for there were two—fastened with a spring on being pushed to, and could only be reopened by a hand accustomed to the task, and they also were furnished with heavy bolts on the outside; one door opened on the landing; the other, a smaller one, in one side of the recess at the further end, led into a bedroom.

The small safe, let into the wall, was directly before them; below it four drawers reached down to the floor; in the lowest of these, at the back of it, Mr. Fergusson had laid the key.

She pointed silently to the drawer, which they at once dragged out, with too much strength, for they jerked it quite out on the floor. One of them suddenly turned particular about making a noise, and bade their unwilling helper "shut that door."

The men stooping over the keys, the lamp on the floor, and the next instant she had flung her shawl over the lamp, darted across the floor, out into the room beyond, and flung to the door with all her force.

Yet more to be done. She drew the bolts with frenzied speed, above, below—that way was safe; then, with the passionate strength of the moment, she sped through the room, out on the landing to the curtained door, and made that fast from without, while the furious captives beat at it from within; and then— Ah, then, poor thing, her fortitude forsook her, and a thousand fears she had not counted on most cruelly beset her. She slid down a few stairs, clinging to the rail; then, losing her hold, fell heavily on the stone floor of the hall below.

The brothers scarcely knew how they covered the short remaining distance. A blow at the hall window, and their united force at the shutters within, and they made good their entrance to see—Kate Fergusson lying senseless on the floor; to hear the wailing and crying of children overhead and a strange sound of low voices whispering and hands cutting away at woodwork.

Late indeed they were, but not too late. When on their trial, two months later, "Gentleman Jim" paid Mrs. Fergusson several compliments, and politely assured the judge before whom they were tried that he esteemed it no disgrace to have been "trapped by such a brick of a woman!"—*By Mrs Price.*

THE LOSS OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

(*From the Engineer.*)

We are happy to state that our article on the loss of the Ville due Have published in the *Engineer* for December 5th elicited a prompt response from Messrs Andrew Leslie and Co., of Hebburn. They have put the original drawing of the Ville du Havre at our disposal, as well as plans showing the alterations made in her by their firm. Messrs Leslie have, in addition, afforded us every facility for examining in the most thorough manner three similar though smaller vessels, also belonging to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, thus enabling us to satisfy ourselves as to the mode in which the alterations have been carried out. One of these vessels, the Amerique, had been altered and fitted ready for sea—in fact, she left the Tyne last Saturday; another, the France, has also been altered, but was clear from internal fittings, so that a very complete inspection could be made of the condition of the hull, &c.; while the third, the Nouveau Monde, furnished an example of the vessels as they appeared previous to alteration. We have also had an opportunity of questioning some of the survivors of the crew of the Ville du Havre, and of gathering from them some important information concerning the causes of this terrible disaster. We now proceed to lay before our readers the result of our inquiries.

The Ville du Havre, formerly Napoleon III., was constructed in 1865 by the Thames Ironworks Company, Blackwall, from the designs by the engineers of the Campagnie Generale Transatlantique, at a total cost which exceeded £170,000. She was built originally as a paddle steamer, with engines by Ravenhill and Hodson, but experience soon showed that the paddle was not at all a suitable propeller for such a vessel. It was necessarily so deeply immersed at the commencement of a voyage, and had such a little hold upon the water at the end, that the average speed obtained from the vessel scarcely ever exceeded ten knots per hour, although when in proper trim she could steam fifteen. Added to this, the consumption of coal was far in excess of that in screw engines of a modern type. It was therefore decided to lengthen the vessel, with the view of affording better passenger accommodation, and at the same time to substitute the screw for the paddles. The execution of this work was confided to Messrs Leslie and Co., and was completed last spring, new engines of the compound type being supplied by Messrs Maudslay, Son, and Field. The cost of the alterations considerably exceeded £100,000, and the estimated value of the vessel on their completion was £190,000, though at the time of the loss she was insured for only £120,000.

The dimensions of the Ville du Havre, as originally constructed, were—length between the perpendiculars, 343ft. 6in.; beam, 46ft.; depth moulded, 32ft. 10in. The alterations made in her by Messrs Leslie consisted of the introduction of an extra length of 40ft. amidships, and 10ft. at the stern, besides the addition of a spar-deck and bridge. The dimensions after alterations consequently became—length, 413ft. 6in.; beam, 46ft. (as before); depth moulded from spar-deck, 40ft. 6in.

It has been stated, and the statement appears to be very generally believed, that the Ville du Havre was a ship of excessive length; but these figures show that the ratio between length and beam was slightly under 9 to 1.

In endeavouring to determine the causes which led to the vessel being overwhelmed so rapidly after the collision had taken place, there are three points to be considered—the mode of construction, the quality of material, the division of the ship into water-tight compartments, and in connection with the last the means provided for pumping them clear of water. We are not prepared to assert that the material put into the ship was arranged in the best possible way to secure the greatest amount of useful strength; for instance, there can be little doubt that some of it might have been better utilised in giving her a complete iron deck. At the same time it will be perceived that the scantlings are much heavier than would at present be thought necessary for a similar vessel; and although, with the same weight of hull, it would no doubt be possible to construct a ship of considerably greater strength, it does not appear to us that the Ville du Havre can be considered as having been weak either longitudinally or transversely.

The outer plating was exceptionally thick, and had two strakes doubled at the topsides and one at the bilge. When the ship was lengthened every care was taken to properly keep up the strength, additional stringer plates were worked, as shown, for a length of about 300ft., and the doubling of the outside plating was extended. In the midship portion of the vessel, at considerable intervals apart, were four very strong girder frames, shown by dotted lines in the drawing.

We have now to consider the quality of the material. It is, of course, somewhat difficult to obtain data on this point; but we have the assurance of Messrs. Leslie, that they found the iron of which the vessel was originally constructed of exceptionally good quality, while, with regard to their own share in the matter, they state that the iron which comes into their yard is rejected if it does not bear a strain of twenty-two tons per square inch along the grain and eighteen tons across it. We have also been permitted to consult their office records, and we find that the iron in use about the time that the Villue du Havre was altered stood tests of twenty-five tons and nineteen tons respectively. No forge tests appear to have been employed, but the results given by the various specimens show that the iron was very uniform in quality.

The bulkhead question is one of very great importance, for instances are numerous of vessels after having been in collision, being saved by efficiently constructed water-tight divisions. The Ville du Havre had no less than eleven water-tight bulkheads. They were formed of ⅝in. plating, with vertical angle irons 6in. by 3in. by 7-16in.; 2ft. 6in. apart, and were properly supported by the beams, stringers, and tie-plates. In each of the bulkheads, which we have numbered 5, 6, and 7, there were a couple of water-tight doors, marked A in the drawing. The dimensions of these doors were about 4ft. by 2ft., and arrangements were made for closing them from the upper deck. The pumping arrangements were made as follows:—A lead pipe, 4in. in diameter, led from the engine-room to every compartment of the ship, and the main engines as well as the donkey engine were arranged to pump her out by means of this; there were also on the lower deck one or two force pumps in each compartment which would deliver above the load water-line, and in addition a couple of Downton pumps were fitted. All these pumps were worked by hand.

We will now proceed to explain what in our opinion was the cause of her loss. The Lochearn struck the Ville du Havre in the engine-room compartment, between the two cylinders that is to say, along the line marked B B in the profile drawing, making a hole the size of which it is difficult to determine, but which one of the survivors estimates to have been 35ft. wide by 12ft. deep. She then appears to have swung round slightly, and with her bowsprit to have swept the side of the Ville du Havre, tearing away the rigging of the main and mizen masts. The latter having her topsails set, either a puff of wind or the swell of the sea caused her to lurch, and the masts, which were very slight, were at once carried away. Directly the Lochearn got clear of the gap she had made in the side of the steamer, an enormous body of water at once rushed in—one of the survivors describes it as a little river—and began filling the engine compartment. The immediate duty of the officer in command was, of course, to cause the water-tight door communicating with the boiler rooms to be closed, but it is certain that this was not done. Indeed, one of the engineers informed us that he made an attempt to close one of these doors, but that he could not do so on account of the rush of water being too great. Assuming that the attempt was really made, its failure could not possibly be due to the reason given, for the pressure on the door, even if it were entirely shut down, would have been of small amount. The probability is that no attempt had ever been made to shut the door down since the vessel had been at sea—an omission which is too common in vessels of the mercantile marine—and that the screw or other gearing had consequently become corroded. A reference to the profile drawing shows that, with the water-tight doors open, about one-third of the ship, and that amidships, would be open to the sea. It is obvious that no vessel could possibly keep afloat under such conditions.

Such, after a very careful study of the whole of the circumstances, appears to us to be the real cause of the loss of the Ville du Havre. We will not enter into the question as to how the collision might have been avoided—that is a matter of seamanship. But everything seems to show that after the collision the Ville du Havre might have been saved, or, at least, kept afloat sufficiently long enough to allow of the rescue of the passengers and crew, had it only been possible to have confined the sea to one compartment of the vessel; and we believe that this might have been done, had those in charge of the vessel only made a point of seeing that the doors were kept in working order. It results from our inquiries, therefore, that the designers and builders of the vessel, as well as the company which owned her, are free from blame; and that the responsibility for the enormous loss of life which occurred lies mainly upon the crew, who showed such a want of self-control in a moment of supreme peril, and of the officers who neglected to avail themselves of the means at their disposal, if not for saving the ship altogether at least for delaying the catastrophe. *Not a soul need have been lost if the water-tight bulkhead doors had been closed.*

SERIOUS ASSERTIONS.

The Hamburg American mail boat Thuringia arrived in Plymouth on Sunday afternoon, from New York, bringing papers to the 13th inst. A passenger in the Villa du Havre named Legrand Cramer of Troy, publishes an account of the disaster with the Loch Earn in the *New York Herald*. In his statement he says, that on the Monday after leaving New York, the Ville du Havre lost one blade of her screw during a storm, and this, although it did not materially affect the speed and safety of the vessel, cast a gloom over the passengers, and created a feeling of uneasiness among them, which the apparent lack of discipline and order among the officers and crew did not tend to remove. After the collision, the lack of discipline before noticed was too apparent. The officers had no control over the men. They were only thinking of saving their own lives, and left the passengers to look out for themselves. Unaccustomed to the handling of boats, the passengers could do but little, but they worked with desperation to get a boat into the water. With a little more time they might have succeeded, but the ship settled down too fast to admit of this being done. Half the crew had by this time gone off in the boats, and left the passengers to their fate. He was rescued by the crew of the Loch Earn, after being in the water more than half an hour. A lady passenger, writing to a St Louis paper, says she crossed the Atlantic during the past summer in the Villa du Havre, and she pronounces the vessel to have been a rotten hulk not fit to float. She also makes the following extraordinary statement:—"I scuttled the ship in half a dozen places with hair pins and paper cutters. I tell the unexaggerated truth when I say that, lying on the sofa in the state room in No. 30, I dug into the punky wood, two or three inches away from the porthole, with a paper knife till I struck the glazing of iron that formed its outer coat."

Telegrams from Lisbon announce the outbreak of the cattle plague at Madeira, and add that the cattle already shipped for Cape Coast Castle were said to be affected.

According to the *Swiss Times*, the Abbe Quily, formerly chaplain to the French army, has joined the Liberal Catholic movement at Geneva. The Liberal Catholics are petitioning the Council of State for the use of Notre Dame, on the ground that they contributed towards its erection.

Wanted.

WANTED, Two APPRENTICES to the Millinery.—Apply to ENGLISH and MILBURN, Consett. 513d

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett. 82c

DRAPERY.—WANTED Two ASSISTANTS. Apply to SHAW and ATKINSON, Middle Street, Consett. 540d

MILLINERY.—WANTED a Few APPRENTICES.—Apply to SHAW and ATKINSON, Middle Street, Consett. 541d

DRAPERY.—WANTED a Respectable YOUTH as an Apprentice. None need apply under 14 years of age.—SHAW and ATKINSON, Middle Street, Consett. 542d

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

To Let.

TO LET, the TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE suitable for Concerts, Lectures, Public Meetings Sales, &c.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. R. HENDERSON, Blacksmith, Catchgate, by Burnopfield.

TO BE LET,
And Entered upon the 12th May next,

NEWTON FELL HOUSE FARM, Tithe Free, containing 117 Acres, of which 42 Acres are in Grass, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. Woodman, situate in the Parish of Bywell St. Peter, and about three miles north of Stocksfield Station.

Isaac Smith, the woodkeeper on the estate, will show the same with Plan, and Messrs. T. and R. ARMSTRONG will receive written proposals for the same until Saturday, the 17th January. 550d

TO BE LET,
Tithe Free, and Entered upon the 12th Day of May next,

WILLINGTON WEST FARM, containing 289 Acres or thereabouts, and at present in the occupation of Mr. John Urwin. The Farm is situate about one mile north of Howdon Station, on the Tynemouth Branch of the North-Eastern Railway Company, and is about one and a half mile west of North Shields.

The Tenant will show the Farm with a Plan of the same, and proposals will be received by Messrs. T. J. and R. ARMSTRONG, Land Agents, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, until SATURDAY, the 17th Day of January next. 549d

TO BE LET,
And Entered upon the 12th May, 1874,

THE HAGG and HIGH HAMSTERLEY FARMS, Tithe Free, containing 250 Acres, all in good Grass, in the occupation of Mr. Christopher Armstrong;

PONTHAUGH FIELDS, containing 21 Acres of Grass and Tillage, in the occupation of Messrs Annandale and Sons; and

DERWENT COTE COTTAGE and TILERY, with 5 Acres of Grass Land, in the occupation of Messrs. Cawthorn.

The same will be either Let together or separately; are situate about three miles West of Lintz Green Station, on the Consett Branch of the N.E. Railway.

Thomas Simpson, woodkeeper on the estate, will show the above, with a Plan; and Messrs. T. and R. ARMSTRONG, 5, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, will receive written Proposals for the same until SATURDAY, 17th January. 551d

For Sale.

HALF-A-DOZEN Cheap HARMONIUMS for SALE.—Apply to A. PHILLIPSON, Pontop Hall, Dipton. 382d

FOR SALE, a LITTER of PIGS about three months old.—Apply to WILLIAM BEANY, Medomsley Road, Consett. 653b

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

Contracts.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TO LET, the Formation of about 100 Yards of BRICK CHANNELLING, at the Back of Plantation Row, Leadgate; also, 150 Yards of 9-inch SEWER, at the Back of Front Street, Leadgate.—Tenders to be sent in to Mr. GEORGE HAWDON Pont Terrace, Leadgate, not later than WEDNESDAY the 14th January. 535

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. J. Murray.

MR. JOHN MURRAY will SELL by AUCTION, on MONDAY, January 5th, 1874, at the COACH AND HORSES, CONSETT, the whole of the HORSES HARNESS, CONVEYANCES, &c., belonging to Mr. H. LEE, who is declining horsekeeping. 536c

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

23, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

CLEARING-OUT SALE FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY of PLEDGED GOODS, BLANKETS QUILTS, SHEETS, SHAWLS, and the remaining Lots of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY belonging to Mr. P. McCONNON, on the Premises, 23, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, on SATURDAY and MONDAY January 3rd and 5th.

MR. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, will clear out the above Goods without reserve, and the Public will oblige by attending punctually at Half-past Six o'clock each Evening, as these are positively the Last Two Nights. 544d

LUTON HOUSE, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY, ON ACCOUNT OF EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Messrs. SHAW & ATKINSON, who are making extensive alterations, to OFFER FOR PUBLIC COMPETITION their Extensive and First-class STOCK OF LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY (which is the largest in the district), on the Premises, LUTON HOUSE, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, on SATURDAY, January 10th, 1874, and following days. Full particulars in bills.

Sale at Six o'clock each Evening, and on Mondays and Tuesdays at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

☞ The attention of the Public is directed to this Sale as the most important of the kind ever held in the district. 53

Lost.

LOST, from Shield Row Farm, on the 4th or 5th of December, Two CHEVIOT EWES, marked R. P. with tar on the near side. Whoever will give such information as will lead to their recovery will be rewarded for their trouble. 546d

Business Announcement.

TEAS!! WINES!! GROCERIES!!

DAVID IMRIE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

DESIRES to remind his friends and customers at this Festive Season that he has just added to the other numerous good things he supplies, a splendid stock of FOREIGN and BRITISH WINES of the best quality. The great and increasing demand for his TEAS is a guarantee that they are unequalled in the district.

FRUITS, BUTTER, BACON, AND CHEESE, Splendid!

FRUIT, RICE, and SEED CAKE, on the SHORTEST NOTICE.

N.B.—PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS.

AGENT FOR TODD'S QUININE WINE. 516d

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

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

NEW ARRIVALS of BERLIN, PARISIAN, LONDON, and YORK GOODS in fashionable High Combs, Fancy Arrows, Daggers, Pins, Ornamental Hair Twists and Coils. French Fans and Brushes, Berlin Ivory Fans, Rimmell's Perfumery, Rare Honeycomb Sponge, &c., &c. First-class Artists at counter and in rooms.

29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE,
C. ROUGIER, PROPRIETOR.
Wholesale Warehouse, York. 449d

THOMAS CRESSWELL,
THE NOTED BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS IN
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL,

and hopes by supplying a good article at a moderate price, together with strict attention, to merit public support. A Large Assortment of Home-made MEN'S STRONG SEWED BOOTS, Always on hand.

REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES. 342d

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. 543d

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WILLIAM JENKINS,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
Respectfully announces that he
HAS REMOVED
FROM BLACKHILL
TO MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.

☞ For the convenience of Customers Orders may be left with Mr. W. HEADS, Confectioner, Durham Road; and Mr. REID, Innkeeper, Derwent Street, Blackhill.

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. 145

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

LEATHER AND GUTTA PERCHA BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, 6, NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE.

JOHN BARCLAY,
(Successor to J. McMurdie)

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has at present a large Stock of all kinds of LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES in every quality, including a splendid variety of Gentlemen's Elastic-Side Boots, suitable for the season, which he is selling at very low prices.

GENTLEMEN'S LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES, All Kinds.
LADIES' LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES, All Kinds.
BOYS', GIRLS', AND CHILDREN'S LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES, All Kinds.

Business Announcements.

CHEESE!! CHEESE!!

AMERICAN (the Finest) 8½d. per lb. for a few lbs.

CHESHIRE (Rich) Whole, 9d. per lb.; Half, 9½d. per lb.

DERBY (Excellent) 12 to 24 lbs. 9½d. per lb.

2,000 HAMS OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
Equal to those Sold last year, which met with such great success, at 7½d. per lb.

2,000 PRIME MILD CURED HAMS, only 7½d. per lb.

THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT
Is replete with all the Fruits of the Season, including
PEEK FREAN'S CELEBRATED FRUIT CAKES.

THOMAS SWAINSTON,
THE READY-MONEY TEA DEALER,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 517d

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

SHAW & ATKINSON

BEG to announce, that, owing to Extensive Alterations, their Premises in MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1874, until Further Notice; and also, that in consequence of their regular Business being suspended, they have decided to offer the whole of their WINTER STOCK by PUBLIC AUCTION (particulars of which will be found in another column), as it is their desire to place before the Public an entire NEW STOCK at the completion of the alterations.

SHAW & ATKINSON,
22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

"EUROPA." "EUROPA."

IN setting forth the claims of this new Patent Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, we may observe that we have been practically engaged in, and connected with the trade from its first introduction into England, during which period we invented and patented several original machines, supplied wholesale, to reputed makers of the same. All these Machines obtained for themselves a well-deserved and world-wide notoriety, and for the *soi disant* makers and exhibitors of them much credit and honour, including prize medals at the London International Exhibition in 1862, and at the Paris Exhibition in 1867, besides prize medals at Exhibitions held in Leeds, Coventry, Manchester, Warrington, and other places, in competition with all the chief makers in the world. In view of these facts we determined to perfect, and ourselves offer to the public the above machine, which combines all the best points of the prize-taking Machines, with several novel and important improvements never before applied, leaving no further practical improvement possible, and rendering "EUROPA"

THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINERY.

PRICES CASH.

PLAIN STAND .... £6 10s.
WITH ARM FOR SLEEVES .... 7 [illegible]
WITH ARM AND ORNAMENTAL STAR STAND .... 7 10s.
"LITTLE EUROPA" HAND MACHINE .... [illegible]

FREE DELIVERY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. INSTRUCTION GRATIS.

PATENTEES:
SMITH, STARLEY, & CO., COVENTRY.
AGENT:
G. D. POWELL,
13, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

G. D. POWELL having lately taken an agency to supply this district with one of the most improved Elastic Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, intends giving a

FIRST-CLASS HAM
AS A
NEW YEAR'S GIFT
to each of his customers who supply themselves before the end of January, 1874, with one of these unrivalled machines.

APPLY AND INSPECT AT
G. D. POWELL'S,
13, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT. 500d

Business Announcements.

JOHN AITCHISON & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
SCOTCH AND INDIA PALE ALES.
OFFICES AND STORES—LISLE STREET, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
JOHN BORTHWICK, AGENT.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

HENRY POSTLE,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, & NEWSAGENT,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

HAS REMOVED higher up the Street to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. SHAW, Grocer and Draper. 474d

NOTICE.

WILLIAM BIGGINS,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

WISHES to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from Raglan Street, to No. 2, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

W.B. can supply any sort of Carriage, Gig, Van, Cart, or Pit Harness on moderate terms.

Collieries contracted for if desired. 88d

THOMAS SMITH,
SPIRIT MERCHANT, BURNOPFIELD,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Burnopfield and neighbourhood, that he has commenced Business as Spirit Merchant in the Shop lately occupied by him as Draper, &c., at Burnopfield. He is now prepared to supply the best Spirits at the lowest remunerative prices.

Fine Old Scotch and Irish Whisky, 2s. 6d., 3s. 0d., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle; or 14s. 0d., 16s. 0d., and 18s. 0d. per Gallon.
Jamaica Rum, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 0d. per Bottle.
London Gin, 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 0d. per Bottle.
Best French Brandy (Pale), 5s. 0d. per Bottle.
Do. do. (Brown), 4s. 6d. and 5s. 0d. per Bottle.
Sweet Wines in great variety.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

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

WISHES to call attention to the high position the North stands in as manufacturers,

AND WHY NOT IN BOOT TOPS?

And begs to say, that the want experienced to get first class Tops made to measure can be supplied by him on the shortest possible notice; also with MILLER'S PATENT GUSSETS, which all ought to wear.

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

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	15	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, & 15, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 532a

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. 27

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. AVERY, grocer, Middle Street, and D. IMRIE, chemist, Front Street, Consett.

THE CONTINENTAL WINE AGENCY offers to large and small consumers equal advantages in the purchase of PURE AND WHOLESOME WINES.

The CONTINENTAL WINE AGENCY submits every Wine to a STANDING EXAMINATION, and enables purchasers to select from a stock POSSESSING RELIABLE QUALITIES. As the Agency does not deal in any but perfectly SOUND AND PROPERLY MATURED WINES, no attempt will be made to compete with prices which necessitate the sale of inferior qualities. Nevertheless, a just comparison of the Wines supplied by the Agency with others at similar prices will at once demonstrate the unquestionable advantages offered to the public.

Among the importations of this Agency, attention is particularly directed to the following SPECIALLY SELECTED WINES, namely—

"MARK LANE SHERRY,"
at 32s per dozen, and
"MANSION HOUSE PORT,"
at 36s per dozen, bottles included.

Distinctive names have been given to these Wines to mark them as SPECIALITIES of the Agency, their excellent qualities and very moderate prices assuring them an exceptionally high reputation. They are most strongly recommended as the best for general purposes, and are well suited to the requirements of the invalid.

The 21s. CHRISTMAS BIN contains three bottles Port, three bottles Sherry, three bottles Claret, three bottles Marsala, pure and selected wines, lock and key, bottles included. (Double the quantity, 41s.)

The 30s. CHRISTMAS BIN contains three bottles Port, three bottles Sherry, three bottles Claret, three bottles Champagne, superior quality. Lock and key and bottles included.

The 40s. CHRISTMAS BIN contains three bottles Port, three bottles Sherry, three bottles Claret, three bottles Champagne, very fine quality. Lock and key and bottles included. (Double the quantity, 78s.)

These Bins are admirably adapted for presents.

NOTE.—A DOZEN OF WINE AND A CELLAR TO KEEP IT IN FOR ONE GUINEA.

THE CONTINENTAL WINE AGENCY,
GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Post-office Orders payable to J. OSMOND. 479d nnouncements.

CHISON & Co.'S
EBRATED
NDIA PALE ALES.
LLE STREET, NORTHUMBER-
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
TEWICK, Agents.

OF REMOVAL.
POSTLE,
TIONER, & NEWSAGENT,
EET, LEADGATE.
higher up the Street to the
ccupied by Mr. SHAW, Grocer
474d

OTICE.
AM BIGGINS,
D HARNESS MAKER,
rm his customers and the public
hat he has REMOVED from
No. 2, TRAFALGAR STREET, Con-
any sort of Carriage, Gig, Van,
on moderate terms.
ntracted for if desired. 88d

AS SMITH,
HANT, BURNOPFIELD,
the inhabitants of Burnopfield
urhood, that he has commenced
Merchant in the Shop lately
Draper, &c., at Burnopfield,
to supply the best Spirits at the
prices.
d Irish Whisky, 2s. 6d., 3s. 0d.,
Bottle; or 14s. 0d., 16s. 0d., and
llon.
l. and 3s. 0d. per Bottle.
, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 0d. per Bottle.
(Pale), 5s. 0d. per Bottle.
(Brown), 4s. 6d. and 5s. 0d.
Vines in great variety.

ABLISHED 1844.
AS JOHNSON,
D LEATHER MERCHANT,
K, GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE,
l attention to the high position
stands in as manufacturers,
NOT IN BOOT TOPS?
hat the want experienced to get
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est possible notice; also with
ENT GUSSETS, which all ought
E'S and WESTMORELAND S
MACHINES.
HINE TWIST and THREAD.
RIS and YEOMAN'S NEEDLES.

ATCHES, SHIP CHRONOME-
LISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.
£ s. d. £ s. d.
Watches .... 3 10 0 to 27 0 0
Watches ....10 10 0 to 40 0 0
hes.......... 2 2 0 to 5 5 0
es .... 5 5 0 to 30 0 0
..........27 0 0 to 40 0 0
TER AND SONS,
KERS TO THE QUEEN,
KER MAKERS TO THE
DMIRALTY,
EY STREET, NEWCASTLE-
PON-TYNE. 592a

LIAM RAW,
PPRAISER AND GENERAL
ISSION AGENT,
OAD, BLACKHILL,
TY OF DURHAM.
MADE FOR PROBATE
EGACY DUTIES.
rpool, London, and Globe Fire
Company.
ded to with care and punctuality.
RATION AGENT. 27

QUININE WINE
pre-eminent for
AND STRENGTH.
n remedy for Indigestion, Ner-
bility, Wasting Diseases, &c.,
by the Faculty.
NE WINE strengthens the
genuine is manufactured only
hemist, Carlisle, and bears his
rnment Stamp. Sold by all
nd have only
QUININE WINE.
LEY, grocer, Middle Street, and
ront Street, Consett.

ENTAL WINE AGENCY
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TAL WINE AGENCY submits
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Agency does not deal in any but
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LANE SHERRY,"
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LITIES of the Agency, their excel-
y moderate prices assuring them
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d as the best for general purposes
the requirements of the invalid.
MAS BIN contains three bottles
herry, three bottles Claret, three
and selected wine, lock and key
uble the quantity, 41s.)
MAS BIN contains three bottles
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MAS BIN contains three bottles
herry, three bottles Claret, three
very fine quality. Lock and key
(Double the quantity, 78s.)
irably adapted for presents.
K OF WINE AND A CELLAR
IN FOR ONE GUINEA.
ENTAL WINE AGENCY,
CH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ders payable to J. OSMOND. 4782

Business Announcements.

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

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER,
LEADGATE AND CONSETT.
Pic-Nic and Tea Parties Supplied or Contracted for. 635l

P. OSBOURNE,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227c

WHITELAW'S CELEBRATED INDIA PALE ALES, and MILD EDINBURGH ALES. Offices and Stores, 23, Waterloo Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. WILLIAM MIDDLEMASS, Sole Agent.

"REID'S CELEBRATED EIGHTPENNY MILD ALE (Leazes Brewery) is the best sample of heavy-bodied Ale brewed in Newcastle, and is well-known for its fine flavour."—From "Innkeeper's Trade Circular," for Feb., 1866. 494

JUST FORFEITED.—First-class Gold and Silver Watches, by the best makers, Gold and Silver Alberts, Guards, Wedding and Fancy Rings, at about half the original cost.—J. TAYLOR, Pawnbroker, 19, Broad Chare, Newcastle. 742c

McEWAN'S
CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES
AND INDIA PALE ALE.
Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices—
Fountain House, Charlotte Square.
843 JAMES C. McINTOSH, Agent.

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

FUNERAL ECONOMY.
E. H. HUTCHINSON,
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,
11, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

IS now prepared to execute FUNERAL ORDERS to any extent. ☞ Coffins always ready, or made to order. 483d

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

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

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

All Orders punctually attended to. 1724

PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM, ORGAN, &c.

MR. E. BURTON, Professor of Music, will resume Teaching the above for the ensuing Quarter on and after January 19th, 1874. Terms on application.

Mr. B. has visited most of the leading Pianoforte Manufactories in London this season, and intending Purchasers will do well to consult him, as his prices and the quality of instruments selected by him will bear favourable comparison with other houses in the trade. Residence—Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge.

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

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

A LARGE STOCK OF SEALSKIN CAPS.

N.B.—*HATS MADE TO ORDER.* 405d

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors,
M. RICHLEY Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 24

NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE.
EVERY PERSON THAT TASTES
OUR JUSTLY
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEA
AT FOUR SHILLING PER POUND
ARE DELIGHTED WITH ITS
PURITY AND FRAGRANCE.
COME AND GIVE IT A TRIAL.
THE ADDRESS—
NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE,
24, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.
JAMES LAKE, Proprietor. 574d

Business Announcements.

JOHN PARKER,
CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,
JEWELLER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 228d
A Practical Workman on the Premises.

GOOD NEWS FOR NEW YEAR, 1874.

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

Note the Address:—
ROBERT DOBINSON,
Grocer and Italian Warehouseman,
1, NEW BRIDGE STREET,
547d NEWCASTLE.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR,
AND
A PRESENT FOR EVERY
LITTLE BOY.
KIRTON & Co., CLOTHIERS,
GATESHEAD,
Promise to GIVE every Little Boy
A SHIRT
Who Buys a Suit. Commencing on Saturday First, and continuing until January 3rd, 1874.
Suits.............................from 6s. 11d.
Overcoats..........................7s. 11d.
KIRTON & Co., CLOTHIERS, GATESHEAD

Public Notices.

CAUTION.

ANYONE Found Cutting Holly or otherwise Damaging the Trees upon Rowley Farm, near Castleside, will be Prosecuted.
501d W. J. SCOTT.

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

CHEAP COALS.

THE Public can be Supplied with good Unscreened House Coals at 10s. per Ton, or 2s. 6d. per Tub of 5 Cwt., at the new Coal Drift opened out adjoining the Ebchester Railway Station; or with Unscreened Busty Coals at 12s. per Ton, or 3s. per Tub of 5 Cwt., at Broomhill Colliery, near Ebchester Station. Good Unscreened House Coals may also be had at Carr House Coal Depots, at 12s. per Ton or 7½d per Cwt. 464d

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

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

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

RIVER TYNE IMPROVEMENT.
COLLECTION OF RATES OR DUES ON GOODS.
QUAY AND TOWN DUES—RIVER DUES ON GOODS (ACT 1861.)

In continuation of the advertisement issued by the Commissioners dated 20th October, 1873. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following places are appointed to be the offices for the purposes of the collection of the above dues, and that the following persons are appointed and authorised by the Commissioners to levy, receive, and collect such dues, viz:—

Long Room, Custom House, Newcastle:
THOMAS DAVIDSON HUME.
Long Room, Custom House, North Shields:
HENRY LINDSAY.
Long Room, Custom House, South Shields:
JOHN DICKSON.

The above to be in force as and from 1st January, 1874.—By order,
JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary.
River Tyne Commission Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
22nd December, 1873. 548d

PRICE THREE SHILLINGS, POST FREE.

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT with the AWARDED ROADS, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERING PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1871; also a note of the various CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS OF [illegible].

Edited and Compiled by ROBERT JACKSON, for upwards of thirty years Managing Clerk in the Copyhold Office, Durham, and late Bailiff of the Manor.

The whole of the remaining copies of this useful work, which was published at 3s. 6d., having been purchased by ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett, he has determined to reduce the price to *Three Shillings* per copy (post free) in order to effect a speedy clearance.

Also on hand a few copies (being an exact facsimile) of the *Original* LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, recently published by [illegible], at the reduced price of *Two Shillings* (post free). Every owner or occupier of property within the boundary of Lanchester Common should possess a copy of either of these editions.

Mr. JACKSON will be glad to forward copies of either of these editions by return of Post, for which Halfpenny Postage Stamps, or Post-Office Orders made payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett, must be received.

Copies of either of these editions may be also had of Mr. T. Bates, Bookseller, Front Street, and [illegible] Atkinson, Middle Street, [illegible] Jackson, Bookseller, and Mr. S. Wallis, [illegible] Blackhill; Miss Leslie, Bookseller, Shotley Bridge; and of the Agents of the *Consett Guardian*.

Public Notices.

MR. CHESTERFIELD, EAST PONTOP, has a First-class BOAR, which will serve Sows at 2s. each. 494d

REDUCTION OF PRICE IN COKE.

THE Public are informed that Coke at Shotley Gas Works is REDUCED to 6d. per cwt.

MUSIC HALL, CONSETT.
Lessee ... Mr. EDWARD FIELDING.
Monday, January 5th, 1874, and during the week:
MISS MINNIE FLORENCE,
MR. TOM UPTON,
LITTLE SHAMROCK,
MR. ROBERTS AND KATE O'BRIAN,
PROFESSOR BIODINI,
MADAME MORENCI.

☞ On FRIDAY, January 9th, Mr. ROBERTS and LITTLE SHAMROCK take a BENEFIT, when a RETRIEVER PUP will be GIVEN AWAY.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at Half-past Four, there will be an AFTERNOON EXHIBITION of DIORAMIC VIEWS. Children One Penny. 515d

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN
AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF 40 COLUMNS.
PRICE ONE PENNY.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON
AT FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
where Advertisements are received up to Nine o'clock that morning.

The *Consett Guardian* is the only Newspaper printed and published in the district, and is circulated in over one hundred villages, of which Consett is the centre; it is, therefore, necessarily a first-class Advertising medium.

AGENTS FOR THE *GUARDIAN.*

Allandale Cottages	Mrs Harbottle, newsagent.
Andrew's House	Mr Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Annfield Plain	Mr Thomas Lamb, newsagent.
Bantling Castle	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Blackhill	Mrs M. Murray, stationer, Derwent Street. Mr W. Nicholson, newsagent, Derwent Street. Mr John Proud, newsagent. Mr S. Walker, newsagent, Derwent Street.
Bradley Cottages	Mr Henry Postle, newsagent.
Broomhill	Mr Wm. Charlton, innkeeper.
Burnhope	Mr Wm. Gray, grocer.
Burnopfield	Mr Wm. Hopper, newsagent.
Burnopfield Colliery	
Byermoor	Mr Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Castleside	Mr Lawrence Hall, newsagent.
Catchgate	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Causey Row	Mr Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Clow Dene	Mr Robert Stokel, newsagent.
Collierley Dykes	Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
Consett	Mr G. Atkinson, newsagent, Shakespeare Street. Mr Thomas Batey, newsagent, Front Street. *Guardian* Office, Front Street.
Cornsay	Mrs Myers, newsagent.
Craghead	
Crookhall	Mr Henry Postle, newsagent.
Crookgate	Mr Wm. Hopper, newsagent.
Cutlers' Hall	Mr John Proud.
Chester-le-Street	Mr James Brown, carrier.
Derwent Cottages	Mrs Harbottle, newsagent.
Dipton	Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
Dowlais Cottages	Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
East Castle Colliery	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Ebchester	Mr G. Moody, grocer. Miss Rutherford, grocer.
Edmondbyers	Mr L. Hall.
Esh	Mr J. Robson, Witton Gilbert.
Flint Hill	Mr Wm. Coward.
Friarside	Mr W. Hopper.
Gibside	Mr W. Hopper.
Greencroft	Mr T. Thompson, newsagent.
Greencroft Cottages	Mr T. Thompson, newsagent.
Gateshead	Mr Henry Kelly, bookseller, Bottle Bank.
Hamsterley	Mr Wm. Hopper.
Happy Land	Mr T. Thompson, newsagent.
Harperley	Mr W. Hopper.
Hare Law	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Havannah	Mr Joseph Whaley, newsagent.
Healeyfield	Mr L. Hall.
Hedleyhope	
Highgate	Mr John Proud, newsagent.
Hill Top	Mr Wm. Coward.
Hobson	
Iveston	Mr T. Thompson.
Kip Hill	Mr Joseph Whaley.
Kyo	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Lanchester	Miss Milne, newsagent.
Leadgate	Mr Henry Postle, newsagent.
Lintzford	Mr James Hood.
Lintz Green	Mr J. Hood, stationmaster.
Lintz Colliery	Mr Donkin Stobbs, newsagent.
Lizzie Colliery	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Loud	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Marley Hill	Mr Robert Stokel.
Medomsley	Mr Peter Gibson, shoemaker.
Milkwell Burn	Mr James Armstrong.
Muggleswick	Mr L. Hall.
Newcastle	Mr T. Allan, bookseller, Dean Street.
Oakey's Cottages	
Oxhill	Mr Joseph Whaley.
Pontop	Mr Wm. Coward.
Satley	Mr Wm. Craggs.
Shield Row	Mr Robert Stokel.
Shotley Bridge	Miss Leslie, newsagent.
South Medomsley	Mr Wm. Coward.
South Pontop	Mr Thomas Lamb.
South Moor	
Stanley	Mr Joseph Whaley.
Street Gate	Mr Robert Stokel.
Sunniside	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tanfield	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tanfield—East	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tanfield Lea	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tantobie	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tow Law	Mr Wm. Allison, newsagent. Mrs Barlow, newsagent. Mr John Dodd, stationmaster.
Wask[illegible]	
White-le-Head	Mr Robert Stokel.
Witton Gilbert	Mr J. Robson, stationmaster.

☞ AGENTS WANTED IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

Owing to a pressure of advertisements at a late hour we are compelled to hold over an article on the [illegible].

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1874.

Local and District News.

Through the liberality of Charles Attwood, Esq., forty-three poor families of the town of Wolsingham have been supplied with a load of coals each during the present season.

In our report of Lanchester Petty Sessions last week, we stated that Charles Malpass, Thomas Garvey, Felix Breen, Edward and Joseph Gallan, summoned for a breach of the bye-laws, were dismissed. Excepting Malpass, the whole of the defendants were convicted.

The Earl of Durham has given a donation of £50 towards the building fund of the new church at Stanley.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A LABOURER.—Last week, Mr Graham, coroner, held an inquiry at Dipton touching the death of James Oble, a labourer. Deceased was employed at a clay mill, at South Medomsley Colliery, and while engaged in cleaning the mill, [illegible] the latter caught his head and dashed it against a beam of wood, death being instantaneous. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.—During last week, a series of evangelistic services were held in Consett and neighbourhood. Mid-day prayer meetings were held in different places, and were well attended. Preaching services were held at Blackhill, and the Revs. W. Farrar, F. Steggall, A. Edman, H. Gibson, P. Southron, W. Fuller, J. Featherstone, J. Brown, A. Baillie, and M. Morris were the ministers appointed to officiate. The services have been the means of doing good to believers and unbelievers.—*Correspondent.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Diseases of the Skin.—No case of disease of the skin, be its nature what it may, has failed to be benefited by these potent remedies when properly applied. In scrofulous and scorbutic affections they are especially serviceable. Scurvy and eruptions, which had resisted all other modes of treatment, and were gradually becoming worse from year to year, have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills, which root out disease from the blood itself, leaving the constitution free from every morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment should be ever at hand; it will give immediate ease in sprains, contusions, burns, scalds, infantile eruptions, and may always safely be applied by any ordinary attendant.

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

GREYHOUND COURSING AT STANLEY.—A match for £10 a-side, best of three courses, came off on the estate of Lieut.-Col. Joicey, between Mr Fairless's bitch, "Crucifix," and Mr Miller's "Leap," on Saturday last. Pussy was found on a piece of fallow, and on the pair being slipped, "Leap" showed pace, but the hare turned in favour of the bitch, who went in for a good innings and won. In the second course the dog again showed pace, and was leading by three lengths when pussy came round and favoured "Crucifix," who killed in good style and won. It was generally thought by the spectators, however, that the black dog had superior pace. Mr John Henderson, Stanley, acted as slipper, and Mr Wilkinson, of Morrowfield, as judge.

NEWCASTLE ELECTION.—ADDRESS OF MR. JOSEPH COWEN.—On Tuesday night, Mr. Joseph Cowen, the Liberal candidate, addressed the electors of Newcastle, in the Lecture Room, Nelson Street. Mr. Cowen having stated his views generally, Mr. George Hill asked would Mr. Cowen vote for Home Rule, and use his influence towards the release of the Irish political prisoners.—Mr. Cowen: My answer to that is brief and distinct. I shall do everything I possibly can to assist my Irish fellow-countrymen in securing the immediate release of the prisoners. He would treat them in the sense indicated by *Polonius* to his son. With regard to Home Rule I cannot clearly answer that question until I know what Home Rule means. I say this, however, I believe in the principle that is supposed to underlie Home Rule agitation—that is, the government of a nation by the masses of its people; the increase of local authority and local government action, and no needless or unnecessary weakening of the central power, but at the same time investing the people themselves in their respective districts with the fullest amount of political power consistent with the stability of the State. Take for example the settlement of local questions such as a bill for an Irish railway, or a bill affecting Irish fisheries. He illustrated his meaning by the change which had taken place in the mode of hearing English election petitions, which used to be tried in London but are now tried in the localities where the petitions arise, and said they gave to some extent their assent to the principle of Home Rule in this Act.—Mr. Jones, "the Tyneside orator," said he had a question to put to the illustrious aspirant for their Parliamentary honours. If Mr. Cowen was returned to Parliament would he support Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive Bill, and would he be a friend of the Licensing Act? "I consider" (added Mr. Jones) "Charles Frederic Hamond is a good and a noble magistrate, and you cannot afford to lose him. (Laughter.) He is the only magistrate you have got upon the Bench." (Groans and laughter.)—Mr. Cowen having first said he would vote for Mr. Jacob Bright's bill for extending the Parliamentary suffrage to women, said if I go to Parliament I will vote for Sir Wilfred Lawson's bill. (Great cheering.)—Mr. Jones: Then you'll never go. (Great laughter.)—Mr. Cowen: I do know whether the prediction of Mr. Jones will be fulfilled; but I am sure that whether I go to Parliament or not I will never change my opinion on any question I have made up my mind upon, and I will never alter any course of action which I have conscientiously determined to pursue.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, December 29th.—Before A. Town and R. Wallis, Esqs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Mary McMahon, in custody, was charged with being drunk and disorderly. On Friday night, P.C. Stoner was on duty at Consett, when his attention was drawn to the defendant, who was drunk. She used abusive language, and kept the place in a state of turmoil for a considerable time. In default of paying a fine of 10s. and costs, she was committed to Durham Gaol for fourteen days.

James Farrell, who stated that he was a native of Carlisle, was also charged with a similar offence at Consett, on Saturday night. Defendant was taken to the Police Station by P.C. Stoner, and became so unruly while in the cells, kicking the furniture to pieces with his boots, that the latter had to be taken off his feet.—He was ordered to pay a fine of 10s and costs.

James Riley, Michael Bradley, and *William Shields* were charged by the same officer with a similar offence at Consett. Riley was fined 10s and the other defendants 5s and costs.

James Carr, charged by P.C. Robinson with a similar offence at Consett, was fined 10s and costs.

John Leask was charged with having been drunk and disorderly in Victoria Street, on Saturday night. P.C. Robinson stated that, on the night in question, defendant, who was drunk, caused a disturbance by knocking at a door.—Defendant, in defence, said he knocked at the door in order to get a pen and some ink. (Laughter.)—P.C. Robinson [illegible] defendant [illegible].—He was [illegible].

Bernard Boyle and *John Gascony* were charged by P.C. Riddell with a similar offence at Blackhill. On Saturday night the officer found the defendants struggling on the ground. They were drunk, and fought like [illegible]. They were ordered to pay a fine of 10s and costs.

John Collins, charged by the same officer with a similar offence at Blackhill, was fined 10s and costs.

Matthew Carlan, Blackhill, was charged by Sergt. Mattress with having been drunk and disorderly at the above place.—Fined 5s and costs.

John Sanderson, charged by the same officer with a similar offence on the 13th ult., was fined 5s and costs.

John Graham, miner, Medomsley, was summoned by P.C. Cumming for having been drunk and disorderly at Broom Hill, on the same day.—Fined 5s and costs.

Henry Dale was summoned by P.C. Riddell for a similar offence at Blackhill, on the 20th ult. The officer stated that defendant was drunk in Christopher's public-house, and refused to go out.—Fined 5s and costs.

ASSAULT AT BLACKHILL.

Bernard Boyle was summoned for assaulting Jas. and Jane Burnett, at Blackhill. It appears that the parties are neighbours, and on Saturday night defendant, who was under the influence of drink, went to Burnett's door, and threw a stone, which struck Burnett on the hip. He subsequently forced open the door, and struck Mrs Burnett with another stone.—He was ordered to pay a fine of 30s and costs in both cases.

ASSAULT ON A WIFE AT LEADGATE.

George Stubbs, of Leadgate, was charged with assaulting his wife, Dorothy Stubbs. Complainant stated that on Thursday night her husband returned home drunk, and commenced to strike her. He picked up a gully, and, brandishing it before her, threatened to "ao Thompson." This was not the first time he had ill-used her.—Defendant: When I return home there is never any food provided for me. She says she will not cook my food, and that she will never be mastered by me. As soon as I return from work she leaves the house, and I have to cook myself.—Mr Wallis said if these charges were correct, the defendant appeared to have had great provocation.—Complainant: I do everything I can for him. He has a comfortable home.—Complainant herself pushed up her sleeves, and showed the magistrates her arm, which was very much discoloured.—Defendant: She did that herself. I was holding up a chair, and her arm went against it. I am not sure but that she has made that black mark by rubbing it with soot. (Laughter.)—Complainant: Oh, George, thou knows I only come here to speak the truth.—Defendant (somewhat feelingly): Hast thou not a comfortable home, Dorothy? (Renewed laughter.)—The magistrates imposed a fine of 10s and costs.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT CONSETT.

Andrew Thompson, jun., was summoned for assaulting Thos. Jenkins, cabinetmaker, Consett. Complainant stated that on Saturday night, the 20th ult., on going to his own house he found the defendant sitting with coal-rake in his hand. On asking him his business, defendant got off his seat and struck him on the head with the coal-rake.—Mr Town: Does the defendant lodge in the house?—Complainant: No; he had no business there at all.—Defendant: When I entered your house were you not sitting drunk?—Complainant: No; you were in the house when I entered.—Defendant, in defence, said on the night in question, a man, who, together with his wife, lodged with Jenkins, came to his house and informed him that complainant was creating a disturbance. Defendant went over to his house for the purpose of endeavouring to pacify him, but as soon as he entered the door, Jenkins jumped up and knocked him against a wall. A struggle ensued between them, during which Jenkins fell on the floor with his head.—The magistrates dismissed the case.

ASSAULT BY IRISHMEN AT CONSETT.

Bernard Devine, Francis Rafferty, Patrick Mullen, Bernard Donnelly, and *James O'Brien*, all of Consett, were charged with assaulting Robert Askew, at Consett. With the exception of Donnelly, the defendants pleaded guilty. Complainant, whose face bore traces of recent ill-usage, stated that early on Christmas morning he was in John Street, in company with his son and other two young men, when Devine, one of the defendants, pushed against him. He was afterwards knocked down by the defendants, all of whom struck and kicked him.—Jane Oliver, a young woman, said on the morning in question, she saw Devine push complainant against a wall. Complainant's son then came up, and on asking Devine why he had pushed his (Askew's) father, Rafferty struck him on the face. The whole of the defendants then knocked complainant down and began to kick him with their feet.—Mr Town: Were the defendants sober?—Witness: Devine was not sober, but I cannot say for the other men.—Donnelly: Did you put Mr Askew out of your house in consequence of the noise he made with a concertina?—Witness: No.—John Askew, son of the complainant, deposed that he saw Devine push his father. On remonstrating with him, Rafferty stepped forward and struck at witness. He was knocked down, and on regaining his feet, he saw his father, William Bradshaw, and William Allan lying on the ground, while the defendants were kicking them.—Donnelly: Did you see me kick your father?—The whole of you were gathered round him.—Donnelly: I had only my stockings on at the time, and was preparing to go to bed, when I heard the noise that was being made by a concertina.—William Bradshaw and William Allan, two young men, gave similar evidence.—The magistrates considered the case proven against Devine, Rafferty, Mullen, and O'Brian, who were fined 30s and costs each, in all, £8 8s 10d. Donnelly was discharged.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, January 1st.—Before M. Kearney (chairman), B. T. Smith, and Henry Smith, Esqs.

OBSTRUCTING THE HIGHWAY.

Robert Robson, of Castleside, agent to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, was summoned, at the instance of Mr M. Coupland, surveyor of highways, for obstructing the free passage of a certain highway called Spring House Lane, in the township of Ebchester. Mr Patrick, on the part of the prosecution, said the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were the owners of a farm known as [illegible] Law, in the township of Ebchester. The road in question was not only a public highway, having been used by the public for above twenty years, but it was actually an awarded road under Lanchester Common. Mr Robson, acting under instructions from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, had placed several gates across the road, whereby it was not accessible to the public. Mr Coupland had received a letter from Mr Smith, of Darlington, resident receiver for the Commissioners, in which that gentleman denied that the road in question had been awarded. He (Mr Patrick) had a copy of the Lanchester Common Act, and also the Ordnance Survey, from which they would see that the road was awarded as he had stated.—The magistrates decided to adjourn the case for a fortnight, in order to allow Mr Patrick to lay the Act before Mr Smith.—Mr Coupland intimated that, if defendant, in the meantime, removed the gates, nothing further would be done in the matter.

REFUSING TO PAY WATER RATE.

Thomas White, an old man, a notorious character, was summoned by Mr Gledstone, secretary to the Consett Waterworks Company, for arrears of water rate. Mr Gledstone said he had repeatedly applied for the rate, but defendant refused to pay.—Defendant, in defence, said the water-rate formed part of his rent, and he expected that his landlord would pay the rate.—Defendant was ordered to pay the arrears due, namely, 10s, together with the court expenses.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

Thomas Hind, a young man, was charged by John Bland, farmer, with breach of contract, compensation to the amount of £2 being claimed. Mr Patrick, of Durham, defended.—The contract was proved, and defendant was ordered to pay the compensation and costs.

ASSAULT NEAR SOUTH MOOR.

George Henderson and *Henry Dodd*, were charged with assaulting William Welch, engineman at South Moor Colliery. Henderson did not appear. Complainant stated that on Saturday night Henderson attacked him under an arch, knocked him down and kicked him twice. Dodd also assaulted him.—By the Bench: He never had any previous quarrel with the defendants.—Dodd was fined 20s. and costs, and a warrant was ordered to be taken out for the apprehension of Henderson.

USING THREATENING LANGUAGE AT DIPTON.

Mary Ann Foster, married woman, residing at Dipton, was charged with using threatening language to Margaret Hunter, at the above place. Complainant stated that on the 19th and 20th of last month defendant laid [illegible] upon her, and threatened to get [illegible] Durham Gaol for her.—The magistrates, after hearing the whole of the evidence, bound both women over to keep the peace for six months, and ordered the costs to be paid between them.

[illegible]

Thomas Smith, innkeeper, Broom Hill, was summoned for permitting drunkenness on the 23rd ult. Mr Patrick defended. P.C. Cumming deposed that he visited defendant's house and found a couple of drunken men. The defence set up was that one of the men brought a bottle of whisky into the house, poured a portion of the contents into a jug, and afterwards drank it.—The evidence was most contradictory on the part of the defence. The magistrates considered the case proved and fined defendant 20s and costs, but decided not to endorse the license.

FACETIÆ.

AN EXALTED DESTINY.—Born to be hanged.

Horses sometimes run for cups, but not half so often as men do.

Can a man with wooden legs be considered a *foot* passenger?

Sweetening one's coffee is generally the first stirring event of the day.

When a man looks foolish, what is he generally thinking of?—The *soft* sex.

In what sense is a new-born baby like a snowdrop?—In no cence (innocence).

A SEA-GULL.—An unsuspecting jolly sailor in the hands of land-sharks.

Women should set good examples, for the men are always following them.

Most books in these days are like some kind of trees—a great many leaves and no fruit.

Little sincerity is to be expected between belligerents, Even their cannon-ball arguments are all *irony*.

CON.—Why is the letter G like an individual who has left an evening party? Because it makes one gone.

One of the New York regiments contains thirty schoolmasters. It ought to be able to lick the Southern boys.

The vain man idolises his own person, and here he is wrong; but he cannot bear his own company, and here he is right.

An Irish paper, describing a late duel, says that one of the combatants was shot through the FLESHY part of the thigh-BONE.

A PRINTER'S DEVIL'S DISCOVERY.—Canute was the author to whom we are indebted for the first use of the term "See Back."

An old man, when dangerously sick, was urged to take advice of the physician, but objected, saying, "I wish to die a natural death."

One day Milton was asked by a friend whether he would instruct his daughters in the different languages? to which he replied, "No, sir; one tongue is sufficient for a woman."

A clergyman once prefaced his service with—"My friends, let us say a few words before we begin." This is about equal to the gentleman who took a short nap before he went to sleep.

A clergyman, consoling a young widow on the death of her husband, remarked that she could not find his equal. "I don't know about that," remarked the sobbing fair one, "but I'll try."

A fashionable baronet has said, with no less feeling than high moral sense, "Happy, thrice happy, the man who has the means to keep a servant to stretch the tight boot before he wears them himself!"

"Jake," said an old farmer one day to one of his mowers, "do you know how many horns there are in a dilemma?" "No," replied Jake, "but I know how many horns there are in a quart of whiskey."

The *East Haddum Journal* speaks of the finding of a skull in a well in the door-yard of one of the citizens of that town, and innocently remarks that "the person to whom the skull originally belonged is dead."

Mathews, the actor, being asked what he was going to do with his son (the young man's profession was to be that of an architect), "Why," answered the comedian, "he is going to draw houses, as his father does."

We have heard many a little beauty haughtily assert that "all the world could not buy her," when she knew in her own heart that the day was fast approaching when she would very willingly allow some one to give her away.

When a cautious old Yorkshireman was informed by a betting acquaintance that "his friend the captain" would obligingly hold the stakes, the canny Northerner replied, "Aye, aye, that's all very well, but who's t' hauld t' captain?"

Jacobs, the clothier, is sheriff elect. Jacobs is very pompous, very self-complacent, very proud of the honour. His neighbours called to see him. "Approach," said Jacobs, "approach. Though I am sheriff elect, I feel I am still one of you."

VIRTUE'S FRIEND.—A subscriber to a moral reform paper called at the Post-office the other day, and enquired if the "Friend of Virtue" had come. "No," replied the postmaster, "there has been no such person here for a long time."

Certain coquettes, gaily dressed, thickly powdered, and well rouged, being at a ball in Paris, asked a foreigner present how he was pleased with the French beauties. "Ladies," he replied, with great *naiveté*, "I am no judge of painting."

Here is a Dutchman's receipt for making a Zouave:—Take a recruit, keep him forty-eight hours, nothing to eat; den march him forty-eight hours, nothing to eat; den let him fight forty-eight hours, nothing to eat; by gor he be one Zouave.

A Western clergyman, in presenting a revolver to one of the volunteers, said:—"If you get into a tight place and have to use it, ask God's blessing if you have time, but be sure and not let the enemy get the start of you. You can say 'Amen' after you shoot."

A gentleman in Birmingham observing some bricklayers about to raze a house to its foundation, said, "Are you going to take this house down altogether?" "No, Sir," was the ready reply, "bit by bit." "Thank you, my man, I owe you one," said the gent.

A man named Stone exclaimed in a tavern, "I'll bet five pounds that I have the hardest name in the company." "Done," said one of the company. "What is your name?" "Stone," said the first. "Hand me the money," said the other, "my name is Harder."

ENLIGHTENMENT.—Mr. Smith, you say you officiated in a pulpit—do you mean by that you preached?" "No sir, I held a candle for a man what did." "Ah, the Court understood you differently. They supposed that the discourse came from you." "No, sir, I only throwed a light on it."

SQUARE MEASURE.—"Oh, dear!" blubbered an urchin who had been suffering from the application of a birch. "Oh, my! they tell me about forty rods making a furlong, but I can tell a bigger story than that. Let 'em get such a plaguy lickin' as I've had, and they'll find out that one rod makes an acher."

Frederick the Great, after a terrible engagement, asked his officers who behaved the most intrepidly during the engagement? The preference was given to himself. "You are all mistaken," replied the King. "The boldest fellow was a fifer, whom I passed twenty times during the contest, and he did not vary a note during the whole time."

At the late agricultural show an American exhibited a fast trotting American horse, which cantered and trotted remarkably well, but which was a bad walker. A person looking on, after having admired the trotting and cantering, asked, "How about the walking?" "Walking?" said Jonathan; "well really, I don't know about that. We're not so slow in the States to notice that."

One of the boys at Camp Noble, Indiana, was lately put on guard, and reported to his captain in the morning that he was abused by a fellow because he would not allow him to pass. "Well," said the captain, "what did you do?" "Do? Why, I remonstrated with him." "And to what effect?" "Well, I don't know to what effect, but the barrel of my gun is bent."

A barrister on the northern circuit had a favourite mode of mortifying a witness by saying—"Well, sir, I shall only ask you one question, and I do not care which way you answer it." Mr. Brougham, who was on the same circuit, accosted his friend one morning as follows—"Well, I have only one question to ask you, and I do not care which way you answer it—How do you do to-day?"

Dr. Glen, a rich miserly old widower, made a proposal of marriage to a young girl. He promised her everything she wanted if she would have him. "Will you let me keep my carriage?" asked she. "Yes," was the reply. They were married, and a carriage was purchased. "Where are the horses?" inquired the lady. "That's more than I bargained for," said the stingy doctor; "I promised that you might keep your carriage. There it is. Keep it where you please, my dear!"

An Irishman was once brought up before a late magistrate for the East Riding (Jones Brown) on a charge of vagrancy; and was thus questioned:—Magistrate: What trade are you?—Pat: Sure, now, your honour, I am a sailor.—Magistrate: You in the seafaring line! I question whether you have ever been to sea in your life.—Pat: Sure, now, does your honour think I came over from Ireland in a wagon?—Magistrate: Commit him; commit him!

We have evidence that the piano-forte was first known in England about 1767, as it was introduced that year on the stage of the Covent Garden Theatre as "a new instrument." An old play bill, in the possession of Messrs. Broadwood, bearing date the 16th of May, 1767, setting forth the performance of "The Beggars' Opera," contains the following notification: End of Act 1. Miss Brickler will sing the favourite song from Judith, accompanied by Mr. Dibdin on a new instrument called piano-forte.

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

We pass our lives in regretting the past, complaining of the present, and indulging false hopes of the future.

Hope is a prodigal young heir, and Experience is his banker; but his drafts are seldom honoured, there being generally a heavy balance against him.

LIFE.—"My notions about life," says Southey, "are much the same as they are about travelling—there is a good deal of amusement on the road; but, after all, one wants to be at rest."

FEMALE SOCIETY IN EGYPT.—As I was sitting alone after dinner yesterday, having given my dragoman leave to go out, and no one speaking Arabic being at home, the door opened, and in walked two very handsome women, Arabs—tall, and with the peculiarly beautiful shaped forms and figures for which they are famous. They sat down, and, after wine, coffee, and a pipe that I offered them, they began talking to me in Arabic. As I soon exhausted my little stock of that language, we came to a dead-lock; nor could I by any means elicit who had sent them. They were, however, very amiable and very quiet; for, as it was the night, I could not send them away, and was, therefore, obliged to pass the evening with them, and leave them to sleep on the divan when I went to bed. This they did without fuss or trouble. I locked them into the drawing-room; in the morning opened the door, gave them backshish, and away they went, without my having the least notion who they were. —*Raikes.*

CONFUCIUS.—He may be compared to heaven and earth in their supporting and containing, their overshadowing and curtailing all things; he may be compared to the four seasons in their alternating progress, and to the sun and moon in their successive shining. Quick in apprehension, clear in discernment, of far-reaching intellect and all-embracing knowledge, he was fitted to exercise rule; magnanimous, generous, benign, and mild, he was fitted to exercise forbearance; impulsive, energetic, firm, and enduring, he was fitted to maintain a firm hold; self-adjusted, grave, never swerving from the mean, and correct, he was fitted to command reverence; accomplished, distinctive, concentrating, and searching, he was fitted to exercise discrimination. All embracing and vast, he was like heaven; deep and active as a fountain, he was like the abyss. Therefore his fame overspreads the Middle Kingdom and extends to all barbarous tribes. Wherever ships and carriages reach, wherever the strength of man penetrates, wherever the heavens overshadow and the earth sustains, wherever the sun and moon shine, wherever frost and dews fall, all who have blood and breath unfeignedly honour and love him. Hence it is said—He is the equal of Heaven.—*Dr. Legge.*

BRUTON AND CHIPPING NORTON.—The Hon. G. F. Norton, the magistrate, used to engage the late Mr. Bruton to sing at Lord Grantley's, at Wonersh, near Guildford. Lord Grantley is the elder brother of Mr. Norton, and at the mansion of the Wonersh, are many portraits, statuettes, &c., of the Norton family. "One day," said Bruton, "I was running down the stone steps of the conservatory on the lawn, when my foot slipping caused me to go nearly head over heels, and knock over a large statue of one of the Norton family breaking 'from' it several bits."—"Eh!" said the worthy magistrate, "why, this is Bruton's summerset, I declare!"—"Bruton, Somerset," said Bruton smartly, pointing to the mutilated statue, "may it not rather be called Chipping Norton?"

ADVICE GRATIS.—Chimney on fire, Remedy and Conduct.—If your chimney should ever be on fire, wrap yourself up in a damp blanket, and swallow a quarter of a pound of hot water. Hysterics.—If any one goes off into hysterics, knock him down, and jump on him, take of his shoes, and hit him with them several times behind the ears. In the case of a lady, prepare to throw a mixture of sweet oil and soot over her dress. This will have the desired effect. Butter Scotch: Recipe.—Take an ugly Highlander. This will serve for the "Scotch." Tell him he's the handsomest man you ever saw. This will butter him. And the thing is done. Cure for a Cold.—Take two quarts of anything you like, rub it with soap and water, stir briskly, and let some one stand for five minutes while you're doing it. Then to bed, if it's time. How to Tame a Savage Mastiff, who Bites Every One, and Eats Children.—Take out his teeth.

When the Duke of Ormond, whose family name was Butler, went over as Lord-Lieutenant to Ireland, the vessel was driven by stress of weather into the Isle of Man, where his grace was hospitably entertained by the curate of the place, whose name was Joseph. The pleasantness of his landlord induced the duke to inquire into his circumstances, and finding that they were but scanty, he promised to provide for him as soon as he was settled in the viceroyship. Joseph waited many months in hopes of hearing from his patron; but, being disappointed, he resolved to go over to Dublin to remind him of his promise. Despairing of gaining access to the duke, he waited upon Dean Swift, and asked his permission to preach at the cathedral the next Sunday. The dean, delighted with his conversation, gave his consent. The Lord-Lieutenant with all his court was at church, and sat opposite the pulpit. None of them had any recollection of Joseph till after naming his text, which was in Genesis, xl., 23—"Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but forgat him." He made so pointed an allusion to the duke and his entertainment in the Isle of Man, that all [illegible] were recognised; and when the sermon was concluded he was invited to the castle, and soon after a good living was presented to him.

YANKEE CUTENESS.—When gold digging commenced in California, the writer was staying at an hotel in Wellington, New Zealand, where a Yankee trader was also staying. Seated at the dining-table, the latter was discoursing of the business he was doing very largely and most benignantly to some other seafaring men, to whom he was occasionally putting questions. Captains of vessels are known to do a good deal of business on their own account, in addition to taking charge of their ships and cargoes, and it might be useful to hear what might concern them. There was not much to arrest attention until the Yankee trader, with a strong touch of bravado, made the following astounding announcement of his intention to take a cargo of coffins. "Coffins!—a cargo of coffins!" every one at table seemed to say, at the same time looking most demurely at the Yankee trader, as if he and his brig, of the fast sailing of which was always boasting, were the veritable Charon and his boat. An explanation ensued. "Coffins," he said, "are selling high just now in California. I took," he continued, "a cargo of potatoes from this to San Francisco when I was here last; they all went to smash before I got to Sacramento. I have returned for another cargo; and I calculate, by putting them into coffins, having all the carpenters I can get here making them, I'll land the potatoes safely, and make an almighty dollar of the two!"—*Australia as it is.*

FEIGNED DEAFNESS.—A private soldier having determined to escape from the service, he made up his mind to sham deafness. He went to work systematically; first failed to hear those who spoke in a low tone of voice, and soon after, became to all outward appearance, stone deaf. The surgeons suspected, but could not prove that he was shamming. They tried every expedient to test the man, but none succeeded in doing more than showing that the man was very deaf. So well had the delinquent trained himself, that even when a pistol was snapped off in his room, when he was asleep, he did not seem alarmed or disturbed. At length he was brought before the medical board for discharge; but the doctor who suspected him of shamming, asked to be allowed to apply one more test, which was granted. The man was, he thought, fairly examined, was admitted to be deaf, and received his discharge paper. Although he could not read, yet he knew the value of the paper he held, for all his schemes had succeeded and his discharge was insured. He left the board room, conscious merit beaming on his face, and walked along the hospital corridors. As he joyfully strode off, a door was gently opened, and a voice in a whisper inquired "Is it all right, Bob?" "All right," said the deaf man. "Have you got your discharge, Bob?" whispered the same voice. "Here it is, my boy," said Bob, as he approached the door, expecting there to meet a confederate. "Let me look at your discharge," said a sergeant as he opened the door. "Oh, I see it is a blank, not filled up, and not signed. You are my prisoner on a charge of feigning deafness." Bob was at once as deaf again as a post, but it was too late.

Railway Time Tables.

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

Leaves Newcastle (Week days)—5·10, 7·0, 7·45 (*), 8·0 9·0, 9·45, 10·45, 11·35 (*), 12·20, 2·10, 3·0, 3·35 (*) 4·0, 5·5, 6·0, 7·5, 8·0, 9·35, 10·50.

Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—6·0, 8·0, 9·30, 2·0, 5·0, 7·15, 8·15, 9·30.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Gateshead, 3; Felling, 7; Pelaw, 13; Hebburn, 17; Jarrow, 21; Tyne Dock, 26; and High Shields, 31 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 35 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.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

Leaves South Shields (Week days).—5·5, 7·0, 8·0 8·20(*), 9·0, 10·0, 10·50, 12·30, 12·50 (*), 2·0, 3·5, 4·0 (*), 4·15, 5·5, 6·15, 7·15, 8·15, 9·15, 10·40.

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

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—High Shields, 3; Tyne Dock, 8; Jarrow, 13; Hebburn, 17; Pelaw, 21; Felling 26; and Gateshead, 30 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 35 minutes after the times they leave South Shields.

ON SATURDAYS

Relief trains leave JARROW for NEWCASTLE at 2·5 p.m. and 3·5 p.m., calling at all intermediate stations.

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

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

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

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

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—5·0, 6·50, 7·50, 8·50 9·50, 11·0 12·20, 1·50, 2·55, 3·50, 4·50, 6·5, 7·5, 8·5, 9·5, 10·30.

Leaves Sunderland (Sundays).—6·5, 7·50, 9·25, 1·55 4.50, 7·10, 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, 5d., 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).—5·33, 7·21, 8.21, 9·21, 10·16, 11·16, 11·53, 12·51, 2·31, 3·21, 4·21, 5·36, 6·21 7·21, 8·21, 9·56, 11·11.

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·31, 8·21, 9·51, 2·21, 5·21, 7·36, 8·36, 9·51.

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

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

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

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Manors 3, Heaton 7, Walker 11, Wallsend 16, Howdon 21, Percy Main 25, and North Shields 30 minutes after 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 5·53 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, 1·45 (*), 2·15, 3·0, 3·30 (*), 4·0, 5·0, 5·30 (*), 6·0, 6·30 (*), 7·0, 7·30 (*), 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50 (*b*).

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·40, 1·0, 1·45 (*), 2·0, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5·45 (*), 6·0, 6·35 (*), 7·0, 7·45 (*), 8·0, 8·45 (*), 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 afore 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.	5·55	12·40	3·30
Benfieldside		6·55	1·40	4·25
Rowley	,,	7·5	1·48	4·35
Burnhill Junction	,,	7·12	1·57	4·45
Tow Law	,,	7·24	2·9	4·58
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·20	5.10
	dep.	7·35	2·30	5·20
Bishop Auckland	,,	8·5	2·55	5·50
Darlington	,,	8·35	3·30	6·20
Stockton	,,	9·25	4·10	7·10
Middlesbro'	,,	9·35	4·20	7·22
Saltburn		10·10	4·55	8·0

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·25	1·50
Middlesbro'		6·23	12·2	2·25
Stockton		6·34	12·12	2·35
Darlington		7·15	1·5	4·5
Bishop Auckland	,,	7·48	1·35	5·10
Crook	arr.	8·10	1·57	5·30
	dep.	8·15	2·20	5·35
Tow Law	,,	8·27	2·32	5·45
Burnhill Junction	,,	8·42	2·45	6·0
Rowley	,,	8·52	2·55	6·10
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	6·20
Newcastle	arr.	10·0	4·15	9·35

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

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cocoa bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and, being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cocoa, and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage might be of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"—See Article in "Land and Water," October 14.

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

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN!—Should always be used when Children are cutting teeth; it relieves the little sufferer at once, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is perfectly harmless, and very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by thousands of Medicine dealers in all parts of the world at 1s. 1½d. per bottle, and Millions of Mothers can testify to its virtue.—Manufactory, 493, Oxford Street, London.

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

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

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—A very nicely perfumed hair dressing called "The Mexican Hair Renewer," now being sold by most Chemists and Perfumers at 3s. 6d. per bottle is fast superseding all "Hair Restorers"—for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, by a few applications without *dyeing* it, or leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr. Versman on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by H. C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford Street, London.

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

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

SAFE AND SPEEDY CURES.

F. DURAN (Author of the "True Medicine of Nature," and other Works), the clebrated German Professor of Medicine, may be consulted at his Medical Institute,

58, WALTER STREET, JARROW.

F. DURAN cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c.
F. DURAN cures Bad Legs, Old Wounds, Scrofula, &c.
F. DURAN cures diseases of the Eyes and Ears.
F. DURAN cures Liver complaints and Jaundice.
F. DURAN cures diseases of the Kidney and Bladder.
F. DURAN cures Asthmatical Complaints.
F. DURAN cures Scald Heads.
Thousands of Testimonials can be produced.

F. DURAN cures NERVOUS DEBILITY and its catalogue of indescribable woe, as treated by the Professor's matchless and celebrated remedies, in short time becomes a dream of the past, by the gradual but certain operation of his medicine.

F. DURAN having been presented with two Gold Medals at the Cincinnati Royal College of Surgeons in the year 1859, another at Philadelphia Anatomical College in the year 1863, having graduated at Strasburgh University and he had considerable experience in the late Franco-Prussian War is thereby qualified to give the best medical treatment that can be given to the afflicted.

Hours of Consultation from 10 a.m. till 9 a.m.
Sundays from 10 a.m. till 2 p.m.

Diseases of Women and Children receive peculiar and careful attention. MADAME DURAN may also be consulted by Ladies on all diseases of the Human Frame.

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE
CONSISTS IN
HEALTH AND VIGOUR OF BODY AND SERENITY OF MIND.

DR. McGUIRE, 19, GRANGE ROAD, JARROW.
(Late of the 1st Dragoon Guards).

ADVICE in all cases arising from Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, &c. A certain cure is guaranteed in three or four days, by the use of Dr. McGUIRE'S World-Wide Remedy, the LIFE DROP. Can be taken by the most delicate, a pleasant and safe remedy, free from Mercury or any deleterious compound.

Daily attendance from 9 a.m. till 10 evening, and on Sundays 9 till 1 p.m., and not later.

Dr. McGUIRE also cures the following diseases without fail:—Scrofula, Scorbutic Eruptions, Blotches in the Skin; also, Ulcerated Legs, Cancer, Tumour, Skin Disease, Gout, Rheumatic Fits and Dropsy, Billious and Liver Complaints, Stone and Gravel, Asthma, Piles, Deafness, and Female Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Dimness of Sight, Cataract of the Eyes, Nervous Debility, no matter how long standing, is guaranteed in a few days.

Dr. McGUIRE'S BALM OF DELUSS is the most effectual Remedy ever discovered for restoration in all cases of Nervous Debility, having proved its efficacy for nearly twenty years in arresting those serious diseases which afflict mankind and blight the prospects of youth.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following are Testimonials to testify that Dr. McGUIRE, M.D. from Paris, has been twelve years in the Army, and study and practice gained a first class Certificate at the last meeting of the Medical Society, for the speedy and effectual cure of the whole System—King's Evil and the Running Evil, Tumours, Abscesses, Rheumatic Pains, Extracts Teeth without Pain, and cured without attention in [illegible]. Pain in the Head of 15 years standing, cured in a second by Dr. McGUIRE.

Mrs. AMERY, of Redhouse Farm, Jarrow, daughter-in-law of the late Dr Amery, of South Shields, who has been suffering for a few years from dropsy and [illegible] in the leg, and which has baffled the skill of the profession, has been perfectly cured by Dr McGuire.

DAVID PETRIE, Queen Street, cured of White Swelling.

JOHN SCOTT, back of Vasili, Leith, cured of Convulsion Fits, after nine years suffering and having been under Prof. [illegible] during that time, and pronounced incurable, in the Infirmary of Edinburgh, cured in nine days.

SARAH MURRAY, back of Vasili, [illegible] for nine years. Been pronounced incurable, [illegible] London, Paris, and Edinburgh, cured by Dr McGUIRE.

W. CULLAN, [illegible] Street, Jarrow, [illegible] what is said to be [illegible] the brain. Other local Testimonials can be seen on application.

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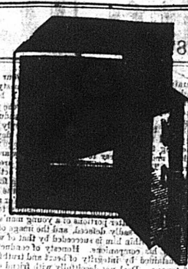

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Festivities of the Season.

WATCH-NIGHT SERVICE.—A watch-night service was held in the Consett Wesleyan Chapel, on New Year's Eve, and was largely attended. The meeting was conducted by the Rev. W. Fuller, of Blackhill. Addresses, suitable for the occasion, were delivered by Messrs. J. Lowes, T. Baley, J. Elliott, and the Rev. W. Fuller. Immediately after the New Year had been proclaimed, the company sang that beautiful hymn—

"Come, let us anew,
Our journey pursue," &c.

CHRISTMAS REJOICING AT WHITTONSTALL.—A social tea party was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Whittonstall, on Christmas Day, when upwards of sixty sat down to an excellent tea, given and presided over by Mrs. Gray and Mrs. Thompson assisted by other ladies of Whittonstall. After tea a public meeting was held, when stirring addresses were given by Messrs. Gray, Hunter, and Carr. Mr. Thompson, of Newlands, ably presided over the meeting. After a vote of thanks to the ladies the meeting broke up, all being highly gratified with the proceedings.

SUPPER AND PUBLIC MEETING.—On New Year's Eve, a coffee supper was held in the British School, Consett, in connection with the "Rose of Derwent" Lodge of Good Templars. The supper tables were presided over by several of the Sister Templars, and a goodly number partook of the provisions provided. After the tables were cleared away, a public meeting was held, which was presided over by Mr. W. Bell, who, after an opening speech, called upon several of the brethren to interest the meeting. A Good Templar choir was in attendance, and sang various pieces of music.

LEADGATE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—On Christmas Day, a stall and Christmas tree were exhibited in the Leadgate Primitive Methodist Chapel. The arrangements were under the superintendence of Mrs Hawdon, assisted by Miss Collinson, Miss Fleming, and Miss Thompson. The proceeds from the tree and stall amounted to £54 11s 7d. A public tea was afterwards held in the Chapel, the tables to which were gratuitously provided by Mr Thomas Rowe, George Robson, Robert Johnson, William Skelton, and Mrs Lockey. The proceeds of tea were £12 19s 6d. On Sunday, two sermons were preached by Rev. W. Antliff, D.D., of Sunderland, and on Monday night he gave his famous lecture to young men. Proceeds of service and lecture £13 17s 4½d; total, £81 7s 10½d. The report of the lecture will be found in another column.

CONSETT PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—On New Year's Day, the annual tea and bazaar in connection with the above chapel was held, and proved very successful. An evergreen tree was displayed in the school-room, which was adorned with numerous articles, both useful and ornamental. Tables were also placed in the same school, on which there were a large quantity of goods offered for sale. The attendance was very large, and the sales effected would amount to a handsome sum, which has to go towards paying the debt, which at present remains on the chapel. The articles were offered for sale by Mrs. Southron, Mrs. Turnbull, and Mrs. Robson, to whom credit is due for the manner in which they disposed of the goods, and also to several of the male members, who rendered valuable assistance. During the afternoon tea was provided in the chapel. Mrs. Telford supplied one table with the necessary good things, and Mrs. Robson and Mrs. Parker supplied another. The other tables were provided by the contributions of several friends. A large number of persons partook of tea, and the "good things" were dispensed by Mrs. Robert Telford, Mrs. Matthew Brodie, Mrs. Parker, Miss Turnbull, Miss Elliott, and Miss Robson. Everything seemed to give the greatest satisfaction to the visitors, and the Consett Primitives may congratulate themselves on having a successful gathering.

SUPPER AND MEETING AT LEADGATE.—The Good Templars at this place—"The Hope of Leadgate" Lodge, No. 666—held their annual supper in the Wesleyan Day-school, on Wednesday evening last, and, considering the popularity of the festive season, it was quite a success. The respective tables were most gracefully presided over by the following young ladies:—Miss Ang[illegible], Miss Nattrass, Miss Turnbull, and Miss Graham, who were ably assisted by Mr. Athey, Mr. Bates, Mr. Charlton and Mr. Raw; and, we may add, that the general arrangements afforded every satisfaction. All who partook of supper appeared to do ample justice to the good things provided, and to enjoy themselves most heartily. At the conclusion of the supper, the tables were speedily cleared, and a meeting of a very interesting character followed, which was also very well attended. The meeting was opened by Mr. James with singing and prayer, and he afterwards called up Mr. Lee to take the chair. The Chairman referred to the advance that Good Templarism had made in the district in the course of the year that was about to be precipitated into eternity. They had not been cast down in numbers, but as Good Templars they were as good and better than last year, in the good and glorious cause they advocated—a cause he had at heart. He was a worker in the cause—not a Good Templar by name merely, but by principle. It was too common to see people suffering from drink around us on every side, which was the greatest evil in existence—the monster evil in the world. He then dwelt on the wickedness and crime that occurred from the use of intoxicating liquors, and also to the detrimental effects it produced in the human being, both physically and mental, and concluded his remarks by giving instances of the evil influence of drunkenness which had increased in the world within the province of his own knowledge, and exhorted all to adhere firmly to the Good Templars' pledge as being the best safe-guard against these baneful evils that characterised unhappy homes, and that tended to militate against the welfare and prosperity of our country. The Chairman called upon Mr. [illegible] to address the meeting. He stated that he was still a Good Templar and intend to remain so as long as he lived. He believed thoroughly in the principles of Good Templarism, which contributed materially to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the community. It made good and sober men, it was the first instalment to religion, it led people to the house of God, who might then be said to hope in God and heaven. He felt proud to wear the regalia of the Order, and would do all in his power to promote and further the interests of the Order, and the well-being of his fellow-creatures.—Mr. Evers next gave a melody in a pleasing manner.—Mr. Christie was next called upon to address the meeting. He stated that it was his teetotal anniversary, he signed the pledge on New Year's Day, seventeen years ago, and was still true and valiant to the cause. He had never regretted signing the pledge, for it was the first providential step he ever took. He mentioned instances of drunkards who, through the agency of drink and consequent cause of immorality and degradation, had brought themselves to a premature grave, despised even by their own immediate friends; whereas, had they been looked after under the benign influence of the temperance flag, they might have been useful members of society. They spent £60,000,000 sterling per annum in liquors; and when they looked upon this as from the hands of the working classes; and as utterly wasted, well might they seek to obtain a reformation. How many Good Templar Halls might be built, and how much good might be spread abroad if the working classes would appropriate their money to more laudable purposes. Mr. Close, of Medomsley, was next called upon to give a reading, which was well received by the audience, and applauded accordingly. Miss Collinson and Miss Rouce next recited a very nice dialogue which was highly appreciated. Mr. James was next called upon to give an address, and made some very spirited remarks in reference to temperance matters.—The meeting shortly afterwards was brought to a close.—*Correspondent*

CASTLESIDE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—The Primitive Methodist choir turned out at an early hour, and sang some beautiful hymns &c., and afterwards were kindly entertained to a substantial breakfast by Mr. M[illegible].—On New Year's Eve, a very successful Juvenile Missionary meeting was held in the P. M. Chapel. The devotional proceedings were conducted by Mr. J. Proud. Several of the Sunday scholars, at the call of one of their number, who was in the chair, gave excellent speeches, [illegible] interspersed with a few nice hymns by the choir. The report showed the good sum of [illegible] had been raised by cards, &c. A [illegible] commenced afterwards conducted by the Rev. J. Richardson, of South Shields.

MARLEY HILL.—An entertainment on behalf of the new mission church about to be erected at Marley Hill, was given in the schoolroom, on Friday evening last. Readings were given by the Rev. R. W. Snape (whose rendering of "The Captain's Child" was one of the chief features of the evening), and Messrs Bell, Binney, and Thirlaway. The musical portion of the programme comprised part songs by the church choir, under the direction of Mr. Blackman, and solos by Misses Thirlaway and Todd, the Messrs. Anscombe, Clark, Graham, [illegible], Ripley, G. Renwick and Charlton, the Messrs Renwick and Ripley were enthusiastically encored in their songs, while a duet, "He shall give his Angels charge," composed for the occasion by Mr. [illegible], and sung by the composer and Mr. Anscombe, was equally well received. Messrs. Blackman and Clark presided at the piano. The chair was occupied by C. Berkley, Esq., who at the conclusion of the entertainment gave an extremely encouraging account of the success that was attending the efforts of the building committee.

EBCHESTER SUNDAY SCHOOL.—TEA PARTY AND PRESENTATION.—On the evening of Tuesday, the annual tea party of the Ebchester Sunday School was held in the old schoolroom, which was kindly lent for the purpose by Mr. Charlton. The proceedings were considerably enlivened by a fine Christmas tree, which was handsomely decorated chiefly by Miss Eleanor Surtees and the Misses Carr. Other friends in the village and neighbourhood generously contributed to the tree and feast provided for the children. Prizes were given to the most attentive and regular Sunday scholars, and the distribution of the fruit off the tree, by Mr. Michael Carr, afforded much amusement. After several pleasing songs had been creditably sung by the choir children, a handsome electro-silver teapot, with a suitable inscription, was presented by the Rector, on behalf of the church congregation, to Mr. Robert Chaytor, whose efficient services as choir master have been gratuitously rendered during the last twelve months. The first class of girls and boys presented to their teachers (Miss Mary, and Miss Margaret Carr) a card basket each, with thanks for their good and patient instruction. The following ladies were present and kindly assisted on the occasion:—Mrs Surtees, Hamsterley Hall, the Misses Surtees, Miss Carrick, the Misses Carr, Ebchester Hall, Miss Priestman, &c. The thanks of the party, about 100 in number, were given to Misses Surtees, Ramsey, and T. Snowden, for their valuable services, and a pleasant evening's recreation was concluded with the National Anthem.—*Correspondent.*

YOUNG MEN, THEIR DANGERS AND DUTIES.

On Monday evening, the Rev. W. Antliff, D.D., Principal of the Theological Institute, Sunderland, lectured in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Leadgate. Mr John Dormand, senr., Lanchester, presided.

The Rev. Lecturer said his subject that evening was "Young Men, their Dangers and Duties." The first question that required attention was, who are the persons to whom the title of the lecture refers? Who are young men? Some persons regard as young men those who are still unmarried, whatever may be their age; but this was obviously an imperfect rule to adopt, as some men are single at eighty or ninety, while others are married at seventeen or eighteen. Young men have attained that age when parental restraint and influence are usually somewhat relaxed and reduced, when the leading-strings of babyhood and the direct and authoritative guidance of boyhood have been withdrawn, and when the youth begins to feel that he is gradually developing into a man, and that the privileges and the duties of manhood are alike to be realised. The individuality of his approaching manhood is now to be established, and a life-career to be inaugurated. This is a transition state. The passive has to be exchanged for the active. The past period of pupilage to be succeeded by the coming one of self-reliance and independence. There was still truth in the threadbare proverb, "Youth is a slippery path," and it were well that young men should look ahead, make themselves acquainted with the perils of their pathway, and provide for them; or, to change the figure, they should, on launching their bark, secure the best charts, compasses, chronometers, crews, and above all the best pilotage they can possibly secure. The first of the dangers to which young men are exposed, is the danger of evil companionships. Among those whom we should call evil companions are such as neglect the house of God, who desecrate the Sabbath, who scoff at religion and religious men, who read infidel or lewd publications, who play the dandy and live above their means. In the same category we place all who indulge in sensuality, who frequent the taproom or the theatre, who take the name of God in vain, who are addicted to filthy, frothy, and foolish conversation, who dishonour and disobey their parents, who idle away their time, who forego the claims of duty for those of pleasure, sacrifice conscience to convenience, and mortgage their to-morrow for the gratifications of to-day. Let no young man suppose that in such instances the virtues of a companion counterbalance his vices, or that though one may associate with reprehensible company he can maintain his own superiority. All experience and observation, all reason and history, are against this conclusion. Another danger was selfishness. It was said that "covetousness is the sin of old age," but it might also be said it is frequently the outgrowth of the selfishness of youth. Self-love within certain bounds is scriptural and justifiable, but if allowed to degenerate into selfishness it is unscriptural and wicked. What object would be more pitiable or despicable than a human being, especially a young man, devoted to the pursuit of nothing but what is selfish and grovelling. If he rises early and seeks rest late, if he works hard from break of day till dusk of night, he seeks only the gratification of his own appetites, the aggrandisement of his own person, the erection of his own monument, the immortality of his own name. Whereas, by doing good with what he gains, he might stamp the image of God upon it, and make it pass current for the merchandise of heaven. Selfishness destroys or paralyses enjoyment. It will consume the heart like fire, or render it as callous as a concreted causeway. In the habitation of himself to a selfish life, a young man is led to regard every object through a yellow medium, and nothing is of account only as it aids in the accumulation of glittering dust. Hence the conscience is drugged with doses of deception, and the object of obtaining a comfortable competency, or of providing means of future usefulness, is set before the inward monitor to silence its upbraidings. But let the young remember the law of the eternal lawgiver has been proclaimed, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." Another danger to which young men are exposed is vanity. "Young men," says an apostle, "exhort to be sober-minded." Mental sobriety is opposite of vanity. Vanity is emptiness, self-conceit, pomposity, display, dandyism. The inexperienced young man stands in peril of this vice. He is apt to think of himself more highly than he ought to think; flatter himself, and listen to the fulsome flattery with which others may seek to gratify him; hence he apes the strutting gait and gaudy plumage of the peacock, forgetting the while that others will assume the want of brain is the same in one as in the other. He ignores the maxim of common sense, which says, "Always be what you seem, and seem what you are." He gives himself airs of superior intelligence, superior accomplishments, superior wealth, or superior influence, while those who see the height to which he giddily aspires, and know the limited extent of his capabilities, are tremulous for his safety. Sometimes this weakness takes the shape of foppery, and hence the fantastic tricks of coxcombry in which young men indulge. Their fine mimicry of gentility savours strongly of the monkey, or at best of the gorilla. He who is distinguished by his feature makes it his vocation to see and be seen. He promenades in public places, he exhibits a profusion of hoops and guards; perchance he even sports his quizzing glass; his hat sits in elegant style on an empty head covered with a wilderness of hair—not one of which seems out of place; and all combining to apprise the spectator that so much time and labour have been expended on the exterior of the head that little could be afforded for the more remunerative labour of furnishing the interior. Whether he be able or not to pay his laundress, his linen must be unimpeachably clean; and however it may fare with his tailor's bills, he must never appear in anything beneath the first fashion in dress. His whiskers and waistcoat, his moustachios and meerschaums, his canes and cigars, must all be unquestionably genteel; he must show how freely he has used the dentifrice, and leave no room to doubt his familiarity with eau de Cologne. He is perfumed to sickliness, and adorned to disgust; he carries all his treasures about with him, and has more gold on his fingers than in his purse. A coat poorly fitted is the unpardonable sin of his creed, and on no question could he argue with half so much acuteness as on the tastefulness of a collar, or the beauty of a cravat. Flaunting about in piazzas or on sea beaches, caparisoned in aristocratic accoutrements, playing the gallant to simpering belles, now and again dropping the oil of flattery into willing, feminine ears, or receiving it quite as freely from ruby feminine lips—this is his heaven on earth, the consummation of his bliss, the acme of his aspirations. O young men! let not this description apply to you; let your aims be more worthy of your nature, your position, your privileges, your destiny. Live to purpose; aim to be men—not monkeys: men—not butterflies; men whose mark shall be left on their generation for their generation's good; men, who, when all the fire of youthful energy shall have died out, and when even the vigour and strength of their prime shall have departed, shall look back, if spared to a green old age, on the prudence and humility, on the zeal and benevolence of their early days; and thanking God that he gave them grace to remember their Creator in the days of their youth, shall feel that even then they have not to say of their latter days, they have "no pleasure in them;" for the recollection of a devoted and consecrated youth shall afford them still unfading satisfaction, while the prospect of a heavenly inheritance shall intensify and exalt their pleasure to something nobler than aught earth can give, or the things of the world inspire. Again young men are in danger of becoming the devotees of sensual gratification. Their passions are now strong; and often, instead of holding a subordinate and appropriate place, they rush to the seat of authority, and demand of all the superior powers an implicit obedience. Let young men have a dread of the pipe and the glass. The first cigar and the first cup have, but too generally prepared the way for others, and been the preface to a black letter folio volume of dissipation, crime, and ruin,—written within and without, like the prophet's roll, with lamentation and woe. But not to dwell at an unreasonable length on the dangers by which young men are surrounded, I cannot pass from this part of my theme without a glance at the danger of erroneous notions, and consequently improper action, on the subject of religion. Here let me say, I assume you all believe that religion is important and indispensable. Just as certainly as the eye requires light, the lungs air, the stomach food, and the mind knowledge, so certainly do the heart and soul require religion. Man is a religious being; and to be a perfect, a complete, a happy being, he must have religion. But on the one hand you are exposed to the cold, rationalistic, negative religion of a party who are seeking to undermine the great fundamental verities of Christianity; and to substitute in their place the deductions of a bold, speculative, but heartless system of misbelief, disbelief, or unbelief; and, on the other hand, you are waylaid by a daring priestism or sacerdotalism, which having had for many years little hope of flaunting its papal flag before the eyes of enlightened Englishmen, has contrived to effect an unhallowed matrimonial alliance with the priestly and Puseyite parties in the English Protestant Church; and now, with an insolence of mien and a persistency of assault which require you to be constantly on your guard and firm in your principles, it is seeking to entrap you into its embrace, to pervert you from the simplicity of the gospel, to regale you with incense and ornament, and satisfy you with a religion of sense instead of that of the heart. Let our young men master the teachings of history and they will see to what all this priestly ritualism tends, and as they would abhor the inquisition, the screw, the rack, and the stake, let them avoid the road leading thither, and keep at a respectful distance from the confessional, and the crucifix, and all the man-millinery and maudlin and moping mediæval mummery which are now being exhibited *ad nauseam* in place of the glorious doctrines of Christ and the apostles, of the reformers and martyrs. We must now, however, turn to the other portion of our subject, which is the duties which devolve on young men; and though, perhaps, I have already somewhat anticipated myself, I think there are several items yet to be indicated which require a distinct and formal discussion. And let me say to you, in the first place, be diligent in the improvement of your time. How precious a jewel is time! How needful that we estimate it aright in order that we may cultivate it aright. Rightly to judge of time, we should analyse it, reduce it to its simplest elements. Time, remember, is made up of moments, and even the man who attains the greatest age lives but a second at once. Now, as by taking care of the pence you take care of the pounds, so by economising the smaller portions of time you turn to best account the larger ones. As a single drop of water helps to swell the ocean and a single grain of sand to keep it in its place, and a spark of fire helps to illumine the world, so each brief second of time contributes to the total of your existence; and therefore requires a careful and conscientious improvement. Avoid the fashion of despising small gains or small deeds. Do not be too anxious to gain the summit, but steadily, honestly, and perseveringly climb the side of the hill. A youth was once working as a joiner's apprentice in repairing the furniture of a magistrates' court, and, apparently from curiosity, he seated himself in the principal chair; on being asked the reason he frankly stated he meant thereafter to be the chairman of the magistrates' bench. And in a few years his object was gained. A draper's son went once to see the palace of the Archbishop of York, and on returning he told his father he should like to live in that house. As years rolled on that draper's boy became Archbishop of York. And even the present Archbishop of York was, not many years ago, a draper's apprentice. Some young men place too much reliance on what they call luck and genius: let me guard you against this folly. But in addition to the fulfilment of those duties which relate to the outer man, there are others relating to the inner, the intellectual, the immortal part of man, which demand a diligent and persistent attention. The mind is a diamond that needs polishing. The jewel that decks a monarch's brow is nothing to it. Nothing can compensate for the neglect of mental and moral culture. To secure the highest honour among men, the greatest happiness in your own heart, and, above all, the best preparation for eternity, you must cultivate your inner and better nature. Again maintain honesty and consistency of conduct and character. I hardly need say to the young man what I have the privilege to address, be upright in your conduct in relation to your fellow-men. But it is sadly to be deplored that many young men in these days, by yielding to temptation, do ultimately plunge themselves and those dear to them into sorrow and disgrace. The fine points of their character are worn away by evil associations. Just as by the action of the sea waves the distinctive and striking features are worn from the objects scattered along the shores, until a monotonous sameness stretches over all the scene, so by the friction of companionships too frequently the better portions of a young man's character become sadly defaced, and the image of what was within him is succeeded by that of what is before his companions. Honesty of conduct must be sustained by integrity of heart and truthfulness of tongue. Deal not deceitfully with friend or foe. Pay no respect to those who teach that you must at Rome do as the Romans do. "Come out from among them, and be ye separate; touch not the unclean thing." Never listen to those who plead for a wrong thing to be done just for once. If you cannot afford to be dishonest or untruthful ever after, you cannot afford it for once. The slightest breach in the embankment may lead to the bursting of the reservoir; and a single think in your conscience may be the occasion of your final ruin. But I think I ought to say a few words to you specially on the duty of honouring your parents, and other guardians. "Honour thy father and mother." This is the first commandment with promise. How sublime was the spectacle, when the dying Jesus pointed out to the beloved disciple the widowed Mary, the Saviour's mother, and gave her into that disciple's care. He said, "Woman, behold thy son!" and "Son, behold thy mother!" Herein he left us an example of filial love, that we should follow his steps. Having during his early days submitted to tutors and governors, he also in his final hour evinced the depth of filial devotion. Let me in the next place urge on young men the duty of keeping holy the Lord's day. We regret to see growing up around us a marked disregard of the claims of the Lord's day. This evil we fear is increasing in our land. Continental, infidel, and Popish notions of the Sabbath are being very zealously propagated among sturdy and continuous opposition. We must not give up the Sabbath, or, both temporally and spiritually, our country will be brought down from her high elevation to a position of degradation and shame. If Englishmen once yield up their Sabbaths for the purposes of mere pleasure, they may erelong have to give them up to their worldly toils. And if some men must be kept at work for the amusement and gratification of others, why not all be kept at work, at least in their turns? No, young man, they are no real friends who want to break down our Sabbath barriers, and launch us all on a sea of pleasure hunting, art admiring, God dishonouring, and religion despising dissipation. If you would love life and see many days, if you would maintain your health unimpaired and your spirits undepressed; if you would enjoy home-happiness and constant comfort of mind, if you would set others a good example and confer benefits on all around, if you would aid in Sunday School tuition and enjoy the services of the sanctuary of the Lord, then set as a flint your face against all encroachments on the hallowed Sabbath, and regard those as your worst enemies who try to rob you of the day, of all the days of the week the sweetest and the best. Once more I would call upon young men to be resolved to be useful. This world is like a huge manufactory where there are materials and tools all waiting, and always waiting for willing workers. There is much work to be done, and all should take their proper part in the doing of it. And now, in conclusion, let me say to one and to all, consecrate yourselves, now and for ever, to the service of Christ. Look into your Bibles for authority and stimulus, look into history for example and illustration, look into your neighbourhoods for fields white to harvest, look to the day of final account for your recompense of reward. O, young men, wherever you see a sinner try to save him, wherever you find a needy fellow-man try to bless him. Fix your eye on the Cross of Calvary, and thence draw inspiration for every undertaking. Estimate, as best you may, the value of one human spirit, and calculate the tremendousness of its final loss; look at the brevity of life, and contrast it with the immeasurableness of eternity; meditate on the glories of future bliss contrasted with the torments of hell, and stretch every nerve, put forth your best efforts while the brief span of life is continued, to save immortal souls from death, and hide a multitude of sins. Let the sounds of the trump of doom prevent your resting at ease while around you men are everywhere perishing for lack of help. Listen to the despairing wail of those who exclaim as they sink into perdition, "No man careth for our souls!" Hear the death-knell of damned souls; awake and call on your God to save those who are going after them, and put yourselves in a position to render them all the sympathy and help you can. If some laugh at you, and call you mad, heed them not. If you be deemed enthusiastic or fanatics for Christ's sake, esteem it your greatest glory. The day draws on when their laughing will be turned into weeping, and your mourning into joy. When the dawn of the last day shall break on our eyes, and the great bell of the universe shall thunder out its solemn peals on our ears; when the judgment shall be set and the books shall be opened, and another book shall be opened, which is the book of life; and the dead shall be judged according to the things written in the books; then those who shall have done good shall come forth to life everlasting, and those who shall have done evil shall come forth to everlasting damnation. Young men! which will you choose? By all that is sacred and eternal, I ask, I entreat, I pray, I conjure you decide to be on the Lord's side; to do your utmost to induce others—parents, sisters, brothers, friends, shopmates, neighbours, townsmen—all whom you have any means of influencing, to come with you to the arms of Jesus, into the fellowship of the Church, and at last to heaven. May your God and Father now and for ever thus honour and bless you. (Loud applause.)

Votes of thanks to the chairman and lecturer were passed, and a coffee supper brought the proceedings to a close.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF PERMITTING DRUNKENNESS.

On Thursday, at the Lanchester Petty Sessions, before M. Kearney (chairman), E. T. Smith and Henry Smith, Esqs., Miss Eleanor Anderson, innkeeper, Ebchester, was charged with permitting drunkenness. Summonses had also been taken out against Thomas Treacher (Morrowfield), Joseph Milburn (Newlands), and John Charlton (Ebchester), the two former for being found drunk on licensed premises, and the latter for having been drunk and disorderly, on the same occasion. Mr. Bush, of Newcastle, appeared in behalf of the whole of the defendants. It was decided to take the cases against the male defendants first.

P.C. Cumming, the officer stationed at Ebchester, deposed that on the night of the 26th ult., shortly after eleven o'clock, he visited Miss Anderson's house, and on proceeding to an upstairs room he found Milburn lying on the floor in the centre of the room. He was in such a helpless state of drunkenness that it required two men to carry him downstairs. Witness subsequently went to the house in company with Sergeant Nattrass, and on looking into the parlour he observed Treacher, who was drunk. They visited the house about one o'clock the following morning, and Treacher was still in the parlour. With regard to Charlton, the latter left the house about eleven o'clock in a beastly state of intoxication. Witness also found a man named Dixon lying drunk on a couch.

Mr. BUSH (interrupting) said Dixon had nothing to do with the present case.

Miss Anderson was then charged with permitting drunkenness.

P.C. Cumming stated that on his first visit to the house he found about fifteen men in the downstairs rooms, all of whom were more or less intoxicated. On asking Miss Anderson if she intended to turn the men out, she replied that witness might do as he liked.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bush: Miss Anderson's house had been well conducted up to the last three months, during which time witness had had occasion to complain to defendant about men getting drunk in her house.

Mr. BUSH, in defence, did not deny that Milburn, Treacher and Charlton were drunk. On the day in question there had been a pigeon shooting match for a silver cup amongst a few of the farmers and others in the locality. A supper was held at night, and Miss Anderson was unable to get the men out of her house.

Mr. HENRY SMITH (interrupting), said Miss Anderson might have called in the aid of the policeman.

Mr. BUSH, resuming, said Miss Anderson had recently lost her brother, and this circumstance so much affected her that on the night of the supper she took no active part in what took place. She sent the liquor upstairs into the supper-room in bottles, and if the men got drunk he submitted that Miss Anderson could not be held responsible for it.

Mr. HENRY SMITH: She certainly is responsible for the men remaining in her house until one o'clock in the morning.

The magistrates, after consulting a few minutes, said they had agreed to fine Charlton, Treacher, and Milburn 5s. and costs each. The only mitigating circumstance in Miss Anderson's case was the fact that the house had been hitherto well conducted, and on that account she would only be fined 10s. and costs.

Mr. SMITH (the deputy clerk) informed the bench that the minimum fine in such cases was 20s.

The CHAIRMAN: Then the fine will be 20s. and costs, but the conviction will not be recorded on the license.

Correspondence.

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

WATER SUPPLY FOR IVESTON.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I observe in your report of the Leadgate Local Board, under the head, "Supply of Water to Iveston," that a petition, purporting to be signed by me amongst others, was presented. I wish to say that I never signed any such petition.—Yours respectfully,

JOHN SIMPSON.

Iveston, December 16th, 1873.

THE VICAR OF LEADGATE AND THE LATE SCHOOLMASTER.

SIR,—I do not think it is generally known that the latter gentleman has been treated in a manner, reflecting the greatest discredit upon the manager or managers of Leadgate School. In August last the said managers took it into their heads to purchase all school material and deduct from Government grant the sum to do it with. The Manager promised, in school, to repay Mr Moorhouse the sums already laid out, amounting to about £4. Yes, he even went a little further, and told Mr Moorhouse he might purchase little articles for school use, but begged him to use the utmost economy, as he (the Manager) intended to repay it all out of Mr Moorhouse's hard earnings (about £10) made by the Manager before Mr Moorhouse took charge of Leadgate School. This is shameful treatment enough; but what is far worse is to refuse to pay what was promised. Leadgate School never deserved the name of one till Mr Moorhouse took charge of it; and, to his honour and the childrens' parents be it said, the school was in a very flourishing state till now, without one single penny being subscribed by any one of its managers. Surely, then, it is wrong to re-imburse Mr Moorhouse for money laid out by him on managers account, or even to expect Mr Moorhouse to repair church walls, and collections in church twice every Sunday too.—By inserting the above, you will oblige, yours truly,

TRUTH.

CURIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—On Saturday morning, a singular accident happened at Annfield Plain. A horse and cart were crossing the railway, when the horse slipped and fell on the rails. Immediately afterwards, and before the animal could be removed, a number of waggons which were coming down the incline, ran over the horse's legs. It was subsequently shot.

HOME RULE MEETING AT BISHOP AUCKLAND.—On Tuesday evening a largely-attended meeting of the supporters of Home Rule for Ireland was held in the Mechanics' Institute, Bishop Auckland, under the presidency of Mr Bryson. Some disappointment was felt at the absence of Mr B. McAnulty and Mr Savage, of Newcastle, from whom letters of apology were read. Mr Bradley, of Newcastle, addressed the meeting at some length, contending at the outset that self-government was the inalienable right of the Irish people. He believed that Home Rule Associations had a good effect on Parliamentary elections, and trusted that at the next general election every one of them would bring their influence to bear on the candidates.—Mr McAvoy proposed that a Home Rule Association should be formed in Bishop Auckland.—Mr Dunne, of Consett, seconded the resolution, and, in the course of a pithy speech, stated that Mr Gladstone had promised to legislate for Ireland according to the idea of the people; but the speaker denied that he had done so. The Premier had certainly remedied a grievance in the Church by disestablishing it, thereby removing a great insult; but he had not disendowed it, and had therefore only removed the insult, but left the substance.—The resolution was adopted, and votes of thanks concluded the meeting.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT.—At Puddlers' Row, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. W. Pascod, of a son.

TANFIELD.—On the 30th ult., the wife of John Arkless, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TANFIELD.—At St. Margaret's Church, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. John Mathwin, Mr. William Brown, to Miss Margaret Ann Robson, second daughter of the late William Robson, Sunderland.

SLALEY.—At Slaley Church, on the 22nd ult., by license, Mr. Thomas Reynoldson, Dipton, to Miss Annie, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Robson, farmer, Wood Nook Hill, Slaley.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—At Templetown, on the 31st ult., aged 43 years, Margaret, the beloved wife of Michael Lowson.

BURNOPFIELD.—On the 16th ult., aged 41, Mr. John [illegible].

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On the 21th ult., Susannah Richardson, the beloved wife of Mr. George Richardson, draper.

SPEN.—At Clayton Terrace, on the 29th ult., aged 63, William Hood.

BRAMISH.—At Red Row, on the 24th ult., aged 58, Mr. William Jackson.

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