The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 691. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD,} SATURDAY, March 14th, 1874. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
23 AND 24, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 393

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

Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 387c

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Quality and Construction unsurpassed, fixed with every recent improvement in Gold, Silver, Coralite, and all pure material known to the profession. Minute Teeth from 5s. each. Scaling, Stopping, &c. Children's Teeth regulated, and every other operation in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.—DR LACY, Dentist, 79, Grainger Street. 9

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. 894c

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

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

MCEWAN'S
CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES
AND INDIA PALE ALE.

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

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

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

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

TERMS—CASH. 879a

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. 172d

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. 937c

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE.

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

☞ Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare 925a

Business Announcements.

JOSEPH OLEY,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 228a

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED ON CONTRACTED FOR. 685b

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

ALSO, Fresh RABBITS always on hand. Wholesale and Retail FRUIT and POTATOES Merchant. Fresh BUTTER, EGGS, and CHEESE. Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO. 522a

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. JESSE HOWLDREN, and trust by good workmanship, punctuality in the execution of all orders, and moderate prices, to merit public support. 490

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. 2d. to 3s. 4d. each. 311d

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

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. REED, Grocer, Derwent Street, Blackhill.

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.

A. M. has great pleasure in informing his numerous supporters and the public in general that he has now the assistance of two competent workmen, and will in future be able to execute all work connected with the Watchmaking business, on the shortest notice and with the greatest punctuality.

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

Jewellery neatly repaired and done up as new.

Work in the country promptly executed.

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 Grand Medal of Progress—was the first prize—The Grand Medal of Merit for the 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 exquisite lace machines and the Grand Medal of Merit 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. 238d

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. 267d

Business Announcements.

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

EDWARD ROBSON,
INNKEEPER, ETC.,
RETURNS his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends for their patronage during the time he has been in business, and hopes by keeping nothing but the best Wines, Spirits, Burton and Edinburgh Ales, to continue to deserve their Patronage. 9-Gallon Casks, Burton and Edinburgh, of the finest quality, from 12s. to 16s. each. 602d

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.
Whitleslie Warehouse, York. 449d

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

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

A LARGE STOCK OF SEALSKIN CAPS.

N.B.—*HATS MADE TO ORDER.* 495d

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

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in great variety.
IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN. HARDWARE
PARAFFIN LAMPS and OIL, best quality.
AGENT for the HOME WASHER and WRINGING MACHINES.
BURT'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS. 574d

JOHN SIMPSON,
CABINETMAKER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,
BEGS most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Annfield Plain and the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a large stock of well-seasoned
HOME-MADE FURNITURE,
Which he intends clearing out AT A REDUCTION OF 10 PER CENT. below present prices, previous to enlarging his place of business.
FURNITURE DELIVERED FREE.
☞ OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
THE CORNER SHOP, (Next to Mr. Doidge's Clothes Establishment),
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 596d

KIRTON & CO., CLOTHIERS,
BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD,
PROMISE TO
GIVE EVERY BOY A SHIRT
Who Buys a Suit.
Suits..... from 6s. 11d.
Top Coats..... " 8s. 11d.
HATS, CAPS, SCARFS, COLLARS, &c.
Moleskin Trousers, home-made..... 5s. 6d.
ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING.
THE LITTLE BOYS' CLOTHING DEPOT.

NORTHERN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
Capital (fully subscribed).....£2,000,000.
Accumulated Funds.....1,241,900.
Annual Revenue.....413,606.

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 16 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. 713

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,
14, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.
JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR. 374

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 ten 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 t'ea, surmises that the Chinese plantations are becoming exhausted, to account for 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 a very serrious (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, Dobrah Doon, January 9th, 1872. 569b

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.

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 Doz.	Per Gal.
Castle VF *Pale* MARSALA SHERRY *from Sicily, 3 years old*	1/6	10/
Castle 1A *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain, 3 years old*	1/9	18/
Castle 1 SPANISH PORT *from Spain, 3 years old*	1/8	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* (Quotes)	2/6 / 1/6	20/ / 16/6

SPIRITS	Per Doz.	Per Gal.
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*	2/	36/
Castle UP JAMAICA RUM 33 *under proof*	2/3	27/

W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT & LEADGATE

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, BROMSGROVE. 706b

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

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. 664c

BURRELL AND COMPANY,
METAL BROKERS & GENERAL DEALERS,
LANCHESTER. 31d

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

JOHN. DOVE & Co.,
35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.

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

CONCRETE FLOORING for COACH HOUSES, STABLES, KITCHENS, and OUT-HOUSES, done by experienced Workmen. Is not affected by Damp or Heat, more Durable than Flags, and not more than HALF THE PRICE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

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

THE GUARDIAN.
SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874.

NAUNDORF AND ORTON.

By a singular coincidence Saturday week was marked by the termination of two trials, in England and France, of national importance. On the same day Justice, slow of foot as she always is, overtook and convicted at last two notorious impostors. We cannot say that the NAUNDORF trial in France ever attained the dimensions of the TICHBORNE trial with us; but the difference in our favour is one of which we have little cause to congratulate ourselves. It might have been thought that the claimant to the heirdom of the banner of JURY and ARGUES, the descendant of HENRY of BOURBON, would raise a greater stir than the claimant to an English baronetcy with certain estates in Hampshire and elsewhere. If the French people had indulged in a tithe of the excitement about the BOURBON claimant that we have given way to with regard to the TICHBORNE, the country would have been convulsed from end to end. It would have been divided into two factions, the partizans and opponents of a claimant to a throne which is as much *in nubibus* as that of King ECOLT himself. It would have been spurt to their enemies to see the French torn into two parties, Naundorfites and the Chambordists. Legitimists would be pledged to prove that NAUNDORF was an impostor and CHAMBORD the true inheritor of that divinity which doth hedge a king, and which his exile cannot deprive him of. Republicans on the other hand, would have naturally espoused NAUNDORF's side. To pour contempt on Legitimacy, and to make the Chambord candidature for ever after impossible, they would have taken up the son of a German beggar, and gravely maintained that another Chapter was to be added to the romance of history in the escape from the Temple prison of young LOUIS XVII. and his Odyssey of twice ten years till he died in Holland, half recognised by the Court there as the genuine son of LOUIS XVI. There was a fine opportunity for airing political prejudices under cover of a trial at law. But the French have escaped all this. They have maintained their good sense in a case where there was every excuse for any extravagant burst of credulity. We, on the other hand, have indulged in credulity in a case of no public interest whatever. The Bigendians and Littleendians of SWIFT's satire were not half so absurd as we have been as to that addled egg of the Orton-Castro-Tichborne conspiracy. If there had not been a great many fools, the handful of knaves who were at the bottom of the plot would not have kept up the game so long. At last it became an "interest," so profitable to the press, the profession, and a large class of interested, persons, that it was worth nursing, and we had resigned ourselves to a daily dose of the Tichborne trial as one of the penalties of a cheap press, the price we were bound to pay as Englishmen for our constitutional liberties, our Habeas Corpus Acts, our trial by Jury, and other glorious, pious, and immortal memories. At last however, we have one "trial" the less to bear, and can breathe freely. It is not to our credit, however, that we made a State trial of what only concerned a private family, while the French treated as a family affair what they might have excusably magnified into a State trial. Are we so inferior to the French in good sense and sober resistance to that wild credulity which sometimes seizes the masses of mankind and sweeps them off as with an epidemic? Harebrainedness is our national bent; our mechanics are all hardheaded; every Scotchman, every Yorkshireman is intellectual hard grit. How, then, have we been befooled into the romance of the butcher-baronet? It is just because we are so hardheaded. Romance, and the more absurd the better, is the outlet of fancy in an intensely practical people. It is our dull prosaic life which drives us to Mudie or the Criminal Court, as our heavy meats and drinks to the pill-box and the quack doctor.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

There are many things which the little Russian Princess who has just landed on our shores amid the booming of cannon and the pealing anthem of the Laureate, will have to reflect on during the next few days. She will see many new sights and experience some sensations; but the strongest reflection which will occur to her, if she reflects at all on politics, will be the instability of Ministerial greatness, particularly that of the British type. When her marriage was decided on, the high contracting parties on both sides (we include principals in such matters as these, though an excellent authority tells us that marriage is of more worth than to be dealt with by mere attorneyship) were a Gortschakoff and a Gladstone. Now Gladstone is ousted and Gortschakoff remains. What would she think if a whiff of popular discontent were to whirl off her father's trusty and confidential adviser of twenty years' standing in the same way that Mr Gladstone has been given his congé. The fickleness of the mob favour and the inadequacy of popular government is one of the favourite arguments of the advocates of absolutism. "Let Not your trust in princes" —say the friends of liberty—"nor in any child of man" is the ready retort of those who dwell in king's houses. Gortschakoff may be the preceptor of royalty and no need to impress such reflections on their pupil. Think this and still go on doing little deeds, such a divinity about a king, that the question of popular sovereignty was not so much as dreamed of in the Courts of Europe. The language of diplomacy which still lingers on in certain circles is a pale tradition of the past, that the Court of St. James and the Court of Versailles or the Sublime Porte did this, or that, the people were nowhere. We have changed all that long since. Who knows or cares now as to what the Court of St. James says or does. It is mere pedantry of diplomacy to keep up the old forms, as if the age of big wigs and that solemn sham LOUIS XIV. still lingered on amongus. The CZAR's daughter finds herself this week among a people, who respect the past, and retain their institutions rooted in the soil of old forms and ideas; but the root is one thing and the branches another. In our reverence for a dead past we never forget the living present and hopeful future, towards which we are growing up. Nothing must have struck her with more astonishment, supposing her to think on such questions at all, than the ease and quiet with which we parted with one ministry and took up another. Where the sovereignty, as in Russia, lies in the hands of one man, who in some superstitious way is supposed to be GOD's vice-general and representative, it requires something like a convulsion of nature to get at that enshrined divinity, the CZAR, and compel him to change his counsels and advisers. A palace plot, a street revolution, a shock of some kind, sudden, alarming, and irresistible, is necessary to rouse him out of his torpor and to make him feel the sharp breath of popular discontent stirring behind, curtains and arras of the vast presence chamber where majesty only is to be seen. In our case, under a mixed constitution such are ours, the sovereignty is fixed nowhere; it is a kind of quicksilver moving up and down in the political barometer, and all the truer because never fixed, but always on the move. It is now in the newspapers—then in the ballot-box—then it flies into the Her Majesty's closet, and so emerges in the hands of Mr DISRAELI. One minister scarcely knows he has lost it before another finds that the electric current which makes and unmakes Parliamentary kings has passed into him. If the alliance of England with Russia convey this lesson from the West to the East, we shall have another reason for welcoming Alexandrowna of Russia to our shores.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The proceedings in Parliament are at present the merest formality. All is precedent and form of the stiffest and driest character. And formality will deaden the proceedings for some little time to come. Not till about the 10th will there any real business. We are told that this is to be a very quiet session. Well so be it, say I, with all my heart. All is serene at present, but the tug of war will come ere long. The tug of war will be, I feel confident, on the question of finance, the touchstone of most Governments. Already, on Friday, a large and influential deputation waited upon Mr Disraeli to urge the expediency of abolishing the income-tax, to whom the Premier replied that in the grave consideration which the Government was giving to the question the representations then made should have full attention. With the railway interest demanding the repeal of the passenger duty, with the farmers claiming a reduction of the malt duty, with the appeal for grants in aid of local taxation, as well as the income-tax to deal with, there will be no difficulty in getting rid of the surplus.

How strange are old customs! Many of them are absurd as they are tenacious, and among these must surely be reckoned the searching of the vaults of the Houses of Parliament a few hours before the commencement of every session. This stupid burlesque was perpetrated on Thursday. The Queen's Yeoman of the Guard, clad in their picturesque costume, and preceded by Her Majesty's Marshalmen, all in full uniform together with a few detectives and police, actually descended into the vaults and prowled about them, each man with a safety-lantern in his hand, to see whether any modern Guido Fawkes was in hiding, prepared with barrels of gunpowder and tinder matches! The performers in this stupid farce must have been heartily ashamed of themselves for being compelled to take part in it.

What can I add to the lengthy and generally gushing reports of the "specials" as to the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh? The scene on the river, the landing at Gravesend, the departure for the railway terminus, and the arrival at Windsor, are not all these things written in the chronicles of the hard-working special reporters? Their royal highnesses have been enthusiastically received, so far as there was any opportunity to display enthusiasm, but all this will be transcended on the occasion of their entry into London next Thursday. Till within the last day or two there was very little sign of any preparations being made for the reception of the royal couple, but now there are ample proofs that their Royal Highnesses will be right royally received." Arrangements have been and are being made for decorating the streets and houses along the main line of route; and if the day be but fine, the West End of London will be *en fête*. Under such circumstances, I hope no occasion to grumble at the appearance of dirt in the metropolis. London has vastly improved in external aspects within the last few years, and the grand and noble streets through which the Queen and Duchess will be driven for the first time will present signs of wealth and luxury which, combined with the vast throng of people, will produce a very favourable impression.

No surprise was felt that a prosecution was instituted at Bow Street, on Friday afternoon, against "Captain" Brown in respect to his evidence on the Tichborne trial. This prosecution was expected for some time, and the Government solicitor would not have fulfilled his duty if he had not taken it. The jury at Westminster evidently disbelieved Orton's testimony—their verdict showed that; and this extraordinary witness was not speaking of things respecting which there could be matters. How much of his evidence, however, can be shown to be positively false is another matter, for at this distance of time evidence is not easily procurable on many points involved. However, as far as it goes, the investigation will be very proper one. I believe we may expect two or three more prosecutions for perjury arising out of the Tichborne case, for other witnesses besides Lude and Brown were contradicted point-blank by rebutting evidence in regard to the very essence of their testimony.

A good deal has been said about the Lord Chief Justice having withdrawn from the Reform Club and the conclusion has, perhaps naturally, been drawn that his Lordship has become a pervert from the Liberal faith. This, however, is not the case. The real reason is that he very seldom visits the Reform, preferring other clubs of which he is a member, and he does not like to see the notice of the dog in the manger, *i.e.* keep out some other candidate whose name may have been down for years for admission on the first vacancy. By the way his Lordship is now assiduously at work on his book on the authorship of "The Letters of Junius," a work that has already exercised the critical faculty of so many learned inquirers. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn will bring to the task a judicial acumen and a power of estimating the value of evidence which are perhaps unequalled by any of his predecessors in the same field of inquiry. *Apropos* of clubs, they are still increasing in number, while applications for admission to existing clubs are on the increase also. The next addition to Club-land will be "The Wanderers," in Pall Mall—a kind of rival, I presume, to the Travellers'. When the latter club was founded, nearly a century ago, travellers were comparatively rare, and people who had made the grand tour were few and far between, but now everybody travels. A "Press Club" is talked of, and preliminary arrangements are being made to carry out the idea. The most successful of the new clubs is the Temple, but the admissions are being over-done. This is owing to the club being proprietary, money-making being the chief object. In all other respects it is a most comfortable club, being luxuriously and comfortably fitted up, while the rooms are among the finest in London.

I hear, but hope it is not true, that the elder of Mr Shirley Brooks has not been left in that pecuniary position which might have been fairly expected, considering the large earnings of her husband for many years. I also hear that Mr Disraeli will place the widow on the fund set apart for such purposes, but as that fund consists only of £1,200 a year, it will not go very far in pensions.

Mr Gladstone, as has been rumoured for some time past, declines at present to resume the leadership of the Liberal party. There are no doubt two principal reasons for this. In the first place, he must consider that the Liberals throughout the country have shown much ingratitude to himself and his colleagues for their legislation for five years, and that a very bad return for this has been the election of a large Conservative majority to the House of Commons. In the next place, he doubtless thinks that his health needs rest and repose. He will, it is said, have a long continental ramble, and will devote his leisure hours to study and literary studies. But, after this needful repose, he will probably return to the arena of political conflict, like a giant refreshed with new wine. Meanwhile, serene at present, but the tug of war will come ere long. The tug of war will be, I feel confident, on the question of finance, the touchstone of most Governments. Already, on Friday, a large and influential deputation waited upon Mr Disraeli to urge the expediency of abolishing the income-tax, to whom the Premier replied that in the grave consideration which the Government was giving to the question the representations then made should have full attention. With the railway interest demanding the repeal of the passenger duty, with the farmers claiming a reduction of the malt duty, with the appeal for grants in aid of local taxation, as well as the income-tax to deal with, there will be no difficulty in getting rid of the surplus.

The Globe publishes a letter purporting to be from Charles Orton, affirming the 1st Claimant to be his brother.

The Address in the House of Commons will be moved by Sir William Sterling Maxwell, and seconded by Mr. W. R. Callender.

The new illustrated paper the *Pictorial World*—has made its appearance, and we believe it will have a hearty reception from the public.

DEPUTATION OF LICENSED VICTUALLERS TO THE HOME SECRETARY.—The Home Secretary received on Tuesday a deputation from the Licensed Victuallers of the Metropolis and many of the provincial towns on the subject of the bill drawn up by the Licensed Victuallers' Parliamentary Committee. It was pointed out by Mr Hooper that the bill provided for the opening of houses in the Metropolis on Sundays from one to three and from six to eleven, and in other parts of the country from 12 to 2.30 and from six to eleven; for the uniform closing on each day throughout over the country between midnight and 6 a.m.; for the right of licensed victuallers to entertain their friends at all hours, and for the subjection of refreshment houses to the same restrictions as licensed victuallers. In reply, Mr Cross said it was not possible to give an answer to the points raised by the deputation, but he was glad the deputation had so clearly stated their case.

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

DYER'S WATCHES.—The cheapest and best in the world (*vide Times*). 20 per cent saved. Lowest prices: Aluminium, 18s. to 25s.; workmen's silver, 26s. to 30s.; ladies' silver, quaint case, 45s.; ladies' elegant silver (small size), 35s.; hunting case, 42s.; gent's splendid silver lever, 45s. to 105s.; hunting case, 70s. to 105s.; ladies' fashionable gold watches, 55s.; ditto hunting case, 118s.; gent's splendid gold levers, 95s.; hunting case, 130s. Every kind of first-class gold and silver watches kept in stock at lowest wholesale cash prices. All watches warranted to purchasers from one to five years each, by printed and stamped certificates, signed, GEORGE DYER. Price lists and orders sent safe per post to all parts of the world. Post Office Orders payable Regent Street. Bankers, Union Bank of London. DYER, goldsmith and watchmaker, 99, Regent Street, London, W.

Local and General News.

A New York telegram announces the death of Mr Fillmore, formerly President of the States.

The gross estimated rental of England and Wales, as assessed to the Poor's Rate in 1871-2, was £129,038,976,—the rateable value £109,447,111.

According to the French Budget for 1875, the receipts will be £102,241,026, the expenditure at £102,766,849, leaving a surplus of £174,480.

"What will become of us if the brake should get very hot?" asked a timid passenger in a train going down a steep decline. "That will depend entirely on the way in which we have lived in this world," was the cool, but not very consoling, reply.

A letter thus addressed, "Bon Sae Poocfese. fon ofcorginey, tonan Cey blankinhip," sorely puzzled the post-office authorities at Wilmington, U.S.; but was at length deciphered as meaning "Bonsae Postoffice Roanoke County, Virginia. To Nancy Blankship."

During the discussion on a bill for increasing the army in the German Parliament, Marshal Von Moltke said: "What was acquired in the space of six months, we shall have to protect by force of arms for half a century." Anything but a consoling prospect for Europe.

The King of Denmark has granted "Home Rule to his Iceland subjects, not in the shape of full sovereignty as to both home and foreign affairs, with only a personal link to the crown,—which they demanded,—but as to all matters not affecting imperial policy and relations with Europe.

In the course of an address to the electors, Mr Alexander Macdonald, the "working man's" M.P. for Stafford, said that, so far as miners' wages were concerned, the price of coal had only advanced in 4d per ton, whilst the full increase was 16s per ton.

It is stated by the *New York Herald* that one of the late Siamese Twins had taken to drinking, on which the *Alliance News* observes, "Altogether their position was not a comfortable one, and the sober half, especially, must have been sorely tried."

The dowry of the Duchess of Edinburgh is said to be four millions of roubles, or about £265,000 sterling,—to which, with help of her husband's £25,000 a year, naval pay, and her own annuity, the royal pair will have no difficulty in keeping "the wolf from the door."—*Financial Reformer.*

The extent of railroads in the United States is equivalent to a single track of 85,076 miles. The total cost of formation and equipment has been £776,763,632; total capital, £431,719,157; total debt £316,612,833. The total earnings on 54,454 miles, according to the latest returns obtainable, amounted to £99,787,832, the net receipts over expenses and interest to £36,489,773.

An elder and a boon companion of a Presbyterian minister having become reconciled before the Presbytery, and asked whether he had ever seen the rev. gentleman the worse for drink, replied, "Weel, I wat not. I'm never in a state to gie him the bitter o't, but ae'er the waur o't." "But did you ever see him drunk," was the next query. "That's what I'll no' see" was the answer; "for before he is half sickened I'm my lithed fu'."

Sir Stafford Northcote received a deputation on Monday on the subject of the brewers' licence. Several brewers' petitions were represented, and the total repeal of the license was urged upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Stafford, whilst promising to give the matter the fullest consideration, hinted that the various claims already made on the expected surplus would far more than absorb it.

SUDDEN MEN SUFFOCATED.—A melancholy accident is reported from Jubal, in India, where Lady Napier and party have been encamped. It appears that seven of the servants, before retiring for the night, had made up large charcoal fire. The night being cold every opening in the canvas was closed. The consequence was that seven of them were found dead in the morning, and the seventh has died since.

BRUTAL MURDER IN CHIEFF.—On Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock, Peter Sharp, a gypsy aged about 28 years, was found dead at the door of Mr Thomas Kay, Pittenzie. The body was conveyed to his father's residence, and on examination it was found he had been stabbed in the groin. He was seen at 11 o'clock, and afterwards at 12 o'clock, on Saturday night, and one of the parties who saw him placed him in a sitting position, where he was found dead, not being aware that he had been stabbed. Two tinkers have been taken up on suspicion.

FEARFUL MASSACRE IN MEXICO.—The *New York Herald* of Feb. 28, received by the steamship Holsatia, has arrived at Plymouth last evening, reports a fearful occurrence in the State of Vera Cruz. The inhabitants of two townsquarrelled, and had a pitched battle in which seventeen persons were killed and many injured. The vanquished townsmen returned in the night reinforced, and, entering the houses of their opponents, commenced an indiscriminate massacre, killing the children and mutilating the women. A regiment of soldiers has been sent to check the carnage.

REDUCTION OF COLLIERS' WAGES.—At a meeting of the members of the West Lancashire Coal Association, representing the colliery proprietors engaged in the Wigan, Leigh, Bolton, and other districts, held in Liverpool on Monday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the recent reductions in the price of coal, and of the depression of the trade, the wages of the colliers in the West Lancashire district should be reduced 15 per cent, and that a fort-night's notice of this reduction be given on Tuesday, the 18th of March (to-day), at all collieries, to commence on the first pay-day in April next, from the next making-up day."

THE ELECTION RIOTS IN DURHAM.—On Tuesday night, after two days' trial, the county magistrates sitting at Houghton-le-Spring, committed for trial Thomas Hall, a navvy, and Richardson, a saloon-keeper, on Friday, February 20, to hold a prayer meeting in his saloon. It is reported that the trustees of Trinity Church, in Durham, are influenced by representations of many of the old church members, especially the women, have decided not to release any of the property of the corporation to liquor sellers. This, it is stated, will turn out about forty retail liquor dealers, who are Trinity's tenants, by the 1st of May. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher approves of the praying crusade, and calls it "a moral cyclone." The crusade in New York city was initiated on the 27th of February by meetings in the Church of the Strangers and the Seventeenth Street, Baptist Church. A strong opposition to the movement is expected, but the "cold water people" are sanguine.

The native population of Africa is estimated at 192,000,000.

There were 14 distractions of illicit distillers in England, last year; 10 in Scotland, and 1,043 in Ireland.

A Vienna telegram to the *Daily News* says that fifty thousand workmen are out of employment.

Last month the value of tobacco imported was £696,585; February, 1873, 119,406.

On Saturday a telegram was printed showing that in the last two months the value of coals exported was £1,800,319; in 1873, £1,667,277.

A boy, named Benjamin Richardson, was killed at West Auckland Colliery, on Monday.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia has planned for the summer months a complete journey round the world.

Mr John Jones, formerly hairdresser in Church Street, Aberystwith, died on Sunday, the 1st of March, aged 102 years.

A whole batch of surnamonses have been served only this week for the window-breaking at Seaham Harbour on the polling-day of the North Durham Election now more than a month ago.

The next conference of delegates of the Amalgamated Miners' Association will be held in Manchester, to-day (Saturday), the sanitary and educational condition of miners and political rights will be discussed and resolutions will be introduced with reference to the Conspiracy Laws.

On Tuesday morning, about five o'clock, a man named Charles Knight, residing in Academy Hill, South Shields, while hurrying to the High Shields Railway Station, fell down in Commercial Road and expired. He was 29 years of age, and was married. Deceased suffered from heart disease.

NORTH AND SOUTH DURHAM ELECTIONS.—A Press Association telegram states that a petition has been presented against Messrs Palmer and Bell for North Durham; and that one will be presented against the return of the members for South Durham, Messrs Pease and Beaumont.

Much painful excitement was caused in Blyth on Tuesday by the receipt of intelligence from Skagen of the loss of the brig Lindisfarne, of the former port, which happened at Rasberg, on the west coast of Jutland, on Sunday night last, when seven out of a crew of nine hands were drowned.

A dispute is now going on at the Malleable Ironworks, Stockton, concerning the "bleeding," which the masters object to on the ground that it affects the iron. A large number of men are off work as the result.

In a letter to the *Times*, Commander Verney, R.A., states that whilst breakfasting with him on Board H.M.S. Oberon, Ja-Ja, King of Bonny, "admitted that he was a cannibal," and said that "there was nothing so delicious as a little white nacle."

At the Central offices of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union on Monday, it was reported that several hundred labourers were locked out in Bedfordshire, Oxfordshire, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and other counties.

"Is this lady a friend of yours?" whispered a railway official to a traveller whom he knew to be entitled to a free pass. "No, no," was the hasty reply, "she's my wife."

At Belfast Assizes, on Monday, two shipowners named Quinn, father and son, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and pay £150 each, for having sent a vessel to sea in an unseaworthy condition, thereby endangering the lives of those on board.

The energetic Manchester movement for gradually, in the interest of both church and people, throwing open Parish Churches to poor and rich, has secured H. Havelock Batt, M.P., who has consented to become a Vice-President.

Three more members of the Combes family died on Saturday at Guildford. These are the father and two little girls, their deaths being caused, it is supposed, by poison, as in the case of the mother and a son who died previously. It is stated that the family had used water contaminated by a sheep dressing composition.

There was a singular outbreak at Perth on Sunday. It appears that a butcher had died in prison, and there being rumours of ill-treatment afloat a large mob assembled in front of the Town Hall, and set on fire. They attacked the firemen on their arrival. Ultimately they were fired upon by the military. Four of the mob were killed and several were wounded.

A MEW "PLANT."—In Java, we learn that when the ladies are in want of a husband, they have a pretty horticultural way of notifying the fact by hanging an empty flower-pot or vase up in the portico. If this be called a "plant" by the unsympathetic, no one can complain of due notice not being given.—*The Queen.*

THE ASHANTEE WAR.—In a telegram, dated Prahsu, Feb. 16, received at the Colonial Office on Tuesday morning, Sir Garnet Wolseley says that King Kofee, having sent 1,600 oz. of gold as a first instalment of indemnity, with a request for peace, he received the envoy and sent a draft treaty for signature. All Sir Garnet's white troops were on the way to Cape Coast, and the last detachment would embark on the 22nd ult.

STAMFORD SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.—The result of the polling in the election of members for the Stamford School Board was made known on Tuesday, the following being the return:—George Race, 1,246; Thomas Livingstone, 1,187; Joseph Cowper Cain, 1,180; the Rev. Richard Waters, 1,139; Alfred Hall, 1,124; Jacob Yickers Walton, 1,119; Joseph Robert Crone, 1,059. Six of the above gentlemen are representatives of the undenominational party.

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL'S DIVORCE CAUSE.—In the Divorce Court on Tuesday afternoon, Sir James Mannen had an application made to him in reference to the petition of Mr Hall v. Hall and Richardson, in which the Rev. Newman Hall petitions for a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent. Mr F. A. Inderwick, on the part of Mr Hall, now asked for leave to amend the petition, by alleging acts of cruelty committed by the petitioner, that already alleged in the original petition. Sir James Hannen made the order to amend.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer received a deputation on Monday from several working men's associations, under the auspices of the Free Trade League, to urge the removal of all taxes upon food. After hearing the statements made by various members of the deputation, Sir Stafford Northcote promised that the question would receive the fullest consideration.

CONVOCATION.—Convocation of the Northern Province met at York on Tuesday for the despatch of business, under the presidency of the Archbishop of York. The Rev. Dr. Dury Dr. Dimsendale, who was elected Prolocutor, moved the adoption of an address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to take such steps in reference to the temperance question as Her Majesty may think fit, for the amendment of the laws regulating the subject, in order that the great moral and social evils which result from habits of intemperance might be diminished. The Dean of Carlisle seconded the motion, which was adopted after the Archbishop and the Bishop of Manchester had spoken in support of it.

Poetry: Original and Select.

SPRING FLOWERS.

[illegible]
Dear flowers of spring,
To us you bring
Bright places [illegible]
Green [illegible]
When bird and bee
Make music of the day.

By wood and stream
I muse and dream,
And read as in a book
The welcome sign
Of love divine
In many a fairy nook.
Oh, gentle flowers,
Oh, golden hours,
When life was in its spring,
And love's delight
Came warm and bright
On Hope's celestial wing!

Each tiny grief
Was then as brief
As short-lived, flowers, as you;
As quickly sped
The tears we shed
As trembling drops of dew.

As never more
From nature's store
Spring's firstlings shall depart,
So still shall blow,
Where'er we go,
The spring flowers of the heart.

—*The Quiver, for March.*

THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM.

God save the Czar!
The glorious! Long life,
Grant him on earth!
To the subduer of the proud,
The defender of the weak,
The comforter of all,
Send down every blessing.

The most powerful
Orthodox Russia
God defend!
From her beautiful kingdom,
Peaceful in strength,
Everything injurious
Keep away!

The ever-ready warriors,
The Elect of Glory,
God save!
Grant to the warriors, avengers,
Saviours of honour,
Providers of peace,
Long days!

The peaceful warriors,
Lovers of truth,
God save!
Their virtuous lives,
Without hypocrisy,
Devoted to heroic deeds,
Remember, Thou!

Oh, Providence!
Thy blessing
Send down on us!
The desire of good,
Moderation in happiness,
Patience in adversity
Grant on earth.

Be our Defender,
Our faithful Companion,
Leader,
Oh, Thou the most glorious
Divine Life
Known to the heart,
Shine to the heart!

THE POET TO HIS WIFE.

Once more I take my harp in hand,
The harp oft struck for thee
In bygone times of happiness
When thou wert all to me;
When thy fond heart breathed forth its sweet
Assurances of love,
Deep graven in my inmost heart
And registered above.

Thy tender vows spoke endless love,
"Ever the same to thee,
"Thine am I; and in life, and death,
Thine will I ever be."
Thus said'st thou, and I fondly hoped
And prayed it might be so,
And that our future life might prove
Devoid of care and woe.

It could not be, and we, our share
Of grief, and pain have borne;
Yet mutual love hath heal'd the hearts
Which, else had been forlorn;
And my strong arm shall still support,
And guide thee on thy way;
Till earthly cares are lost to sight
In realms of endless day.

J. R. Robinson.

Varieties.

Extracts from Punch.

Memorandum for Ministers.—Without a Policy you can't Insure your Life.

The Real Tichborne Trial.—Having to sit under the puns and parodies it has called down on *Punch's* devoted head.

Apropos Advertising.—This month's issue of *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* begins with "Sudden Mourning," and ends with "The Shadow of Death."

A Mine of Speculation.—*Horse Dealer* (to Wavering Customer). "Well, of course we all know that—he's got 'is bad points an' 'is good points; but what I say is, there's no deception about 'is bad points—we can see 'em. But we can't none of us tell 'ow many good points he may 'ave till we comes to know 'im!!" (The "Party" took time to consider.)

Extracts from Fun.

Strengthening Diet for Vegetarians.—Corned beef.

Fitting Task for Jeremy Diddlers.—To "do" fourteen days.

What is Your Verdict?—Is there any difference between a jury mast and a packed jury?

More or Less.—Mrs Pralamop having been to a Penny Reading informed her friends that what she liked best was something about "grains of Paradise and the Beery."

Trade Mark.—Shopkeepers who fondly expect to see the money fly under a Tory regime are reminded that Parliament will shortly meet for the dispatch of business.

The Blue Seal.—Can it be possible that the Tories have re-elected a Speaker originally chosen by the Liberals because the Licensed Victualler element in the House thought him a good Brand?

Seasonable Note.—As is well known, the British army should move with the precision of a machine, but, as usual, in our little war, the control has broken down. After all it was not to be expected that in approaching Spring the service would act as an Autumn-[illegible].

The Deaf Adder.—*Waiter*:—"Let's see, Sir, what have you had?" *Customer*:—"Steak, potatoes," *Waiter*:—"1s." *Customer*:—"Butter." *Waiter*:—"1s 2d." *Customer*:—"And Pastry." *Waiter*:—"1s 6d. Any bread, sir?" *Customer*:—"No—no bread." *Waiter*:—"1s 6d, 1s 7d. Cheese, sir?" *Customer*:—"No—no Cheese." *Waiter*:—"1s 7d, 1s 9d, if you please, sir."

Sympathetic!—*Imaginative Under-graduate*:—"My Uncle has just died, Sir, and I should be much obliged for a few days' leave to attend his funeral." *President* (who thinks the case scarcely sufficiently urgent):—"Very well, Mr Blank, you may go,—but I wish it was a nearer relative!"

STORM ON THE NORTH-EAST COAST.

MELANCHOLY BOAT ACCIDENT AT CRESSWELL.

On Monday morning, the fishing boats belonging to the villages on the Northumberland coast were caught in a sudden and violent storm, which alarmed their friends on shore no less than it did themselves out on the sea. At Newbiggin there was a scene of great excitement, the beach being crowded with the fisher people in a state of great anxiety for the safety of the men. As boats neared the shore it was seen that they were in great danger, and the lifeboat was gallantly launched, and cruised about for four hours ready to render help. Nothing serious, however, happened at Newbiggin, and as the day wore on, it was ascertained that many boats belonging to that village had made for Hauxley and other ports farther north.

A Cresswell fisherman and his three sons were drowned while entering the harbour on Monday morning. There was a heavy sea on at the time and the four men were running their boat against the gale for the shore. They were almost out of danger, when a heavy sea struck the boat and capsized it. All the occupants of the boat were drowned. Their names were:—James Brown, the elder, Thomas Brown, John Brown, George Brown. Thomas, the eldest son, was married and leaves a widow and three children. The sad occurrence has cast quite a gloom over the village.

The Shields screw-steamer Bamborough, whilst on her voyage from Hamburg to the Tyne in ballast, went ashore at the mouth of the Tees, on Seaton Snook, during a violent snow storm on Monday night, where she has sunk into the sand beyond the possibility of redemption. The crew, which consisted of about twenty in number, escaped by means of the lifeboat stationed at Seaton.

LUCKY OMENS.

Odd numbers—barring the ever fatal thirteen—are thought to be lucky. The shrill piping of the household criket is prophetic of happiness to the hearth it haunts, as surely as the settling of a stork upon a Dutchman's roof-tree bodes pleasant times to the dwellers beneath it. That forlornest of animals, the masterless dog, that follows close upon the heels of a night-walker, and will not be balked of companionship, is a certain luck-bringer. Black cats should be at a premium, considering a stray puss of that hue who takes a fancy to establishing himself in a house, introduces good fortune with him; while a cat of any colour, whether an uninvited visitor or an acknowledged member of the family, ought never to be restrained from sharpening his talons at the expense of the table's legs, since, when he thus scratches, he scratches for luck. Pat kindly the head of the first lamb of spring, if you have the chance—it will bring prosperity to you and yours; but avoid the innocent creature if it presents its tail to view. Hail the first hearing of the cuckoo's voice with thankfulness, if he salutes you upon your right hand—then his greeting is an assurance you will make your way in the world, and attain the highest object of your ambition; and begrudge not a sip of good liquor to the busy, curious, thirsty fly, dropping into your glass, but welcome the intruder as heartily, if not as poetically, as Oldys did; he brings good luck to the glass, and the drinker too. To come suddenly upon a couple of magpies, to pick up a pin lying with its head towards you, to find—of course without seeking—a four-leaved clover, or a bit of old iron, is matter for rejoicing; if the iron take the shape of a rusty nail or an old horse-shoe, the omen is so much the more fortunate. Absent-minded and careless dressers are likely to be often in luck's way. To put on any garment wrong side out, provided we are not neat enough to spoil the charm, is an infallible prognostic that something is about to happen which will profit the sloven greatly. Mr Village tells us, in the *Connoisseur*, how his pretty country cousin came down to breakfast one morning with her cap on wrong side out, whereupon her mother solemnly charged the heedless lassie not to alter headgear all the day, for fear she should change the luck. When the Conqueror was arraying himself on the morning of Hastings, some one hinted he would get the worst of the coming bout, because, in his haste, he had donned his mail-shirt hind part before; but the ready-witted and confident Norman declared it to be a token that he was about to be transformed from a duke into a king, an interpretation, at any rate, not to be disputed a few hours later. Trouble will never come near folks whose eyebrows meet. Ladies with overmuch down, gentlemen with overmuch hair upon their arms and hands, carry about them nature's own guarantee that they are born to be rich some day, as rich as those happy individuals whose front teeth are set wide apart. Steel belongings, such as keys and knives, get rusty by instinct, spite of all pains to keep them clean and bright, when some kind-hearted soul is laying up riches for their owner's benefit. To find a spider upon one's clothes indicates some money is coming to us. The moral of which, Fuller says, is this: "Such who imitate the industry of that contemptible creature may, by God's blessing, weave themselves into wealth, and procure a plentiful estate." The appearance of a white speck upon a finger-nail warns the owner of the finger a gift is on its way; and the same pleasant notification is made by the itching of the palm of the right hand; but in that case it is best to make assurance doubly sure, and rub the said palm against wood; then "it is sure to be good."—*Chambers's Journal.*

Forthcoming Party Warfare.—There are rumours afloat, says the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, which would lead one to believe that the Session is not likely, after all, to be so dull as has been threatened. It is generally supposed that Mr Lowe will take an early opportunity of replying to Mr Disraeli's speech at Newport-Pagnell, in which the late Home Secretary was held up to ridicule in his favourite character of "mar-party and Cabinet wrecker." Mr Lowe, whose invective is neither good-humoured nor certainly lay himself open to some cutting sarcasm from the Leader of the House. It is asserted that thereupon some occupant of the front Opposition bench will rise and authoritatively disavow Mr Lowe's right to speak in the name of the Liberal party. It is hoped by many Liberals that by this means Mr Lowe may be effectually got rid of, and his claims to any place in a future Liberal Administration disposed of. I give you this story as I heard it. It comes from a good source, but it does not reflect credit upon the organisation of the Liberal party.

Dr Kenealy and the Tichborne Trial.—Dr Kenealy, the leading counsel for the Tichborne claimant, has written a letter in vindication of himself against the strictures of the press and the Bench upon his conduct of the case for the defence. The epistle is as strongly worded as anything delivered by the learned counsel in the course of the trial. He denies that the case was conducted improperly, either in reference to the ordinary procedure of the Court, or of the respect which was due to the learned judges who presided; and the letter concludes with remarks with regard to the Lord Chief Justice of which more will probably be heard hereafter. Dr Kenealy states that his letter was written in great haste, after reading some most inflammatory articles directed against him, and not with that precision of language which he might otherwise have used. He did not intend to cast any reflection on the judicial acts of the Court, though he owns he regretted things that it had both said and done. Dr Kenealy wishes it to be clearly understood that he regrets the hurried style and apparent purport of his letter, and disclaims any want of respect for the tribunal of which it speaks.

STATEMENT BY CHARLES ORTON.

The *Globe* of Tuesday night has the following:—Charles Orton has called at this office this afternoon and made the following statement:—

"The Claimant is my brother. I recognise him by the close resemblance of his features to those of my father and mother. He was very stout when he went to sea in 1848, and is still like what he was then. When he came home in 1851 he was a tall fine young man, about 5 feet 9½ inches. I recognise his writing. It is the same as when the Claimant used to send me money. I am the third, and he was the youngest of a family of twelve. I was born in 1822, and he in 1834. I have only two sisters and three brothers alive, Mrs Elizabeth Jury, Mrs Mary Anne Tredgett, Captain George Orton, of Singapore; Edmund Orton, New Mexico; and Arthur Orton, the Claimant. *I never took an affidavit that Arthur Orton was not my brother* in connection with a civil trial. I took an affidavit that he *was* my brother, but I little thought the affair would end in a criminal trial, or I should not have had anything to do with it. The prosecution did not call me as a witness, I suppose, because they did not like to put one brother in the witness box against another. I have never had relations with the Claimant's counsel either during this trial or the former.—(Signed.) Chas. Orton.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

We are unwilling to believe, says the *Daily News*, that [illegible] Mr Gladstone's retirement. The arrangements for the present session alone are for the moment at least in question. We hear, on evidence which it is difficult to distrust, that as yet nothing is decided and nothing is prepared with respect to the conduct of the business of the Opposition. Surely the time has come for decision and action.

The *Morning Post* of Monday says:—A meeting of the Liberal party has been held, and they are much at a loss for a leader. A party must have a head, to whom they can look for guidance and discipline. Mr Gladstone, it is understood, seeks repose; and although he may speak in explanation of his past conduct, and perhaps on the Budget, there is no doubt that he will retire to the country soon after Easter, and probably afterwards abroad. It savours of impatience, and it is not fair, to press upon him responsibilities which he cannot reasonably be called upon to assume. The time may come hereafter. In February, 1875, when questions of public policy shall have assumed tangible shape and when the divided ranks of the Liberal party may have at length agreed upon the outlines of a future policy, it may be possible to obtain once more the services of the most able orator and the greatest genius of the Opposition. In the meantime good sense counsels the nomination of an *ad interim* leader, and no one can be suggested more fitted to conciliate the various rivalries of the Liberals than Lord Hartington, whose position, temper, fairness, and tact point him out for the post.

It is now stated that the nominal leader of the Liberal party, in the absence of Mr Gladstone, will be Lord Hartington.

THE UNSANITARY CONDITION OF WARDLEY COLLIERY VILLAGE.

A meeting of the Gateshead Rural Sanitary Authority was held on Tuesday afternoon, in the offices of the Gateshead Poor Law Union—Major Cowen in the chair.—The Clerk (Mr Brown) read a letter received from Mr John Cresswell, medical officer for Heworth district, in which he states:—"Wardley Colliery is an exception to the general state of improvement over the district. Several cases of scarlet fever and some cases of measles have taken place. Typhoid fever is, however, abating at present, which is rather remarkable, as there is no abatement in the unsanitary state of the village. I would like to bring before the notice of the Board the present state of the place as witnessed by myself on Friday last. The ashpits were in many instances full to overflowing, the privies filthy in the extreme and the complaints from the people of the bad smells were general, some stating that they could not eat for the bad smells that arose therefrom. The channels were filled with suds and decomposing matter, which collected in foul-smelling and stagnant pools. There were two large collections of water in the immediate neighbourhood of the pump which supplies the people with drinking and cooking water. I saw some of the water drawn from the pump, and it was quite cloudy, and certainly not fit to drink in the state in which it then was. Most of the people, however, have filters, and by that means get rid of some of its impurities. There are also two pigstyes within twenty yards of the pump, and ashpits, with privies, at a distance of between thirty and forty yards, almost surround it. Those are some of the most glaring of the unsanitary conditions of the village. I may state that nothing whatever has been done to remedy the defective state of the drainage. Ventilation is deficient, and overcrowding in many instances prevails in the village; so that every condition is present to render the place ripe for the spreading of any epidemic that should happen to visit the village."—Mr Reid asked if the place was drained at all.—The Chairman said it was not. They would recollect that a few months ago a similar report was laid before the Board from the same district, and he need not now repeat the remarks which he then made. He asked the representatives of Heworth to speak on the matter.—Mr Rea said that, as chairman of the Board at Heworth, he thought the letter showed the parish to be in an alarming state. They all remembered that the Chairman expressed a very strong opinion on this matter some time ago, and orders were given to their inspector of nuisances to have the evils remedied; and he believed the inspector had taken such steps as were in his power to have the matter remedied, but unfortunately they had a gentleman in Wardley who was totally regardless of drainage and sanitary arrangements. He had himself spoken to Mr Palmer on the subject. He thought the Board ought to order Mr Palmer to have the drainage put right; and if he would not do so, then he believed the Board would have to put it right themselves; for such a state of things as described the Medical Officer's letter should not exist.—Mr Reid asked the chairman if the overseers of Heworth parish had no power to put in the drains, and charge the cost to Mr Palmer. His notion was that the fault was really with the Guardians of Heworth in not attending to the drainage.—Mr Rea said the guardians of Heworth did not like to rule the matter with such a high hand.—Mr Reid moved the following resolution:—"That the Clerk of the Board write to the owners of Wardley colliery, requesting them to commence within twenty-eight days, to put in an efficient state the drainage of that district, and to finish it to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Heworth parish."—The motion was agreed to unanimously.

Two Deaths from Drunkenness.—Ann Nelson, thirty-six years of age, a married woman, living at 32, Davies Street, Salford, got drunk on Saturday night. She was seen by a neighbour at eleven o'clock, with an infant of twelve months old. The neighbour took charge of the child, and the woman was left alone with two other children, four and six years of age, who were in bed. About twelve o'clock, a man who was passing, saw flames coming from the bedroom window. He forced his way upstairs and rescued the three inmates. The woman and the youngest child were badly burnt, and both died from their injuries in Salford Dispensary on Sunday afternoon.

MR WILLIAM CRAWFORD AND THE DURHAM MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Council of the Durham Miners' Association, on Saturday, a notice of resolution stood on the programme from Sacriston Colliery to the effect "That Mr Crawford receive three months' notice." This resolution the Sacriston delegate moved, but it stood for a considerable time before a seconder was found. At length a delegate arose, and stated that in order to elicit the grounds the colliery had for entering the resolution on the programme, he should second the motion. This course met with the full concurrence of the representatives present, and the Sacriston delegate then proceeded to state the reasons that had caused his lodge to send in the resolution. In the first place, they objected to Mr Crawford for having supported the county compensation clause; and, in the second place, they objected to Mr Crawford adding footnotes to the various notices of motion sent in for insertion on the programme from various collieries. These grounds they deemed amply sufficient to empower the association to give Mr Crawford three months' notice of discharge.—Mr Crawford admitted that he gave his support to the compensation clause, as he deemed it most beneficial in its character. The clause in question was a proposition from the coal-owners that in cases where collieries were laid idle, instead of taking magisterial proceedings against the men as hitherto, where non-practical judgment was called in, and where a wrong decision one way or the other was much likelier to be given than a right one, that the matter should be referred to the Joint Committee, where it would be discussed by an equal number of the representatives of both employers and employed; and that, in cases where it was found that a colliery had been stopped without a legitimate cause, that the workmen of that colliery should pay such compensation as the Joint Committee should assess. With reference to the matter of the footnotes on the programme, he explained that that power had been delegated to him time after time by council, but that lately they had deemed it right to rescind that power, and since that order was given he had never in any way violated that resolution, or given any explanation on any motion that was entered on the agenda for discussion. In conclusion, he pointed to the fact that motions similar to that from Sacriston had been entered on the programme from time to time, and he had only to say that he would not endure the repetition of such motions in the future. He had endured a good deal, but his patience would be exhausted in time.—A discussion followed, in which it was all but unanimously agreed that the charges were both groundless; and a resolution, "That the motion go off the board," was carried, with but few dissentients.—A motion was unanimously agreed to, "That this meeting expresses its utmost confidence in the secretary of the association, Mr W. Crawford, and strongly applauds the manly and straightforward manner in which he has met the charges made against him, and the open and straightforward manner in which he has dealt with all parties."—This resolution was carried amid loud applause.—There was no other business before the meeting of any importance.

LANGDALE'S CHEMICAL MANURE WORKS.

In the present day, when we annually draw from abroad so much of the food of the people, it would be impossible to over-estimate the value of artificial manures as a means of increasing the fertility of our land. Farmers, naturally a wary and timorous class, and reluctant to leave the well-known path for new ground, have had confidence in artificial manures greatly shaken by the tricks that have been played upon them; and these have retarded the general adoption of a means upon which depends nowadays a great deal of the prosperity of the farmer. The matter, however, is now better understood, and farmers have now the means of being satisfied that they really obtain what they contract for, and with this establishment of confidence in the genuine character of the material supplied, the use of these essential adjuncts of good farming will yearly increase and multiply.

This has been found to be the case in connection with Langdale's Chemical Manure Works, which, begun some twenty-five years ago, upon a very small scale, have now grown into colossal proportions, and comprise not only one but two large establishments upon the banks of the Tyne, while their out-put is every year increasing in extent. The works owe their rise and development to Mr Sampson Langdale, whose penetration led him to foresee what had become a great want both to the farmer and the nation, namely, a means by which two blades of grass could be made to grow where only one grew before, so as to satisfy the increasing demands of the public for food. That Mr Langdale has rightly discerned the signs of the times is proved by the successive additions which, in order to keep pace with the demand for his artificial manures, have been made to the works, which now cover an area of twenty-two and a half acres, and are not confined to the original establishment at the Mushroom, but also include an equally efficient establishment at Hebburn, also on the Tyne, recently purchased from the Monkton Company; and the operations are now so gigantic that they are carried on by a company of proprietors who are resident in all parts of the kingdom, and whose capital amounts to the sum of a quarter of a million sterling.

The principal establishment of the Company, situate at the Mushroom Quay, in this town, is only partly seen by the passengers up and down the river. The largest portions of the works lie inland; and, by their extent and variety, the nature of their contents, and the character of the operations carried on in them, would infinitely surprise a visitor who was unprepared for what he had to see. They comprise sulphuric acid chambers on the Gay Lussac principle, Blake's stone-breakers, phosphate crushers and mills, bone mills, dissolving apparatus, Carr's disintegrators, steam boilers, steam cranes, steam engines and pumps, and no less than 168 burning kilns. The material used in the manufacture of the manures is drawn from all portions of the globe. Here are sulphur ores, bones, phosphates, &c., from Spain, Norway, and Sweden; guanos, nitrate of soda, bone ash, and bones from South America; phosphates from Charleston (United States) and Canada; bones and phosphates from Russia, Germany and France, and even from the neighbourhood of the Pyramids and along the once populous banks of the Nile; potash and magnesia salts are brought almost entirely from Germany; coprolites come from Cambridgeshire; bones and nitrogenous substances from towns in the surrounding district and from countries abroad; and large quantities of sulphate of ammonia used in the process of making artificial manures, are manufactured on the works themselves from the raw material. In fact all the materials which, when chemically compounded, are well known to be powerful fertilisers of the land, are employed in the manufacture; and in the laboratory of the company, chemists are constantly employed in analysing samples of the articles received, so as to guard against the introduction of materials of a quality inferior to those designated for the result to be obtained. It may be added that the company also sell only on guaranteed analysis.

At the present time, the manure season having fairly commenced, the works are in full operation, and are turning out over 1,500 tons of manure per week. This is sent, not only to all parts of the three kingdoms, but to all parts of the globe; the sugar growers of Carolina, the tobacco growers of Georgia, and the coffee growers of Ceylon, no less than the farmers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, send to the Tyne for this great fertiliser of the soils, and find it to their advantage. The operations of the company in fact are not local but universal, and we believe that they are nevertheless still in their infancy.—*Newcastle Daily Journal.*

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived in the Thames from Antwerp early on Saturday morning, and landed at Gravesend at eleven o'clock. The weather was everything that could be desired, and the reception was most enthusiastic. The Royal party left at 11·20 for Windsor, where the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal family were in attendance at the station to welcome them. The scene was a very animated one, and the Duchess Marie received a perfect ovation from the thousands who crowded the station and the line of route to the Castle.

A WELCOME.

By the Poet Laureate.

I.

The Son of him with whom we strove for power—
Whose will is lord thro' all his world-domain—
Who made the serf a man, and burst his chain—
Has given our Prince his own Imperial Flower,
Alexandrowna.
And welcome, Russian flower, a people's pride,
To Britain, when her flowers begin to blow!
From love to love, from home to home you go,
From mother unto mother, stately bride,
Marie Alexandrowna!

II.

The golden news along the steppes is blown,
And at thy name the Tartar tents are stirr'd;
Elburz and all the Caucasus have heard;
And all the sultry palms of India known,
Alexandrowna.
The voices of our universal sea
On capes of Afric as on cliffs of Kent,
The Maoris and that Isle of Continent,
And loyal pines of Canada murmur thee,
Marie Alexandrowna!

III.

Fair empires branching, both, in lusty life!—
Yet Harold's England fell to Norman swords;
Yet thine own land has bow'd to Tartar hordes
Since English Harold gave its throne a wife,
Alexandrowna.
For thrones and peoples are as waifs that swing,
And float or fall, in endless ebb and flow;
But who love best have best the grace to know
That Love by right divine is deathless king,
Marie Alexandrowna!

IV.

And Love has led thee to the stranger land,
Where men are bold and strongly say their say;
See, empire upon empire smiles to-day,
As thou with thy young lover hand in hand,
Alexandrowna!
So now thy fuller life is in the West,
Whose hand at home was gracious to thy poor:
Thy name was blest within the narrow door;
Here also, Marie, shall thy name be blest,
Marie Alexandrowna!

V.

Shall fears and jealous hatreds flame again?
Or at thy coming, Princess, everywhere,
The blue heaven break, and some diviner air
Breathe through the world and change the hearts of men,
Alexandrowna!
But hearts that change not, love that cannot cease,
And peace be yours, the peace of soul in soul!
And howsoever this wild world may roll,
Between your peoples truth and manful peace,
Alfred—Alexandrowna!

—*Times.*

The colliery proprietors in Forest of Dean have decided to reduce wages 20 per cent.

At Porthampton on Tuesday, Thomas Chamberlain was sentenced to death for the murder of Mr Newett, an aged farmer.

At Belfast Assizes on Tuesday, a young woman, named Ann Mills, was sentenced to death for the murder of her child.

On Tuesday morning, a workman, in crossing the lines of the Great Western Railway near Salisbury, was run over by the express from Yeovil, and cut to pieces.

On Saturday afternoon, a public meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute, New Bridge Street, Newcastle, for the purpose of setting on foot a Liberal Association for the Southern Division of the County of Northumberland.

A Coal Merchant and the New Bastardy Laws.—On Monday, at the Seaham Police Court, John Waters, described as a coal merchant, but formerly an innkeeper in Newcastle, was brought up to show reason why he should not pay arrears and costs upon an affiliation order made at Seaham in October last, the complainant being a farmer's daughter, and an imbecile, living near to South Hetton. The defendant said that he wanted a new trial. He then made an application for a summons against the complainant and her mother for alleged perjury. He was told that he would have to pay the arrears and costs, amounting to £6 8s. He replied that he could not, as all his goods and rolling stock were in liquidation. He was then sentenced to one month's hard labour. He, however, immediately afterwards pulled out a £10 note, and after receiving the change left the court.

A Remarkable Career.—The Countess of Danner, whose death was reported the other day, had a somewhat remarkable history. She was born at Copenhagen in 1814, of poor parents, and at an early age, when known by the name of Louisa Christian Rasmussen, she sought to gain a livelihood as a governess. In this work, however, she did not long continue. Repairing to Paris she became an actress, and in two years afterwards, returning to Copenhagen, she succeeded in forming an intimacy with the then Crown Prince, which resulted in her marriage with him on his accession to the throne of Denmark in 1848. The union, of course, was not popular; and during the 15 years Frederick VII. reigned the lady was suspected of exercising her influence in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the monarch. By Frederick's death in 1863, the direct male line of the House of Oldenburgh became extinct, and the great powers of Europe secured the throne to the present king, then Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse Cassel, niece of King Charles VIII. of Denmark. The House of Oldenburg reigned in Denmark for 415 years—the first representative being elected in 1448.

Painful Suicide at Berwick.—On Thursday morning last, a painful excitement was caused at Berwick by the suicide of a gentleman who had for a few days been staying at the King's Arms Hotel. That gentleman was Dr Dickson, of Jersey, who was engaged to be married to Miss Nicholson, of Thornington, and the marriage had been arranged to take place on Thursday morning. Dr Dickson's brother also arrived on Wednesday night, and stayed at the same hotel. When Dr Dickson retired on Wednesday night, he was provided with a bath, and was to have risen on Thursday morning at half-past seven. His non-appearance was the cause of a messenger being sent to arouse him, when he was found sitting leaning against the wall in his bed room, dressed in his night clothes, and with one of his arms resting over the bath. In that arm the deceased had cut an artery and bled to death. He had written on a piece of paper, which was found near him, asking his brother to excuse him for the trouble he would cause him, but, it was added, he could bear the mental strain no longer. Great preparations had been made at Thornington for the marriage, but the painful news of the suicide of Dr Dickson has cast a gloom over the place.—An inquest was held on the body on Thursday night. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from a wound inflicted by himself while in a state of temporary insanity.

Lost.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, in the neighbourhood of Consett, on the 5th inst., Two CARRIAGE LAMPSOCKETS. —To be left at the *Guardian* Office, where the above reward will be given. 680d

LOST, on the 4th inst., off a cart, between Consett and Allandale Cottages, a CASK containing about two gallons of Pit Oil. Anyone giving such information to Mr. JAMES LAKE, grocer, Consett, as will lead to its recovery will be rewarded. 727d

Wanted

WANTED, Immediately, a HOUSE of Two or Three Rooms, in Consett or Blackhill.—Apply at the Office of this paper. 704d

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett. 52c

WANTED, an AGENT in the Consett district to sell Chemical and Bone Manures.—Apply to THOMAS WHITFIELD, Princes' Street, Bishop Auckland. 651d

WANTED, Two JUNIOR ASSISTANTS to the Draper y Business; also, Three YOUNG LADIES for the Millinery Department, and Three for the Sales. Apply, personally, to J. POTTS, Middle Street, Consett. 663d

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. 727d

For Sale.

EXCELLENT HAY for SALE.—Apply at the VICARAGE, Castleside. 716d

FOR SALE, first-class Seed HAY.—Apply to J. CALVERT, Consett. 606d

FINE First Early SEED POTATOES for SALE at GEO. HOBSON'S, Seed Merchant, Harperley Mills, near Annfield Plain. 732d

FOR SALE, Spring Tares, Seed Oats, and best Maple Peas, at Edward Dixon's, Miller and Seedsman, Ebchester Mill. 680d

FOR SALE, One second-hand Walnut HARMONIUM, £6 10s. nearly new; and One new 7 stop Walnut HARMONIUM, bargains.—Apply to A. PHILLIPSON, Pontop House, Dipton. 689d

FOR SALE, by Private Contract (owing to the death of the late purchaser), the LEADGATE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—Apply to Mr. GEORGE HAWDON, Leadgate. 652d

FOR SALE, Harness, of all kinds; Cart Wheels; Springs and Axles; Sack and Hand Barrows; Gig and other Lamps; Metal Pots, Stoves, and Ovens; Shop Counters and Fittings; Weights, Scales, and Beams; Coffee Mills; Workmen's Tools, beyond number; Turning Lathes and Pattheads; small Steam Engines; Model do.; Steam Cylinders; a Wrench and Nos. 2, and 3, Stocks Blocks; Brass and other Pumps; Pig, Dog, Pinion, and other Wheels; and a thousand other Articles too numerous to mention. Cheap at

L. LEE'S,
109, PILGRIM STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 607d

Contracts.

TO MASONS.—To LET, by Contract, the Mason Work, Slating, and Plastering of Two COTTAGES, at Kyo, near Annfield Plain.—Plans and Specifications may be seen of Mr. GEORGE DUNN, Kyo, who will not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. 693d

TO BUILDERS.—WANTED, TENDERS for the Mason, Plastering, and Slating Work required in the ERECTING of a HOUSE and SHOP, at Leadgate. Plans and Specifications may be seen on and after Monday, the 16th March, at GEORGE MOSELY'S, Leadgate, County of Durham. 721d

TO BUILDERS.

TO LET, by Contract, the BUILDING of a House with four rooms at Pont Terrace, Leadgate. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further particulars obtained on application to Mr. THOMAS FLEMMING, Grocer, Pont Terrace, Leadgate, by whom Tenders will be received. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. 685d

LANCHESTER UNION.

CONTRACTS FOR PROVISIONS.

THE GUARDIANS of the LANCHESTER UNION are desirous of Contracting for Six Months, to commence on the 26th inst., for the supply of the following Articles, to be delivered at the UNION WORKHOUSE, in Lanchester, Carriage Free, at such times, and in such quantities, as may be required by the Guardians, or the Master of the Workhouse, and in all cases to be accompanied by a Bill of Parcels. Parties whose Tender is accepted for the Contract of any of the Articles required shall enter into a Contract in writing with the Guardians, or shall execute a Bond for the due performance of the Contract.

Butcher's Meat, fper stone, to consist of Rounds, Flanks, Necks, and Sleaks, with the Knees fully cut off, of Best Ox or Heifer Beef, the proportion to be one-third fat and two-thirds coarse, and Beef Suet per lb., EACH ALTERNATE WEEK; and Legs of Mutton as may be required by the Master.
Best Flour, per Sack of 1 Coffee, per lb.
20 stones.
Best Meal, do. Butter, per lb.
Best Maslin Meal, do. Cheese, do.
Best English Oatmeal, per cwt. Black Tea, do.
Barley, per stone. Black Pepper, do.
Treacle, do. Rice, per stone.
Linseed Meal, do. Soda, per cwt.
Peas, per bushel. Starch, per lb.
Sugar, per cwt. Soap, per cwt.
Salt, do. Candles, per lb.
Tenders for the above, accompanied by Samples, will be received by the Guardians on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., not later than Eleven a.m., at the Board-room, Lanchester. Tenders also will be received at the same time for Coals, per set Load or per Ton; Shoes, for Men, Women, and Children, and Mending, of same; also, Making and Mending of Clothing for Men, Women, and Children; Coffins for Unions; and a Hearse; also, the Leading of Limestone from Lanchester Depot to the Workhouse; and Skim Milk, per quart, for one Year.

By Order,
W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Guardians.
Lanchester, March 12th, 1874. 723d

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Thomas Blandford.

WHITTONSTALL WOOD SALE.

MR. THOMAS BLANDFORD has received instructions to hold this ANNUAL SALE on Monday, the 16th of March, 1874, in the Woods at WHITTONSTALL, near Stocksfield and Ebchester, consisting of 280 Lots of LARCH and SCOTCH FROP TIERES, RAILS, NET STAKES, and PALES.

The Sale will commence at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon precisely, near Newlands Grange Farm, Corbridge, March 10th, 1874. 709d

By Mr. John Jenkins.

FLINT HILL.

MR. JOHN JENKINS has received instructions from the trustees of the late Mrs. GILLIS, of Flint Hill, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, March 16th, 1874, the whole of her HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Mahogany High Chest of Drawers; Press; Desk Bed; Mahogany Lobby Chest of Drawers; Pole Bedstead and Mattress; Camp Bedstead and Mattress; 2 Feather Beds; 2 Kitchen Chairs; Arm Chair; 3 Tables; Form; Clock; Looking Glass; Set of China; Pose Tub and Staff; Fender and Fireirons; Kettle; Pots; Pans; and Crockery Ware.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 714d

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY'S PRESENT SALE APPOINTMENTS. 717d

Monday, March 23rd.—Mr. Walton's, Jun. Furniture, Molomsley.
Saturday, April 11th.—Mr. G. Charlton's Furniture, &c., Greenside.
Tuesday, „ 14th.—Mrs. E. Bradban's Farm Stock, &c., Priestfield.
Thursday, „ 16th.—Mr. A. Allandale's Farm Stock, &c., West Chopwell
Monday, „ 20th.—The late Mr. Jos. Slater's Farm Stock, &c., Medomsley.
Monday, „ 27th.—Mrs. Willey's Farm Stock, &c., Chopwell, Greenhead.

MEDOMSLEY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Medomsley, on Monday, March 23rd, 1874, all the Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to Mr. WILLIAM WALTON, jun., who is removing to the south of England.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,

Comprising a beautiful Mahogany Press; Mahogany 4 Chest of Drawers; Mahogany Sofa in Hair-seating; Mahogany Centre Table; Eight-day Clock in Mahogany Case, a very splendid article; handsome Chiffonier Bed; 2 Iron Tudor Bedsteads and Mattresses; short Iron Bedstead and Mattress; Couch in Morocco; Dressing Table and Washstand; Swing Dressing Glass; set of Chimbler Ware; Mahogany Round Seap Table; Square Tea Table 6 Cane-bottomed Bed-room Chairs; 6 French Polished Birch Chairs; Arm Chair; Kidderminster and other Carpets; Mahogany Window Pole and Rings; 2 beautiful Bouquets of Wax Flowers in Glass Shades; Chimney Ornaments; History of Indian Mutiny in 3 vols.; a number of Pictures; Kitchen Table and Form; large Office Desk with Mahogany Top; Bronze Table Lamp; Dinner, Tea, and other Ware; Metal Pots and Pans, including Tea Kettle, Frying Pan, &c.; Flour Tub; Pose and Washing Tubs with other useful articles.

N.B.—The above Furniture is well worthy the attention of those who are about house furnishing.

Sale to commence at One o'clock in the afternoon. 713d

Public Notice.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of Shotley Bridge and surrounding district are respectfully informed that the Tradesmen of Shotley Bridge have arranged to CLOSE their respective Establishments every SATURDAY Evening, at Nine o'clock.

Purchasers please come in time to allow the above arrangement to be punctually observed. 709d

THOROUGH-BRED STALLIONS at Woodlands Stud (Mr. VAN HAINSBERGEN'S) a mile from Knitsley Station, County of Durham. Apply to stud groom for pedigrees.

MACGREGOR, brown, 16 hands high (winner of Two Thousand Guineas). At 15gs.

STENTOR, bay, 16h. 2in. high, (winner of French Two Thousand Guineas) sire of Absalom, &c. At 10gs.

HESPER, chesnut, 16h. 3in. high, (winner of many races) sire of Sir Bertram, &c. At 5gs.

Half-bred Mares, Half-price; Groom, 10s. 6d., Thorough-breds; or 5s., Half-bred.

OPENING OF TANFIELD LEA CHAPEL.

ON GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 3rd, 1874, the new Wesleyan Chapel, Tanfield Lea, will be OPENED for Divine Service, when two sermons will be preached by the Rev. W. B. POPE, of Newcastle, in the afternoon at Two and in the evening at Six o'clock.

A PUBLIC TEA will be held in the School-room (adjoining the Chapel) at Four o'clock.

SERMONS will also be preached as follows:—On EASTER SUNDAY, April 5th, in the morning and evening by the Rev. PETER FEATHERSTONE, of Huddersfield, and in the afternoon by the Rev. A. EDMANDS (Circuit Minister.)

And on SUNDAY, April 19th, in the morning and evening by Mr. THOS. BLLIOTT, of Swalwell, and in the afternoon by Mr. GEO. PERIL, of Whickham.

Services to commence each day in the morning at half-past Ten, afternoon at Two, and in the evening at Six o'clock.

A Collection will be made at each service in aid of the Building Fund. 111d

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other building, to which Gas has been supplied by the previous Occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. If 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. Applications to be made daily at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.

By order of the Directors,
M. RIORLEY, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 6, 1870. 8d

Business Announcements.

JOHN GLENDINNING,
BLACKSMITH, &c.,
CONSETT,

IS now prepared to Lead Coals and to execute Cart work of every description. His also Lets out on Hire an excellent Gig or Dog Cart on reasonable terms. 1874

REMOVAL.

C. S HAYLER & Co.,

MANCHESTER & GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,

29, NEW MARKET STREET, CONSETT.

C. S. & Co. beg respectfully to inform their Friends

and the Public generally that they have

REMOVED THEIR DRAPERY BUSINESS

to the above Address, where they hope to be

favoured with a continuance of their patronage and

support, assuring them that nothing will

be wanting on their part in meeting the requirements of their Customers.

Their LATE PREMISES will be

OPENED on SATURDAY, the 14th inst.,

with a well-assorted Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best makes,

at Prices which defy competition.

SHAYLER & Co.,

BLAYDON-ON-TYNE AND CONSETT.

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, Box-Bons, Cognacs, Biscuits, &c.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—
ROBERT DOBINSON,
GROCER AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN,
1, NEW BRIDGE STREET,
6474 NEWCASTLE.

Public Notices.

WHERE can we get good GARDEN SEEDS and CABBAGE PLANTS? Smith is the inquiry frequently made.—Apply to JOSEPH NICHOLSON, Broome Cottage, Knitsley. 685d

JOHN WHITFIELD, of Low Town, Greenfordhall, has a Black BRAN (Berkshire Breed) which will serve Sows at 4s. each. Money to be paid at time of service. 684d

I, JOHN ERRINGTON, of Consett Park, Joiner, hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any DEBT or DEBTS my wife, Hannah Errington, may contract after this date, March 13th, 1874. 726d

DERWENT AND SHOTLEY BRIDGE ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Trustees of the above road will be held in the GUILDHALL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

JOHN CILLIOTT, Clerk.
Guildhall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 5, 1874.

MR. WM. WHEATLEY, Ennowns Bridge Farm, has a Superior Well Bred BULL, bred by Chas. Wilson, Esq., Shotley Park, which will serve Cows at 6s. each; Unproductive Cows, 2s. 6d. each. Pedigree as under:—
Dam—"Faithful," "Frederick First's Fruits," (23,938.)
G. Dam—"Friend 2nd," "Bumper," (19,371.)
G. G. Dam—"Amica," "Bumper," (19,371.)
G. G. G. Dam—"Friend," "Knight of the Shire." (14,764.)

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 JOS. 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. ATHERLEY, grocer, Middle Street, and D. INGER, chemist, Front Street, Consett.

MUSIC HALL, CONSETT.
Lessee....Mr. EDWARD FIELDING.
PIANIST.....Mr. BURNETT
STAGE MANAGER.....Mr. BROOKS

For the week commencing MONDAY, March 16th,
DON FERREYRA,
The Man Fiste, from the Royal Polytechnic Institution, London. *See bills.*

BROTHERS AND MADAM NEMO,
Japanese Jugglers, &c., who will, amongst others, perform the great Chinese Inpalement Act, where Madam Nemo stands while she is fastened to a Board by thirty-six Knives being thrown at her.

MR. H. SYMONDS,
Comic Vocalist,
MR. T. BARRY AND MISS ROSE LAMBERT,
Negro Comedians.
MR. AND MRS SYMONDS,
Comic Duettists.

On FRIDAY, March 20th, a Handsome NICKEL SILVER CRUET STAND will be GIVEN AWAY.

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 2s. 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.

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

TO BONA FIDE INVESTORS.

THE Directors of a Public Company, the Head Offices of which are situate in the City of Manchester, with Branches in Liverpool and in different towns in England, having completed their arrangements, beg respectfully to call the particular attention of the public to their investment.

The concern, previously and for ever twenty years, has been the property of one private gentleman, it has been found to have been in active operation, and has returned very flattering profits, which profits will be considerably augmented by the introduction of additional capital, the Proprietor having come to an arrangement with the present Company for that purpose.

As it is an undertaking of a substantial character, and one which cannot fail to return first-class Dividends on investments, it is requested that advertitious speculating proceedings, tontine plans, and others beguiling in questionable concerns, will not make applications for particulars; but to all who desire to secure a permanent income, from the humble investor of five pounds to the more fortunate one of five thousand, the Directors will give the fullest information, and they respectfully invite such persons to write for Prospectuses immediately, to

THE SECRETARY,
2 AND 4, ROCHDALE ROAD, MANCHESTER.

CASTILE OR OLIVE OIL SOAP.

FOR THE TOILET.....In Tablets.
FOR THE HOUSEHOLD AND LAUNDRY.....In Bars.
FOR DYERS AND SCOURERS, &c.....In Bars.

This Soap retains the pure natural scent of the olive, and is the best and cheapest in the market.

Is invaluable in the Laundry, as it does not rot or destroy Linen.

Is admirably adapted for Dyers and Scourers, and for Washing Pitmen's Woollen Clothes.

Is highly recommended for Cleansing and Dressing Leather, Saddlery, Harness, &c.

As a Toilet Soap it is unequalled in its delicate action upon the face and skin, and in retaining the bloom of the complexion.

Apply to the Manufacturers,
THE WALKER OIL SEEDS CRUSHING CO.,
25, GRAINGER STREET WEST,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Or to TAYLOR, GRIGGS, & CO., 19, Bigg Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. HOPE, Jun., Hexham; and all respectable Grocers and Druggists. 560d

Business Announcements.

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

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

OFFICE AND STORES—LEILS STREET, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

JOHN BORTHWICK, AGENT.

RE-OPENING

OF

LUTON HOUSE,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

MESSRS. SHAW & ATKINSON

RESPECTFULLY announce to their numerous friends that THEIR SPACIOUS PREMISES in Middle Street, Consett, ARE NOW OPEN for the transaction of business.

Consett, 6th Feb., 1874. 645d

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, &c.

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

Agent for the Great Consett Advertisements for which are received and inserted at moderate charges.

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; Bonings, 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, STRONG TARES, SEED BARLEY &c. &c., on hand. 145b

Business Announcement.

WILLIAM MURRAY, Lessee, Burnopfield, begs respectfully to announce that he has now on Sale, Thirty-five HORSES and PONIES, all young, and of prime quality, just imported from Ireland and Scotland. 1104

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

JOHN PARKER,
JEWELLER AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
1, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

PORTRAIT GALLERY RE-OPENED
for the present season on the 27th of FEBRUARY. Open each day (Sunday excepted) from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.

J. P. has a Practical Workman on the Premises for repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c., on the Shortest Notice. Terms moderate.

Country Orders punctually attended to. 6664

NOTICE.

WILLIAM BIGGINS,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
WISHES to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from Regian Terrace, to No. 2, TRAFALGAR STREET, Consett.

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

Collieries contracted for if desired. 884

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Silver Patent Lever Watches	2 2 0	to 5 5 0
Gold Patent Lever Watches	5 5 0	to 27 0 0
Chronometer Watches	10 10 0	to 60 0 0
Keyless Silver Watches	2 2 0	to 10 0 0
Keyless 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,
13, 14, & 15, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 893a

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—THE STORES will be Opened at 13, West Grainger Street, by the Foreign Service Supply Company, Limited.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—APPLICATIONS for SHARES should be made on forms, which will be supplied free at 13, Mosley Street.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—ORIGINAL SHARES must be fully paid up on Allotment (about a week after application), Regular Shares by payments of twenty-three shillings per share in all with no further liability.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—THE NEW SHARES are only half paid up, say ten shillings each, and there is a liability, limited to ten shillings per share, which there is no present intention to call up.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—THE SUBSCRIPTION will be half-a-crown per annum. Holders of five or more shares will be exempt from this payment.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—SHAREHOLDERS are entitled, with the approval of the Directors, to the following advantages over Constituents who are not Shareholders:—

1. The holder of five shares may deal at any one store without the annual subscription taken at 3.
2. The holder of ten shares may deal at any store established at any time in any part of the world, without payment of the annual subscription.
3. The holder of more than ten shares is entitled, in addition to the above, to nominate annually one person for every five shares who may deal at any one store without paying the subscription.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—THE BUSINESS will be carried on in four divisions:—1, DRAPERY; 2, TAILORING; 3, Grocery; 4, Furniture, Stoves, &c., required in a household for food, furniture, or dress, will be supplied at a profit of five per cent. only.

Circular of particulars free on application to the SECRETARY, 13, Mosley Street.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—APPLICANTS for APPOINTMENTS are requested to make early application, and to enclose copies of testimonials, not originals. Particulars of appointments to be made will be published in a few days.

13, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES, LIMITED, MANUFACTURERS, &c.—The Managing Director of the Foreign Service Supply Company, Limited, is now prepared to treat with Manufacturers and Importers for the supply of Goods to these Stores. Everything will be bought at first hand, and nothing will be looked at that is not sound and satisfactory in every respect. Best terms will be expected in all cases.

It is particularly requested that negotiations be opened by letter, not personally.

13, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.

The following is a LIST OF OFFICERS of the Newcastle Branch of the Foreign Service Supply Company (Limited):—

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION:
JOSEPH HEALD Esq., (Joseph Heald and Co.), 13, Lesser Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Chairman.
Alderman John Strachen, J.P., East Winchester Street, South Shields.
John Cowan Brooks, Esq., Shipowner, Wallsend, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
C. Langdon-Davies, Esq., Ancetey Park, London, S.E., Managing Director.

BANKERS:
Messrs. Lambton and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Herbert, Gateshead-on-Tyne; Alexander, North Shields, and Sunderland.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Hoyle, Shipley and Hoyle, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SECRETARY:
R. V. Hetley, Esq.,
TEMPORARY OFFICES:
13, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
STORES:
13, West Grainger Street, (Building).

The complete Lists of the General Officers of the Company may be had at the Temporary Offices, 13, Mosley Street.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—The Stores will be at 13, West Grainger Street. The Temporary Office of the Foreign Service Supply Company, Limited, is at 13, Mosley Street. 7004

Business Announcement.

GEORGE RHODES,
PLUMBER, GAS AND WATER-FITTER,
CATCHGATE.

ESTIMATES given for Metal Spouting, Hot-Water Piping, Iron Fencing, &c. All work executed on the shortest notice. 7204

GEORGE RICHARDSON,
DRAPER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

INTIMATES to his numerous Friends and Customers that, previous to his visiting the Spring Markets, he will have a Fat Days' CLEARING SALE of all his Winter and Old Stock, to made room for new Goods. During the Sale the entire Stock will be re-marked, and a large portion will be sold 20 per cent. below the regular prices. All Goods bought during the Sale will be sold for ready cash.

Sale to commence on SATURDAY, the 21st March, and will end on April 1st. Shop open at Eight in the morning, until Seven in the evening during the week, Saturdays until Nine o'clock. 7146

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

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

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 regard to

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 GUSSETTS, which all ought to wear.

Agent for ROWE'S and WESTMORELAND'S MACHINES.

Do. MACHINE TWIST and THREAD.
Do. MORRIS and YEOMAN'S NEEDLES.

To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.
Established 1760.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ELECTRO METAL WORKER,
HIGH STREET, CONSETT.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Events of the Day are Timed.
MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—60 & 62, LUDGATE HILL.
WEST END HOUSE—25, OLD BOND STREET, CORNER OF, AND 28, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.
CLOCKS.

Of all kinds, from 2s to 200 Guns. Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Guns.
Dress, Watch, Chronometer, Chimney, Carriage, Chime,
Horizontal, Turret, Dining and Drawing-room,
Chronometer, Chronograph, Bracket, &c.
Regulator, Musical, Clock, Barometer, Clock, &c.

ENGLISH CHURCH CLOCKS. Designed by English Artists, and manufactured by J. W. BENSON, for exhibition at the International Exhibition of 1862, and awarded a prize medal.

PATENT FRONTED AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental artists of the highest reputation, at Moderate Prices.

ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Precious Stones, Enamels, and Diamonds, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished artists in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries, Rings, Brooches, Lockets, Studs, and all kinds of Ornaments, as supplied to Members of the Court and the Nobility, at Moderate Prices.

PRESENTATION PLATE—Testimonials of different Sorts, Racing Cups, and Trophies and other Prizes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Competitions of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the Royal Thames Yacht Club, the Prince of Wales's Cup, the Ladies' Plate, to various Gentlemen's Clubs, and for the Public Prizes to be Rowed for on the Thames.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent fashions, and at the most moderate prices. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient casting, or the article will soon wear out. Mr. Benson's Electro-Plate is really cheap at any price, now worth buying.

Wholesale and Export Warehouses, 60 & 62, Ludgate Hill, Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c. Exchanged. Manufactured, Repaired, and Valued.

Illustrated Pamphlets, with full description of all kinds of Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., sent free by post upon application to J. W. BENSON, at 60 & 62, Ludgate Hill, London.

N.B.—Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world. 7205

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1874.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

At last we have had the reassuring intelligence for which we had been anxiously waiting, that the object of the Ashantee expedition was fully accomplished, and that our troops were safely effecting their return from Coomassie a month ago. The whole country will be gratified with this intelligence, and with the pluck and endurance shown by the British force and the tactical skill of its commander. This Ashantee expedition has been even a greater success than that to Abyssinia, for the means employed have been much less, while the resistance encountered has been far greater. At first it seemed as if the expeditionary force would be allowed to "walk into" the ground to Coomassie; but at Amoaful we met with determined resistance on the part of the Ashantees, which was continued almost up to the entry of the British troops into their capital. If Sir GARNET WOLSELEY had taken the most prudent precautions, our little force must have been swamped by such a crowd of enemies as gathered about it. Our men, with breech-loaders in their hands, would always have fought their way through a host or fifty times their number, but the great difficulty was to guard the line of communications without weakening the force in front. Slowly and steadily he felt his way, guarding every yard of his onward route, until at last he established a depôt of provisions within striking distance of Coomassie that a sudden dash would be made onward with such an amount of provisions as could be carried. It was this movement which seems to have utterly disconcerted the Ashantees, and led to the triumphant termination of the expedition.

It was a bold move to make, but it was a necessary one, even for the safety of our force. There was a moment when the fate of the expedition hung in the balance. A few days' delay, and the enemy would have been encouraged, while the British force would have been exposed to the deadly effect of the rainy season. Even as it was, the rains had commenced to fall even before Coomassie was reached, and on the return march small streams were found to be swollen into great rivers, while whole tracts of country, previously dry, had been converted into marshes. So sudden was the march upon Coomassie, and so prompt the return that, but for the destruction of the town, the whole affair would have looked like a retreat.

There will probably be difference of opinion about the expediency of destroying the town; but, for own part, we think it a far more effective measure than a treaty, and it was King KOFFEE's own fault if our commander resorted to this extreme step. The King was invited to come in, and sign a treaty, but he would not. Had he done so, he would certainly not have observed any any stipulations longer than he was compelled to do so. We have seen too much of his treachery of late to place any faith whatever in him; while the signing of a treaty would have had little effect upon the native tribes on the western coast of Africa. It was rather fortunate, therefore, that the refusal of the King justified Sir GARNET in resorting to a severe measure of punishment, which will have a strong effect in all the neighbouring countries. After the destruction of his capital, there can be no mistake about the defeat and humiliation of King KOFFEE. Even the exaction of an indemnity would not have had such a striking effect, if there was any treasure to be got out of the Ashantee capital. But, from the accounts which have reached us, it appears that there was very little of real value in the place, the whole prize taken being only of the value of £1,500. There will therefore be very little in the way of pecuniary reward for our brave troops, who almost unaided by native levies, did the whole work of the expedition. When we remember to what an extent native aid was relied upon, we must feel the more gratified that without such assistance our own men performed the arduous task before them. The work has been well done, and we believe the cost of the expedition will only be a moderate sum. The force was just sufficient, and there was no waste of strength and of resources as in Abyssinia; so we need not fear any such bill as we had to pay on account of the expedition to that country.

DR. KENEALLY.

THERE is one phase of the Tichborne case of more real importance to the public than the main question, now decided, whether the Claimant was TICHBORNE or ORTON, and that is the conduct of the counsel for the defence. The privilege of the bar is almost as great a safeguard for our liberty as is trial by jury itself, and without the former the latter would be of far less value. A counsel defending a prisoner is allowed especial latitude. He is his client's mouthpiece, and often will say things in this capacity that he would not think of uttering upon his own personal responsibility. But, of course, there must be a limit to a counsel's liberty of speech even when defending an accused person; and, to do the Barjanistee, counsels as a body know how to keep within a decent limit. But we cannot say that Dr. KENEALLY did so in the Tichborne case. That he was a disagreeable is sufficiently proved by the fact that the Lord CHIEF-JUSTICE began and ended his splendid summing-up by strictures upon the learned doctor; in which Justice MELLOR and LUSH entirely agreed. We do not complain that Dr. KENEALLY several times attempting to quash the trial upon technical grounds, of his calling many useless witnesses, or of his attempting to talk until the trial should break down by some accident. But we strongly reprobate several grave errors, or rather acts of offences against decency, which the learned counsel committed. He began his first speech by smearing the case over with moral filth which he obtained rather from his own imagination than from evidence or documents; he branded whole classes of men, like Roman Catholic priests, as villains and perjurers; he libelled the French people; he stigmatized the Tichborne family and their friends as engaged in a vile conspiracy; he denounced a number of men as bribed and perjured, on no better grounds than that this nobleman once committed an immoral action; he accused a number of gallant military officers of being unduly influenced of giving false testimony by the attorneys and counsels engaged in the prosecution; he disparaged the character of every important witness; he charged the Government of the day, or some of its members of corrupt transactions in regard to the prosecution of his client, and, worst of all, he insulted and maligned the learned Judges sitting upon the bench in Her Majesty's chief court of justice, and attempted to influence the jury by moral intimidation. Words of these charges which he himself enclosed in the court until the Judges read them in the papers. Such references as that to JUDGE JEFFREYS were utterly unpardonable. Never did three more upright Judges sit on the bench than those engaged in trying the "Tichborne" case, and never did a man have a fairer trial, or more consideration shown him in the position of defendant to a criminal charge, than did ARTHUR ORTON. There is an old adage, "If you have no case, abuse the plaintiff's attorney;" but here the abuse was scattered profusely on all persons connected with the trial, and upon whole classes of persons not directly connected with it. And Dr. KENEALLY had not the excuse of not having a case. If the perjured and useless evidence had been sifted out of it, the case for the defendant would have been one of which an able counsel could have made a good deal without descending to the shameful expedients which Dr. KENEALLY adopted. We do not say the ablest barrister in the United Kingdom could have secured an acquittal for ARTHUR ORTON; but we do say that Dr. KENEALLY went altogether the wrong way to do so. This conduct did not assist his client in the least—rather it prejudiced him in the eyes of the Judges and the jury, and would have tended to turn the scale against him if there had been any doubt. Dr. KENEALLY, we know, was rather speaking to the populace out of doors than to the court, and was straining after a little fleeting popularity. To this end he sacrificed his client and himself; for there can be no doubt that the learned doctor has fallen grievously in professional reputation. And he cannot even plead that he took only as the mouthpiece of his client, for in many instances he took all responsibility upon himself, and put forward as facts things that the claimant had never suggested. Nor was it a light error of the learned doctor as a counsel that allowed bad personal conviction and feeling in the case—real or affected—to become so manifest. Perhaps, indeed, this was the root of all his other errors and offences.

Local and District News.

A shareholder of the Consett Iron Company, who does not wish his name to be made public, has given a donation of £500 to the proposed Consett Church Schools.

The proprietors of the Newcastle Household Supply Stores, which are about to be opened at Newcastle-on-Tyne, evidently expect to do a good business. They have taken commodious premises in West Grainger Street, so whilst they buy purpose supplying drapery, tailoring, grocery, and furniture at low rates.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.—The following gentlemen have been nominated to act as members of the Benfieldside Local Board:—Messrs. Jonathan Pridetman, James Annandale, Ralph Bowey, Robert Hall, Robert Smith, George Eltringham, John Routledge, Henry Carse, William Wheatley, Joshua Lax, Charles Mosley, Charles Pratman Hedley, and Robert Hodgson. The last named gentleman declines to stand.

A CONSTITUTIONIAN AT FORT NATAL.—We are glad to observe in a copy of the *Natal Mercury* which has been forwarded to us that our late neighbours, Mr. Thomas Brown, who, a few years ago, carried on business as a tinsmith at Blackhill as making his way in that colony. His Excellency the Governor of Natal, recently opened the Abergeni Sugar Mill (the property of two gentlemen named Brown). In the course of the address he pointed out the great advantages likely to accrue to the colony by the erection of such works, and in those highly complimentary remarks he included "those highly commendable proprietors for their energy."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This purifying and regulating medicine should occasionally be had recourse to during fogs, and of sunnyness, we think. It is the best preventive against small-pox, measles, diphtheria, pleurisy, asthma, and a sure remedy for congestion, bronchitis, and inflammation. Attention to the directions folded round each box will enable invalids to take the Pills at the most advantageous manner; they will be taught the proper doses, and the circumstances under which these must be increased or diminished. Holloway's Pills act as alterative, aperients, and tonics when taken as at last resource, the result has always been gratifying; even when they fail to cure they always assuage the severity of the symptoms and diminish the danger.

RUFFIANLY ASSAULT AT LEADGATE.—At Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before M. Kearney, Esq. (Chairman), E. T. Smith, Esq., and Lieut.-Col. Bell, Robert Hixon, Mr. Alder, Mr. Mcfall, Mr. W. J. Joicey, Mr. Leybourne, and Mr. Wilkinson.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The CLERK reported the balance in the hands of the treasurer to be £1231 15s. 7½d.

The CHAIR (Mr. Thompson) read a letter from the Local Government Board respecting the salaries of the officers of the Rural Sanitary Authority, the Local Government Board offering to pay a moiety of the said officers' salaries.—The matter was ordered to stand over for a fortnight.

A letter was read from the Local Government Board stating that they observed from the returns made to the Registrar-General, that four deaths from small-pox had occurred in the Lanchester registration sub-district, and enclosing memoranda on the same specially requisite to be taken by Boards of Guardians in places where small-pox was epidemic, and that application had been made to the Board further wished to know what steps were being taken by the Guardians for the enforcing of vaccination and generally for preventing the spread of disease in the Union.—The Clark was instructed to furnish the requisite information as to what was being done in the Union.

MEETING OF THE RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

A meeting of this Board was afterwards held, Mr. Baileny (chairman) presiding.

The reports of the medical officers were read. Dr. Wilson reported that the small-pox epidemic at Cornsay Colliery was now reduced to one case. There was also one severe case of small-pox at Esh.—The report of Dr. Bolton stated that only a few cases of mild fever in Ebchester and Medomsley townships had come under his notice. No fatal cases of small-pox had taken place.—Dr. Hunter (Tanfield District) reported that the only epidemics raging at present was scarlet fever, the outbreak of fever having now almost disappeared, there only being one case at present under his care, and that case, although alarming at first, was now improving. The patient suffering was an occupant of one of Mr. Todd's houses near the Fox Inn, Dipton. The former fever, however, did not give them, at present, much encouragement for any prospect of improvement, new cases occurring every day, a family living in one of the Scott Medomsley houses, having suffered severely, two out of six having died, one from malignant scarlet fever, and one of dropsy, after convalescence. The deaths had not been many in comparison to the number of cases, five only having succumbed to the disease out of twenty-eight cases. He attributed the spread of the disease to overcrowding and also by the continual visitations of so-called "friends" during the presence of this infection in one another's houses. Most of the cases were to be found on the Dipton side of the district, the remainder of the locality being at present more or less healthy.

In consequence of some alleged irregularities on the part of the Inspector (Mr. Maynard) the Clerk was instructed to communicate with that gentleman, asking him to resign the appointment of Inspector of Nuisances within one month.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—Sermons were preached in connection with the re-opening of the above chapel, on Sunday last, in the morning by the Rev. W. Fuller, in the afternoon by the Rev. H. Gibson, and in the evening by the Rev. A. Edman. Collections were made to defray the expenses incurred in enlarging the chapel.

THE ELECTION DISTURBANCE AT TANFIELD.—On Monday, at Shotley Bridge Police Court, before A. Town, Esq., a miner named John Bee, who had been apprehended on a warrant, was charged with rioting at Tanfield, on the 9th ult. It was proved in evidence that the defendant was amongst a number of men who attacked Mr. Hobson, a Conservative voter, on the election day, and subsequently stoned the police. He was bound over to keep the peace for six months, in addition to paying the expenses.

SERVICE OF SONG AT CONSETT.—A service of song, illustrative of "The Prodigal Son," was given in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, by upwards of 150 voices, composed of the choir, teachers, and children attending the Sunday School. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Dickinson, of Shotley Bridge, who informed those present that the proceeds of the concert were to be devoted to the organ fund, and in order to make the proceedings as devotional as possible, he requested the audience to refrain from manifesting any expressions of their approval during the service. Prayer having been offered up by the Rev. W. Fuller, the choir sang the opening piece, "How blest is he who ne'er consents," the audience joining in singing the psalm. The whole of the pieces were creditably rendered, and too much praise cannot be given to the conductor, Mr. Lumley, for the energy and precision with which he wielded the *baton*. Mr. Stelling presided at the harmonium.

MUSIC HALL, CONSETT.—This place of amusement has been well attended during the week to witness the performances of the various artistes, amongst whom may be mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Diey and Jess Jube, negro impersonators, who go through their parts in a style which deserve special notice, their witticisms keeping the audience in continual roars of laughter. Mons. and Madame Resto are really first-class gymnasts, the feats of strength and agility displayed by them well meriting the highest praise that can be accorded them. Mr. Linton, as a comic vocalist, is up to the mark. The performances of Oscar Duboury, the "man fish," are really wonderful. To-night (Friday) is set apart for his benefit, when the novel swimming match will come off, and, no doubt, there will be a bumper house, which he more than deserves. For the coming week there is an uncommonly attractive company secured, Don Ferrara, the "man flute," from the Polytechnic Institution, London, the Brothers and Madam Nemo, Japanese performers, and others, who will, without doubt, draw crowded houses during their stay.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On Thursday evening, Mr. Samuel Bowley, addressed a meeting in the Town Hall, at Shotley Bridge, on the subject of Temperance. Mr. E. O. Tregelles occupied the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer, who presumed that they would all agree on the important subject they had met to discuss that evening, as everybody seemed to admit that drunkenness was one of England's greatest evils. Various means had been adopted to remedy this sad state of things, but drunkenness had become more on increasing. He had been a total abstainer nearly forty years, and, notwithstanding the fact that he had not more than 700 out of 20,000 clergymen and about eighteen members of Parliament on their side, they could point to about 1,000,000 persons who were total abstainers. (Hear, hear.) The lecturer referred at length to the many provisions that had been made to reduce drunkenness, which could only be effected by total abstenance. Unless they got rid of the use, they could never get rid of the abuse.—On the motion of Mr. Jenkins, seconded by Mr. Chas. Wilson, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer. A similar compliment having been accorded to the chairman for presiding, the meeting, which was not largely attended, was brought to a close.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room, Workhouse, Lanchester, on Thursday. Present—M. Kearney, Esq. (chairman), Mr. Hobson, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Gledstone, Mr. Cumming, Mr. Shotton, Mr. John Annandale, Mr. Bowey, Mr. Ralph Hixon, Mr. Alder, Mr. Mcfall, Mr. W. J. Joicey, Mr. Leybourne, and Mr. Wilkinson.

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ALLEGED EXTENSIVE SHEEP SCAB ON A FARM NEAR LANCHESTER.—At Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before M. Kearney, Esq. (Chairman), E. T. Smith, Esq., and Lieut.-Col. Joicey, Mr. Ralph Hodgson, farmer, Oxhill, was summoned by Inspector Lee, an officer of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act by not reporting that there was a number of sheep on his farm at Oxhill in a diseased condition. Inspector Scott stated that on the 3rd inst. he visited Throstle Nest Farm, and out of 166 sheep he found sixty-six showing more or less from scabies. In defence, Mr. Hodgson called his hind, who denied that it was such sheep were affected with. Inspector Scott applied for an adjournment in order to produce veterinary testimony as to the condition of the sheep. The application was granted.

DISTURBANCE AT DURHAM.—A TRAIN NEAR CORNSAY.—On Friday night, a dastardly attempt to upset a passenger train was made on the Consett Branch of the North-Eastern Railway near Cornsay Colliery, which leads from Durham at 7-55 was proceeding between Consett Junction and Benfieldside Station, and on reaching the lofty embankment near the new bridge the engine gave indications of a bump, and immediately afterwards the driving wheel began to skid along the rails. It was afterwards found that a screw spike was placed between the rails and underneath the plough and the wheel of the engine. Had the wheel jumped over the obstacle the train, which was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, would have been thrown down the embankment. The police officials of the Company are making inquiries into the circumstances of the case. It is believed that a number of coupling chains, which had been placed across the rails, formerly belonged to a fish truck, but having become damaged it was some time ago thrown on one side. It had evidently become embedded among ashes, and the marks left behind show that it had been dragged across the permanent way. Shortly after seven o'clock two signalmen passed the spot, and at that time the line was clear. About an hour later, the man in charge of the cabin near the bridge heard footsteps on the line, and on looking out saw a man pass, but was unable to identify him owing to the darkness of the night. The perpetrators of the diabolical act have not yet been discovered.

FACETIÆ.

When Mr. White looks black, does he change colour?

A BACHELOR'S IDEA OF WEDLOCK.—One of the casualties of life.

Musicians are often hard to get along with; they are especially people.

What article is it that is never used more than once in England?—Letter A, of course.

"You don't look amiss," as a young lady said to her beau when he had got her bonnet on.

A Missouri paper says that the Digger Indians are never known to smile. They must be *grave* diggers.

When a lady, fishing for a lover, cunningly adjusts her features for the purpose, each of them is an *acute-angler*.

When the wind whistles through your key-hole it expects you to whistle with it. It is sounding the key-note.

Prejudices are like rats, and a man's mind like a trap; they get in easily, and then perhaps can't get out at all.

It is considered to be cool to take a man's hat with his name written in it, simply because you want to get his autograph.

An author had better ask himself why he is going to write a book than be asked afterwards why he has written it.

Many persons write articles and send them to an editor to be corrected—as if an editor's office were a house of correction.

In France, love is a comedy; in England, a tragedy; in Italy, an opera; in Germany, a melodrama; in America, a business affair.

Chloroform is recommended as excellent for scolding wives. A husband who has tried it says, "No family should be without it."

"Mrs Dobson, where's your husband?" "He's dying, ma'am, and I don't wish anybody to disturb him." A very considerate woman that.

An East Indian journalist says it must be a happy thought to a lover that his blood, and that of his sweetheart, mingle in the same—mosquito.

"Madam, a good many persons were disturbed at the concert last night by the crying of your baby." "Well, I do wonder that such people will go to concerts."

A wonderful story-teller, addicted to humming an air, beginning "Strike the Lyre," was much surprised when one of his acquaintances, taking him at his word, knocked him down.

We lately met a grammarian, says a California paper, who has just made a tour through the mines, cogitating thus:—"Posi we [illegible], comparative miners, superlative [illegible]!"—*American Paper.*

"Patrick," said a judge, "what do you say to the charge; are you guilty or not guilty?"—"Faith, that is difficult for your honour to tell, let alone myself. Wait till I hear the evidence."

AMERICAN RIVALRY.—There is a rivalry in the American newspapers relative to the army correspondence. The newspaper that has the best of it *so far*, publishes letters from a dead soldier!

It is easy to tell what affects the mule. If he sheds the *muley* tear, it is grief; if he throws out his heels and sheds the teamster, it is viciousness.

An arithmetical question.—If a spoonful of yeast will raise fifty cents' worth of flour, how much yeast will it take to raise money enough to buy another barrel with?

A great stickler for etiquette says that no gentleman would ever commit suicide, as he would never think of being so impolite as to go anywhere before he was invited.

A Texas town was recently visited by a clergyman for the first time in its history, and the inhabitants, wishing to do the handsome thing by him, offered to get up a horse race for his entertainment.

A divorce lawyer advertises—"Hymenial incompatibilities as a specialty delicately adjusted:

"'Tis slavery to detain the hand,
After the heart hath fled.'"

A man recently sent his wife to a place on the Jersey coast, because he heard that the dumb ague was prevalent there; "but," said he, "I'm dashed if she didn't come back with the chattering kind."

One day recently, when, during a shower, a gentleman took a ride in a crowded street car, he was heard to mutter that he had no objection to rings on his fingers, but that he didn't like belles on his toes.

A stranger went into a London store and bought a pail, stealing an axe at the same time. Twice he came back and changed the pail, taking another axe each time. Such axe being illegal, the operator was jailed.

An old lady, living in a sickly district, being asked how she accounted for the unusual mortality in her neighbourhood during the present season, said, "Dear me! I can't tell; so many people are dying this year that never died before!"

An exasperated water commissioner of Rock Island recently challenged a militia major, of the same place, to mortal combat with mowing scythes. That seems to indicate Scythian valor on the part of the water commissioner.

A clergyman of the old school, who believes in plain preaching, lately said, in a sermon to the younger members of his flock, "Don't idle about and depend on the Lord for your daily bread, young man; he isn't running a bakery."

An honest old farmer who thinks a great deal of a certain newspaper devoted to live stock, is in the habit of saying, "The editor of that there paper knows more about live stock than any other man in the country. *His head is just full of live stock.*"

A girl was recently invited by an Advent exhorter to join his sect, prepare her robe, and get ready to ascend. "I can't do it," said the sensible girl; "father and mother are both going up, and somebody must stay down here to see to the cattle."

An enterprising Edinburgh tradesman thus poetically advertises his wares:

"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,
Scots wham Bruce has often led,
If you want a graceful head,
Gang to Brown the hatter."

"Has your grandson an ear for music?" asked a professor of an old lady who had sent for him to instruct her pet in the melodious art. "Weel, really, I don't know Professor. Won't you jes' take the candle and see," serenely replied the fond grandmother, as she clicked her knitting needles in the firelight.

The people of Pittsburgh have a new cemetery which is so admired by them, and is such a matter of pride with them, that, as one of the local papers says, "members of some of the first families are supposed to be making arrangements to occupy their elegant posts in it, at their earliest convenience."

A physician being called to attend a sick ruffian, prescribed for him, and left directions that word should be sent to his office the next morning as to the patient's condition. A neighbour accordingly stepped in at the doctor's office the next forenoon and said, "I guess your sick man down yonder is better, 'cause he's upset the table, and smashed the stove, and is fightin' his wife in his natural way, just like hisself."

A hot-tempered citizen of Arkansas, fancying that a Methodist revival preacher "meant him" in one of his pointed sermons, sent him a challenge. The minister accepted it, stating that the weapons would be "Bibles and prayer." This nonplussed the challenger, and he procured a "court of honour" to "sit" on the matter. The "court," which consisted of six experienced duellists, decided that the clergyman was at fault, "as no gentleman, when challenged, has a right to select weapons to which the challenger is totally unaccustomed."

JUST APPREHENSION.—It is said of a certain physician that he never passed the churchyard of the place where he resided without pulling forth his handkerchief from his pocket and hiding his face with it. Upon this circumstance being noticed by an acquaintance, he apologised for it by saying, [illegible]

LITERARY SELECTIONS.

There is nobody so abased that he is not tall enough to look down on others.

A man is oftener hated by the many without reason than loved by those without it.

EMPTY HEADS AND EMPTY HEARTS.—We have to look into a great many empty heads, and a great many empty hearts; in the former we behold a world of folly, in the latter of blackness.

Children manifest more love towards present-giving strangers than to present-giving parents; but, on the contrary, not so much to caressing strangers as to caressing parents.

Truthfulness—that is, the fact of speaking the truth intentionally and even to the injury of self—is less a branch than a blossom of men's moral strength of character. Weaklings may lie, hate it as much as they may.

STEPHENSON'S CAB FARES.—He was not without his little whimsicalities; but they were more remarkable for amiability than eccentricity. The greatest and best paid trafficker of his day in the commodity of locomotion, he could never do otherwise than regard those humbly dealers in the same article—namely, cab-proprietors and cab-drivers—as an ill-used class. He always insisted on paying cab fares by a scale of his own. The Hansom was his favourite vehicle, and the driver was always required to drive at a brisk pace, the remuneration being at the rate of a penny a minute, from the moment of hiring; no fare, of course, being computed under a shilling. Friends frequently exclaimed against the extravagance of this penny a minute rate, pointing out to him that he did much harm by a liberality that made the drivers discontented with arrangements which, while they defended the public from extortion, anyhow allowed the hackney coachmen to get a living. "The law, which you do to your utmost to make people discontented with, is one that especially considers the poor traveller," observed a critic, bringing his arguments to a conclusion.—"Exactly," answered Robert Stephenson, warmly; "and that's just the reason why rich travellers should not take advantage of it."—*Jefferson's "Life of Robert Stephenson."*

A MODERN CAIN.—When it became cooler I dismounted with the Kervanbashi and some other Turkomans, in search of some rain-water that we hoped to find. We were all armed, and each went in a different direction. I followed the Kervanbashi; and we had advanced perhaps forty steps, when the latter observed some traces in the sand, and in great astonishment exclaimed, "Here there must be men." We got our muskets ready, and, guided by the track, that became clearer and clearer, we at last reached the mouth of a cave. As from the prints in the sand we could infer that there was but a single man, we soon penetrated into the place, and I saw, with indescribable horror, a man—half a savage, with long hair and beard, clad in the skin of a gazelle—who, no less astonished, sprang up and with levelled lance rushed upon us. Whilst I was contemplating the whole scene with the greatest impatience, the features of my guide showed the most imperturbable composure. When he distinguished the half-savage man, he dropped the end of his weapon, and murmuring in a low voice, "Aman bol" (peace be unto thee!) he quitted the horrible place. "Kanli dir, he is one who has blood upon his head," exclaimed the Kervanbashi, without my having ventured to question him. It was not till later that I learnt that this unhappy man, fleeing from a righteous *vendetta*, had been for years and years, summer and winter, wandering round the desert; man's face he must not, he dares not, behold! Troubled at the sight of this poor sinner, I sighed to think that, in the search after sweet water, we had discovered only the traces of blood.—*Vambery's Travels in Central Asia.*

THE MAKOBA WIZARD.—Our wizard friend, the Makoba (or more properly in the singular, Lekoba) paid us another visit, and entered into some tricks with rope and cord, so transparent, however, that a little remembrance of salt-water knotting and noosing enabled me to bring him to the confession that he was yet only a child in these things. He said that he was about to make a display of his skill in the evening; and after visiting the Damara's place, where the women were cutting up their boddices and selling strings of ostrich shell beads for equal lengths of beads of a peculiar slate blue, I followed the magician to his rendezvous. It was yet too early to commence proceedings; so scribbling by moonlight on a bit of thorn bark a request for some tobacco, I sent a somewhat incredulous Bechuana with it to Chapman, and spent the intervening time with a circle of old fellows, who gave me [illegible] stalks to chew, while they pounded up the dry tobacco and snuffed it to their heart's content. A circle of girls and women, now surrounded the Makoba wizard, and commenced a pleasing but monotonous chaunt, clapping their hands in unison, while he, seated alternately on a carved stool and on a slender piece of reed covered with a skin to prevent its hurting him, led off the song, and kept time for the hand-clapping, and seemed trying to work himself up to the required state of inspiration till his whole flesh quivered like that of a person in the ague. A few preparatory anointings of the joints of all his limbs, his throat and forehead, and those of his choristers, followed; shrill whistlings were interchanged with spasmodic gestures; and now I found that the exhibition of the evening was a *bona fide* medical operation on the person of a man who lay covered with skins on one side of the circle. The posterior portion of the thigh was chosen for scarification; but as the fire gave no light in that direction, and the doctor and the relatives seemed not to like any touching of the patient, I did not ascertain how deep the incisions were made. Most probably, from the scars I have seen of former operations of this kind, they were only deep enough to draw the blood. The singing and hand clapping now grew more vehement, the doctor threw himself upon the patient, and perhaps sucked the wound; at all events professed to inhale the disease. Strong convulsions seized him, and, as he was a man of powerful frame, it required no little strength to hold him. At length, with upturned eyes and face expressive of suffocation, he seized his knife, and thrusting it in his mouth, took out a large piece of hide or flesh, which his admiring audience supposed him to have drawn from the body of the patient, thus removing the cause of the disease.—*Explorations in South-West Africa, by T. Baines, F.R.G.S.*

THE JAVANESE POLICE.—The Javanese have no regular police force, and yet they contrive to maintain throughout the whole country the most perfect quiet and order. Instead of the complicated police system of Europe, a plan of village government is adopted, which has the charm not only of simplicity and cheapness, but of the summary administration of justice. The townspeople of Java constitute its police. Each town is divided into so many districts, the division being generally regulated by the localities of the various races. Each of these districts is under the supervision, and to some extent the jurisdiction, of the most influential man in the neighbourhood, who is generally of Royal blood, or very high standing. Under this official is the Capella, whose duty it is to appoint the watches day and night, the male members of every family taking in turn the duty of a watchman. He occasionally visits the stations, reports to his superior, and supplies the night pass, without which none can stir out of their compounds after eight in the evening. All delinquents are brought first to him; if their offence is trivial, he disposes of the case. But when the offender has been guilty of a more serious criminality, the affair is placed in the hands of the Tumungong, or Pangeran, who in turn, if the matter proves too intricate for him, sends it up to the European magistrate, who settles it according to Dutch law. The grand advantage of this system is that every villager has a kind of responsibility for the good behaviour of his neighbour, as well as the motive of a personal ambition; for every sub-official may entertain the hope of promotion to more honourable office. The weapons employed in the constabulary service are unique. They are the bunday, the kumkum, and the toyah. The first of these is "a short pole, about four feet in length, upon the top of which are tied two pieces of wood, so placed as to meet in an acute angle, and open towards the ends, like the distended jaws of an alligator; the resemblance being made greater by the addition of dried stems of sharp thorns, tied on the two pieces of wood, and looking somewhat like rows of teeth. This formidable weapon is used for the capture of an escaped prisoner. The man into whose keeping it is confided runs at full speed after the hapless victim, and endeavours to fix the instrument round the neck, waist, arm, or leg of the pursued, who, as soon as he feels the sharp thorns encircling his body, generally comes to a full stop." If the bunday should fail, recourse is had to the kumkum, which consists of a bar of iron in the shape of a small sword, attached to the top of a stave some five feet long. "The toyah is more humane in its construction. Its shape is that of a pitchfork with blunted points, and it is used for the purpose of stopping the runaway by bringing him down on his knees." No native is allowed to walk in any town or village of Java after seven in the evening without a light. Some carry torches made of small thin split bamboo, lighted at one end, or of bundles of wood "rubbed over with ignitable compounds." Others have a tumbler full of water, with oil on the top of it, on which a wick of pith floats, supported by corks. This they carry about in white pocket handkerchiefs, through which the light shines, without igniting them. The handkerchief has probably been dipped in solution to render it fireproof.—*The London Quarterly Review.*

Railway Time Tables.

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

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

Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—6·10, 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, 23; 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)—4·55, 7·0, 8·0, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 10·0, 10·25, 12·30, 12·50 (*), 2·0, 3·10, 4·0 (*), 4·15, 5·5, 6·15, 7·15, 8·15, 9·15, 10·40.

Leaves South Shields (Sundays)—6·15, 8·0, 9·35, 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, 31 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 2·9 p.m., calling at all intermediate stations.

* First, second, and third-class express trains calling at Tyne Dock, Jarrow, and Gateshead, leaving Jarrow 11 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 25 minutes after they leave South Shields.

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

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

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

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days)—4·50, 6·50, 7·30, 8·50, 9·50, 11·0, 12·20, 1·50, 2·0, 3·50, 4·50, 6·0, 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, 6d.; High Shields and South Shields first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 5d. 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)—5·23, 7·21, 8·21, 9·21, 10·6, 11·16, 11·53, 12·51, 2·31, 3·21, 4·21, 5·26, 6·21, 7·21, 8·21, 9·56, 11·16.

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, 6·55 (†), 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, 7·25 (†), 8·0, 8·45, 9·15.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Manors 3, Heaton 7, Walker 11, Wallsend 16, Howdon 18, Percy Main 25, and North Shields 30 minutes after above times, arriving at Tynemouth 35 minutes after leaving Newcastle.

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

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

a.—This train stops at intermediate stations when required, to set down passengers arriving from the south by either the 4·38 or 5·58 a.m trains.

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

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

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, 6d., second, 4d., third, 2½d. Return, first, 9d., second, 7d., third, 5d.

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·40 (a), 7·35, 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, 8·40, 1·0, 1·45 (*), 2·0, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 6·0, 6·45 (*), 6·0, 6·50, 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 above times, arriving at Central Station, Newcastle about 35 minutes after leaving Tynemouth.

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

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

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

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	12·30	3·30
Benfieldside	„	5·59	1·30	4·25
Rowley	„	7·0	1·40	4·35
Burnhill Junction	„	7·10	1·50	4·45
Tow Law	„	7·23	2·3	4·58
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5·10
Crook	dep.	7·38	2·25	5·20
Bishop Auckland	„	8·5	2·55	5·50
Darlington	„	8·55	3·35	6·40
Stockton	„	9·25	4·5	7·10
Middlesbro'	„	9·35	4·15	7·22
Saltburn	„	10·10	4·50	8·0

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·20	2·0
Middlesbro'	„	6·22	11·57	2·35
Stockton	„	6·34	12·7	2·45
Darlington	„	7·15	1·5	4·40
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	1·35	5·10
Crook	arr.	8·10	1·57	5·32
Crook	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.	10·5	4·30	9·35

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

		1,2G.	1,2G.	1,2G	1,2G.	1,2G.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	10·0	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	„	5·52	10·7	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·55	10·14	12·43	2·44	5·54
Rowland's Gill	„	6·9	10·24	12·51	2·54	6·5
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·30	12·59	3·0	6·6
Ebchester	„	6·23	10·43	1·9	3·12	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·31	10·49	1·14	3·19	6·28
Benfieldside (Con-	arr.			1·20	3·25	
sett & Blackhill)	dep	6·40	10·55		4·20	6·20
Knitsley	„	6·54	11·9		4·31	6·41
Lanchester	„	7·3	11·18		4·43	6·53
Witton Gilbert	„	7·10	11·27		4·50	7·6
Durham	arr.	7·25	11·40		5·5	7·15

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G.	1,2G.	1,2,G.	1,2G.	1,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·40		12·5	3·20	7·55
Witton Gilbert	„	7·55		12·19	3·33	8·9
Lanchester	„	8·6		12·30	3·44	8·20
Knitsley	„	8·17		12·41	3·55	8·31
Benfieldside (Con-	arr.				4·5	
sett & Blackhill)	dep	8·32	9·15	12·55	3·35	8·43
Shotley Bridge	„	8·37	9·20	1·0	3·42	8·48
Ebchester	„	8·40	9·23	1·4	3·44	8·52
Lintz Green	„	8·50	9·33	1·14	3·54	9·3
Rowland's Gill	„	8·55	9·38	1·19	3·59	9·8
Swalwell	„	9·4	9·47	1·28	4·5	9·17
Scotswood	„	9·10	9·53	1·34	4·16	9·24
Newcastle	„	9·20	10·5	1·45	4·30	9·35

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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 Cacao 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 Cacao, 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."

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

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.—A Medical Man of 40 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. 218c

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

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.

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HEALTH AND VIGOUR OF BODY AND SERENITY OF MIND.

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INQUEST AT BLACKHILL.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF DRINK.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Coroner Graham held an inquiry at Mr. Jobling's, "Scotsman's Arms," Blackhill, touching the death of Margaret Green, a married woman, who died under somewhat peculiar circumstances on Sunday afternoon.

Thomas Green, labourer, residing at 59, Bottle Bank, Blackhill, said: Margaret Green, the deceased, was my wife. She was thirty-six years of age. She attended first Mass on Sunday morning last. On returning home about half-past nine o'clock, she prepared the dinner for the whole of the family. She and her dinner with me and the rest of the family about half-past twelve. She ate heartily. The deceased had a child about eight months ago. It was her usual practice to go to bed on a Sunday afternoon, and on the day in question she went to bed with the child about three o'clock. Between four and five o'clock she told me to put the children out of the house, and between five and six o'clock I went to the bedside and spoke to her. She made no response, and I pulled her out of bed.

The CORONER: Was she quite sober when she went to bed?

Witness: Yes.

The CORONER: Had she anything to drink after dinner?

Witness: No, not that I am aware of.

The CORONER: What had she to drink to her dinner?

Witness: She had nothing excepting water.

The CORONER: It is no use telling us that, as we have evidence to the contrary. What had she to drink to her dinner?

Witness: Nothing but what she always had.

The CORONER: The jury don't know what she always had. Tell us what she had?

Witness: She usually took a pint of ale to her dinner.

The CORONER: You do not mean to tell the jury that the deceased had no drink.

Witness: One of the lodgers brought in a gill of whiskey.

The CORONER: Had she a gill of whiskey as well as the beer?

Witness: She only had one glass of the whiskey.

The CORONER: Had she been in the habit of taking drink?

Witness: No; she occasionally took a glass of ale or whiskey at the week end.

The CORONER: Was she in the habit of taking ale?

Witness: No, sir.

The CORONER: Was she a woman usually in good health?

Witness: Yes; she was touched with heart disease.

The CORONER: What do you know about heart disease?

Witness: Her family was touched with heart disease. One of her brothers died when he was nineteen years old, and another died when he was twenty-seven. It was a kind of failure in the family.

Bridget White, wife of John White, labourer, residing at No. 20, West Row, Blackhill, said she had known Margaret Green, the deceased for a period of thirteen years. She always appeared to be a healthy woman.

The CORONER: Was she a woman of sober habits?

Witness: Not until the last "wee bit."

The CORONER: When did the "wee bit" begin?

Witness: During the last year or two.

The CORONER: During that time has the deceased been in the habit of drinking a good deal or only a little?

Witness: I cannot tell how much she drank.

The CORONER: I suppose you will have observed her?

Witness: I was very seldom in her company.

The CORONER: What did you notice when you were in her company?

Witness: The last time I saw her was on Sunday last, between two and three o'clock.

The CORONER: Did she appear to have been drinking then?

Witness: She seemed to have had a little "sup."

The CORONER: Where did you see her?

Witness: I was sitting in her own house when she came in.

The CORONER: Was it by her manner that you judged that she had had some drink?

Witness: I could tell by the breath that she had been drinking.

The CORONER: Do you know where she had been?

Witness: I heard that she had been in Christopher's house.

The CORONER: Do you know that of your own knowledge?

Witness: I was not with her.

The CORONER: Were you in the house when she went to bed?

Witness: Yes.

The CORONER: When she went to bed did you consider that she had been so on account of drink or that it was her usual habit?

Witness: The deceased was a woman who had a good deal of work. I have known her go to bed on a Sunday afternoon very frequently after tidying up the house.

The CORONER: Had the deceased her clothes on when she went to bed?

Witness: Yes.

The CORONER: Was her dress right up to her neck?

Witness: I think she had a child suckling at her breast.

The CORONER: Her dress was not fastened round her neck at all?

Witness: No.

The CORONER: How long did you stay in the house?

Witness: When the deceased went to bed, I left the house and went home.

The CORONER: When did you see her again?

Witness: Not until after seven o'clock.

The CORONER: What time was that?

Witness: As far as I can judge it was between six and seven o'clock.

The CORONER: Did you assist to lay her out?

Witness: No.

The CORONER: You did not see the deceased after death?

Witness: I saw her after she was stripped.

The CORONER: Were there marks of violence upon her?

Witness: No.

The CORONER: The colour of her skin was not changed at all?

Witness: The small of her back had turned black.

Mary McCann, wife of Thomas McCann, puddler, Bottle Bank, Blackhill, and sister of the deceased, was the next witness. She stated that on Sunday morning last, about ten o'clock, the deceased went into her house. Witness saw her no more until about seven o'clock on Sunday night.

The CORONER: Was there anything wrong with her when she was at your house?

Witness: No.

The CORONER: When you went to the deceased's house was she in bed?

Witness: No, she was lying on the floor. Her husband was standing over her.

The CORONER: Was anybody else in the house?

Witness: No.

The CORONER: Was she warm or cold?

Witness: She was kind of cold.

The CORONER: Does "kind of cold" mean cold or not cold?

Witness: She was cold.

The CORONER: She was cold, but her body was not stiff?

Witness: No.

The CORONER: Did you send for a doctor?

Witness: I go.

The CORONER: Who did you send for?

Witness: Mr. Clark.

The CORONER: Did he come?

Witness: Yes.

The CORONER: What time did he come?

Witness: Of course he came immediately.

The CORONER: It does not necessarily follow that the doctor should attend immediately, as they do not always attend immediately on being called upon.

Witness: He came immediately. He said that it was no use, as the deceased was dead.

The CORONER: How has the deceased been living lately. Has she been addicted to drink?

Witness: I cannot say.

The CORONER: She used to be a sober woman at one time?

Witness: Yes.

The CORONER: During the last year has there been any change in her?

Witness: Not much, that I am aware of.

The CORONER: Did you see the deceased at week ends?

Witness: At week ends did you see any change in the deceased?

Witness: No.

The CORONER: Has she been taking drink during the last year or two?

Witness: I know nothing at all about it.

The CORONER: What you mean, I suppose, is that you did not look to see?

Witness: I never saw the woman intoxicated.

The FOREMAN (Mr. Jobling): Was the deceased sober when she came to you house?

Witness: Yes.

The FOREMAN: What time was that?

Witness: About 9on o'clock in the morning.

The FOREMAN: Was the deceased sober when she left your house?

Witness: Yes.

The FOREMAN: What had she to drink in your house?

Witness: She never had anything to drink in my house?

The FOREMAN: Will you swear that?

Witness: Yes.

The CORONER (to witness): You need not be afraid of telling us if you gave her drink. There is no penalty attached to such a statement.

Witness: She had no drink in my house.

Catherine Jones, wife of John Jones, labourer, West Row, Blackhill, said she had known the deceased for about ten years. For the last year or two she had been addicted to drink.

The CORONER: Did you see her last Sunday?

Witness: Yes, at a distance.

The CORONER: What time was that?

Witness: A little after nine o'clock in the morning.

The CORONER: Did she appear to be under the influence of drink?

Witness: I cannot say. It was in Chapel.

The CORONER: Did you see her subsequently?

Witness: I saw her after death.

The CORONER: You did not see her in the meantime?

Witness: No.

The CORONER: Was she lying on the floor or on the bed when you saw her?

Witness: When I went into the house she was lying on the floor, but I did not go close up to her until she was placed on the bed.

The FOREMAN: When you went into the room you say that deceased was lying on the floor?

Witness: They were just about to put her on the bed.

The FOREMAN: How many were there in the room at the time?

Witness: The husband of the deceased, her sister, and two men.

Mr. PATTINSON (a juror): How came the deceased to be on the floor?

Witness: I cannot say.

A JUROR observed that the husband of the deceased in his evidence stated that she was put to the bed, and received no answer he pulled his wife out of bed.

John Teesdale Clarke, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, residing at Blackhill deposed that he had known deceased, having attended her about three-and-a-half years ago. He had not attended the deceased since, and was not, therefore, in a position to speak as to her habits. On Sunday evening, a little before six o'clock, witness was called to Green's house, and found the body upon the bed, with the feet on the floor. She was then quite dead, but the body was warm. On Tuesday morning, he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, which he found to be well nourished. There were no marks of external violence. The brain was healthy, but there was an extra quantity of water within the cavity of the skull. There was intense congestion of the veins within the skull, but witness failed to find any effusion of blood. The lungs were unobstructed, and there was no foreign body in the gullet. On opening the chest, witness found that the lungs were perfectly healthy. The heart was not of an unusual size. The left cavity was empty, while the right cavity was gorged with black, tarry looking blood. The liver and kidneys were intensely congested, and on being cut into, dark venus blood oozed out. The congestion of the liver and kidneys had occurred before death. The large veins in the belly were gorged with blood, while the arteries were comparatively empty. The stomach was slightly extended with gases, owing, possibly, to *post-mortem* effects. It contained between five and six ounces of partially digested food, smelling very strongly of spirits. Dr. Clarke accounted for the small quantity of food in the stomach by saying that sufficient time had expired after dinner to allow for digestion.

The CORONER: What is the bladder full or empty?

Dr. Clarke: Empty.

The CORONER: What was the immediate cause of death?

Witness: Firstly, the deceased had congestion of the kidneys before death, therefore they would cease to act at the functions of the body, and consequently she would suffer blood poisoning. In the second place, she was giving suck.

The CORONER: What had suckling the child to do with her death?

Dr. Clarke: It would render her a likely subject to succumb to a convulsive attack. She had also undoubtedly a weak heart. The immediate cause of death was an immediate cessation of breath, favoured by over exhaustion of the heart by a free use of spirits, or in other words a convulsive spasm of the windpipe.

The CORONER: You are perfectly satisfied that the deceased had not received violence.

Dr. Clarke: There were no marks of violence.

The CORONER: There was no appearance of poison?

Dr. Clarke: There was no appearance of poison in the stomach which I preserved.

This being the whole of the evidence, the CORONER said the jury could only return a verdict of died from natural causes. They might, however, append to their verdict that death was accelerated by the use of intoxicating liquors.

A JUROR thought that they had better say that death was the result of natural causes.

The jury decided to adopt the latter course.

INDIGESTION, loss of appetite, nocrvusness, tic or neuralgia, ague, debility, spasms, and all derangements of the stomach, are speedily removed by that well-known remedy, "Todd's Quinine Wine," which, through its perfect purity, palatableness, speedy efficacy, and consequent economy, has obtained the universal approval and unqualified confidence of the medical profession, and an unprecedented amount of public patronage. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Todd, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government stamp.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The last meeting of the Leadgate Local Board, as at present constituted, was held in the Board-room, Leadgate, on Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. Canon Kearney (chairman) presided. There were also present—Rev. J. W. Mitchell, Mr. Edward Charlton, Mr. T. Longstaff, Mr. Bland, and Mr. Parker. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, confirmed, and signed.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER TO IVESTON.

The CHAIRMAN then read a copy of a letter which he had sent to Mr. Gledstone, as follows—"I am directed by this Board to ask your directors, through you, to again consider the subject of taking your water from Iveston Colliery to Iveston village, and for your information I send you a copy of correspondence from Consett Iron Company on the subject." He had received the following reply from the secretary of the Water Company—"Your letter of the 2nd instant was duly laid before our directors, and they request me to say that they will undertake to supply the farm-houses and public-houses with water at 3d. per day each, and the cottages at 6d. per week. This to apply to the present and all future houses, and to be guaranteed by three or more responsible persons for a term of not less than ten years."

Rev. J. W. MITCHELL observed that the above was not an answer to the Clerk's letter. That letter was in any way refer to the Iron Company's offer regarding the pipes.

The CHAIRMAN said the deputation informed Mr. Gledstone that the Iron Company were ready to give a written guarantee to the Water Company, allowing them the use of their mains to the Iveston Colliery. A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Water Company was to take place on the Thursday following, and it was understood that Mr. Gledstone would lay the whole matter, and particularly that portion relating to the Iron Company's offer, before the Committee.

Rev. J. W. MITCHELL: They altogether ignore the offer of the Iron Company.

Mr. LONGSTAFF said, with regard to the offer made by the Water Company, that it was simply ridiculous, so much so, in fact, that he was inclined to think that the Company did not wish to take water to Iveston.

The CHAIRMAN (reading the Water Company's letter) said the Company wanted a guarantee. He considered this quite a reasonable one to be given by the Local Board. To ask private individuals to guarantee was, in his opinion, a very informal way of doing business.

The CLERK observed that the Board might be dissolved in ten years.

Mr. LONGSTAFF: They mean to be on the safe side. (Laughter.)

Rev. J. W. MITCHELL said it would be absurd to expect that cottagers could pay 6d. a-week for water.

Mr. BLAND: Such a sum is very unreasonable.

Mr. LONGSTAFF: I also do not want to make the publicans and farmers pay 1s. 9d. per week, which is altogether out of the question.

Mr. PARKER: I consider 1s. 9d. a-week too much for farms and public-houses.

Mr. LONGSTAFF said at present the cottagers in Leadgate paid something like 9d. per week.

Rev. J. W. MITCHELL thought the Water Company should be asked to give a definite reply as to whether they accepted the offer of the Iron Company.

On the motion of the Rev. J. W. MITCHELL, seconded by Mr. BLAND, the Clerk was instructed to write to the secretary of the Water Company, directing his attention to the Company's letter and also to the conversation that passed between himself and the deputation, and requesting to be informed whether the Iron Company's offer of their pipes was to be accepted.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter from Mr. J. Fletcher, resigning his seat as a member of the Board. He (the chairman) was sorry that they were going to lose Mr. Fletcher, who was a most useful member. (Hear, hear.)

A discussion ensued as to whether the vacancy should be filled up at once or referred to the next meeting of the Board, seeing that only a few of the members were present. It was eventually resolved to adopt the latter course.

SMALL-POX AT MEDOMSLEY.

The following report was read :—

GENTLEMEN,—I have once again in the fortunate position of having comparatively nothing to report to you. But, for one case of variola, of a mild character, I should have been enabled to present you with a clean bill of health; as no other case of zymotic disease has occurred within the month. I would, however, call the attention of the Board to the fact that small-pox is very prevalent at Medomsley and neighbourhood, and has reached Derwent Cottages. As there is frequent communication between the inhabitants of those infected districts and those of Leadgate, it would be well if the Board would issue notices warning the people from visiting infected localities, and urging the necessity of having all un-vaccinated children, vaccinated at once, and of having as many adults re-vaccinated as possible.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

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

It was decided to act upon the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Mr. HAWDON, Inspector of Nuisances, reported as follows :—Since the last monthly meeting I have inspected the whole of your Local Board district, and find that most of the ashpits are satisfactorily cleaned out. The sewers in the back of Front Street and Plantation Row are in progress, and will be completed in a few days. I beg to call your attention to a nuisance in the privy belonging to Mrs. Lumley, and also in front of Gabriel Elliott's, innkeeper, Leadgate. I would recommend the sewers to be flushed out through, if allowed by the Water Company. The following plans will come before you—Rev. Canon Kearney's, for a clean-room at the Brooms; Richard Johnson's, of Iveston, for cottages at Leadgate; George Noble's, for workshop and house; and John Parker's, for a cottage. The plan for the extension of the main street at Iveston is now prepared.

A PUBLIC URINAL WANTED.

The subject of the accommodation was discussed, but the question was allowed to drop without a motion being made upon it.

THE CHAIRMAN'S PLAN OF A COTTAGE.

The INSPECTOR said he should like to know what Mr. Parker intended to make of the new building at the rear of his house.

Mr. PARKER said he had not quite made up his mind as to whether it would be used as a cottage or a stable. It would be so constructed that it would do for either.

The INSPECTOR thought the Board should inspect the building before they passed the plan for a cottage.

The CHAIRMAN: Has Mr. Parker started to build?

The INSPECTOR: No.

The CHAIRMAN thought when bye-laws were made they should be observed, and especially by members of the Board.

Mr. PARKER said the property was built on the old foundations.

The INSPECTOR: It is a new building. Before, it was a stable.

The CHAIRMAN (looking at the plan): This says "alteration of back premises." We should certainly have a proper plan before us. Mr. Parker should also say whether the building is intended as a stable or a cottage. If the latter, the Board might possibly object.

Mr. PARKER said the Board were quite welcome to inspect the place, which was in every way suitable for a cottage.

The Board decided to go and look at the building at the close of the meeting.

The other plans mentioned in the Inspector's report were passed.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Mr. COUPLAND reported as follows :—"During the past month we have continued to get a good supply of limestone both sound and unbroken. Your Highway Committee have inspected and agreed upon the improvement in Redwell Hills Lane, though the contractor has not yet at liberty to commence with the work. The past and present state of the weather will call for close attention to your roads to keep them level and in good order. Herewith I hand monthly pay bills as under—District Highway Pay Bill, £73 9s. 6d.; Medomsley Township do., £29 16s. 8d.; total, £103 6s. 2d."

THE RIGHT OF LOCAL BOARDS TO INSPECT PRIVATE PROPERTY.

One of the members of the Board having at a former meeting complained that the Sanitary Committee of the Board had exceeded their powers by visiting several private houses at Iveston, the Chairman intimated that he had looked at the Act bearing on the subject, and found that the Board, or any of their officials, had reasonable grounds for believing that a nuisance existed on any private premises, had power to inspect the same at any hour between nine in the morning and six in the evening.

Mr. CHARLTON observed that no Englishman, after hearing that piece of information, could boast of his house being his castle.

Mr. LONGSTAFF, the member who made the complaint, said when he referred to the matter he did so under the belief that the Committee had exceeded their duty. He was glad, however, that they had not done so.

A VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. LONGSTAFF said, as that was the last meeting of the old Board, it afforded him much pleasure in rising to move a vote of thanks to their worthy Chairman for his services to the Board during the past year.

The motion was seconded by Mr. PARKER, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in response, said they had always worked together harmoniously, and he hoped if they met together again, that they would continue to do so.

The meeting then separated.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

MONDAY, March 9th.—Before E. J. MEYNELL, Esq.

CURIOUS CASE OF TRESPASS.

JACKSON *v.* DIXON.—Robert Jackson, law-clerk, Leadgate, sued Joseph Dixon, miner, Delves Lane, Consett, for illegal trespass, the damage being assessed at £5.

Plaintiff, on being sworn, stated that in March, 1871, he took a house, situate in Delves Lane, from Mr. Edward Taylor. At the latter part of the same month he agreed to take a garden, attached to the house, at 1s. a year.

His HONOUR: Did the garden belong to Mr. Taylor?

Plaintiff: It formed part of the Delves Estate. Mr. Dolphin let the land to Mr. Taylor, who sub-let it to me.

His HONOUR: Had you any agreement?

Plaintiff: None, your Honour. Mr. Jackson, continuing his evidence, said he went to open the garden on the 19th December of last year, when Mr. Taylor obtained an ejectment order against him. Witness had a copy of the order, for which only referred to the house.

His HONOUR: When did you take the house?

Plaintiff: I paid rent from the 25th March, 1871.

His HONOUR: What was the rent of the house?

Plaintiff: Four shillings a week. The tenancy was to commence at Whitsuntide.

His HONOUR: When do you pay the first rent for the house?

Plaintiff: It ought to have been paid in August.

His HONOUR: Was the rent paid weekly?

Plaintiff: I took the house by the year, but the rent was to be paid quarterly.

His HONOUR: And you take the garden at the same time as you took the house?

Plaintiff: I took the garden a fortnight or three weeks after.

His HONOUR: You say you got a notice to quit the house?

Plaintiff: Yes, your Honour.

His HONOUR: Where is the notice?

Plaintiff, after inspecting several documents which he held in his hand, handed His Honour a sheet of paper.

His HONOUR: Is this the notice upon which you were turned out?

Plaintiff: No; I have not got that notice.

His HONOUR: This document recites that you had a notice to quit the house and garden on the 22nd December last. You do not produce the notice, and I must take this document as being correct. I should like to hear what the defendant is.

Plaintiff: The defendant is Joseph Dixon, who is now the tenant of the garden.

His HONOUR: How did he enter the garden?

Plaintiff: I cannot tell.

His HONOUR: What do you complain of?

Plaintiff: He took the lock off the garden gate.

His HONOUR: Did you see him?

Plaintiff: I did not.

His HONOUR: But did you see him do?

Plaintiff: Nothing.

His HONOUR: Have you any witnesses to prove that defendant took the lock off the gate?

Plaintiff: I have a witness, but he could not attend.

His HONOUR (smiling): You have not proved that Dixon did anything at all, yet you sue him for entering your garden and taking away the vegetables.

Plaintiff: I have evidence to show that defendant took the lock off.

His HONOUR: The document that you have given me recites that you were to quit the house and garden, and until you produce that notice, I shall assume that this is a correct copy of it.

Plaintiff: Defendant has taken from the case?

His HONOUR: No; I shall non-suit you. You have come here without a single witness in support of your case. A man of your experience should have known better.

Plaintiff: I am quite willing to accept a non-suit.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, March 9th.—Before A. TOWN, Esq.

A DISORDERLY MINER.

Francis Angus, miner, was summoned for having been drunk and disorderly on the 21st ult. P.C. Cumming stated that on the 21st of last month, between nine and twelve o'clock at night, he was at Ebchester and saw a number of men standing near Moody's shop. All the men, excepting Angus, left when witness arrived. Defendant, however, on being asked to move, became exceedingly abusive, and said he would "do six months" before he would go. The case was then dismissed, Angus was further charged with a similar offence on the night of the 25th ult. Shortly after eleven o'clock, the same night, witness met defendant and found he was drunk, going about the village in a drunken condition. Defendant, who had a couple of dogs along with him, refused to leave the place for a considerable time. Subsequently the officer heard a disturbance in the direction of Broomhill, and on proceeding along the road he again saw the defendant, who had hold of Mr. Moody, schoolmaster, by the coat collar. Defendant returned to the village, where he continued to create a disturbance.—Defendant informed the bench that he had not a dog with him on the night in question. He left home alone, and it was strange if he could pick up a couple of dogs at Ebchester.—Mr. Town reminded defendant that he was not summoned for having dogs in his possession; he was charged with drunkenness.—In answer to the bench, P.C. Cumming said defendant was convicted of drunkenness a fortnight ago, when he was fined 10s. and costs.—Mr. Town said defendant would be fined 10s. and costs in each case.—Defendant was also summoned for assaulting Mr. Moody, at Ebchester.—As there was only one magistrate present, however, the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

SETTING A CHIMNEY ON FIRE AT CONSETT.

Curr Pattinson, labourer, Consett, was charged with an infringement of the Consett Local Board Bye-laws he allowing his chimney to get on fire.—P.C. Farnaby stated that he went to defendant's house in Victoria Street and found the chimney on fire. The "blazer" was up, and the whole of the inmates of the house appeared to be more or less under the influence of drink.—Mr. Town: Did the chimney appear to have been on fire purposely?—P.C. Farnaby: I cannot say.—Mr. Town (to defendant): How long is it since the chimney was swept?—Defendant: About six months.—Mr. Town: It should be swept oftener than that.—Defendant: We could not get a sweep.—Mr. Town said defendant had made himself liable to a heavy penalty. He was then ordered to pay a fine of 1s. and costs.

SATURDAY NIGHT DISTURBANCES AT BLACKHILL.

Edward Kearney, and *Patrick Fox*, and *Owen Dixie*, ironworkers, were charged with having been drunk and disorderly at Blackhill. From the evidence of Sergt. Nattress, it appeared that about ten o'clock on Saturday night, the 26th ult., defendants and other men were fighting. The whole of the men were drunk, and they were with great difficulty got off the streets.—Defendants were ordered to pay a fine of 10s. and costs.

ATTEMPTING TO RESCUE.

Bridget Ouvrat was charged with attempting to rescue a prisoner from the custody of P.C. Riddell, at Blackhill, on the 28th ult.—Sergt. Nattress proved that P.C. Riddell was taking a man to the lock-up when defendant took hold of the prisoner by the arm, and hindered Riddell in the execution of his duty.—Mr. Town (to defendant): Why did you take hold of his arm?—Defendant: Because he was a stranger. (Laughter.)—Mr. Town: Do you do the same to every stranger you meet. (Renewed laughter.)—Sergt. Nattress said the defendant had frequently interfered with the police while they were taking men into custody.—Defendant: Why didn't you bring me up before, then?—(Laughter.)—She was ordered to pay a fine of 1s. and the expenses.

BREAKING A WINDOW AT BLACKHILL.

Patrick Murray was summoned by Ellen Hamond for wilfully damaging a window belonging to the Consett Iron Company. The parties are neighbours, and reside at Blackhill. Complainant's daughter, who is a married woman, appears to have assaulted defendant's daughter with a poker. She was in her mother's house at the time, and defendant subsequently entered with a crowbar and broke four pane of glass.—Complainant informed the bench that it had cost her 6s. replacing the panes.—Defendant did not deny the charge, having broken the panes when he was "vexed," but he considered that 6s. was too much for four panes.—Mr. Town did not consider that 6s. was excessive, and ordered him to pay the damage and a fine of 5s. and costs, in all 18s. 6d.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY AND ASSAULTING THE POLICE AT STANLEY.

John Farrell, *John Mitchell*, and *Dennis Mitchell*, in custody, were charged with having been drunk and disorderly at Stanley. They were also charged with assaulting Police Constable Hall in the execution of his duty. On Saturday evening, the officer ejected the defendants from John Charlton's beerhouse at Stanley.—Mr. Town: Was the act of bringing out another man, when the defendants interfered, and rescued the prisoner.—Defendants had nothing to say in defence.—Mr. Town: They were fined 2s. 6d. and the expenses; and for assault on the police-officer they were ordered to pay a fine of 10s. and costs.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, March 12th.—Before M. KEARNEY Esq. (chairman), E. T. SMITH, Esq., and Lieut.-Col. JOLLEY.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS AND REFUSING TO QUIT.

Stephen Tail, miner, was charged by Sergt. Foster with being drunk and riotous at Burnopfield on the 28th February.—Fined 10s. and costs.—Defendant was also summoned for refusing to quit the house of John Clarkson, at Stanley, on the same day.—Ordered to pay a fine of 10s. and the expenses.

Thomas Watson, charged with refusing to quit the house of John Clarkson, at Stanley, on the 3rd inst., was fined 20s. and costs.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

John Milner, labourer, by P.C. Reay with the above offence, was ordered to pay costs.

Charles Moller was summoned by P.C. Raine for a similar offence on the 21st ult.—Bound over to keep the peace for six months, in one surety of £20.

ASSAULTS.

John Nicholson was summoned for assaulting Mary Jane Nicholson, his wife, on the 3rd inst.—Bound over to keep the peace for twelve months.

DRUNKENNESS.

Peter Finnegan, *Peter Conway*, *Thomas McManus*, *John Murray*, and *William Oliver*, summoned by P.C. Reay for the above offence, were fined 5s. each and costs.

John Nicholson was charged by P.C. Raine with a similar offence on the 4th inst.—Fined 5s. and the expenses.

Henry Gibson, charged by P.C. Stamper with a similar offence on the 28th ult., was fined 10s. and costs.

Joseph Dixon, *George Wood*, *William Smith*, and *Mary Anysley* were summoned for a similar offence at Dipton. Sergeant Morland proved the case against Wood and Mrs. Aynsley were fined 10s., and the others 5s. and costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Patrick Fox and *Robert Cumberland* were charged by P.C. Reay with the above offence on the 28th February.—Fined 10s. and the expenses.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

LEADGATE—At East House, on 10th inst., the wife of Mr. T. Forman, R.N.C.V.S., of a son.

EAST CASTLE—On the 31st ult., the wife of Mr. Wm. Bell, grocer, of a son.

STANLEY—On the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Benson, surgeon, of a son.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At 44, Queen Street, on the 11th inst., aged 4 years, Mr. William Finn.

ROWLEY—On the 10th inst., aged 21 years, Mary Thompson.

DIPTON—At Stobb House, on the 6th inst., aged 60, Ther beloved husband, Margaret Lamb, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Robinson, farmer, late of Burnopfield.

LONDON—At Guiseley Villa, Clapton, the residence of her son-in-law, on the 7th inst., aged 73, Mary Ann, widow of Thomas Douglas, shipowner, Sunderland.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett, Saturday, March 14, 1874.