The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 813. | REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. | SATURDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1876. | PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

J. BATES
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, UNDERTAKER, HARDWAREMAN,
HARVEY STREET, CONSETT. 675s

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

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER,
OUSE AGENT, AND APPRAISER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

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

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

Office and Stores—
LISLE STREET, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
JOHN BORTHWICK, Agent

HALF MOON YARD HORSE REPOSITORY.
BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE.

SALES BY AUCTION every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at Two p.m. of HORSES, CARRIAGES DOGS, &c., by W. SUTTON, Auctioneer and Proprietor
NOTICE.—All Entries free of charge if not sold (Dogs excepted).
Accommodation for Horses at Livery.
Horses Let on Job. 684l

E. FARNSWORTH,
Wholesale and Retail
FRUIT AND POTATO MERCHANT,
NEWMARKET AND VICTORIA STREETS,
CONSETT.

HAS always on hand an excellent supply of FRUIT in season. Fresh BUTTER and EGGS and CHEESE of excellent quality. Fresh RABBITS daily. Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO and GAME
Garden Seeds and Flower Seeds.

GEORGE WARD,
CARTWRIGHT, JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,
KNITSLEY LANE, CONSETT,
(Adjoining Mr. Glendinning's, Blacksmith,)
AND MEDOMSLEY.

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has recently commenced Business at Consett, as above, and hopes, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit public support. Orders received at either of his establishments, will meet with prompt attention. 244g

MAIN AND ROBINSON,
MILLWRIGHTS AND ENGINEERS,
GIBSON STREET, CONSETT,

BEG to announce that they have commenced business as above, where they are prepared to execute all Mill Work, together with the Manufacture of Crushing Machines, Reaping Machines, together with every description of Agricultural Implements. All orders promptly attended to. 687d

JAMES BELDON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

DESIRE to call public attention to their splendid "Old Stingo" Whiskey, which is highly recommended by the Medical Profession and Connoisseurs as being superior to the Finest French Brandy.
The above supplied in Cask or Bottle.
Bonded Stores, 38, Dean Street, and Close.

Address:—
JAMES BELDON AND CO.
GOLDEN TIGER INN, PILGRIM STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 340g

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.
JOHN DOVE & CO.,
35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others supplied with any quantity of PORTLAND and other CEMENTS, PLASTER, HAIR, LATHS, LATH TACKS, &c.
CONCRETE FLOORING executed in all its Branches.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

WILLIAM HALL,
MACHINE AGENT, DIPTON.

EUROPEAN, HOWE'S, BELGRAVIA, & TAYLOR'S, or any other SEWING MACHINE in the Trade; also KNITTING MACHINES, WASHING MACHINES, MANGLING MACHINES, WRINGING MACHINES, and SAUSAGE MACHINES.
Any of these Machines on Hire; the Hire to go as Payment.
Sewing Machines Cleaned, Adjusted, Repaired, or Exchanged.
Instruction Free by an Experienced Machinist.
NOTED FOR GENUINE ARTICLES.

JOHN MADDISON,
GROCER, PROVISION DEALER
AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
DIPTON.

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Dipton and surrounding district for the liberal support accorded to him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to intimate that he has now on hand
SPIRITS OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
Which he purposes to dispose of at the following moderate rates:—

Fine Gin (superior quality).....	2s. 6d. per bot
Real Irish Whisky	3s. "
Fine Scotch Whisky..2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 3s.	"
Superior Rum.....	2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. "
Excellent Brandy, 3s. 6d.; and the very best quality	4s. 6d. "

A trial is respectfully solicited.
THE NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES.

THOMAS CRESSWELL,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and surrounding District that, in order to supply the increasing demand for
HIS NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES,
He has OPENED SHOPS in
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT;
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL;
AND
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

At any of these Establishments parties can at all times rely upon being supplied with a good Article at a moderate price.
Repairing executed on the premises.
AN EARLY CALL KINDLY SOLICITED.

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
22 & 24, BIGG MARKET
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

A. RICHARDSON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER,
IRONMONGER, &c.,
POST OFFICE, 46 AND 48, DURHAM ROAD,
BLACKHILL,

HAS always on hand the largest, cheapest, and best made Stock of Furniture in the Locality.
Iron and Brass Bedsteads in great variety.
Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, Mattresses, and Bed Ticking.
Perambulators, Wringing and Mangling Machines, Hardy's Patent Picks, Hardware, and Fancy Goods.
Paraffin Lamps, newest designs.
A. R. would specially call attention to the new Patent "Doty" Lamp. The most superior Lamp that has been invented and gives a light equal to sixteen sperm candles and more brilliant than gas, while it consumes no more oil than an ordinary Lamp. 72g

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

TAKES this opportunity of thanking his numerous Friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to inform them that he has now got his Mill under thorough repair, and, with the addition of extra CRUSHING and SPLITTING MILLS, he is now in a position to fully meet the requirements of his Friends and the Public. Particular attention will be paid to Grinding, Crushing, or Splitting Grain for Farmers and the Trade.

Try G. H.'s CRUSHED OATS and BEANS for Horses.
Try G. H.'s CRUSHED MIXED HORSE FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED COW FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED PIG FEED.
Pure BARLEY MEAL, PEA MEAL, INDIAN MEAL, and every other Article in the Trade on the most reasonable terms.

HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS
(Waggon Catchgate),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
ESTABLISHED, 1817. 238g

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

GEORGE YOUNG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ALE, PORTER, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

BEGS to return thanks to his Friends and the Public for their kind patronage and support during the last Fifteen Years he has been in Business, and trusts that by his constant exertion and attention to the claims of his Customers and Friends to merit a continuance of their favours. G. Y. having laid in a large STOCK of the best Brands of WINES AND SPIRITS, is now prepared to compete with any house in the trade for Quality, Flavour, and Price.

LIST OF PRICES.
SPIRITS.

Brandy, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per Bottle.
Whiskeys (Irish), from 2s 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
Whiskeys (Scotch), from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
Rum (Jamaica), from 2s. 8d. to 3s 8d. per Bottle.
Gin (Geneva), from 4s. 6d. per Bottle.
Old Tom, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
WINES AND CHAMPAGNE.
Wines—Port and Sherry, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 0d. per Bottle.
Champagne, from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per Bottle.
BURTON AND EDINBURGH ALES.
Burton Ales at 4s. 6d. per Dozen Quarts.
Burton Ales at 3s. 0d. per Dozen Pints.
Edinburgh Ales at 3s. 9d. per Dozen Quarts.
Edinburgh Ales at 2s. 3d. per Dozen Pints.
LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT.
London Stout at 4s. 0d. per Dozen Quarts.
London Stout at 2s. 3d. per Dozen Pints.
Dublin Stout at 5s. 0d. per Dozen Quarts.
Dublin Stout at 3s. 0d. per Dozen Pints.
Orders will be punctually attended to, and delivered free of charge by G. YOUNG's own Waggon.

STATIONERY DEPOT, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

STATIONERY GOODS of every description.
Christmas and New Year's Cards, Book Markers, Birthday Cards, and Valentines in endless variety.
Newspapers and Weekly and Monthly Periodicals of all kinds.
Paper Hangings, a large Stock of New Patterns.
Books neatly Bound in Morocco, Calf, Sheep, or Cloth.
Printing neatly and accurately executed on the shortest notice.
Pictures, Portraits, and Memory Cards Framed.
A large assortment of Plain and Coloured Pictures always in Stock.
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars.
Merschaum, Briar Root, and Clay Pipes in great variety.
Choice Indian Tea at 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., and 4s. per pound.
Patent Medicines.—The following are a few of the many kinds kept in Stock:—Beecham's, Cockle's, Clayton's, Enos's, Holloway's, Kay's, King's, Norton's, Parr's, Rooke's and Scott's Pills; Steedman's Soothing; Barlow's Tic, and Fenning's Cooling Powders; Kay's Essence of Linseed; Powell's Balsam of Aniseed; Perrin's Essence of Horehound; Crosby's Balsamic Cough Elixer; Rooke's Solar Elixer; Keating's Cough Lozenges; Brown's Bronchial Troches; Locock's Wafers; Brown's Chlorodyne; Perry Davis's Pain Killer; Winslow's Soothing Syrup; Atkinson and Barker's Royal Infant Preservative; Rimmel's Fruit Salt; Rooke's and Miller's Cod Liver Oil; Squire Knight's Eye Ointment; Rooke's, Holloway's, and Whitfield's Ointment; Alcock's Porous Plasters; Savory's Infants' Food; Liebig's Extract of Meat; Judson's Dyes; Rose's Lime Juice and Lime Juice Cordial; Todd's Quinine Wine.

Observe the Address—
HENRY POSTLE,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, PRINTER, AND BOOKBINDER,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE. 179g

Business Announcements.

THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

THE people who don't use our Indian Tea, wonder at our success and even doubt the extent of our transactions. The people who use it, cease to wonder as soon as they sip the first draught of this life-sustaining cup of pleasure. We would have been surprised had the people not appreciated this, our great effort, to secure for them the greatest luxury in the world. Years ago, when Indian Tea was little known and its cultivation little understood, we discovered in the Native Tea Plant of India a great future for the Tea Trade in that Empire. At first, the Growers were cautious and slow. Year after year New Parcels were shown in our Markets, which were readily bought by those who could appreciate real worth. At that time the supply was so limited that we could not offer this Tea alone; we, therefore, commenced by mixing Indian and China Tea together. Demand set in—English enterprise and capital stepped forward to aid the new country and opened fresh Tea Gardens. The sharpest competition existed amongst the new Growers, their great ambition being to produce the finest quality. This healthy competition has secured a supply of the finest Tea in the world. (We write this advisedly after 20 years' experience as Dealers in Tea.) To support the views of the Growers, we resolved to sell the finest quality only and no other. This we fixed at 4s. per lb., a high price we admit. We had confidence in our judgment and faith in the public. You will think we trusted confidently when we inform you that last year we sold 136,337 lbs. of Indian Tea. We believe, we are now doing the largest Indian Tea Trade in England. We are now in direct communication with the Indian Tea Growers. Years of careful observation have made us acquainted with most of the Tea Gardens under cultivation on the hills or in the valleys of India. The extent of our sales has made it to the interest of Growers and Importers to forward us samples under offer of the finest Teas, as soon as they arrive in England. These advantages are not lost sight of by us. After we have written all this about the development of our Trade, we must now answer the question as to the secret of our success. We answer, it has taken us many years of careful study to learn the peculiar character of the produce of every Tea Garden, and, what is more, we are still learning. This knowledge helps us to combine in our present Indian Tea, the produce of 17 Tea Plantations, each having a distinct character. This combination only known to ourselves, is the Tea that charms and makes the evening meal an hour of pleasure to thousands of the tea-drinking public. We should like you to set aside your prejudice and test the correctness of our judgment as to the strength, lasting power, and economy of Indian Tea.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT, 43, GRAINGER STREET,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 33, BLANDFORD STREET, } NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 32, MOSLEY STREET,
SUNDERLAND BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET. 644

V. R.

NOTICE! SPECIAL NOTICE!!

THE Season's NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS are just to hand, including rich and exquisite designs in French and Berlin Fans; Hair and Head Ornaments; Ornamental Hair in splendid variety; Combs and Brushes in Shell, Ivory, and Pearl; Perfumery from London and Paris, including White Rose, Upper Ten, Exquisite, and Centifeur Bouquets; Sponges, Soaps, and Toilet Requisites.
The famed "EAU BOTANIQUE" for every purpose of restoring COLOUR and QUANTITY of HAIR in a few days.
The HAIRDRESSING DEPARTMENT represented by first London Artistes.—FASHIONS IN WINDOWS.

C. ROUGIER,
PROPRIETOR,
GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
WHOLESALE HOUSE, YORK. 274g

W & A GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS—The undermentioned WINES & SPIRITS, bottled by W & A. GILBEY, and bearing their Seals and Labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at Head Establishments.
From W & A. GILBEY'S List of 200 varieties two descriptions of each class of WINES and SPIRITS are quoted below, one on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age

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

WINES

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1A PORT *from Portugal* A good-bodied Wine with excellent flavor, well matured. 4 years old at time of bottling	1/6	21/
Castle B PORT *from Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine, well matured. 8 years old at time of bottling ..	2/4	28/
Castle 1 SPANISH PORT A fruity Wine of good body, from the north-east of Spain. 4 years old at time of bottling ..	1/8	15/
Castle 3 SPANISH PORT The finest Red Wine produced in the north-east of Spain. 5 years old at time of bottling ..	1/9	21/
Castle 1A *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A pure Spanish Sherry suitable for Luncheon or Dinner. 3 years old at time of bottling	1/6	18/
Castle C *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A good type of nutty Spanish Sherry, moderately dry. 6 years old at time of bottling	2/4	28/
Castle VP *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* A delicate flavored Luncheon or Dinner Wine. 4 years old at time of bottling	1/4	16/
Castle C *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* The finest dry and delicate Wine produced in Sicily. 7 years old at time of bottling	1/8	20/
Castle A CLARET *from France* A pure sound Medoc Wine; an excellent beverage at all meals. Upwards of a year in bottle	1/	12/
Castle C CLARET *from France* A fine-flavored well-matured Medoc Wine, possessing bottle character ..	1/6	18/
Castle SAUMUR *Silver Foil* A Sparkling dry Champagne. with fine flavor and delicacy	Quarts 2/1 / Pints 1/3	25/ / 14/6
Castle SAUMUR *Gold Foil* A Sparkling dry Champagne, with fine flavor, great delicacy and age	Quarts 2/6 / Pints 1/5	30/ / 17/

SPIRITS

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle UP GIN Distilled from the best unmalted Corn, and highly rectified at our own Distillery. 33 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
Castle PROOF GIN Distilled from the best unmalted Corn, and highly rectified at our own Distillery. Strength, proof	2/10	34/
Castle UP IRISH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt, and matured in our own Bonded Stores. 33 per cent. under pf.	2/3	27/
Castle DO IRISH WHISKEY The finest old Dublin Whiskey, matured in our own Bonded Stores. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
Castle UP SCOTCH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt, and matured in our own Bonded Stores. 33 per cent. under pf.	2/3	27/
Castle SO SCOTCH WHISKEY The finest old Scotch Whiskey, matured in our own Bonded Stores. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
Castle VP *Pale* BRANDY Possessing the wholesome qualities and much of the fine flavor of Cognac. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle PROOF BRANDY Possessing the wholesome qualities and much of the fine flavor of Cognac. Strength, proof	3/	36/
Castle D COGNAC An excellent Brandy of 6th Proof, from the Charente districts of Cognac. 33 per cent. under pf.	3/	36/
Castle FO COGNAC The finest Champagne Brandy, well matured by great age. Strength, proof	4/9	57/
Castle UP JAMAICA RUM A well-matured Jamaica Rum, and of a soft mellow flavour. Strength, 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle JO JAMAICA RUM The finest Jamaica Rum, well matured by great age. Strength, proof	3/3	39/

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES AT REDUCED PRICES.

Castle 1 CHAMPAGNE A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use, from the Champagne district	Quarts 2/3 / Pints 1/3	26/ / 15/	Castle 3 CHAMPAGNE A class of Champagne usually sold under special brands and at high prices	Quarts 3/6 / Pints 1/11	42/ / 23/

All Bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KNOX

HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has entered upon his NEW PREMISES, at MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, where he intends carrying on Business as HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c., and trusts, by strict attention thereto and keeping a staff of good Workmen, to merit a share of Public support.
N.B.—Estimates given for general Repairs, Shop Fronts, &c. 617l

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

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and Prize Books. Periodicals (Weekly and Monthly) of all kinds. All kinds of Tin and Hardware Goods Jewellery, &c.
Memorial Cards and Raffle Tickets on the shortest notice. Pictures Framed neatly and cheaply.
Agent for the *Consett Guardian*, Advertisements to which are received at reasonable rates and moderate charges.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BEFORE YOU FURNISH,
GO TO
WILLIAM WILKINSON'S
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, AT CATCHGATE.

THE Largest and Cheapest Stock of HOUSE FURNISHINGS in the District always on hand.
Well-seasoned Household Furniture; Brass and Iron Bedsteads, in great variety, from 14s. 6d. upwards; Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit Down; Ready-made Ticks; Paraffin Lamps, from the best makers; and Paraffin Oil.
Agent for the Home Washing and Mangling Machines and Hardy and Bury's Patent Picks.
Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and other Musical Instruments; also, Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery at wholesale and retail prices.

ADDRESS:—
CATCHGATE, OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL.

JOHN BRYSON,
COACH AND HOUSE PAINTER, GLAZIER, &c.,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has entered the Shop lately occupied by Mr. J. DAWSON, plumber, 6, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.
All Orders punctually attended to. 692d

MRS. J. ELSDON,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to her Friends and the Public that she has commenced business as GENERAL PROVISION DEALER, in VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, and has on hand HOME-MADE BREAD, TEA CAKES, &c.
SOUP and BROTH ready every day.
TEA, COFFEE, and other Refreshments provided on the shortest notice. 177g

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
91 & 93, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

JAMES JOHNSON, Family Grocer and Tea Dealer. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees, 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.
TERMS—CASH. 879a

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER,
IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND CATCHGATE.

HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.
IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety, from 16s. 6d. upwards.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS. 673d

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR.

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

JOHNSON ROBSON,
PAINTER, GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER, &c.,
40, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPER HANGINGS. 691g

JOHN GLENDINNING,
BLACKSMITH,
KNITSLEY LANE, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY intimates, that in addition to his regular Business, he is prepared to Lead Coals and undertake every other description of Cartwork. 304g

JOSEPH HOWARD AND CO.,
SHARE AND MONEY BROKERS, INSURANCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
51, SIDE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, AND BLACKHILL, CO. DURHAM.
MONEY advanced upon approved security. 367g

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

Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

THIS elegant and renowned Preparation of genuine QUININE WINE stands unsurpassed for Purity, Strength, and Flavour, and is universally approved by the Medical Profession. It is the best, safest, and most agreeable Remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Tic or Neuralgia, Ague, Debility, Spasms, and all derangements of the Stomach.
The genuine is manufactured only by JOE TODD, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government Stamp. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, and Wine Merchants. Ask for and have only
TODD'S QUININE WINE.
Agents—W. Aynsley, Grocer, Middle Street, and D. Imrie, Chemist, Front Street, Consett; J. A. Curry, Grocer, Dipton; T. J. Muse, Castleside; and Joseph Robinson, Chemist, Stanley.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Quality and Construction unsurpassed, fixed with every recent improvement in Gold, Silver, Coralite, and all pure material known to the profession. Mineral Teeth from 5s. each. Scaling, Stopping, &c. Children's Teeth regulated, and every other operation in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.—DE LACY, Dentist, 57, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

JAMES PALLISER,
FAMILY GROCER, PROVISION MERCHANT, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
5 AND 6, FOUNDRY ROW, BLACKHILL.

J. P. begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that he is prepared to offer GOODS (in quality and cheapness) equal to anyone in the Trade.
Agent for the Royal Life and Fire Assurance Company and the Union Permanent Building Society. 712g
Agent for the Sale of Pianofortes and Harmoniums.

WILLIAM HAY,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
COUNTY OF DURHAM.
VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

EMIGRATION AGENT.
Agent for the Liverpool, London, and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company.
All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOHN DAWSON,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public of Consett and surrounding district, for the patronage already accorded to him, and begs to intimate that he has now
REMOVED
To more commodious premises,
No. 7, SHAKSPEARE STREET,
(below the Town Hall)
CONSETT,
Where he has always on hand a large assortment of Chandeliers, Water Closets, Spouting and Gas Fittings.

R. C. WHINFIELD,
4, DERWENT PLACE
(Within Two Minutes' Walk of Central Station and Facing the Sheep Market),
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

DIARRHŒA Mixture, Tonic Drops and Pills for Nervousness and Indigestion, Specific Pills and Eclectic Liniment, Drawing and Healing Salve for Dry and Wet Scurvy, Cough Drops, Breast Ointment, Certain Cure for Asthma and Bronchitis, and Miraculous Mixture for Gravel.
The above to be had of Messrs. TAYLOR, GIBSON, and Co., Druggists, Bigg Market, Newcastle; Co-operative Society, Consett; Mr. HENRY POSTLE, Stationer, Leadgate; Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, Grocer, [illegible] and Mr. [illegible], Grocer, WM. DAVISON, Castleside. 375g

JOHN COLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ALE, PORTER, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

BEGS to return thanks to his friends and the public for their kind patronage during the time he has been in business, and hopes, by continuing to supply them with WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, &c., of the best quality, to still merit a continuance of their favours.
J. C. having laid in a large Stock of the Best Brands of SPIRITS, is prepared to compete with any house in the trade.

LIST OF PRICES.
SPIRITS.

Brandy	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.
Whisky	2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.
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Sparkling Edinburgh Ales, on Draught, 5d. per quart.
Burton Ale, 6d., usually sold at 8d.
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THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876.

GIBRALTAR AND SPAIN.

In our dealings with Spain we have habitually shown a forbearance which in the case of a more formidable Power we should not have dared to display. The decrepitude of Spain has been our excuse for not pressing too hardly on her; but there are limits even to this forbearance. We think these limits have been reached when we hear of the seizure of a British ship, and that within British waters, by a Spanish *guarda-costa*. Before we consent to release the prize crew of the *Amalia*, re-captured, and taken into Gibraltar by its original owners, we shall require justice to be done in the case of the felticca *San Francisco* II., bound for Zetuan, which was seized off Gibraltar by a Spanish revenue cutter and brought into Algesiras Bay, where she has been condemned as a *contrabandista*. It is impossible to say at present what justification the Spanish authorities may offer for this high-handed proceding. But as far as the facts are known in this country a more barefaced act of brigandage was never committed than that of this Spanish coast-guard vessel. The excuse which will probably be offered, assuming that the facts of the case turn out to be as they are now reported will be this: that these Revenue Cutters are private boats hired for the service, and that this is the reason why robberies are so often perpetrated. The excuse, such as it is, explains, but does not justify, conduct of this kind. We are willing to admit that the Spaniards are still sore at our retention of Gibraltar, and particularly that it should be made a smuggling depot from which British goods are carried contraband, by sea and land, into the interior of Spain. An hundred and seventy-two years' tenure of Gibraltar has not healed the smart caused by the surprise and capture of the rock by Sir George Rooke in 1704. Carthagenian, Arab, Moor, Spaniard, have successively held it and made it a sort of foothold to throw supplies into the interior of Spain. It is one of the pillars in Hercules which were supposed to be the terminus of the ancient world, the "very sea-mark of their utmost sail" for the bold caravels and argosies which bore the commerce of the Mediterranean, and thus join three continents together. But when once these pilliars were passed and Charles V. as King of Spain and Indies was able to take as his motto *Plus ultra*, the value of Gibraltar came to an end. We now hold it more as a halting-place on our way to India, and one of the chain of fortresses of which Mr. Disraeli spoke connecting England and India together. For any other purpose Gibraltar is absolutely unlesss. It consumes an enormous garrison, and it is questionable, in a military point of view, whether Gibraltar is worth the 5000 men whom it takes to man its ramports. Still, as we have it, we are bound to hold it in such a way as to give as little offence as possible to Spanish susceptibility. It is expressly stipulated that we are not to harbour open and notorious smugglers there, though it is difficult to say how we are to put this clause of the Treaty in force. The case, on the whole, is one for forbearance on both sides; but there are limits even to this, and it is clear that to tow a british felucca almost from under the guns of Gibraltar is more than we can put up with. We shall have to demand satisfaction from Spain; at the same time, we are bound in reason to do what we can to make our tenure of Gibraltar as little irksome to the Spaniards as it possibly can be.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Disraeli, at the close of the animated debate on Friday morning, alluding to Mr. Chaplin's remark that the country ought to have more time to consider the Royal titles, said, "I have sat in this House for nearly forty years, and I never heard such an unconstitutional reason given for an adjournment as that which I have just listened to with shame." But, looking back on this debate, I believe there are a greater number of people who now feel inclined to agree with the honourable member "whose Parliamentary experience is not very considerable" than with the right honourable gentleman who has sat in that House forty years. The question whether Her Majesty should add to her titles that of Empress of India is now so well worn that I shall not enter into the arguments; but it is a remarkable fact that it is only now that the House of Commons has gone into committee on the Royal Titles Bill that the country appears to be alive to the importance of the change which will, as a matter of course, be made. There are now abundant evidences that the title of Empress is not popular in this country, and it is easy to see why the Premier so earnestly opposed an adjournment of the debate, and why almost all the Conservatives and a great many Liberals voted against that adjournment. Had Mr. Cave's amendment to that effect being carried, or had the Marquis of Hartington's amendment been carried, there would have been an unpleasant agitation in the country on a rather delicate question; so perhaps, after all, it is as well that the ministerial proposal will now be carried out. The House of Lords will accept it almost as a matter of course. Meanwhile it is worthy of notice that the division list in the Commons shows that it was a thoroughly party one. There were 305 who voted for going into committee, and 200 who polled in favour of Lord Hartington's amendment. Out of the former number there were only 10 Liberals; while, on the other hand, there was not one Conservative among the noble lord's supporters. Why the Queen's title should become a party question—except that it was proposed by Ministers—it is not easy to say; but so it was.

We are occasionally reminded that that much-abused individual the common informer exists in theory, if not in fact. At a meeting of the Court of the Bank of England it has been stated that had the Bank lent the Government the money for the purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal, an informer might have prosecuted the Bank for three times the amount, and obtained one-half of it for himself; so that this said informer would have pocketed six millions sterling. I rather doubt, however, whether the result would ever have been as stated. The Government and the Bank would somehow or other have managed to get out of the scrape. A loophole would have been found or made. However, this official intimation sets at rest all disputes as to the alleged propriety of Government applying to the old lady of Threadneedle Street instead of to Messrs. Rothschild.

If all Cardinal Manning's Indulges had the same moral tendency as that issued to the Irish on St. Patrick's day, there would have been less outcry against the sale of Indulgences. The Cardinal promised an *Indulgenza Plenaria* to all who should abstain from intoxicating liquors on St. Patrick's day. The consequence was that there was less "wetting the shamrock" than usual, and St. Patrick's Purgatory—as the lock-up is called—was not filled with frolicksome Irish to the same extent as is usual. The vigil of the patron saint of Ireland was very properly spent in holding Temperance meetings in the churches, and large numbers signed the pledge on the eve of the day when they were likely to be caught tripping. Cardinal Manning deserves credit for thus cheekmating the drink traffic in this clever way.

Without expressing any opinion on the justice or injustice of the charge brought against Mr. Richard Banner Oakley in connection with the Co-operative Credit Bank, I may point out that the examination suggests the propriety of an alteration in our law. It will have been noticed that the defendant cross-examines the witnesses. "Quite right—very proper, very proper," as the late Duke of Sussex used to say in church when the Commandments were read. I think that accused persons ought always to have not only the right of cross-examination, but the right of stating their own case, and urging their own views. On many occasions lately some of our judges and magistrates have said from the bench almost as much as this, and in one instance no less an authority than the Lord Chief Justice—in the matter of the Eupion Fuel Company—spoke strongly about the mouths of the defendants being closed. Our law reformers would do well to turn their attention to this subject.

One of the pleasant features of crowded, densely-populated, busy London is here and there a churchyard which has been turned into a flower-garden. Bishopsgate churchyard is a notable case in point. It is a perfect little gem of nature and art combined, surrounded by all the signs of hard work and no little squalor and wretchedness. It is a little oasis in a desert; and would that we had more of them, though it need scarcely be said that they are not places of recreation. It is now proposed to convert part of the burial-ground of St. George's-in-the-East—a quarter which is almost a synonym for wretchedness and poverty—into a flower-garden. People who have frequent opportunities of seeing fields and groves, trees and flowers, can form a very poor idea of how deeply the poor inhabitants of this district are interested in this proposal.

The success of the experiment of importing frozen meat from New York has stirred up our Australian cousins to go in and win on that tack. Since the tinned meat has been found to be only a stopgap for want of something better, Mr. W. Most, who has spent a large fortune upon perfecting a process for freezing the meat, is about to send an experimental cargo of 400 or 500 tons to this country. Several stockholders have applied to participate in the trial of the first English cargo, the total cost of which will be about £25,000. Careful statistics have been prepared which show that, if 6½d. a pound can be obtained in England, a profit of 25 per cent. will be realised. This will be good news to our working classes. The deputation on the subject got little satisfaction out of the Duke of Richmond; but it is only too plain that Europe cannot feed us. Australia must, and will, if we can only get over the preliminary difficulty of preserving the meat during the voyage.

The death of Dr. Milman, the Bishop of Calcutta, will be a sorrowful surprise to many, and a matter of general regret to all. Dr. Milman was of the High Church type, as his immediate predecessor, Dr. Cotton, was of the Broad, and the previous Bishop, Dr. Daniel Wilson, of the Low. But it is a creditable fact that, High, Low, and Broad Church, all three Bishops were examples of what the Christian minister in a heathen country should be. One of the drawbacks of the telegraph is that we learn the bare fact; and this is all that we know for some weeks in the case of the sudden death of a high Indian official. Thus we knew about nine years ago that on a dark night Dr. Cotton fell into the Ganges from a plank, while slipping into his boat, and was drowned. In the same way, all we know of Dr. Milman's death is that he was struck down with fever at Rawul Pindee, where he died on the 15th of March.

The respect for the season of Lent is no doubt considerably less than it was a few generations ago; but it would seem that the disinclination to marry during these 40 days—or, to put it in other words, to postpone the tying of the nuptial knot till they have expired—still exists. The list of marriages in the *Times* may perhaps be taken as a criterion, and, if so, this is certainly the case.

An inquest has shown us that a poor man in Bermondsey has met his death by treading on a piece of orange-peel. He broke his leg, erysipelas set in, and he died. This ought to be a warning to the idiots who carelessly throw orange-peel on the pavement; but it won't. An Act of Parliament ought to make it a misdemeaneur to do this. For about half of the year it is really dangerous to walk the streets from this cause. Our legislators ought to see to this; but *de minimis non curat lex*, and therefore I commend the matter to the Commissioners of Police.

A certain well-known actress, celebrated not less for her charming representations than for her personal beauty, has lately caused her many friends some pain, by appearing on the stage decidedly more elated by vinous influences than it is befitting for a lady at any time to be. The fact is so painful that I cannot refrain from mentioning it in sorrow, and I sincerely hope I may never have occasion to make a similar allusion.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN KANE.

Fewer men in the iron trade district of the North of England have been better or more widely known for a long period than Mr. John Kane, the energetic, active secretary of the Ironworkers' Association. Mr. Kane, we regret to state, died on Tuesday afternoon in Birmingham, where he was seized with an apoplectic fit while on his way northward from Wales, where he had been engaged in connection with the association, and which he left on Sunday, the seizure taking place, we understand, the following day. On Monday a telegram notifying his dangerous illness was received at Darlington, and on Tuesday evening the announcement of his death that afternoon was received. Mr. Kane went from Gateshead to Darlington about eight years since, where he has conducted and edited the *Ironworkers' Journal*, and carried on the work of the association. He has also, since the establishment of the Arbitration Board in 1869, acted as the operative secretary of the Iron Trade Arbitration Board, and in this position has been eminently serviceable in helping to bridge over the gulph which previously existed between masters and men, having obtained the confidence of the latter and the goodwill of the former. Either Mr. Kane, or his associate, Mr. Trow, have always been sent for on the outbreak of any dispute or misunderstanding at the different ironworks in the North of England, and by their counsel have generally succeeded in arranging the dispute. Mr. Kane, besides being the secretary of the National Ironworkers' Association, may also be said to be its founder, as he ever, from the period when he successfully floated the Northern Ironworkers' Union at Gateshead, about fourteen years ago, always advocated the unification of the different unions in Staffordshire, Wales, and Scotland, a result he was highly successful in bringing about seven or eight years since. This Union, which has since declined in membership, but two or three years since numbered 35,000 members, was called the Amalgamated Ironworkers' Association. The rules of the association were submitted by Mr. Kane to the revision of Mr. Rupert Kettle, and have always been carried out successfully. As the general secretary of this association, the editor and conductor of the *Ironworkers' Journal* (published fortnightly at Darlington), besides his engagements in connection with the Northern Iron Trade Arbitration Board, it is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Kane was one of the hardest-worked men in the kingdom. It has been nothing unusual for him to have been attending to the affairs of the association in advising on trade disputes in Staffordshire, Wales, the North of England, and Scotland all in one week, besides the other local calls upon his time in connection with the Darlington School Board, of which he was a member. The management of the Darlington Mechanics' Institute of which he took an active part, and in the interest he took in forwarding the object of the Ratepayers' Association, Mr. Kane has frequently if not repeatedly worked without intermission from one week's end to another. A strong athletic frame enabled him to maintain this excessive labour almost without apparent disadvantage for a long period. He had, however, premonitory warning in a slight apoplectic seizure some time since. Having since apparently thoroughly recovered he has carried on his labours as usual. Last week he visited Staffordshire and Wales, and was on his way from Wales, which place he left on Sunday for Darlington, when on Monday he was taken with an apoplectic seizure and died as already stated. Mr. Kane has been a member from the commencement of the Trade Union Parliamentary Committee, and at the last congress at Glasgow was appointed the chairman. He was also a member of the Land and Labour League, and was associated with the Working Men's International Peace Association. He has been active in promoting working men's clubs at Darlington and elsewhere, and has been associated in promoting co-operative movements and political and other reforms, which had for their scope the promotion of the interests of the working men. At the last general election he unsuccessfully contested Middlesbrough as a working man's candidate against Mr. Bolckow and Mr. Hopkins. He favoured manhood suffrage, the Permissive Bill, &c., and altogether his political creed was of a very advanced order. Mr. Kane was a native of Alnwick, and was born in 1819. Being one of a large family of children whose father died when he was young, he early had to assist in getting his own livelihood, and his educational advantages were of the most meagre kind. He went to Newcastle in 1836 and soon after started as an ironworker at the works of Messrs. Hawks and Co's., Gateshead. Here he remained working for nearly thirty years, eventually leaving to carry on the work of the union about a dozen years since During the period he was in Gateshead Mr. Kane was very active in political and other movements, and we believe was formally associated with the Chartist agitation. He was a ready and effective speaker especially amongst a working class audience, and his mode of address evidenced a wide range of reading. It is but right to say that much of Mr. Kane's success has undoubtedly been attributable, and he has frequently admitted the fact, to the aid and encouragement which he has received from his wife. Mrs. Kane for a long period managed with great tact and ability the office work of the Ironworkers' association when her husband has been travelling over the country. The death of Mr. Kane will the more excite sympathy and regret when it is added that within the last three or four days—since her husband's absence—Mrs. Kane has been seized with an alarming and dangerous illness, and does not yet know the severe loss which she and her family have sustained.

Action for Assault against Sir Saville B. Crossley.—A case which excited considerable interest was heard at Abingdon County Court on Saturday, before Mr. W. H. Cooke, Q.C., Judge, and a special jury. It was an action brought by John Kimberley, labourer, of Drayton, against Sir Saville Brinton Crossley, son of the late Sir Francis Crossley, and at the present time reading for the University with the Rector of Steventon, for a violent assault, the damages being laid at £50. Mr. Gough, of the Oxford Circuit, represented the defendant. It appeared that the plaintiff is in the employ of Mr. Bishop, a farmer, who, in consequence of his hurdles being broken, gave instructions that the names of gentlemen leaping their horses over them should be taken. On the 22nd ult. the defendant was seen doing this by the plaintiff and a man named Buckell, and on their stopping his horse and asking his name he struck the plaintiff on the right wrist with the handle of his whip. Buckell immediately took the whip away, when Sir Saville Crossley unloosened one of the stirrups and struck the plaintiff, who was holding the horse, on the forehead and arm with it. This also was taken away. He took the stirrup and struck the plaintiff with such force as to knock him down. He was insensible for a long time, and was subsequently taken home in a fly and attended by a doctor sent by the defendant. He had been unable to do any work since, and is still suffering from the effects of the blows. For the defence it was contended that the defendant's name was not asked for, but that the plaintiff endeavoured to pull him off the horse and drag him to his master. The defendant said his whip was taken from him and he was bruised in the struggle. He did not intend to hit the plaintiff on the head, but about the body. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £25. Execution was stayed for seven days, to give the defendant an opportunity to move for a new trial

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT MARRIAGE.

Mr. Jeune asked the judges of Arches on Saturday to accept letters of request promoted by the Chancellor of Lincoln against Mr. Turner Machon, of having falsely and fraudulently stated in an affidavit for the solemnisation of matrimony in the parish church of St. Botolph, Lincoln, that the lady had resided 15 days in the parish. The judge asked if punishment for perjury and false swearing had been given by an ecclesiastical court in modern times. Mr. Jeune could not point to any particular case, but there was the clearest authority for saying that spiritual courts had the power. The judge would accept the letters, and the questions which the case suggested could be raised by the parties by and by.

COLLISIONS ON THE MERSEY.

A STEAMER SUNK.

On the 17th instant a collision occurred between the steamers Athlete and King Richard on the Mersey. The Athlete struck the King Richard abreast of the fore chains on the starboard side, doing her such serious injury that, after being towed to Tranmere, she sank. The Athlete was also seriously damaged about the stem. The steamer Sardonyx and the American ship A. C. Adams were also in collision, the former having stem twisted to starboard and plates at water-line damaged, and the latter receiving damage to port side. The steamer Hoopoe and the Kong Sverre also collided, and both sustained considerable damage.

EFFECTS OF THE STORMS.

The snow storm of the 17th and preceding days caused great interruption on the Scotch railways on that night and Saturday morning. A passenger and a goods train stuck in the snow on the Perth and Dundee railway, north of Perth, and the traffic was only partially resumed on Saturday morning. The blocks, however, were much more serious on the Highland railway, the snow being drifted by the wind to the depth of 15 to 17 feet. The passengers who were snowed in were supplied with provisions, and eventually rescued.

A "Central News" telegram received on Sunday says:—The snowstorm is reported as very severe in the neighbourhood of Stonehaven. Several trains were blocked up, and the snow plough was hard at work clearing the lines. In the north the storm still continues. Railway traffic between Perth and Dundee has been stopped.

The Dundee correspondent of the *Evening Standard* telegraphs:—There were indications on Saturday of the termination of the snowstorm. On Saturday morning, when the London mail was within sixteen miles of Dundee, running on the Dundee and Perth branch of the Caledonian line, it went into a huge drift many feet deep, and was unable to proceed. After great efforts the line was cleared, and the mail reached Dundee about nine o'clock. The passengers had passed a dreadful night. Four or five trains were almost completely enveloped on the Highland Railway, between Dalwhinnie and Dalnaspindal during the night, the snow having been formed into great hills. The company, after great difficulty, managed to get provisions transported to the passengers. A telegram has been received from Perth stating that the Highland line has been cleared, the wind having materially fallen, and the snowstorm diminished in severity. Such a storm has not been experienced for a generation.

Major Tulloch, of the Board of Trade, visited Blackpool last week, and he, and several gentlemen of the town having inspected the breaches caused by the storm, it was resolved to obtain the opinion of some eminent engineer as to the best means of fortifying the place against future storms. The major spoke of the desirability of endeavouring to form a natural barrier by collecting and retaining the shingle by means of groins. The damage is estimated at about £6000.

COLONEL GORDON IN AFRICA.

A letter received from Colonel Gordon down to the date of 29th December, announces that since the last advices he had subdued the hostile Moorgi tribes, who had attacked and destroyed Lennant's party. Proceeding afterwards by land to Duffli, and finding the Fola Rapids were not navigable, Colonel Gordon made a detour on the left bank of the Victoria Nile with the object of reaching Magungo, on the Nyanza, whence he proposes returning down the Nile to Daflly. It is expected that he will complete his explorations in July or August, after which he will return to England. Colonel Gordon had not seen nor heard anything of Mr. Stanley.

THE MIDLAND AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAYS.

A Bristol correspondent is enabled to say that the Midland Railway Company intend to oppose to the utmost the transfer to the Great Western Railway Company of the Bristol and Exeter system. The Midland Company will set up an old agreement between itself and the Great Western Company, under which the two companies were to share advantages in the west of England mutually; and under this, it is said, the Midland will not only seek to obtain running powers over the Bristol and Exeter line, but will also ask for the same privilege in respect to the Severn Tunnel, which the Great Western is making at an enormous expense for the development of its own trade with South Wales.

A SCHOOLMASTER SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

At the Devonshire assizes, at Exeter, last week, a schoolmaster, for his treatment of a pupil, received a very heavy sentence. His name was Stanbridge; he pleaded guilty to assaulting at Egg Buckland, a pupil named Crossman. It appeared that the boy, 11 years of age, was behind with his sums, and when called out to receive punishment he refused to hold up his hand, upon which the prisoner struck him across the head several times with a green willow, which broke in two, and the result of the blows was that the boy lost the sight of one of his eyes. The pupil teacher who was called said the boy was rather clever at his lessons, and was not more troublesome than others. Usually, when boys refused to hold out their hands, the prisoner struck them across the back, and not upon the head. The prisoner now said he was unwell on the day in question, and not fit for his duties; but although he asked for leave, the clergyman refused to give it him. If it had not been for this, he should not have been in the present scrape; besides this, the boy was rude to his wife one day.—The Judge warned the defendant against making this defence.—The prisoner, continuing, said he did not intend to hurt the boy's eye.—His Lordship, in passing sentence, said the case gave him a great deal of pain. The prisoner occupied a position of the highest trust and greatest importance that any man could hold in any civilised community—a position demanding the exercise of the greatest discretion; but here, with but little, if any, provocation, prisoner attacked the boy with savage ferocity, and had maimed him for life. He could find no circumstances of palliation in the case, which was one of the worst possible examples; and it was, therefore, necessary to pass a heavy sentence. The Lord Chief Baron had gone through the case with him to see if they could find any circumstances to reduce the punishment, and, after briefly considering the matter, the learned Baron agreed with him that simple imprisonment would not meet the case, but it was necessary that an example should be made. The prisoner would therefore be sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—The sentence seemed to excite surprise in court. It transpired that when the prisoner found, in December last, what mischief he had done he ran away, and was afterwards apprehended in Bolton.

Four hundred male and female factory operatives, employed at the Sinclairtown power loom factory, Kirkcaldy, have come out on strike against a reduction of wages, ranging from ten to twenty-five per cent.

The Benevolent Society of St. Patrick held its anniversary at Willis's Rooms, London, on the 17th. The Earl of Miltown presided, and in proposing the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland," complained of the manner in which the *Times* dealt with Irish affairs. He maintained that at the present time contentment and good order were the rule in Ireland.

LOCKING A CLERGYMAN OUT OF A CHANCEL.

Lord Penzance, sitting as Dean of Arches, gave judgment on Saturday upon a question raised in reference to the case of "The Rev. T. W. Perry v. Webb." The complaint of Mr. Perry, the vicar of Ardleigh, near Colchester, was that Mrs. Sarah Maxwell Webb, the late impropriator of the great tithes, had replaced the lock of the chancel door, and had prevented him from entering the chancel by that door. The question was raised as to the jurisdiction of the Court of Arches, it being contended on behalf of the defendant that it was not a case for the Ecclesiastical Court but for the High Court of Justice in an action of trespass. His lordship decided that the Ecclesiastical Court had cognisance of all matters connected with the Church, and he, therefore, overruled the objection to the jurisdiction of the court, and directed the case to proceed in this court.

MR. C. S. READ ON THE VALUATION BILL.

At a meeting of the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture on Saturday, Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., strongly attacked the Government Valuation Bill. The hon. gentleman said that the bill was the fourth measure on the subject which had been introduced in the course of the last seven years, and it was worse than any of the preceding bills. The bill of Mr. Ward Hunt gave a bolus wrapped up in jam. The surveyor of taxes was introduced, but a representative county board was given at the same time. Now the surveyor of taxes was introduced without any representative board. The present bill was, in fact, merely a bill to screw more rates and taxes out of real property. It would be extremely difficult for independent members to oppose the bill, but nevertheless they would have a try at it. In addition to his other objections to the bill, he (Mr. Read) contended that the proposal to confer arbitrary powers on surveyors of taxes struck a blow at local institutions and local self-government. The Chambers generally endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Read.

TRIAL OF THE LINCOLN BOY MURDERER.

At the Lincolnshire Assizes, on Monday, before Mr. Justice Lindley, William-Gilbert Harrod, a boy, was indicted for the wilful murder of Henry Heblewhite, on the 19th February, 1876, and also for the wilful murder of Arthur Hockley, at Fishtoft, on the 2nd October, 1875. The prisoner is only twelve years of age, and his victim in the first case ten years of age, and in the second five years old. The facts of the murder of Heblewhite are these:—The boys seemed to have been on unfriendly terms, and the deceased had told his parents that Harrod had threatened to give him a sound thrashing. On the 19th of February last the deceased, Heblewhite, was sent to his grandmother's, and on his journey home was met by the prisoner. According to a letter written by the prisoner whilst in custody, in which he confesses the crime, it appears that the deceased boy asked him to go and look at some lambs that were in a field, and he went. While there Heblewhite wanted to fight, and struck prisoner on the legs with a stake. Harrod then got a stake and hit him on the head four times, rendering him insensible, and then threw him into a pond. No one saw the murder take place, but as the murdered boy did not go home, a search was made, and eventually his body was discovered on the following morning in the pit, with his head smashed and the bridge of his nose broken. The prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentence was deferred.—The other charge against the prisoner of murdering a lad named Hockley was not pressed.

EIGHT CHILDREN POISONED.

On Saturday evening eight children were poisoned at Stockton after partaking of an herb which one of the children stated was given to them. Three of the cases have proved fatal. It appears that Geo. Cowan and John Kindler, fishermen, of Stockton, went up the river Tees towards Yarm in a boat to get sand on Friday. When they arrived at the curve known as the Horse Shoe, Kindler, whilst on shore, gathered the roots of a herb resembling white carrots, intending, as he states, being struck by the appearance of the root, to let some of his friends see it. They did not arrive at home till late at night, and during next day the root had been taken from his jacket pocket, as he alleges, by some of the children in question. Five children of a family named Fish had all partaken of it, and the mother states that about half-past five one after another became ill. One, aged four, named Henry, died before seven o'clock; and George, aged three, about an hour afterwards, exhibiting violent symptoms of poisoning. Drs. Tarleton and Foss were sent for, and applied the stomach-pump to the other three children, who are expected to recover. Three children of another family, named M'Naughton, had also eaten of the root. One of them, a girl between six and seven years of age, died last night. The other two, who did not eat so largely, are expected to get better. After the death of the children Kindler was taken into custody by Inspector Harrison. The herb with which the children have been poisoned is water hemlock. Much sympathy is felt for the parents of the children, who are in poor circumstances. M'Naughton is one of a family of nine children.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS OF SPAIN.

Spain has immensely increased not only her army, but also the number of her creditors. Now their name is Legion. In point of population she takes rank seventh, we believe, amongst the nations of Europe; as regards amount of national debt, she occupies a much higher place, probably third, following close on the heels of England and France. In 1868, immediately after the expulsion of Queen Isabella, Spain did not owe more than £250,000,000, yet was unable to pay full interest on that amount. A Madrid newspaper of high authority recently estimated that at present the national debt is not less than £530,000,000; so that the revolution of 1868 has left behind it a serious bill of costs. The marvel is that even after eight years of internal trouble and civil war there should be such a sudden heaping up of obligation; for during that period her Ministers have certainly not "muddled away her income in paying her debts." Yet the explanation is as easy as in the case of young men who fall into the hands of usurers, and who find that what they receive in hard cash represents but faintly the amount they have to acknowledge. Like some of these youths who contemplate from the first a final plea of "infancy," Spain has always had the felicity of feeling that the inscription of obligations on the debit side of the national ledger by no means implies an oppressive burden. The nominal total of the debt is a trivial detail of book-keeping when she has abandoned all idea of paying the principal, and proposes to pay in cash only 1 per cent. of the future interest, generously "letting bygones be bygones," so far as to drop all mention of the coupons overdue. Yet Spain, with "all her faults," is loved and respected still. The magic of her traditions has power over the imagination of men. Even the Stock Exchange feels the glow, and shows by the price of stocks that finance has sentiment; just as among private money-lenders a young man of old high English family gets credit more readily than a foreigner or a *parvenu*. Spain, however, will soon find that national dishonesty is not the best policy. With a revenue about one-fourth of that enjoyed by France, the interest of her debt is nearly equal, and that is the measure of the distrust she has excited. When her creditors are stripped of about three-fourths of what is due to them, she will still find it difficult to make both ends meet. The rich natural resources of the land must remain comparatively undeveloped for want of that foreign capital which always shuns repudiating States, and thus in the end Spain will be poorer for every pound she has withheld, just as in the middle ages every abuse of power by her kings made her empire weaker, and every *auto da fe* tainted faith, poured poison into the national Church, and made its religion hateful. There is no royal road for the recovery of nations. By honesty and hard work the Spanish people, from King to peasant, may attain prosperity; repudiation and resistance to taxes will simply drag them lower down.—London *Telegraph*.

IMMENSE FIRE AT CHARLESTON. HUNDREDS OF PERSONS HOMELESS.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A fire has occurred at Charleston, South Carolina. Several blocks of houses were burnt down, and the loss is estimated at 500,000 dollars, and hundreds of persons are rendered homeless and penniless by this calamity. During the confusion caused by the conflagration bands of negro robbers sacked the houses. Very severe weather prevails here.

COLLISION IN THE NORTH SEA.

The Dutch galliott Christian Martha came into collision on the 17th in the North Sea with a schooner, name unknown. The galliott was cut down to the water's edge, but the schooner continued her course without rendering assistance. The crew were saved by fishing smacks. Four fishermen from two smacks, who proceeded on board to render assistance, sank with the shi

PANIC IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.

On Monday, at the Victoria Station of the Metropolitan District Railway, while the train on its way to the Mansion House was standing at the station, an alarm was raised that a train behind was upon it. The passengers in their panic rushed to the doors, and the train at the same time started. Many people were thrown violently on the platform. Fortunately no further injuries than a few bruises were sustained, but some damage was done to the railway carriages, as nearly all the doors were open when the train entered the tunnel.

ANTI-INCOME TAX LEAGUE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Income Tax League, held on Monday in London, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"That the Executive Committee of the Anti-Income Tax League call upon the provincial associations and taxpayers generally to renew their efforts for a repeal of the income tax, and while offering no objection to a general revision of taxation, the committee protest against the reduction or repeal of any direct tax, until the income tax has been wholly abolished."

DEATH OF A MASTER OF THE HOUNDS IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

A correspondent writes:—On Monday, Mr. J. Hope Barton, of Stapleton Park, near Pontefract, died suddenly whilst hunting. The Badsworth hounds met at Norton, near Doncaster. Mr. Barton, who is master of the hunt, had proceeded some distance towards Moss, when he fell from his horse in a fit. After partaking of brandy he remounted, but again fell, and expired immediately on being taken into a cottage at Moss. The deceased was a justice of the peace for the West Riding, and until recently, captain of the Yeomanry Cavalry at Pontefract. He was also president of the Pontefract Agricultural Society, and greatly respected.

THE OWSTON FERRY CASE.
ERECTION OF THE TOMBSTONE.

About nine o'clock on Monday morning, according to instructions received from the Rev. H. Keet, Mr. Barningham, mason, proceeded to erection of the stone about which the country has heard so much of late. Although Mr. Barningham, by request from Mr. Keet, had kept the time of erection a secret, yet whilst the son of Mr. Barningham was taking the stone up the street, it was recognised immediately on its arrival in front of the Wesleyan minister's house. Here it was stopped by one or two prominent members of the Wesleyan body at Ferry, who demanded to know by whose authority it was being erected that day. The youth in charge of it immediately went to fetch his father, but, in the meantime, the stone was taken off the truck and conveyed in the Wesleyan minister's yard. On Mr. Barningham's arrival on the scene, he of course was questioned as to his authority for its erection on this particular day. He told his questioners that he was acting according to the Rev. H. Keet's instructions. They demanded further proof, and he produced Mr. Keet's letter, which was as follows:—

"Thetford, March 13th, 1876.

Dear sir,—As the faculty has now been issued, I should like the stone put in as soon as you can make it convenient. It is my wish for it to be done in a quiet manner, and I think that it will be more easily carried into effect if you do it this week, before I come.—Yours truly, HENRY KEET.

Mr. Barningham."

This authority being produced, the stone was again placed on the truck and conveyed to its destination. Thus this celebrated case has ended, and the stone is now erected, no one being present at its erection but the Rev. J. Charlesworth (Wesleyan minister) and one or two other members of the Wesleyan Society at Owston Ferry.

TRACT DISTRIBUTION.

Some tracts annoy the receiver, because they seem too personal; others, because they are far too wide of the mark. A lady does not enjoy being presented with a document hastily selected out of a heap, which proves to be the "Drunkard's Doom," or an address on the wickedness of profane swearing. Such events are accidents, of course, but they cannot be too carefully guarded against. It is such accidents, as well as the quaint terminology of tracts appealing to very coarse grained consciences, which have been made the occasion of a great deal of easy ridicule. There is nothing in the least absurd in the general conception of the religious fly-sheet, or in the theory of the excellent people who hawk them about. "A word in season, how good it is," they think, and they remember how much a thing of accidents life is, and of seeming trifles that give the occasion for great revolutions in conduct. Probably no one disputes the power for evil of bad words, casually heard, and of chance suggestions of evil. Why, then, should not good words, hit on by accident, have as great an influence for good? Tracts are, to people who reason thus, like the "sunset touch, the chorus ending of Euripides," which, according to one of Mr. Browning's characters, may overthrow or shake a whole edifice of scepticism. The theory of tracts is the theory of taking advantage of these accidents, of multiplying fortunate chances and profitable suggestions. If St. Augustine seemed to hear an inner voice saying *tolle, lege*, why should not such voices be purposely uttered, and boxes of tracts left in waiting-rooms, with the superscription "Please take one," which is a kind of modern paraphrase of the words Augustine heard? If Colonel Gardiner traced his change of character to the moment when he took up a book which he thought was a profane romance, and which turned out to be a pious meditation, why should not the number of such happy chances be increased? This is the theory of tract distribution, and, making deduction for the loss of dramatic effect in all contrived accidents, it is a sound theory enough. Unfortunately the persons who hold it do not always act on it discreetly. They cause the enemy to mock now and then, by being earnest out of season, to the wrong person, in the wrong way. With all this, they deserve respect for their motives.—*Daily News.*

The *Pall Mall Gazette* announces the death of Colonel Chesney, commanding the Royal Engineers of the home district.

MR. JACOB BRIGHT, M.P., ON THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.—At the annual meeting of the Salford Liberal Association, on Monday, resolutions condemning the retrogressive policy of the Government, and protesting against the Royal Titles Bill, were adopted. Mr. Jacob Bright, one of the speakers, said that no reason had been submitted to the House of Commons for the proposed change which one could respect. He believed that the reasons which had brought about the proposal were reasons which had been veiled, and were not produced, and that the secret reasons were such as the country would not respect if it knew them.

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. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493 Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle.

STORMY LIBERATIONIST MEETING.

A correspondent writes:—The annual meeting of the Nottingham Liberationists Society was held on Tuesday, in the Mechanics' Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Ellis, son of the chairman of the Midland Railway Company. Amongst the speakers was the Hon. Lydulph Stanley, who condemned the Universities Bill as interfering with freedom given by the bill of 1871. The meeting was very stormy and divided, the audience whistling, singing "God save the Queen," shouting, &c. A resolution in favour of disestablishment was carried by a small majority; but the opposition was exceedingly strong, being led on by Canon Sibthorpe, a Roman Catholic priest, 80 years of age, who moved an amendment, that disestablishment would inflict serious injury to national religion.

ACCIDENT TO AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

The express train which left Manchester at five on Tuesday night for London had a narrow escape when running between the Penistone and Wortley stations. The train was composed of engine, tender, seven carriages, and two brake vans, and it carried a large complement of passengers, almost every compartment being filled. Just after the train had left Thurgoland Tunnel, and when running at the rate of about forty-five miles an hour the crank axle of the engine suddenly broke. Fortunately only the driving wheels of the engine left the metals, and to the others the brake was immediately applied, the engine was reversed, and the driver succeeded in stopping the train within some 500 yards from where the accident happened. It was then found that of the train only the front guard's van and two carriages had left the metals. The sudden and abrupt stoppage caused considerable alarm amongst the passengers, and most of them left the carriages to ascertain the cause. So far as could be ascertained none of the passengers were injured, and only a few were shaken. A good deal of damage was done to the permanent way along the 500 yards over which the train ran before it could be stopped. Some of the sleepers and chairs were smashed, and the rails were bent. The connecting rod of the engine was found broken, doubled up, and the end had penetrated the ground several inches.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.

On Tuesday afternoon, the annual general meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution was held in London. The Duke of Northumberland, president, being unable from ill-health to be present, his son, the Earl Percy, M.P., occupied the chair. The meeting was influentially and numerously attended.

After some remarks from the Chairman, the Secretary (Richard Lewis, Esq.,) read the annual report, which stated that fifty-two years had elapsed since the Royal National Lifeboat Institution was first established, with the title of the National Shipwreck Institution. Since then its usefulness had not diminished, for trade and commerce had vastly increased, and the numbers of those who "go down to the sea in ships and do their business in the great waters" had multiplied a hundredfold. During the past year 12 silver medals, 18 votes of thanks inscribed on vellum, and £3289 had been granted by the society for saving 727 lives by lifeboats, and 195 lives by fishing boats and other means. The number of lives saved from its first establishment to the present time, either by its lifeboat or by special exertions for which it had granted rewards, was 23,790. Since the formation of the institution it had voted 91 gold and 870 silver medals for saving life, besides pecuniary rewards to the amount of £47,200.

The adoption of the report was moved by George Lyall, Esq., and seconded by the Admiral of the Fleet, Sir George Sartorius, K.C.B., and carried unanimously.—Other formal resolutions were adopted.

THE GREAT FIRE AT BROOKLYN.
TWENTY-SEVEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

The New York journals of the 8th instant publish details of the burning of the Catholic Almshouse at Brooklyn, the previous morning. The *World*, of the 9th, says:—Yesterday morning, just before daybreak, fire was discovered at the Home of the Aged in Brooklyn. The left wing of the building where they slept was destroyed. The Home is a Roman Catholic charity, under the charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and has for four years provided a home for many sects. There are several similar institutions throughout the country. That the fire had its origin in one of their rooms is tolerably well established. In the building were 183 aged and infirm people, many of them utterly helpless, and all of them long accustomed to a life of quiet dependence. The first intimation of the fire was a sudden burst of dense smoke into the dormitories of the left wing, where 73 old men were asleep, and a moment later flames followed. Sister Columbano ran to open the lower door leading to the apartments of the men which, for the double purpose of making the building secure from thieves and preventing the inmates from wandering out in the night, was always kept locked. As she turned the key the door was opened by a crowd of the panic-stricken old men, who, half dressed, staggered past her, and rushed out into the yard. In the meantime, Sister Augustine Joseph had hastened to secure the removal of the poor invalids of both infirmaries to a place of security. The neighbourhood of the institute is but scarcely settled, and police and fire-engines are few and far between. As it was, the light of the fire was at once observed from one of the bell towers in the eastern district. The flames were bursting from the lower windows, and by their light showing the ghastly faces of many old men at the windows above. Upon the roof the poor frightened creatures who had sufficient strength to escape through the skylight were huddled, shivering, and powerless to do any more. At one window on the third story a man over seventy years of age leaned out, calling in a voice made powerful once more by danger, for help. "Help, for the love of God," he shrieked, and then threw himself from the window, and was killed on the stones beneath. A dozen old and childish men trotted out of the burning building, dragging after them their pillows and sheets, laughing and crying, and not understanding what it all meant. Many temporarily crazed ran down the streets near by coatless, hatless, and in many instances nearly naked, their white hair blowing about their faces and their arms thrown in the air. The work of rescuing the inmates within reach of human help, however, progressed rapidly; but with all their strength many of the old men fought against the grasp of their deliverers, and had to be dragged by sheer force from the burning dormitories. Soon, too, the flames began to cut off, one by one, the avenues of rescue. Bursting with a roar through a thick partition on the second floor, they drove back the men who advanced to save life. In one room on this floor were a dozen old men whom it was thought had been all removed at an early stage, but just as the flames rushed in, one of the sisters, Sister Gartienn, discovered a poor blind old Scotchman, half-suffocated with the dense smoke which filled the room, groping his way in search of the door by which he usually entered and left his dormitory, a door that then led only to a fallen and burning staircase. Regardless of the smoke, the brave sister rushed in, and almost lifting the old blind man, bore him in safety away. After that the flames rushed in, and the further saving of life, on this floor at least, was rendered impossible.

At Kilrush, County Clare, a farmer and his child have been burned to death.

A passenger train from Banff to Aberdeen broke down in the snow, and ran off the line on Monday. Several passengers were slightly injured, and the rolling stock damaged.

At the Lambeth Police-court, on Tuesday afternoon, the summons against Sir Wm. Coote Seton, Mr. Wm. Shoolbred, and Mr. Charles Emery Dowell, charging them with obtaining money for the Co-operative Bank under false pretences, was dismissed against the former and withdrawn against the two latter.

TAMPERING WITH A VOTING PAPER.—At the Belfast Police-court, on Tuesday, Mr. W. Carlisle, plumber and lead merchant, a member of the Water Commission and Poor-law boards, was fined £10, in default three months' imprisonment, for tampering with a voting paper in the pending election for Poor-law guardians. Defendant marked the paper for himself and colleague, whereas the voter intended to vote for two opposition candidates. An appeal has been lodged against the decision.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

"Is Mrs. Halford at home?" asked Mrs. Weatherbee of the pale girl with a duster in her hand, who opened the door so soon after the bell was rung that it was evident she was busy in the hall.

"I'll see, ma'am," replied the girl, opening the parlour door and taking the card the lady offered. "Walk in, please."

Mrs. Weatherbee "walked in." The parlour was fresh and cool from recent dusting and airing, and one of the windows was open.

"I can't stand that," said the lady, and hurried petulantly forward to shut it. As she did so the lace trimming of her polonaise caught the extended arm of a beautiful little marble statuette which stood on the slab before the long mirror, and down it came on the carpet. Mrs. Weatherbee gave a cry of alarm, and picked it up. As she did so the pretty head rolled away from the body. The marble slab had played the executioner.

"What shall I do now?" asked Mrs. Weatherbee of herself. "I know Fanny Halford gave ten pounds for that statuette, and prizes it greatly. Of course I shall be expected to get her another. I wish I had not sent up my card. I'll slip away without seeing her. That new girl don't know me. I wonder whether it could be mended? I wonder whether the head would stay on?"

She had placed the figure in an upright position, and made the experiment. The head did stay on.

Then blushing guiltily, she retreated to the other end of the room, and sat looking intently at the interesting pages of a family photograph album, as Mrs. Halford entered with a—

"How do you do, dear? What a colour you have! I never saw you look so well."

The call was a brief one. Mrs. Weatherbee suddenly found that she had twenty more to pay. Her only object now was to get out of that parlour before some unlucky jar sent the head of the statuette toppling from its shoulders. She succeeded; but in the hall, amidst the last adieus, and at the opening of the front door, which did not open easily, her quick ear detected a little tap-tap, sharp on the marble slab, dull on the carpet, and knew just what had happened.

"I hope Willie isn't throwing his marbles down-stairs again. He has a trick of doing that, and it is so dangerous if any one should tread on them."

Mrs. Weatherbee laughed, and her colour was higher than ever as she ran down the steps.

The next time Mrs. Halfoed met Mrs. Weatherbee was at the rooms of the charitable association, to which they belonged, and to which they both subscribed liberally.

"How are you, dear?" asked Mrs Weatherbee.

"Well, I'm not very well," said Mrs. Halford. "I have just half help enough. I was obliged to send away my up-stairs girl because she grew so careless and broke so much, and I can't replace her."

"Cups and saucers, I suppose, and the spout of the teapot, and the handle of the pitcher, and all that?"

"Worse yet—some valuable parlour ornaments," said Mrs. Halford.

Then they walked into the committee room.

"We are just talking of you Mrs. Weatherbee," said the president. "We fancy we could make use of you and of Mrs. Halford too. There is a case of great distress in our district, and we must have it looked into immediately. It is number —, ——— street. Mrs. ——— is the woman's name. She has just lost her daughter and has nothing, they say, to live upon. You can go to see her, can you not, this afternoon?"

The ladies assented, and the usual formalities being gone through, they started on their mission.

The house proved to be a wretched tenement in ——— street, and on its top floor, in a desolate little room without fire or sufficient bed-clothing, they found a very old woman on a straw bed on the floor.

"You are Mrs. ———?" said Mrs. Weatherbee, bending over her.

"Indade I am, mistress," said the old woman, feebly," "and you are the good lady from the Association. Sure I never thought to come to this in my old age, but the Lord's will be done."

You are right to be submissive to Him," said Mrs. Halford. "We must do all we can for you, too. So you see He has not forgotten you. But I must ask you a few questions first. Have you no relations whose duty it is to aid you—no son, no daughter?"

"I had but one, and that was my granddaughter Ellen," said the old woman. "She's dead this three weeks. A good girl she was. She lived out, and her wages paid the rint and bought the bit to ate. She only got her shoes cut of it, and once in a way a calico gown. But she'd always say, 'I'll not fret whilst I can do for you, Granny.' At last she went to live along with a lady by the name of Halford, in a great fine house."

Mrs. Halford started.

"And her wages was to be £20, and glad she was of the raise. She'd had but £12 before, and it was a nice family, she said, and well-pleased wid her until, wun day—och! the sorry day it was thin for her—whin, how an' iver it happened she didn't know, there was something broke in the parlour. It was an image of a saint, or the like, and mighty vallyable intirely. And the lady said she broke it, and she swore she didn't; but the lady said 'twas a lie she told, no less, for only she had been in the room, bein' the childer was up-stairs, and not a cat to the fore. Well, deny it as she would, they stuck to it she did it; and her month bein' up, kep' her wages to pay for the distruction, as they said, and not half the vally of the image aither, though Ellen said 'twas but a bit of a white thing, a few inches high; and wid that, of course, she left them.

"Och, I never shall forget the day the girl came home crying and moaning. Not a penny, and the flour gone, and the tay; and who'd trust the like of us, and her shoes rags on her feet, the craythur? And we'd not a bit to ate, but two potatoes, and no salt to them. And the next day she went out to sarch a place; and it was wet and cowd, and she hadn't soles to her shoes, and she came home that night with pleuresy, as the doctor said, and never got over it.

"The neighbours kept her from starving while she lived, and the charity doctor was good to us; and it won't be for long now, but if I was dying I must say bad luck to the lady that robbed me gal of her just dues, and all for a chany image that she was innocent of breaking. There's a curse for her above, I know."

Mrs. Weatherbee gave a little scream and clasped her hands over her eyes, and Mrs. Halford fell fainting into a chair, but neither breathed a word of their secret. Mrs. Halford hoped that Mrs. Weatherbee had not noticed the name the old woman uttered—mispronounced as it was—and Mrs. Weatherbee did not dream of confessing her share in the tragedy, but they were so liberal in this particular case that they excited the admiration of all who were connected with the association, and were ever after spoken of as most charitable ladies.

Perhaps both may have received a lesson never to be forgotten, for they were neither of them bad women, and may to-day realise the fact that charity, in many cases, should begin at home, and that servants should, at least, receive as much consideration as those who have become objects of bounty.

Most of the 15 drummers of the first battalion of the 15th Regiment of Foot, who played "St. Patrick's Day" on the morning of the 17th instant, without the sanction of their officers, have been sentenced to 28 days' confinement to barracks, and two corporals have been remanded for trial by a court martial for allowing the fifes and drums to be taken out of their room. The men went to a part of the town and played without the authority of their officers, after having played over some of the parade grounds.

A SHIP-MASTER'S STORY.

In the year 1840 I had command of the ship Philip Sydney. She was in the East India trade, and belonged ostensibly to Lorenzo Bent and Son; but I had owned—or rather my wife had owned, for I had put it in her name—a quarter part of both ship and venture for several years. It was in the month of August of the year named. It was late in the afternoon when I started for her, and as I had a few errands to do on the way I took passage on foot. As I was passing along Sea street, my attention was attracted by the sharp cry of a boy—a gasping, frightened cry, as though wrung out by fear of great danger.

I stopped, and beneath a dilapidated wooden archway leading to the dirty court of an old sunken house, I saw a woman holding a boy by the collar, with a stick in her upraised hand. She observed me as I stopped, and the blow was suspended, though evidently not given up. The woman was a stout, burly, red-faced, shock-headed virago, the fumes of rum making an atmosphere about her peculiarly her own. The boy, had I simply met him on the street, might have passed for the ragged, dirty vagabond which the woman declared him to be; but as his face was now turned toward me, with its earnest beseeching, and as the great blue eyes warmed with prayerful light, I found something particularly bright and engaging there.

I asked the woman what was the matter. Her answer was profane and indecent. The boy was a good-for-nothing scamp—and as she spoke she shook the little fellow furiously by way of emphasis.

I asked her if the lad was her child.

With great indignation she said she hoped not. "His mother died on my hands two years ago, and left the brat for my pains—and a great leave it was for me. Ye might beat him till every bone was broken, and that's all the good 'twould do. Perhaps, sir, you'd like to take him and try him a while."

I don't know what possessed me. It was the impulse of the moment; and the boy's eager, imploring look had impressed me. I did not need a boy; though, should he prove to be of the right stuff, I could make use of him. I asked him, directly, would he like to go to sea with me.

"In a great ship?" cried he.

"Yes," said I.

"O! May I? may I?"

"If this woman will let you go I will take you."

"Take him in welcome, and a good riddance!" said the woman, shoving him toward me.

I took the boy by the hand and led him away. At a shipping-office I stopped and bought an outfit of good clothing; and there I had him washed and combed and dressed. The change of this toilet was wonderful. I never saw an outward metamorphosis more complete. The boy was proud and happy and hopeful, and was really handsome.

The woman had told me his name was Artie.

"Artie," said I—he must have seen that his looks pleased me—"if you can behave as well as you look you will do very well."

He caught my hand with that same imploring expression which had first attracted me, and with quick, frank impulse, replied,—

"If *you'll* be good to *me*, sir, I'll try as hard as ever I can to be good and behave myself."

And that was our compact.

At the office I asked the boy for his name, for the purpose of having it entered upon the papers; but he knew no name save that of Artie. He had never known a father, and he remembered but little of his mother. So we entered him as the "Boy Artie," and let it go at that.

On the morning of the following day I set sail with the boy installed in my cabin. He was quick and bright, and seemed to comprehend my wants by instinct. He did not know his exact age, but we set it down as fourteen; and I established his birthday from the day of his shipping.

On the second day out I discovered that three or four of my men were under the influence of liquor, and one of them was very drunk. This latter man was a Dago, named Carl Muskeet, from the Island of Minorca—a large, powerful fellow, with that dark, lowering look which your real Dago always wears when under the influence of extraneous excitement. He was an excellent seaman, and had been eight years in the navy, and had been recommended to me as a first-rate man when sober, though dangerous when drunk. He had come on board my ship drunk, and he was drunk now.

My first move was to send my second mate into the forecastle to see if there was rum concealed there. He returned with the information that Muskeet had a jug of rum into his chest. Finding the Dago ugly, and flatly refusing to give up his liquor, I ordered him to be put in confinement. It required the united force of the two mates and four of the men to secure the fellow, and when he had been bound, hand and foot, I had him stowed away forward of the bitts, after which I ordered the carpenter to break open his chest. The rum was found, and cast overboard. The other men who had been drinking gave me no trouble.

Immediately after securing Muskeet the second dog-watch was set. I came up from the cabin after supper, and stood looking at the setting sun. Hearing a cry forward, and the sound of disturbance, I turned, and in the waist, directly beneath the foot of the mainsail, I saw a handspike circling in the air, and I saw men fall upon the deck. Again the handspike swept upward and downward, and I saw my first mate go down beneath it. And then a man, with the heavy spike in his hands, came towards me. It was Carl Muskeet, and he was raving mad—in the most dangerous state of rum delirium! He had slipped from his bonds, and his thought was of vengeance for the loss of his rum—or, more likely, a manaic vengeance without thought. He had knocked down every opposition thus far in his way to my life. What was I to do? I was wholly unarmed, and, saving the man at the wheel, I was alone upon the quarter-deck. I had my eye upon him, and I dodged his first blow, and grappled with him. But I was like a child in his hands.

Naturally stronger than I, his mania gave him the strength of a tiger. He bore me to the deck, and I saw that he had dropped the handspike, and had drawn a sheath-knife from his bosom. His knee was upon my breast, and his left hand clutched my throat. His lips were flecked with white froth; his teeth grated like grinding stones, and he was as mad as a maniac could be. His right arm was uplifted, bearing aloft the gleaming knife, and I had no power to stay the blow.

At that moment, just as my eyes were about to close in horror and despair, I was sensible of a shadowy disturbance in the air above, and on the next instant a heavy weight came crashing down upon us. The madman's uplifted arm was knocked aside, and himself rolled over upon deck. The man at the wheel quickly joined in the fray, and with an iron belaying-pin knocked the knife from Muskeet's hand. The second mate was by this time up from the cabin, and with the running end of the mizzen topgallant halliards we quickly had the maniac so far under control that he was secured without further difficulty.

It was my waif Artie who had saved my life. He had seen the Dago coming toward me, and had leaped into the mizen rigging with the thought that he could make his attack from that point more safely and more effectually than from any other. And the end had proved the wisdom of his instinctive reasoning. He had leaped full upon the madman from a height of fifteen feet, and the concussion, as he had anticipated, had for the moment stunned and bewildered its object. He had calculated the direction of his leap to a hair—had grasped the uplifted hand that held the knife as he came down, and had overturned my assailant without materially jarring me.

I am an old man now, and retired from active business; but I have left a worthy successor upon the quarter deck; and most people think that Capt. Artie Burton is the son of my own flesh and blood. I am proud, at all events, when he calls me father; and I never meet his happy smile but I bless the hour in which I picked up my precious waif from the slum of Sea street.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.
A TRAIN THROWN INTO A RIVER. IMMENSE LOSS OF LIFE.

PARIS, March 17 (Night).—A frighful accident has happened to the slow train leaving Mulhouse at five o'clock in the morning for Strasbourg. As the train was crossing the bridge over the Ill, in the environs of Lutterbach, one of the arches, which had been damaged by the floods, gave way. The engine had reached the ground on the opposite side when the breakage occurred, but the carriages, sinking with the arch, drew with them into the torrent the remainder of the train. The carriages fell on the top of each other and immediately disappeared in the river, where they were broken up by the strength of the stream. The scene which ensued was a heartrending one. Those of the travellers who were not killed by the fall were of course unable to escape from the waggons in which they were imprisoned, and they were carried down the river until they were dashed to pieces against the rocks or slowly drowned. Over thirty bodies have already been recovered, but this, unfortunately, does not represent all the victims of the accident.—London *Telegraph*.

THREE MEN DROWNED.

Three young men, named Ronayne, M'Clelland, and Nolan, were drowned on Saturday night in Waterford Harbour.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The steamer Isabel la Rochelle went ashore on the rocks to the westward of St. Ives Head on Saturday. All hands are believed to have perished, and the steamer is a total wreck. She was observed in the bay in distress. Two boats put off from her, but were capsized on a ridge. The cries of the drowning men were heard from the shore, but rescue was impossible. Two dead bodies have been washed ashore.

On Monday, the Select Committee on Oyster Fisheries met to choose their chairman and consider the course of proceedings. Sir Charles Legard was appointed to preside, and the committee arranged to meet on Monday next.

The Bishop of Ripon, on Monday, consecrated the new church of St. Peter, Gildersome, which has been erected in the place of the old Parish Church, destroyed by fire about three years ago. The new edifice has cost over £4000.

BELGIAN COMPETITION.—One of the first instances in which a foreign firm has outstripped English competition for a contract with the Government occurred on Monday, when a Belgian firm took an important Admiralty contract for iron nails.

About 2000 of the inhabitants of Barrow proceeded to Walney Island on Monday morning to demonstrate their right to a large plot of land on the sea beach known as Biggar Bank, which has recently been railed in by persons claiming to be the owners. The people cleared away all the fence for upwards of a mile, but there was no disturbance.

It is announced that the new Irish Peat Fuel Company is now in a fair way to solve the problem of working the Irish peat bogs to practical advantage.

The expansion and contraction of water at different temperatures is comparatively trifling—a property of great importance to everything that lives. To appreciate fully the value of what *is*, we may sometimes imagine what *might be* instead. For instance, what a blessing it is to the human race, to the animated world, to all organised nature, that water is not as expansible as oil! Great heats would cause rivers to overflow, animals to be smitten with apoplexy, sap-vessels to be burnt, making every plant one wound, while seas in summer would inundate the coasts which had the misfortune to bound them.—*Cassell's Household Guide.*

THE COUNT ST. GERMAIN.—At the Councils of the King and at the Board of Cabinet Ministers crop up strange figures, labelled with stranger titles—the illustrious Count Cagliostro, the dashing Chevalier de Seingalt, and the mysterious Count St. Germain. This famous adventurer is supposed to have been an Hungarian by birth, but the early part of his life was by himself carefully wrapped in mystery. His person and his title alike stimulated curiosity. His age was unknown, and his parentage equally obscure. We catch the first glimpse of him in Paris, a century and a quarter ago, filling the Court and the town with his renown. Amazed Paris saw a man—apparently of middle age—a man who lived in magnificent style, who went to dinner parties, where he ate nothing, but talked incessantly, and with exceeding brilliancy, on every imaginable topic. His tone was perhaps over trenchant—the tone of a man who knows perfectly what he is talking about. Learned, speaking every civilised language admirably, a great musician, an excellent chemist, he played the part of a prodigy, and played it to perfection. Endowed with extraordinary confidence, or consummate impudence, he not only laid down the law magisterially concerning the present, but spoke without hesitation about events two hundred years old. His anecdotes of remote occurrences were related with extraordinary minuteness. He spoke of scenes at the Court of Francis the First as if he had seen them, describing exactly the appearance of the King, imitating his voice, manner, and language—affecting throughout the character of an eye-witness. In like style he edified his audience with pleasant stories of Louis the Fourteenth, and regaled them with vivid descriptions of places and persons. Hardly saying in so many words that he was actually present when the events happened, he yet contrived, by his great graphic power, to convey that impression. Intended to astonish, he succeeded completely. Wild stories were current concerning him. He was reported to be 300 years old, and to have prolonged his life by the use of a famous elixir. Paris went mad about him. He was questioned constantly about his secret of longevity, and was marvellously adroit in his replies, denying all power to make old folks young again, but quietly asserting his possession of the secret of arresting decay in the human frame. Diet, he protested, was his marvellous elixir, the true secret of long life, and he resolutely refused to eat any food but such as had been especially prepared for him—oatmeal, groats, and the white meat of chickens. On great occasions he drank a little wine, sat up as late as anybody would listen to him, but took extraordinary precautions against cold. To ladies he gave mysterious cosmetics, to preserve their beauty unimpaired; to men he talked openly of his method of transmuting metals, and of a certain process for melting down a dozen little diamonds into one large stone. These astounding assertions were backed by the possession of apparently unbounded wealth, and a collection of jewels of rare size and beauty.—*All the Year Round.*

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

Business Announcements.

MRS. CAROLINE MAY, is returning thanks to Customers and the Public in general for past favours to her late husband, begs to intimate that she, having secured the services of a thorough, Practical Watch-maker's Assistant, will carry on the Business at 4, FRONT STREET, CONSETT. All Orders will be executed with the greatest care and promptitude, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders in the Country attended to. 484g

GARDEN SEEDS.

M. H. THOMPSON
FRUITERER AND SEEDSMAN,

DESIRES to return thanks to his Friends and the Public for their Liberal Patronage, and begs to state that he has removed to NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT, where he has secured a good and well-assorted STOCK of GARDEN SEEDS, CABBAGE PLANTS, &c., also, PLANTS, of every description in Pots. An early call respectfully solicited.

Note the Address,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. 566g

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE
VILLA AND OTHER BUILDING SITES
FOR SALE,
IN LARGE OR SMALL PLOTS,
ON THE BENFIELDSIDE ESTATE.

APPLY TO
WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, SURVEYOR
AND COMMISSION AGENT,
BLACKHILL,
CO. DURHAM.
278g

NEW MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

THOMAS WOODS,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
22, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

PIANOS, Harmoniums, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Drums, and all Instruments in the Music Trade. Depot for Messrs. T. Besson and Co.'s celebrated Instruments and all kinds of Appurtenances.
Bands supplied with Instruments and all Requisites in any quantity, and on special terms of payment.
Pianos, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., Tuned and Repaired. Brass Instruments Repaired and Regulated on the premises. 552g

SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF, AT COST PRICE.

R. PICKERING

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Consett that he is

NOW SELLING OFF

The whole of his Large and Valuable

STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS

at Cost Price.

Persons who are in want of Cheap Bargains will find this a good opportunity.

Large Sales are now going on at

20, NEWMARKET STREET,

CONSETT. 345g

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THOMAS ROWE,
THE CHEAP DRAPER,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

HAS been enabled, owing to the great depression in trade among the large Manufacturers in Manchester, Glasgow, and other places, to buy for READY CASH, several Hundred Pounds' worth of General DRAPERY GOODS, Plain and Fancy DRESS GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., at a discount of 30 per cent. off makers' prices.

If you want cheap Calicoes, Flannels, Hollands, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Stuffs, Fancy Dresses, Winceys, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Prints, Sheets, Sheetings, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Shirtings, Shirts, Scarfs, Ties, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Moleskin or Cord Trousers, Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Millinery, Trimmings, Buttons, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Alloa, Yarns, Fingerings, Worsteds, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Stays, Corsets, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Ready-made Clothing of any kind, Go to ROWE'S.

If you want a good pennyworth of good and useful Draperies, go to THOMAS ROWE'S, the Cheap Draper and Working Man's Friend.

Observe the Address:—
THOMAS ROWE,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

JUDSON'S DYES.—15 Colours, Sixpence each.

RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS,
Completely Dyed in 10 minutes without soiling the hands.
Full instructions supplied. Of all Chemists and Stationers.

JUDSON'S DYES.—DYEING AT HOME.—JUDSON'S simple DYES are most useful and effectual. Ribbons silks, feathers, scarfs, lace, braid, veils, handkerchiefs clouds, bernouses, Shetland Shawls, or any small article of dress can easily be dyed in a few minutes without soiling the hands, violet, magenta, crimson mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c.

JUDSON'S DYES.—PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER PRINTERS or PHOTO-PRINTS should be dipped in hot water and then submitted to a hot bath of JUDSON'S DYES Beautiful effects are thus produced in Green, Pink Brown, and many other beautiful colours.—Use Judson's Dyes for general tinting!

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

JUDSON'S DYES.—INK.—INK.—INK.—A Sixpenny Bottle of JUDSON'S DYES, Violet, Red, or Magenta will make half a pint of brilliant writing ink in one minute by simply adding hot water.

JUDSON'S DYES.—For Colouring Architectural Plans, &c. Much trouble may be saved in grinding up colours to a uniform tint. They may be used either with a brush or pen. Rose Pink, Purple Canary, Crimson, Orange, Green, Blue, Magenta, and 12 other shades.

JUDSON'S DYES.—For Staining Wood, diluted with water. They sink deeply into the fibre and will not rub off. They form the most economical stain on record. Light Brown for mahogany colour, is excellent; No. 2 Black for walnut; Canary for satin

Business Announcements.

SHAW AND ATKINSON'S
PRICE LIST OF
NEW CLOTHING FOR SPRING.

The Largest Selection in the County of Durham, without an exception.

BOYS' SUITS.

Boys' Grey Suits (unlined), 3s. 11d.
Boys' Grey Suits (lined), 5s. 6d.
Boys' Blue Sattara Suits, 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d., to 17s. 9d.
Boys' Dark and Light Grey Deersain Suits, 15s. 11d. to 18s. 6d.
Boys' Fancy Tweed Suits, 8s. 11d. to 19s. 6d.
Boys' Grey and Brown Melton Suits, 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.
Boys' Brown and Black Velveteen Suits, 12s. 6d.
Boys' Blue Doeskin Suits, 12s. 6d.
Boys' Kilt Suits in different colours.

YOUTHS' SUITS.

Youths' Grey Checked Suits, 15s. 6d. to 30s.
Youths' Blue Sattara Suits, 18s. 6d. to 35s.
Youths' Fine Grey Deerskin Suits, newest shapes, to fit from 14 to 18 years, 32s. to 39s.
Youths' Dark Mixtures, at almost any price.
Youths' Melton Jackets, with Fancy Trousers and Vests.
Youths' Suits of every description at almost any price and size.

MEN'S SUITS.

Men's Dark Scotch Tweed Suits, with Loose Back Coat, 29s.
Men's Grey Tweed Suits (Double-breasted Coat), 57s. 6d., equal to an order suit at £4.
Men's Dark Checked Suits, 45s and 55s.
Men's Best Black Suits, equal to bespoke—Coat, 32s.; Trouser, 19s. 6d; Vest, 10s 6d.; total, £3 2s.
Men's Black Doeskin Suits, very good quality, 38s. and 42s.
Men's Light Summer Suits, from 25s.

MEN'S TROUSERS AND VESTS.

Men's Black Trousers and Vests, 17s. 6d. to 30s.
Men's Doeskin, 20s. 6d.
Men's Fancy Serpon Tweeds, 12- 6d. to 22s.
Men's Fancy Checks (All-wool, West of England), at 22s. 6d.; with 36s or 38s
Men's Grey Scotch Tweeds, 21s. to 27s. 6d.
Men's Fancy Yorkshire Tweeds, 19s 6d. to 26s.
Men's Trousers and Vests of every description.

MEN'S COATS.

Men's Black Cloth Coats, 19s. 6d. to 32s.
Men's Blue and Black Deerskin, 19s. 6d., very cheap.
Men's Blue Diagonals, with or without Velvet Collars, 25s., 28s. 6d., and 32s.
Men's Grey and Brown Mixed Tweeds at 26s. 6d., will wear for years.
Men's Black and Brown Velvet Coats.
Men's Blue and Brown Beaver, Moscow, and Pilot Jackets at any price.
Men's Coats in every make of cloth.

TROUSERS.

Men's Fancy Tweed Trousers, 5s. 11d. to 18s. 6d.
Men's Black Doeskins, 8s. 11d. to 19s. 6d.
Men's Tweed (whole falls), 10s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.
Men's Drab and White Moleskins, 4s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
Men's Drab, Black and Fancy Cords, 5s. 6d. to 10s.
Men's Fancy Striped Moleskins, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 11d.
Boys' Drab Cords and Moleskins, 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Boys' Fancy Moleskins, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 11d.
Boys' Partridge Cords, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., to 7s. 6d.
Boys' Fancy Tweeds, 4s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
Boys' Cloth Knickerbockers, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Men's Black Cloth Vests, 4s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
Men's Fancy Tweed, 4s. 11d. to 8s. 6d.
Men's Moleskin Vests, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Boys' Velveteen Jackets and Vests, all sizes.
Men's Moleskin Jackets.
Men's Duck Jackets, best quality, 2s. 11d.
Boys' and Youths' Tweed Jackets, 4s. 11d. to 18s. 6d.
Men's Woollen Cord Trousers.
Wool and Cotton Shirts.
Flannel, Cotton, and Swan's-down Drawers.
Fit Flannels of every description.
Hats, Caps, Scarfs, Collars, and Gloves.

SHAW AND ATKINSON
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIERS,
FRONT STREET AND MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT;
AND LEADGATE AND ANNFIELD PLAIN. 604g

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
15, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 571g

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA!
THE ARRIVAL OF DON CARLOS IN ENGLAND!
THE CAPITAL AND LABOUR MARKET!
THESE ARE THE TOPICS OF THE DAY!

THOMAS ROWE,
THE CHEAP DRAPER, 16, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

PURPOSES holding a Bona-fide CLEARANCE SALE of WINTER SURPLUS STOCK, for Twenty-eight Days, commencing on SATURDAY FIRST, March 11, 1876.

T. ROWE, taking into consideration the Reduction in Wages, Lock-outs, Strikes and the Depression in Trade generally, has determined on making such SWEEPING REDUCTIONS in the PRICES of his Extensive DRAPERY STOCK, READY-MADE CLOTHING, MILLINERY, HATS, CAPS, &c., as will astonish the most Sceptical, and almost compel Bargain-seekers to buy.

T. R. withholds Quoting Prices, as the Reductions will be genuine and the Sale no sham got up to deceive the Public, but will be a Bona-fide Sale for Twenty-eight days, commencing on Saturday First, March 11th.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF CONSETT AND DISTRICT.—MILLINERY, DRESSMAKING, and MANTLE and JACKETMAKING done on the Premises by the most experienced Hands.

THOMAS ROWE,
16, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT. 589g

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENTAL, and PLATE GLASS INSURANCES effected through the following First-class Offices:—
The London Assurance Corporation—Fire and Life. Established 1720.
The Ocean, Railway, and General Accident Assurance Company.
The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, for Mutual Assurance of Lives.
The Scottish Commercial Insurance Company—Fire and Life.
The London and County Plate-glass Assurance Company.
The Commercial Guarantee Society.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and other particulars may be had from Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Accountant, Sole Agent for Consett and district. 302g

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES PLANTING.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

CLEARING OUT OF STOCK.

JOHN RICHARDSON,
NURSERYMAN AND SEEDSMAN,
SLADES HOUSE, EBCHESTER HILL,

BEGS to announce that he is CLEARING OUT his NURSERY STOCK, at REDUCED PRICES, previous to his removing to his new place of business now in course of preparation situated near to Ebchester Railway Station.

The present Stock comprises many fine specimens of Weeping Elm and Willow, suitable for Lawn or Cemetery Grounds; Cupressus Lawsoniana; Araucaria Imbricata; Wellingtonia Gigantica; Pinus Excelsa and other Coniferæ; also choice Conifer in Pots; 200 Pyramid Fruit Trees, set full with Fruit Bud; 300 Hybrid Perpetual and other Roses, named, strong Plants; 200 Lombardy and Black Italian Poplars, 6ft.; 150 Standard Laburnums, 6ft.; 100 Rhubarb Roots, Prince Albert, strong Plants; improved Black, Red, and White Currants; Gooseberries; Full-basket Raspe; Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs; Privets; Thorns, &c.; also Greenhouse Plants and 120 doz. of Garden Pots, in various sizes.

N.B.—J. R. respectfully announces that he has now on hand an excellent STOCK OF SEEDS for the present Season. All orders will be much esteemed, and

GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS!!
SOLD AT
JOHN LEE'S
FRUITERER AND SEEDSMAN,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE. 607g

NOTICE.

ANY Person or Persons found TRESPASSING or KILLING GAME upon Derwent Grange Farm, near Castleside, will be Prosecuted according to Law.
By order,
572g WILLIAM R. DICKINSON.

CHEAP PAPER-HANGINGS.

JAMES DINNING,
PAINTER, GLAZIER AND PAPER-HANGER,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

HAS on hand a large assortment of NEW PAPER-HANGINGS, in every variety, very cheap.

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS, &c. 590g

A BETTER LIGHT WITH LESS GAS.

BATES'S SYSTEM for saving gas (registered) gives universal satisfaction, delight, and astonishment wherever tried. Positive saving, 25 to 50 per cent., and the quality of gas improved. So simple that you can apply it yourself. Failure impossible. Send P.O.O., 8s. 6d., and state number of lights, when every requisite for applying the system, with simple directions, will be forwarded free. This system will completely revolutionise gas burning. All costly regulators now look as ridiculous as a candle held to the sun.—J. BATES & Co., 50, Barker-end Road, Bradford, Yorks. 497g

THIRD YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. R. L. MARKHAM, DENTIST, attends at DR. SAVAGE'S SURGERY, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, from Eleven a.m. till Three p.m., where Persons who have been imposed upon by Unskilled Pretenders to Dentistry may have their ARTIFICIAL TEETH REMODELED and made to Fit the Mouth, thus ensuring true comfort and mastication.

Business Announcements.

ROBERT MORGAN,
DIPTON.

BRANDY	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	5s. 0d.
Irish WHISKEY	2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 6d.
Scotch WHISKEY	2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 3d.
RUM	2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.	
GIN	2s. 3d.	2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.

Good ALE on Draught at 6d. per quart. 223g

NOTICE.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
WEST HYKO, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,

WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has commenced Business as PUBLIC AUCTIONEER, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, to merit a share of patronge and support. 7121

JOHN STREET AND PITT STREET ALE AND SPIRIT STORES, CONSETT.

ALWAYS on Stock, a good Selection of BRANDIES, RUMS, GINS, and OLD IRISH and SCOTCH WHISKIES of the Finest Quality. Dunville and Co.'s Noted OLD WHISKEY.

Sparkling EDINBURGH and BURTON ALES and STOUTS on Draught. Family Casks—Nine, Twelve, and Eighteen Gallon.

H. NICHOLSON,
LICENSED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER.
Orders punctually attended to. 627g

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE CITY OF LONDON.—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has conferred on Mr J. W. Benson the appointment of Goldsmith to the Imperial Court, in appreciation of Mr. Benson's artistic production of the Golden Casket presented to the Emperor by the Corporation of the City of London.

J. W. BENSON. To the Queen and Royal Family. To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (special appointment). Inventor and maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all great races are timed. Prize Medals: London, Dublin, and Paris.
Steam Factory and City Show Rooms:
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

J. W. BENSON invites attention to the unequalled advantages which he is enabled to offer to purchasers by the use of steam power and the employment of a large staff of skilled English and foreign workmen. The highly satisfactory performance of his Watches and Clocks is recognised as an established fact by the Press; whilst the rapidly augmenting demand, both at home and abroad, affords satisfactory evidence of increasing appreciation by the public. The prices charged, in every instance, are the lowest compatible with sound workmanship and high finish.

NOVELTY.—English Clocks, far superior to foreign, and designed by English artists, manufactured on the premises, and to be obtained only at the above establishments. Clock Cases made to harmonize with the architecture of mansions, country houses, &c., and with their furniture.

CLOCKS.—1 to 1,000 Guineas. Carriage, Church, House, Presentation, Office, and Shop.

WATCHES.—From 2 to 200 Guineas. Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless, Levers, Presentation, Repeaters, Rai way Guards, Railway Clerks, Soldiers, and Workmen's Watches (of extra strength).

JEWELLERY.—Special Novelties for Presents. New designs at moderate prices. Bracelets, &c.

PLATE.—Household, Presentation, Prize, and Regimental (designs and estimates furnished), &c.
Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen.
Old Jewellery, Silver, and Watches exchanged.
Watches sent free to all parts of the country.
Merchant- and Shippers supplied.
The new Pamphlets on Turret and Church Clocks (with testimonials), Watches and Clocks, Jewellery and Plate (profusely illustrated), sent post free each for two stamps.
J. W. Benson's New Work, "Time and Time-Tellers, published by Hardwicke, Piccadilly. Plain, 2s. 6d.; Gilt, 3s.
CAUTION.—The Public are cautioned against misrepresentations and attempts to sell Spurious Imitations. 603g

Public Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GAME over the Estates of Priestfield, Lintz Green, and Lott House is strictly Preserved. Anyone found Trespassing will be prosecuted according to Law. 831g
CONSETT AND KNITSLEY HIGHWAYS.

THE YEARLY MEETING of the RATEPAYERS of the above Highways will be held at the QUEEN'S HEAD INN, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of March, 1876, at Seven o'clock in the Evening.
THOMAS R. DOLPHIN, Surveyor.
Delves House, March 23, 1876. 635g

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

ANY Person found Trespassing in pursuit of Game, gathering Mushrooms, Brambles, &c., on Middle Heads, Oliverford, Middles, Knitsley Grange, Alles Heads Lyardcen, Rowley, Dean Head, and Healeyfield Farms will be Prosecuted as the Law directs.
July, 1875. 7132

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Tampering with any Meter, Pipe, or other Property of the above Gas Company, without first obtaining the said Company's permission, will be prosecuted according to Law.
By order of the Directors,
August 21st, 1875. M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the RATED INHABITANTS of the Township of Collierley and Pontop will be held in the house of Mr. JOHN FENWICK, BUTE ARMS, DIPTON, on MONDAY, the 27th day of March, 1876, at 6 p.m., for the purpose of appointing Waywarden and Overseers for the ensuing year; also for making a rate for the relief of the poor, and other purposes chargeable thereon, according to law.
JOSEPH ROBIN,
634g JOHN URWIN, } Overseers.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other Building to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company, in default therefore, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Person will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. The Secretary can be seen daily at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.
By order of the Directors,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 24

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

[LICENSED TO PLAY THE PIECES OF THE DRAMATIC AUTHORS' SOCIETY.]

WEEK COMMENCING MARCH 27TH, 1876.

SEVENTH WEEK AND IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
MR. ALFRED STANTON
And the NEW COMPANY.

Important Engagement of the great London Serio-Comic Vocalist and Dancer, for Six Nights only,
MISS LIZZIE WARD.

MONDAY and WEDNESDAY,
Will be performed the much admired Domestic Drama of PITY THE SORROWS OF A POOR OLD MAN; OR, THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY,
The great Drama of
POOR BUT HONEST; OR, STRUGGLES OF A CONSETT WORKING MAN.

FRIDAY,
Will be produced the Grand Sensational Drama of the DEVIL'S COMPACT; OR, FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
New and Splendid Scenery.

SATURDAY,
Will be produced with all the original effects the great thrilling and Sensational Drama of the HUT OF THE RED MOUNTAINS; OR, THIRTY YEARS OF A GAMBLER'S LIFE;
The whole concluding with the Grand Drama of the BLEEDING NUN OF LINDENBURGH.

Public Notices.

A FURTHER LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES ARE BEING ISSUED AT PAR, *I. E.*, £5 PER SHARE.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN OF FIRE INSURANCE.

THE GOVERNMENT SECURITY
CO-OPERATIVE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

CAPITAL, £258,645,
IN 51,729 SHARES AT £5 EACH.

11.729 SHARES to be paid up in full, and, therefore, under no circumstances whatever, can there be any further liability. The remaining 40,000 SHARES to have 10s. per Share paid up, beyond which sum no call can be made unless authorised by a Resolution of the Shareholders.
A goodly number of Shares are held by Officials of the Company.
The first £25,0 0 of Capital issued was taken up by nearly 250 Shareholders.

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
MESSRS. MARTIN & CO.
SUPERVISOR OF FOREIGN BUSINESS:
THE COUNT
EDOUARD DES FRANCOIS DE PONTCHALON.
SECRETARY:
JOHN J. BLAKE, ESQ.
OFFICES:
164, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A FEW EXTRACTS
TAKEN FROM THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS
ON THIS COMPANY.

"It is worthy the attention of all who desire to invest their money securely, with the best prospects of good dividend returns." * * "The Trustees and Directors are gentlemen of the highest position, and thus present a sufficient guarantee for the careful administration of the affairs of the Company." "We recommend it to the notice and consideration of all who may desire a good investment for their money."

WIDE FIELD FOR A NEW COMPANY.

That there is ample room for a New Fire Office may be assumed from the following facts:—It has been proved in the House of Commons, and has been again and again confirmed by statistics, that two-thirds (amounting to £3,000,000,000 sterling) of the destructive property of the United Kingdom is not covered by Fire Insurance; and it is estimated that this description of property is increasing at the annual rate of £200,000,000.

INSURANCE SHARES A VERY PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

It is believed that no other description of Public Securities produce more satisfactory results than that of an Insurance Company, which consequently is one of the very best channels of Permanent Investment; in fact, it would be difficult to find any class of Investments, presented by Joint Stock Companies, comparable to a properly conducted Fire Insurance Company. The Shares of some of the older Offices have increased in value from 1,000 to 7,000 per cent., and even younger Institutions are at premiums ranging from 80 to 200 per cent.

Upon taking fifty of our Insurance Companies and comparing the present market price of the Shares with the amount paid-up, such total value Capital stands at a premium of no less than £24,928,000, or a profit of nearly £25,000,000.

The Dividends paid by Fire Insurance Companies are as high as 82½ per cent. per annum.

The published reports of the Fire Offices show that the Companies pay in losses about 50 per cent. of the amount they receive in premiums; consequently, Fire Offices generally pay large dividends to their shareholders, and are amongst the soundest and best of Investments.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMPANY.

The Company is established on the principle of limited liability, consequently by such guarantees as will ensure the confidence of the Public and the interest of both Shareholders and Policyholders. It is intended that not more than ten shillings per £5 share shall be called upon £200,000 of the Capital, so that from this source alone there will remain a reserve of Capital, amounting to £180,000, available to meet the engagements of the Company.

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND TO BE INVESTED IN CONSOLS.

For the additional security of Policyholders, a Special Reserve Fund will be created annually setting aside at least 20 per cent. of the net profits, and investing the same in the British 3 per cent. Consols in the names of Trustees.

NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THE COMPANY.

In any year after payment of a Dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the Share Capital, the profits will be applied towards payment of a Dividend of 10 per cent. per annum to the Policyholders on the amount they have paid in Premiums in the year in which such profits were made. After providing the Dividend of 10 per cent. to both Shareholders and Policyholders, all further profits will be apportionable ratably amongst the Shareholders and Policyholders. It is provided that no Policyholder who shall make a claim against the Company, in respect of a Policy, shall be entitled to rank for Dividend in the year in which such claim be made. By this new and important feature the Policyholder will reap all the advantages of a Mutual Office without incurring the liability which at present attaches to Insurers in a Mutual Company.

The premium charged for the risk is made dependent on the individual features of the property to be protected, instead of an arbitrary assessment of the class of interest to be insured.

DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS IMMEDIATELY.

An important fact connected with this Dividend given to Policyholders is, that it is a contract entered into by the Company, and part of its constitution, and, therefore, neither Directors nor Shareholders can upset it at any time.

ADVANTAGEOUS ARRANGEMENT WITH THE FOUNDERS OF THE COMPANY.

The Founders of the Company have agreed to leave the question of remuneration for their services entirely in the hands of the Shareholders; and they have further agreed that no remuneration shall be voted to them until the Company has paid a Dividend of 10 per cent. to both Shareholders and Policyholders, and then only such sum as the Shareholders by resolution in general meeting may think fit.

By the foregoing arrangement the Founders have given the best possible proof of their faith that abundant success will be the guerdon of this important undertaking, feeling confident that at the proper time the Shareholders will not grudgingly recognize the services rendered by them as the Founders of the Company, and originators of the beneficial system now for the first time propounded.

BUSINESS.

The Company has commenced Business, and so far the results are highly satisfactory.

This Company insures every description of Property against Loss or Damage by Fire, the Rates of Premium being regulated irrespective of the Tariff Association, and made dependent on the nature of the Buildings and Trades carried on therein, commencing at 1s. 6d. per cent.

Household Furniture, in first-class private houses, insured in One Sum at 2s. per cent.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and all information may be obtained on application at any of the Offices or Agencies of the Company.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES.

Applications are invited for the remaining Shares, a limited number of which will only be allotted to the Public.

The new and important advantage offered to Persons Insuring with this Office is unsurpassed, and will be the means of attracting a large amount of business.

Public Notices.

CASTLESIDE CHURCH.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES on SUNDAY, March 26th, 1876. Morning 10·30; Evening 6·30. Preacher—REV. DR. LEE, of Esh. 609g

RESTORATION OF MEDOMSLEY CHURCH.

A TEA and CONCERT will be held in the TEMPLAR'S HALL, MEDOMSLEY, on EASTER MONDAY, April 17th, 1876, in aid of the above Church.
For particulars, see Handbills. 625g

BAPTIST CHAPEL, CONSETT.

POPULAR LECTURE.

REV. C. H. SPURGEON'S "SERMONS IN CANDLES, by REV. M. MORRIS (by request). TUESDAY, March 28, 1876. Half-past Seven o'clock p.m. ADMISSION—6d each. 632g

UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE NEXT SUBSCRIPTION MEETING of the Consett Branch of this Society will be held in the LIBRARY, BLACKHILL,
On MONDAY EVENING, 3RD APRIL, 1876,
at Seven o'clock.

A member can subscribe from 2s., 4s., 6s., 8s., or 10s., to any amount per calendar month.
Preference Shares of One Pound each may be taken up on application to the Local Agent, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 19th June and the 19th December in each year.
Further information may be obtained at the HEAD OFFICE, 19. Nun Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, or of the LOCAL AGENT—Mr. JAMES PALLISER, Blackhill.

PEDIGREE OF BULL, "MONK."

COLOUR—Red, with a little White. The property of RICHARDSON SMITH, Bradley.
Bred by Richard Laycock, Esq. Sire, "Prince of Wales;" Herd Book, 32,190; by "Prince Charlie," 29,606; by "Brigade Major," 21,312. Dam, Cream, 3rd Roan; G.D., Cream, 2nd Roan; G.G.D., Cream, 1st Red Roan. Will serve Cows at 10s. 6d. each. 641g

JOSEPH LOWTHIAN DICKINSON, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the Act of Parliament, made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd Years of the Reign of her present Majesty, Chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the law of property, and to relieve Trustees," NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Creditors and other persons having any Claims upon or against the Estate of JOSEPH LOWTHIAN DICKINSON, late of Derwent Cote House, in the Parish of Medomsley, in the County of Durham, Colliery Agent, deceased (who died at Derwent Cote House, aforesaid, on the Twenty-fifth day of March, 1875, and to whose Estate Letters of Administration were granted in the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice at Durham, on the 24th day of February, 1876, to JOHN DICKINSON, of Shotley Bridge, in the said County, Colliery Owner) are hereby required to send the particulars of their Debts or Claims upon or against the said Estate, with the nature of their Securities (if any) to the said Administrator, at the offices of Messieurs MIDDLETON and DICKINSON, in the City of Durham, aforesaid, on or before the First Day of June, 876, and NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that after the said First Day of June, 1876, the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Debts and Claims of which the said Administrator shall have notice. And that the said Administrator will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose Debt or Claim he shall not have had Notice at the time of such Distribution.
AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that all Persons indebted to the Estate of the said JOSEPH LOWTHIAN DICKINSON are required to pay the amount of their Debts to us, the undersigned, on behalf of the said Administrator, without delay.
Dated this 11th day of March, 1876.
MIDDLETON AND DICKINSON,
Durham,
617g Solicitors to the said Administrator.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT 1874.

THE following places and times have been appointed by the Registrar for the requirements of Registration:—
First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mrs CHRISTOPHER'S, Blackhill, from Nine a.m. to Eleven a.m.
First TUESDAY in each Month, at the LOCAL BOARD-room, Consett, from Twelve noon to Two p.m.
First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr LAIDLOW'S, 119, Leadgate, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mrs MARY ROBSON'S, Medomsley, from Nine a.m. to Ten a.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr STOKER'S, Westwood Colliery, from Eleven a.m. to Two p.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr WILLIAM CHARLTON'S, Ebchester Hill, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr POTTS' Castleside, from Two p.m. to Four p.m.
First FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr WILSON'S, Satley, from One p.m. to Three p.m.
Second FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS HUNTER'S, Annfield Plain Wood Cottages, from Ten a.m. to Twelve noon.
Third MONDAY in each Month, at Mr JACKSON'S, National School, Holmside, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS WAUGH'S, Hill Top, from Eight a.m. to Ten a.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr COCKERILL'S, Quebec, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr SIDDELL'S, Old Cornsay, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
At my OFFICE, Lanchester, on WEDNESDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.; and SATURDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.
It is now compulsory for all persons to attend on the Registrar under pain of prosecution.
JOHN JAMES THOMPSON,
Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Sub-district of Lanchester.

Contracts.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD invite Tenders for the CUTTING and LAYING about 130 Yds. of Sewer.
Plan and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Board on and after MONDAY, the 27th inst., from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Tenders, addressed to Consett Local Board, Consett, and marked "Sewer," will be received up to MONDAY, April 3rd.
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
By order of the Board,
JOHN ELLIOTT, Clerk.
Local Board Office,
March 23rd, 1876. 630g

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

DISTRICT OF LEADGATE.

HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT.

THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH for the above District respectfully invite Tenders for certain Works on the Highways within the District and under their control, for Twelve Months.
Specifications and Conditions for the same may be seen on application to Mr. THOMAS LONGSTAFF, Surveyor, Leadgate, and Tenders (on the printed forms supplied) will be received by the undersigned at his Office, West-

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a NEST of SHOP DRAWERS, price, £1, and Three Pairs of SCALES, price, 4s., 5s., and 6s. each.—Apply to Mr. T. LAMB, Annfield Plain.

FOR SALE, a Black RETRIEVER DOG, good watch.—Apply to Mr. YOUNG, Fruiterer, Front Street, Consett. 523g

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A Clarence, a Brougham, a small Miniature and a Bijou Brougham; a large medium and miniature Landau; a Landau Wagonette and Omnibus Wagonette; a pair-horse and also a light one-horse Wagonette; a Victoria; an Albert Park, with folding heads; a Mail, and a light Stanhope Phæton, with folding heads; a back to back Phæton and a light T Cart; an Albert, Sociable, Denmark, and Sociable Pony Phæton; a light Pony Phæton, 3¼cwt.; a Moray and Whitechapel Dog Cart; a gentleman's Brake; also several Brakes, Landaus, Cabs, Wagonettes, side-light Carriages to close and open; one and pair-horse Omnibus, very suitable for hotels and livery stables. An excellent assortment of single and double harness. Drawings and particulars sent on naming the kind of carriage required.—Apply to ATKINSON and PHILIPSON, Northern Counties Carriage and Harness Repository, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 584g

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

SATURDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25TH, 28TH, AND 29TH, 1876.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to state that the above will be the LAST THREE DAYS of the continuance of the SALE of Genuine and Bona-fide LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY, in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, when a quantity of the best Black Gros, Grain, Cashemire, and other Silks; Dress Goods of all kinds; together with a complete assortment of Plain Drapery of every description will be sold without reserve.
Sale to commence each Evening at Half-past Six o'clock. 639g

19, SHERBURN TERRACE, CONSETT.

MR. ADAM BRODIE has been instructed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr. GEORGE BROWN, RAILWAY HOTEL, CONSETT, on THURSDAY, March 30th, 1876, at Seven o'clock in the Evening precisely, all that Excellent FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, situate and being 19, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, now in the occupation of Mrs. Cumming, and containing on the ground floor good Kitchen, Parlour, and Wash-house; on the first floor Three good Bedrooms, also Attic with dormer window. Large Yard, and every convenience attached.
☞ The attention of buyers of House Property is directed to the above, which is of modern construction, is well built with good fell blocked front, and stands in one of the healthiest situations in the locality. 631g

By Mr. John Jenkins.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, March 27th, 1876, at TRAFALGAR STREET SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT, a large assortment of Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed from the Town Hall Sale-rooms for convenience of Sale,
MR. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer,
Comprising Mahogany Drawers and Bookcase; Lobby Drawers; Bed-room Drawers; 1 excellent Press; Mahogany Tester Bedstead; 2 Iron Tester Bedsteads; 3 French Bedsteads; 2 Cheffioneer Bedsteads; 2 Four-poled Bedsteads; 2 Mahogany Centre Tables; 1 Sofa; 1 Couch; 2 large Mantlepiece Mirrors; Easy Chairs; Kitchen Chairs; Bed-room Chairs; with a great quantity of other Articles connected with the trade too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 638g

By Mr. March.

FAT STOCK.

WOODHOUSE, DENTON, NEAR NEWCASTLE.

MR. MARCH, honoured with instructions from W. COCHRAN CARR, Esq., will submit to PUBLIC and unreserved COMPETITION, at WOODHOUSE, DENTON, on MONDAY, March 27th, 1876, all the FAT STOCK from off his several Farms of Woodhouse, Coal Burns, and Horse Gate, comprising—
30 very Prime Fat S.H. STEERS and HEIFERS.
Also, from HUGH STEPHENSON, Esq., of Dene House—
60 Fat LEICESTER HOGGS, very ripe.
The above Cattle are of the choicest description of quality and weights, and the Sheep are extraordinarily grand.
Dinner at One o'clock; Bill, 2s. 6d., returned to Purchasers.
Sale at Two. Terms cash.
Auction Commission paid by the Vendor.
Houghton-by-Wylam, March 16th, 1876. 626g

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

HAREHOPE HALL, EDMONDBYERS.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY is instructed by Mr. THOS. WEDDLE, who is declining Farming, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at HAREHOPE HALL, near Edmondbyers, on SATURDAY, April 8th, 1876, all his FARM STOCK and FARM IMPLEMENTS, comprising 1 Draught Horse, Eight Years old, a good worker; 2 Milch Cows, in Calf, and close to profit; 1 Geld Heifer, Four Years old; 5 Steers and Heifers, between One-and-a-half and Two Years old; 6 Yearling Stirks; 1 Finger Calf; 10 Black-faced Ewes, in lamb to a Leicester Tup; 1 Shearling Leicester Tup; 1 brood Sow, in pig; 2 Coup Carts; 1 Iron Plough; 1 Pair Iron Harrows; 1 Pair Wood do.; Scuffler; large Wood Roller; Turnip Drill and Roller; Straw Cutter; Cart Harness and Plough Gears; with all the Hand Implements; a lot of Old Iron. Also, a quantity of Quarrymen's Tools, including Pinches, Mills, Wedges, &c.; 1 Winnowing Machine and an excellent Dog Cart.
Sale to commence at One o'clock in the Afternoon.

To Let.

TO LET, the Town Hall Sale-rooms, Consett.—Apply to JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer, Trafalgar Street, Consett. 637g

TO LET, by the week, with immediate possession, a Five Roomed HOUSE at Consett.—Apply to W. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill. 585g

TO BE LET, at Lanchester, and may be entered upon on the 13th May next, a Four-roomed HOUSE.—Apply to WM. STOREY, Lanchester. 622g

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a SHOP in Durham Road, Blackhill.—Apply to JOHNSON ROBSON, Painter, Blackhill. 535g

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a HOUSE and SHOP in Victoria Street, Consett, containing large Shop, Parlour, Kitchen, Pantry, &c., on the Ground Floor, and Three Bed-rooms above.—Apply to W. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill. 592g

LANCHESTER.

TO LET, a good HOUSE, with Five Rooms, good Yard and large Garden behind, pleasantly situated within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Station. Suitable as a private residence for retired people, or stands well for a light business.—Apply to Mr. WM. INNESS, Lanchester, or, Mr. JAMES ROBINSON, Railway Station.

Wanted.

WANTED, at South Moor Colliery, Two JOINERS Men accustomed to Shaft Work preferred.—Apply at the Colliery. 633g

W. J. Mallet, Esq., M.D., of Burlington Street, Manchester, says:—"I have prescribed Todd's Quinine Wine, and consider it in many cases an agreeable and efficacious way of administering quinine." This pleasant and popular medicine is the

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1876.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD STAKES.

(BY HOTSPUR.)

The forthcoming Race Meeting is likely to be the most exciting and successful that has ever taken place since the Races were inaugurated. Although a success pecuniarily, our former meetings have not received the patronage of the more respectably-connected members of the turf, probably owing to the fact that the Races were established under no recognised rules. Outsiders have always looked upon us as "leather-platers," and Consett has thus had to be placed on a par with such places as Tow Law, Spennymoor, &c. Since last year, however, the Newmarket Rules have been adopted, and this fact in itself is expected to be a sufficient guarantee of the respectability of this year's Meeting. The nominations close on the 25th of the present month, and, as the time draws nigh, the public (to say nothing of those more personally interested) are naturally anxious to know the names of the probable starters. I understand that Blackhill will be largely represented in the coming struggle (a cart-load of nomination papers having been despatched to that place last week), but very little is to be feared from this quarter. So far as I have been able to learn, Front Street is not likely to send a single animal to the post. One of the horses that ran last year has, through unforseen circumstances, been scratched whilst the owner of another very useful nag has refused to stand this year. I believe this gentleman intends shortly disposing of his stud. He will not, however, be entirely lost sight of on the turf, as he will keep one of his favourites to run at the School Board Handicap which is likely to come off at Castleside during the course of the next two or three months. Should he be successful in his new venture, he intends offering a prize to children under the age of twelve years for the best essay on "Brick-kilns and their evils." The Race Committee, I observe, are inviting tenders for the letting of twenty-five refreshment booths at the foot of Prince Street. This is scarcely fair to the licensed victuallers in the immediate neighbourhood, one of whom had already begun to make preparations on a large scale, having at the fore part of this week given the pork-butchers an order for five thousand pies. In view of the great demand there is likely to be for food of this description, I should recommend those of my readers who are the possessors of fat, sleeky members of the feline race to keep a sharp eye upon them. The recent severe weather has frightened several members of the committee of management, who, to settle the matter, last week wrote to the celebrated Willington Weather Prophet respecting the sort of weather we are likely to have in April. The answer was received by Monday evening's post, and was to the effect that about the period stated the committee might expect spring weather, with occasional showers!

OLD MORTALITY seems doomed to nothing but ill-luck. He ought to have been named Old Fatality You will remember his first accident, but now a still more serious mishap has befallen him. On Friday last it was noticed that he walked lame. It was at first thought that this might proceed from stiffness caused by his first accident, and his trainer gave instructions that he was to take his exercise for that day at half-speed. After going about half-a-mile, however, he fell dead lame on all fours, and so excruciating did the pain appear to be that it was found necessary to leave him at Caribees Farm. Mr. Temperley at once discovered that the poor animal was suffering from corns, and, pending the arrival of the veterinary surgeon, he very wisely took off his shoes and applied the usual remedies, poultices, tar, &c. The tumours seem to be of long standing, however, and his owner has been compelled to scratch him. Fortunately for the bookmakers, the matter was kept a profound secret until Monday evening, by which time they had taken good care to "hedge."

The Licensed Victuallers are likely to be largely represented on the 8th. They will run no fewer than half-a-dozen horses, one of whom at least they expect will be amongst the first four. In addition to those mentioned in my previous letter, three others have this week been nominated. Foremost amongst them is THE BARBER OF SEVILLE, a stable companion of Ginger Beer. Both animals were tried together on Tuesday morning over the Delves Lane Mile, and the trial appeared to give the utmost satisfaction to their respective backers. I observed the spin, and may say that it was a close "shave," THE BARBER OF SEVILLE, however, having a slight advantage towards the finish. It is a treat to see the latter animal gallop. He was only put into active training on Monday, and, judging from his "lathery" condition on being pulled up, I should imagine that he has been living extensively on soft food.

IRONSIDES is taking his exercises very regularly. On Monday evening he took a half-speed gallop round the town, and as I observed him proceeding along Middle Street he appeared to be exceedingly active on his pins. He was put into the stables attached to the Railway Tavern, where an attempt was made by some of the "hangers-on" to drug him. The vagabonds, however, were interrupted in their nefarious designs, and a strong emetic having been administered, the animal was nothing worse for the adventure. I have just received a letter from his owner, stating that for the future IRONSIDES will be accompanied by a trustworthy groom. I believe I have previously expressed myself in favour of this horse. There will not be a more genuine candidate in the race. He is undergoing a thorough preparation at the hands of Bob Cole, who thinks it almost impossible that he can be beaten.

I have already stated that Blackhill will be largely represented. Two of the horses hail from the Cemetery Lane section, namely, KNIGHT OF THE CLEAVER and BILLY BUTTON. The former is a very good animal, and will no doubt meet with a fair share of support from the beef-eaters of Consett. He will also be backed to a certain extent by the licensed vits. He might secure a place in case of accident, but not otherwise. BILLY BUTTON is not able to stand a three-mile spin. He is touched in the wind, and is not therefore likely to stay the distance. I repeat that nothing need be feared from the Blackhillites.

I had an opportunity of seeing BITTER BEER at work on Monday morning. Although it was scarcely the bank, he stumbled over some loose stones, and coming down a cropper, his rider turned a summersault and was pitched into a snow-drift. Joe was soon in the saddle again, however, and appeared none the worse for his acrobatic performance.

SERJEANT BUZFUZ has been taking long canters since his nomination. His immediate supporters are of course loud in their praises of his abilities; but I warn my readers not to be led away by mere sound. To my mind he bears too great an affinity to that much-abused but useful animal which is generally supposed to exist in the neighbourhood of hair-dressers' shops.

I told you last week that the owner of GINGER BEER had promised to deliver one of his popular lectures if he came off successful in the Race. That pleasure is likely to be denied the public, however, as he is not likely to see the post. On Thursday he was again tried with THE BARBER OF SEVILLE, who literally walked away from him. The severe training which he has undergone has apparently affected his fore-legs, which are at present in bandages.

Sam Mace writes me a long letter concerning his treatment of SECOND TO NONE, whom it will be remembered he so effectually cured last week of viciousness. He also encloses a copy of the recipe which proved so efficacious, but as the latter has every appearance of having been clipped from an old memorandum book such as is used by cow-doctors (no offence is meant to the veterinary surgeons), I refrain from publishing it. For the benefit, however, of those persons who are the possessors of wicked and "mistetched" horses, I may state that on receipt of twenty-four halfpenny stamps Mr. Mace will be happy to forward a copy to any address in the United Kingdom. I saw the owner of SECOND TO NONE the other evening, and he requests me to state that it was not a whiskey-sweat that cured his horse's cold, but that the decoction was mainly composed of gin. With respect to his performances this week, I may say that on Tuesday morning Farrar took him for a stretcher round by Crooknall. He has had his tail and bushy mane clipped, and he now looks as frisky as a two-year-old. He is to be run for first place, and as he is well acquainted with the course, he will, bar accident, almost realize the expectations of his most sanguine supporters. On Wednesday night I saw him backed for first place for an even "pony."

FLY BY NIGHT has been scratched. I never expected he would be a starter, and I now learn that the only reason for his being nominated was a desire on the part of his owner to sell him. I am sorry that I myself have been the means of preventing this part of the programme being carried out. On Saturday morning a gentleman came from Dipton to purchase him, but happening to pick up last week's *Guardian* at the Turf Hotel he observed what had been said about him, and of course returned without making his intended purchase. His owner now threatens me with an action for damages. I have offered him the price of the animal's hide, and expect an answer from him at the latter part of next week.

I am glad to hear that CLERICUS is making great progress under the able management of Harry Lee. He is full of life, and is such a puller that there is some danger of his present rider, a light-weight, being thrown out of the saddle in his endeavours to hold him. He is capable of carrying fourteen or fifteen stones, and I believe it is Mr. Lee's intention to put another rider upon him. It is thought that Craddick will be in the "pigskin" on the eventful day. Whoever rides him, however, he is safe for a place.

My opinion has been asked respecting the chance of LADY OF THE LAKE. I have already said that this mare is slow on her pins. There is every probability of the pace being exceedingly quick throughout, consequently she has not the shadow of a chance. I hear that there is to be a Consolation Scramble, and as the distance is said to be six miles, with time allowed for refreshers, the mare stands a pretty good chance for that.

CO-OP is taking regular gallops, and appears to be getting into capital form. On Wednesday afternoon he was tried with one of the Company's horses, whom he outdistanced to such an extent that one gentleman present took 100 to 50 about him for a place.

HAM-AND-EGGS, JOHN BROWN'S HAT, and LADY-BIRD have been nominated during the week. They are from the same stable, and are likely to keep together during the race. I will be better prepared to tell you their exact position next week.

The tradesmen will have a pretty good representative in SELLING OFF, but as he is rather short in the legs a fear has been expressed that he may stick in the mud in Cemetery Lane.

GILBEY'S CORDIAL was nominated one day this week. He always seems in good condition, and having cut a good figure at former Meetings he ought to be well up in the race. Although some of the bookmakers have tried to approach me with "sugar," I must, in the interests of my readers, unburden my mind with regard to his chance. He will *not* be amongst the first four.

I have altogether lost sight of SHAVINGS, and as he has not been heard of since last week I am unable to say much about him. He is nowhere in the betting, however, and it is more than probable that he will never see the post.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

DELVES LANE, FRIDAY, 10 A.M.

I don't know what to think about OLD MORTALITY. He is about the strangest horse I ever came across. Would you believe it? He has actually been renominated this morning. Mr. Foreman has been attending him day and night for thirty-six hours, and at three o'clock this morning succeeded in dislodging fourteen large corns. He bled a great deal, but the bleeding was stopped at six o'clock, and as I am writing this his trainer, George Brown, is on his way to Consett with the nomination paper. The tumours have been put into spirits of wine, and are to be exhibited on the day of the race.

Local and District News.

We mentioned in a paragraph, a fortnight ago, that the Rev. M. Morris had been asked to redeliver the lecture by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, entitled "Sermons in Candles." Our readers will see by advertisement that the time appointed is Tuesday evening first. All who desire a little amusement with profit should go and hear it.

LECTURE AT CONSETT.—On Monday evening, a lecture was delivered in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, by Mr. A. Phillipson, of Dipton, on "Manliness." Mr. John Elliott, of Consett, in the chair. The attendance was only small. The

We are glad to learn that the friendly societies in Consett and district are making arrangements to have another demonstration and gala this year, but on a much larger and extended scale. We heartily wish them success, and trust that the public in general will appreciate and assist them in so laudable a movement.

The annual general meeting of the Ocean, Railway, and General Accident Assurance Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday, at the Company's Offices, Mansion House Buildings, London. The directors reported the issue of 2,641 new polices during the year 1875, the premiums upon which amounted to £3,841 0s. 7d. The renewals were above the average, and the claims exceptionally light.

SPELLING BEE AT TANFIALD LEA.—On Saturday night last the inhabitants of Tanfield Lea were entertained with a spelling bee in the School-room of the above place. Mr. W. Bulmer presided, and Mr. R. Atkinson, Causey, acted as interrogator. The competitors only numbered seven in all, yet much ability was displayed in the spelling, which was very difficult in its nature. The prizes were awarded as follows—1st, 5s., Peter Kelley; 2nd, 2s. 6d., W. Elliott. Songs, readings, and recitations were given by several friends. The usual votes of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HEDLEY HOPE.—A man named Thomas Jones, 58 years of age, met with a serious accident, which has since resulted fatally, at Hedley Hope Colliery, on Friday last. Deceased, who was a miner, was going to the workings, and was in the act of stooping to get his candle lit. Whilst so doing a number of tubs, drawn by a rope, came up, and he was knocked down, and twelve or fourteen of the tubs passed over him, causing such injuries that death resulted.

FRUIT BANQUET AND SERVICE OF SONG.—On Saturday evening, a fruit banquet was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Iveston, at which there was a good attendance. Mr. John Jopling, of Leadgate, occupied the chair, and in his opening remarks spoke of the benefits of chapel choirs, and of his pleasure in seeing the choir that had been formed at that place. The Iveston Tonic Sol-fa Association, under the leadership of Mr. Cockburn, of East Castle, gave a service of song, illustrating the bondage of the Children of Israel under the Egyptians, and their wonderful deliverance by the hand of Moses. The scripture readings between the several pieces of music were read by Mr. James Batey, of Consett. During the rendering of the service of song the choir often received the applause of the company. As is usual on such occasions, fruit was dispensed at intervals.

LECTURE AT CONSETT.—The Rev. W. Farrar, Vicar of Castleside, delivered a lecture on "The Wonderful Book," in the Natinal School, on Friday evening last. The lecture was under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Associatian, and, notwithstanding the stormy weather, there was a good attendance. Mr. Jenkins, of Consett Hall, occupied the chair, and said that during the last five or six years a wonderful change had taken place in the minds of men with regard to Bible teaching in elementary schools. Formerly, the Nonconformists of England and Wales clung to their Bible as they clung to their lives, but he was sorry to say that a new generation, or, if he might be allowed the expression, a new "breed" of Nonconformist ministers were springing up, who would, if they could, entirely exclude the good old Book from their elementary schools. He hoped the time would come when every child would receive its daily lesson from the Bible just in the same way as it received its daily food. They might depend upon it that where the Bible was read the people would be found moral and God-fearing, but where the Bible was not taught exactly the opposite results would be met with.—Mr. Farrar purposes delivering the lecture at Blackhill, after which we hope to be able to give an extended notice of it.

SPELLING BEE AT CASTLESIDE.—On Saturday last, Castleside was favoured with a spelling bee, held in the National School-room, promoted by the Young Men's Improvement Society of Waskerley. Although the weather was most unfavourable, the School-room was crowded. Mr. W. Howie acted as interrogator, and Messrs. Langcake, Carruthers, and Featherstone as referees. Mr. H. W. Farrar (chairman) opened the meeting with a few remarks on the origin, popularity, and utility of spelling bees. The "bee" was divided into two classes—juveniles (under fourteen years of age) and adults. The juveniles mastered such words as antartic, polytechnic, cauliflower, phlegm, bicycle, balloon, vehicle, and thyme. The prize-winners were—1st, Joseph Wailes; 2nd, Dorothy Walker; and the 3rd was divided between M. J. Symn and John Robinson. In the adult class, restaurant, cygnet, drachm, impugn, antediluvian, aisle, orchestra, and plaice were readily spelt. Mr. Stokoe took the 1st prize, Miss Langcake the second, Mr. Langcake the third, and Master John Robinson the fourth. At intervals, recitations and readings were given by Mr. Kinder, Mr. W. Howie, and the chairman. After the prizes had been awarded the surplus proceeds were given for the benefit of the Cadets of Temperance of Castleside.

THEATRE ROYAL.—The bill of fare at the Theatre this week has been somewhat varied. There has been a large addition to the company, and Mr. Fielding seems to spare neither pains nor expense in his endeavours to please. On Monday and Wednesday evenings, "The Horrors of War, or the Battle of Waterloo" was produced. The *caste* consisted of Mr. Alfred Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Donnell, Mr. Hill, Mr. Alderson, Mr. and Mrs. Hendley, Miss Harrison, Miss Egan, and Miss Glenni, all of whom ably substained their respective parts. The hero of the drama was of course Mr. Stanton who appears to become more popular the longer he stays amongst us. Mrs. Donnell is also a charming actress, and quite a favourite with the habitues of the Theatre. The stirring drama, "Lashed to the Helm," was played on the evenings of Tuesday and Thursday, and this (Friday) night Mr. Fielding announces that a local drama "The Will and the Way, or the Mysteries of Durham Abbey," will be performed. On Saturday night there will be a monstre performance, two sensational dramas being announced, namely, "Life in the Bush," and "The Pirate of the Black Sea." We may add that the entertainment each evening concludes with singing by Mr. Mason, a very clever comic, and a farce.

ENTERTAINMENT AT EBCHESTER.—On Tuesday evening, a really enjoyable entertainment was given in the National School, Ebchester, under the presidency of Mr. Francis Priestman. Owing to the pausity or shyness of the "bees" the spelling occupied but an inferior part in the evening's programme. The readings and music, however, made up for any deficiency in the number of "bees." The chairman, in a concise and appropriate address, spoke of the advantages of spelling bees, which he designated as amusing and instructive. Mrs. East and Miss Richardson (the latter of Blackhill) ably presided at the piano at intervals during the evening, and the proceedings were agreeably enlivened by the singing of Messrs. Carr, Surtees, and Dixon, and Misses Richardson and Muse. In the open class Miss Walker, Consett, obtained first prize, and Mr. Brown, Ebchester, second. The first prizes in the two other classes were awarded to Miss Linthwaite, and the second was secured by Miss Coupland. By far the most enjoyable portion of the programme, however, were the readings of Mr. Joshua Lax and Mr. Reay. The former gentleman gave in the true vernacular "The Northern Farmer," by Tennyson, and the latter in real cockney slang, "Mrs. Brown's

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Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—6·10, 8·0, 9·40, 2·0, 5·0, 7·10, 8·10, 9·30.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Gateshead, 3; Felling, 8; Pelaw, 15; Hebburn, 20; Jarrow, 25; Tyne Dock, 30; and High Shields, 36 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 40 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

* First, second, and third-class express trains, stopping at Gateshead at 3 minutes, Jarrow at 15 minutes, and Tyne Dock at 18 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 25 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

Relief Trains leaves Newcastle for Jarrow on SATURDAYS at 7·5, 8.0, 9·30, and 10·50 p.m.

On SATURDAYS ONLY, a relief train leaves Hebburn for Shields at 2·2 p.m.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

Leaves South Shields (Week days).—4·55, 7·0, 8·0 8·30(*), 9·0, 10·5, 10·30, 11·45, 12·30, 1·50, 3·15, 4·0 (*), 4·15, 5·10, 6·15, 7·15, 8·15, 9·15, 10·35.

Leaves South Shields (Sundays).—6·15, 8·0, 9·35, 2·10 5·0, 7·15, 8·20, 9·35.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—High Shields, 3; Tyne Dock, 8; Jarrow, 14; Hebburn, 19; Pelaw, 24; Felling 30; and Gateshead, 35 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 40 minutes after the times they leave South Shields.

ON SATURDAYS

Relief trains leave JARROW for NEWCASTLE at 1·55 3·18, 8.23, 9·23, and 10·43 p.m. calling at all intermediate stations.

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

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

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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 D[illegible]

Fares [illegible] Cleadon Lane, first 6d. [illegible] first, 1od.; second [illegible] and South Shields first [illegible] Jarrow, first, 1s. [illegible] to Jarrow first, 2s. 3d. [illegible]

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

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

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

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Week days)—6·10(a), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0(*), 9·15, 9·45, (c), 10·15, 11·0, 12·0, 12·45, 1·15, 2·0 2·30, 3·5, 4·10 4·45(†), 5·10, 5.50, 6·5, 6·45, (†), 7·10, 8·10, 9·0, 10·0, 11·30.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays).—6·10 (a), 9·0, 10·5, 1·0, 1·15, 2·0, 2·15, 3·0, 3.15, 4·0, 5·0, 6·35, 7·0, 7.35, 8·0, 8·45, 9·15.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·40 (a), 7·45, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·30 (*), 11·0, 12·0, 12·45, 1·50, 2·10, 3·0, 3·30, 4·0, 5·0, 5·35 (*), 5·55, 6·30, 7·30, 7·30, (*), 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50 (*).

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·45, 1·0, 1·45, 2·0, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5·45, 6·0, 6·35, 7·0, 7·35, 8·0, 8·45, 9·15.

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

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

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

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

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	12·30	2·30
Benfieldside	„	6·50	1·30	4·25
Rowley	„	7· 0	1·40	4·35
Burnhill Junction	„	7·10	1·50	4·45
Tow Law	„	7·23	2· 3	4·58
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5.10
	dep.	7.38	2·25	5·25
Bishop Auckland	„	8· 5	2·55	5·55
Darlington		8·55	3·35	7· 0
Stockton	„	9·25	4· 5	7·30
Middlesbro'	„	9·35	4·15	7·42
Saltburn	„	10·10	4·50	8·29

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

CONSETT BRANCH

TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	2,G P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	10· 0	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	„	5·52	10· 7	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·59	10·14	12·43	2·44	5.49
Rowland's Gill	„	6· 9	10·24	12·51	2·54	5.59
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·30	12·59	3· 0	6·5
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·43	1·12	3·13	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·49	1·18	3·19	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep	6·40	10·55		4·35	6·30
Knitsley	„	6·54	11· 9		4·49	6·45
Lanchester	„	7· 3	11·18		4·58	6·55
Witton Gilbert	„	7.10	11·27		5· 5	7· 4
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.49		5· 5	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2 G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·35		12·10	3·35*	8· 0
Witton Gilbert	„	7·50		12·24	3·48	8·16
Lanchester	„	7·55		12·35	3·59	8·25
Knitsley	„	8·12		12·45	4· 4	8·36
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·20	
	dep	8·27	9·15	1· 0	3·35	8·48
Shotley Bridge	„	8·32	9·20	1. 5	3·40	8·53
Ebchester	„	8·36	9·23	1· 9	3·44	8·57
Lintz Green	„	8·47	9·33	1.19	3.54	9. 8
Rowland's Gill	„	8·53	9·38	1·24	3·59	9·13
Swalwell	„	9· 2	9·47	1·38	4· 5	9·22
Scotswood	„	9· 9	9·53	1·39	4·14	9·29
Newcastle	arr.	9·20	10· 5	1·50	4·30	9·40

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

First, second, and third class return tickets will be issued on Saturdays by the following trains—

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.		
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4· 0	5·25	7·30
Scotswood	„	7·17	4· 9	5·32	7·37
Swalwell	„	7·23	4·15	5.39	7·44
Rowland's Gill	„	7·31	4·25	5·49	8·55
Lintz Green	„	7·37	4·29	5·55	8· 2
Ebchester	„	7·50	4·42	6· 8	8·16
Shotley Bridge	„	7·57	4·47	6·14	8·23
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8· 5	4·56	6·20	8·30
	dep.	9·10	5·10		
Knitsley		9·21	5·21	..	
Lanchester		9·34	5·34	..	
Witton Gilbert		9.46	5·46	..	
Durham	arr.	10· 0	6· 0	..	

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.		4· 0
Witton Gilbert	„	8· 5	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·17	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·30	4.38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·42	4·50
	dep.	8·50	5·30
Shotley Bridge	„	8·55	5·35
Ebchester	„	9· 0	5·40
Lintz Green	„	9· 9	5·49
Rowland's Gill		9·16	5·59
Swalwell	„	9·23	6· 7
Scotswood	„	9·29	6·13
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	6·30

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.	LEAVE	a.m.	p.m
Newcastle	7·30	7·15	Benfieldside	8·35	8·20
Scotswood	7·37	7·22	Shotley Bridge	8·40	8·25
Swalwell	7·44	7·29	Ebchester	8·44	8.29
Rowland's Gill	7·54	7·39	Lintz Green	8·51	8·39
Lintz Green	8· 0	7·45	Rowland's Gill	8·59	8·44
Ebchester	8·13	7·58	Swalwell	9· 8	8·51
Shotley Bridge	8·19	8· 4	Scotswood	9·14	8·59
Benfieldside (arr)	8·25	8·10	Newcastle (arr)	9·25	9·30

SCARROW'S (VINTS) STOMACH PILLS.

FOR INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, PURIFYING THE BLOOD, SICK HEADACHE, ETC.

No. 1.

When the late Proprietor of the "Tonic Antibilious Pills" first recommended them to a few individuals who were afflicted with stomach complaints, headache, &c., he had no idea of their becoming so extensively known; but the astonishing success which has attended their use obtained with those who first used them not only a decided preference over every other preparation of the kind, but induced them to recommend them to others who were suffering from like causes; and thus to real experienced benefit, and not to any ostentatious recommendations, these Pills owe their present popularity and esteem.

Hitherto these Pills have been given with merely a written or verbal direction, because the Proprietor has always had a rooted avertion to the boasting recommendations that usually accompany Patent Medicines; but, finding from their extensive sale, that it was impracticable to write directions he is compelled to adopt the present popular method. In giving these Pills greater publicity, it is not intended to exhibit them as an absolute panacea, but they can be confidently recommended in the following diseases, their efficacy in which has been witnessed by the Proprietor himself, and confirmed by the gratifying testimony of others:—They have been successfully administered in Stomach Complaints, Indigestion, Vomiting, particularly after taking food; Headache, and especially that called Sick Headache; Incipient Liver Complaints and Habitual Costiveness. Ministers and others of studious and sedentary habits have found them particularly useful. They may safely be taken by pregnant women, and by children, requiring no restriction of diet or confinement; strengthening the stomach, and at the same time correcting the disposition to a superabundance of bile in the system.

These Pills are recommended as a valuable Family pill, proper for every family to be in possession of.

A gentleman who had found Mercury to be ineffectually administered to a patient in a severe attack of Bile accompanied with vomiting and sickness, has given these Pills with the most complete success, and has kindly offered to testify if required.

Cases of long standing need not be dispaired of, as the Proprietor has had the satisfaction of knowing them perfectly successful where the malady was of an inveterate nature and long standing. After excess of eating or drinking, these Pills will be found highly serviceable. Persons going to the East or West Indies will find them a safe and efficacious remedy for bilious disorders and diseases of the liver.

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) TONIC ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

No. 2.

A few individuals of extreme delicacy of constitution have stated to the Proprietor that they found the "Tonic Antibilious Pills," No. 1, too powerful for them, and consequently were not able to take them regularly as directed, and of course did not derive the usual benefit, to such persons the Proprietor has prepared a milder description, and has for distinction denominated them No. 2.

Sold in Boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and in Family Boxes at 2s. 9d. Directions for use are affixed to each Box.

☞ If, after taking the Pills marked No. 1 two or three days, they should be found too active for the bowels, which may happen to persons of great delicacy of constitution, those marked No. 2 are to be preferred.

Wholesale Agents:—Messrs. Sanger and Sons; Barclay and Son; Sutton and Co., London. Wm. Foggitt, Thirsk. Clark, Blasdale, and Co., York. Goodhall, Backhouse, and Co., Leeds. Ismay; Taylor, Gibson, and Co; Jones and Strickland; Curry and Hutchinson, Newcastle. Raimes and Co., Edinburgh.

Observe the name—

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) PILLS.

Retail of all Chemists.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) INFANT'S RESTORER.

Should be used by all persons who value the health of their children. It is the best and safest medicine for Difficult Teething, Wind, Convulsions, Griping Pains, Diarrhœa, Want of Thriving, &c. For Painful and Difficult Teething it is invaluable, allaying all the feverish and restless symptoms incidental to that time, thus giving to the weary mother or nurse a quiet night's rest.

The Infants' Restorer and Preserver is calculated, on chemical principles, to prevent and remove those fatal disorders in the bowels of Infants. It is not solely a composition of the late Proprietor's own composing, but was communicated to him by a Physician of great eminence, whose studies and practice had been directed chiefly to the disorders incident to women and children, and who administered it in his own practice with the greatest success. From his authority, and from the Proprietor's own observation, he can recommend it with confidence, and would do so with earnestness to all who value the health and preservation of their infant offspring. He can assure them that it contains nothing that can prove injurious to the most tender infant, but, on the contrary, everything calculated, on the most scientific principles, to remove those fatal disorders in the bowels of infants to which they are so liable.

Prepared only at the Apothecaries' Hall, Sunderland.

Bottles, 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.—Sold by all Chemists.

COUGHS! COUGHS!! COUGHS!!

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) CELEBRATED COMPOUND BALSAM OF HONEY

Has been proved during the past half century to be one of the Best Remedies for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, &c. It speedily allays Irritable Coughs and heals all soreness of the breast and lungs.

One dose of the Compound Balsam of Honey, taken in time, invariably gives relief, and one bottle generally cures. No one should despair until they have tried this valuable Medicine, as hundreds of persons have testified to its wonderful efficacy.

The properties of this valuable remedy are—that it speedily allays irritable Coughs, removes congealed phlegm, and all obstructions in the glands by a free and easy expectoration, heals all soreness of the breast and lungs, restores obstructed perspiration, and produces comfortable and refreshing rest. Hundreds of individuals who have been unable to follow their usual avocations, some of whom were unable to lie down in their beds, or procure rest night after night, and concerning whom both themselves and their friends had concluded there was no hope, have, through the use of the Compound Balsam of Honey, speedily been restored to health and comfort.

Prepared only at the Apothecaries' Hall, 147, High Street, Sunderland.

Bottles, 7½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.—Sold by all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents—Messrs. Sanger and Sons; Barclay and Son; Sutton and Co., London. Wm. Foggitt, Thirsk. Clark, Bleasdale and Co., York. Goodall, Backhouse, and Co., Leeds. Ismay, Newcastle.

PILOSAGINE FOR WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, BALDNESS, &c.

PRICE ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE. BY POST EIGHTEEN STAMPS.

PILOSAGINE contains neither oil nor grease, but is a liquid extracted from various extremely scarce productions of the vegetable world, and contains no mineral extract whatever. It therefore will not injure the most delicate skin, and its success is daily being testified to by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials from all parts of the globe.

PILOSAGINE being absorbed by the skin is invisible immediately when applied; it can therefore be used with perfect comfort at any hour of the day.

Full directions for use are enclosed with each Bottle, the size of which has just been enlarged. Each Bottle contains the words,

PILOSAGINE, WRIGHT & COMPY., HULL,

impressed on the glass, without which none are genuine.

PILOSAGINE *versus* Beardless Faces.
PILOSAGINE for Whiskers and Moustaches.
PILOSAGINE for Thin and Falling Hair.
PILOSAGINE prevents and cures Baldness.
PILOSAGINE removes Scurf, Dandrif, &c.
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WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES Speedily produced, and BALDNESS CURED BY

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE

Is proved by thousands of unsolicited Testimonials to be the only producer and restorer of hair, and the only certain remedy for Baldness. After a few applications it will cause Baldness to give way to a luxuriant growth of hair; new hair will soon be seen to start around the margin of the bald places near the permanent hair, and extending upwards until the entire bald place is covered with fine short hair, the growth of which will be most rapid, and will present the colour and appearance of youth.

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE.

A few recent Testimonials are appended, and a large assortment will be sent gratis and post free to any gentleman sending his address to WRIGHT AND CO., PILOSAGINE MANUFACTORY, HULL.

From J. C. M——, A——, Feb. 2nd, 1875.

Some time ago I purchased a packet of your PILOSAGINE, and I can only say that I cultivated an Imperial in three weeks. Now send me another. Previous to this I had carefully tried both——and—— preparations [names are suppressed], but to no purpose, so PILOSAGINE is really a most efficient and speedy preparation for the hair. You may give my real address to any inquirer for reference, if necessary.

From Mr. John Bell, Plumstead-road, Plumstead, 30th Jan., 1875.

Please send me another packet of PILOSAGINE. The last has made the hair grow on the bald place on my head.

LONDON, 16th January, 1875.

Allow me to state that the PILOSAGINE I had of you a short time ago has been attended with marvellous effects; I have now a moderate-sized Moustache and Whiskers. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this, as it will perhaps induce others to try it

A. R. JENKINS.

BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL, 6th January, 1875.

I received your PILOSAGINE and applied it to my face, but for a fortnight could not see any difference and was beginning to despair when I observed a lot of little hairs beginning to shoot out, and I followed it up and they are now getting quite strong. I am recommending it to my friends.

Yours truly,

T. BURSTON.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, COBB HOUSE FORT, January 4th, 1875.

I find your PILOSAGINE answers my purpose, and have recommended it to my comrades.

Yours truly,

GUNNER S. BAKER, R. A.

RODSTOCK, NEAR BATH, January 4th, 1875.

Having used one Bottle, new hair has made appearance.

JACOB SEYMOUR.

TRANMERE, BIRKENHEAD, January 4th, 1875.

The last you sent me works well, and I shall take the pleasure of introducing it to others.

E. D. GRIGGS.

1, LA MOTTE STREET, JERSEY, December 28th, 1874.

Enclosed I forward Eighteen Stamps. Please send me a packet of your PILOSAGINE. I have already had some three weeks since, which I find is improving the growth of my hair.

GEO. MARETT.

AYR, SCOTLAND, 11th December, 1874.

The PILOSAGINE improved the growth of. Whiskers.

W. CREAN

SOUTH SHIELDS, Nov. 5, 1874.

The PILOSAGINE I received from you I was very much satisfied with. My upper-lip had not the semblance of a hair before I received it. I only used half the bottle and now I have a fair show of hair on my upper lip. My age is sixteen years.

Yours respectfully,

J. D. HACKWORTH.

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE.

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE. 342

Price One Shilling and Sixpence of Chemists. By Post Eighteen Stamps.

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WRIGHT AND CO., PILOSAGINE MANUFACTORY HULL.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!

ALLEN'S immense stock of VALENTINES, SCENTED PACKETS, and beautiful BOOKMARKS now on Sale.

☞ WHOLESALE BUYERS CALL EARLY.

ALLEN, HEAD OF DEAN STREET, 16, COLLINGWOOD STREET, AND 26, BLACKETT STREET, NEWCASTLE.

SONGS OF COALLY TYNE.

'There's native bards in yon town,
For wit and humour seldom bet;
And they sang sae sweet in yon town,
Good faith I think I hear them yet.'

JUST PUBLISHED,
ALLAN'S ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF TYNESIDE SONGS,
A choice collection of local gems, by Shield, Gilchrist, Marshall, Thompson, Mitford, Nunn, Emery, Oliver, T. Wilson J. P. Robson, Ned Corvan, G. Ridley, R. Harrison, Joe Wilson, &c.

Containing, among many others, the Pitman's Courtship, Fiery Clock Fyce, Panshop Bleezing, the Skipper and the Quaker, Horrid War in Sandgate, Hamlick Prince of Denton, the Bobby Cure, Greet Bull Dog at Shields, the Weshing Day, the Keel Row, Newcassell Props, Canny Newcassell, Blind Willie's Deeth, Famous Aud Cappy, &c.

A full collection of Tyneside Songs has been long wanted. This edition contains all the Old Favourite Tyneside Songs, and many Copywright Songs by Joe Wilson, Corvan and Ridley. To make it more complete and interesting, Notes expanatory of the Songs, and brief Sketches of the Lives of the Tyneside Poets are given.

The Volume is illustrated with Views of the Principal Buildings; and Portraits of the Poets and Eccentrics of Newcastle.

Strongly bound, price 4s., reduced to 3s. 4d.; or in Volumes, 2s. each, reduced to 1s. 8d. each; also, in parts 6d each.

ALLAN, BOOKSELLER,
DEAN STREET, AND COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE.

"Cum Geordy had the bairn
Aw's sure awll not stop lang."

JOE WILSON'S TYNESIDE SONGS, BALLADS, AND DROLLERIES.
Contains:—Aw wish yor Muther wad cum, Bob Hobson's Advice to his Son, Be kind te me Dowter, The Chep tha knaws nowt, Cume hyme i gud time, Dinnit clash the Door The Gallowgate Lad, It's Muthers Cum, It's time to get up Jack's Listed, i the Ninety ite, Keep Dark, Landlord's Dowter, Miseries of Shiftin, Mesa Leet Flit, Peg's Trip to Tynemouth, The Row upon the Stairs, Recknin for the Pay Sunderland Trip, The Time that me Feathur wes bad, Deeth of Bob Chambers, The Neybur Abuv, Wor Geordy's Album, We'll niver invite them to Tea ony mair, What gud can sweerin dee, and about 160 other equally popular Songs.
Complete Volume 2s 6d, reduced to 2s 3d; Numbers 1d each; Parts 6d. Volume post-free 2s 6d.

TWENTY NEW TEMPERANCE SONGS.
JOE WILSON'S TEMPERANCE SONGS, READINGS, and RECITATIONS, containing A happy neet at Hyem, Killed thro a fall downstairs, Think o' the little ones at Hyem, Tom Broon, The Horrors, Try may hinny, try, Life ov a Lounge, The sober real Enjoyment feel, &c., &c.

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DEAN STREET AND COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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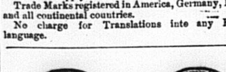
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Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, March 16.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), Esq., E. T. SMITH, Esq., H. SMITH, Esq., and JOHN CLAVERING, Esq.

ALLEGED HOUSEBREAKING AT BURNHOPE.—Wm. Ricks, a young man, was charged with breaking into the house of one Alexander McDougal, and stealing therefrom a box containing articles of jewellery, &c. Mr. Patrick defended. Prosecutor, an old man, said he was a labourer, and lived in a house by itself at Burnhope Colliery. On the 3rd of March he left home to go to his work about five o'clock in the morning. He fastened the house up when he left, as he had no person to keep house for him. His property was all safe when he went to work. Prosecutor returned home about five o'clock in the evening and found that his house had been broken into, and an oak box containing brooches, pins, thimbles, and various other articles, also wearing apparel, had been stolen therefrom. Witness gave information of his loss to the police. The articles produced were his property.—Wm. Pygall, a miner residing at Oxhill, said on Saturday, the 4th inst., between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, the prisoner went to his house with the box now produced, which contained brooches, combs, and various small articles. He offered the contents for sale to witness's wife for a shilling. His wife gave that amount for them, and witness then bought the box for two shillings. Prisoner told him that he had found the box, and that if there was an owner for it, witness had to let him have it again. When prisoner first went to the house he said he did not care much about selling the things. —Sarah Ann Pygall, wife of the last witness, gave corroborative evidence.—Sarah Hornsby said she was the daughter of Mary Hornsby, and lived near Maiden Law. On the 4th March, about seven o'clock in the evening, the prisoner came to her mother's house, and brought with him a box similar to that produced. He asked if they wanted anything. Witness asked him what he had to dispose of, and he replied that he "had a jewellery box.' She asked him where he had got it, and he said he had paid 15s. for it. The box contained needles, buttons, scissors, and other small articles. Witness bought the scissors, brooch, and knot of tap produced for 1s. 6d. She afterwards gave the articles to a policeman. Witness added that she knew the prisoner before the day in question. He had been in her house many a time.—Jane Sewell said she was a single woman and lived at Hill House. On the 4th March, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoner came to her house with a small box similar to the one produced. He said he had found the box in a plantation. Witness bought two pennyworth of pins, and he gave her little girl a thimble. Witness had known the prisoner for about a year and three quarters.—Joseph Elliott said he resided at Maiden Law. On the 3rd March he was at his work as foreman for Messrs. Dickinson and Co., at Annfield Plain Colliery. They commenced work at half-past six o'clock in the morning. The prisoner was in his employment, but he did not come to his work until a little after seven o'clock that morning.—Wm. Hawley, police-constable stationed at Burnhope Colliery, proved apprehending the prisoner, who, in answer to the charge, said he knew nothing about the robbery, but admitted having passed the house whilst on his way to work.—He was committed for trial at the next Durham Sessions.

THEFT AT PONT HOUSE, NEAR LEADGATE.—Sarah Coburn, an elderly woman, was charged with stealing 13s. and several articles of wearing apparel.—Jane Rutter said she was a widow, and resided at Pont House, near Leadgate. The prisoner, Sarah Coburn, came to my house on a Sunday afternoon in January, 1875. She asked to be allowed to stay all night, and witness took her in through charity. She remained with witness up to the middle of April of the same year. In the fore part of April witness had half-a-sovereign and three shillings in silver in a purse, which she put into a drawer in the kitchen. The defendant saw witness put the purse away. The same day she had occasion to want the money, but on going to the drawer she found that it was not there. There was no person in the house that day excepting witness and the prisoner. Witness accused the defendant of stealing the money, but she denied the charge, remarking that she knew nothing about it. She afterwards gave information to the police, but the money was never found. About the middle of the month witness left home for a week, leaving the defendant in charge of the house. The table cloth, black shawl, and handkerchiefs produced were safe in her drawer when she left home. The morning after her return home she missed the above articles, and she at once charged the prisoner with stealing them. Prisoner was in the habit of taking drink, and witness asked her if she had pledged the articles to get drink, but she replied that she knew nothing about them. Witness then turned the defendant out of the house. She identified the table cloth by some grease marks, and she also identified the shawl and cotton handkerchiefs. The articles were worth 6s. She had repeatedly given prisoner articles of dress for waiting upon one of her (witness's) lodgers. The articles produced, however, witness did not give her. —By the Bench: She did not know the prisoner previous to January, 1875. She went to witness's house and asked to be allowed to stay all night. The reason she allowed the defendant to remain after she missed the half sovereign and 3s. was because she had a lodger who was ill, and who required a person to attend upon him.—Mary Maddison, wife of Francis Maddison, of Pont House, near Leadgate, said she knew the prisoner. Witness had never pledged anything for the prisoner and had never given the defendant authority to use her name.—Christopher Lumley said he was assistant to Mr. John Calvert, pawnbroker, Consett. He produced a shawl and two handkerchiefs which were pledged on the 23rd April for 1s. 6½d. The articles were pledged in the name of Sarah Coburn.—Geo. Gibson Collinson said his father was a pawnbroker residing in Consett. The table cloth produced by Sergt. Reed was pledged on the 19th April. The name of Mary Maddison was given as pledger and owner.—Joseph Reed, sergeant of police stationed at Blackhill, said on Wednesday night, the 8th March, the prisoner asked him to go to her husband and get her two pawn tickets which he refused to give up. Witness asked her what goods she had in pledge. She at first hesitated a reply, but eventually said it was a table cloth and some handkerchiefs which belonged to her first husband. Witness went to the prisoner's present husband, Henry Coburn, of Benfieldside, and got two pawn tickets, which he now produced. He afterwards received a table cloth from Mr. Collinson, and the two handkerchiefs he received from Mr. Lumley. He apprehended the prisoner at Witton Gilbert on Tuesday night, the 14th March, and charged her with stealing a table cloth, two handkerchiefs, a black shawl, and a purse containing one half sovereign and three shillings, the property of Jane Rutter, of Pont House, in April last year. She replied, "I never saw her half sovereign, and she gave me the table cloth and handkerchiefs to pledge. I pledged the handkerchiefs at Calvert's and the table cloth at Collinson's, and she gave me the tickets to sell or do as I liked with."—Prisoner, in defence, denied having taken the money, but admitted that she stole the table cloth.—She was sent to prison for a couple of months.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT LANCHESTER.—George McDonald was summoned for an assault on Francis McIntyre, at Lanchester. Mr. Wallace defended. Complainant stated that on Sunday morning he was on his way from Lanchester Colliery when he met the defendant and two others. As he passed the men he said it was a fine morning. Defendant replied that complainant "was a fine —— to say it was a fine morning," and at the same time knocked his pipe out of his mouth.—After hearing Mr. Wallace in defence, the magistrates said it was a paltry case, and dismissed it.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN AT BROWNEY BANK.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—William Cox, an elderly man, was charged with being drunk and assaulting P.C. Gibbon whilst in the execution of his duty. Dr. Carr defended. For the prosecution it was alleged that on the evening of Tuesday, the 7th March, the policeman found defendant lying drunk on the side of the road between Woodlands Lane Ends and Browney Bank. On being roused he was said to have told the officer that he was the man who assaulted Mr. Smith's gamekeeper. To ascertain the truth of this statement the policeman took defendant to a house at Browney Bank, but on the way Cox was said to have resisted violently and assaulted the officer. On reaching Browney Bank, Cox was taken into what was supposed to be the keeper's house, but it afterwards turned out that they only lodged there, and that the actual tenant of the house was the defendant himself.—In cross-examination by Dr. Carr, the officer said he was stationed at Satley, and had not previously been acquainted with the defendant.—For the defence Jane Webb, the keeper's wife, was called. The policeman, she said, knocked at the door and after enquiring for her husband, who was not in the house at the time, said he had "brought a prisoner for ill-using the keeper." Witness replied that the prisoner lived there. Mr. Cox then accused the officer of using him badly, and said he would bring him up for it. The defendant's coat was partly torn off. Witness added that Cox was perfectly sober, but on being asked to describe the condition of the policeman she implied by her manner that he was under the influence of drink.—The Bench, after hearing the evidence of the husband of the last witness, said they were bound to believe the evidence for the defence. They thought the charges were entirely without foundation, and accordingly dismissed them.

AN INNOCENT POACHER.—Thomas Greenwell, a young fellow hailing from Craghead, was summoned for trespassing in search of game. P.C. Burnett stated that on Saturday, the 26th February, he was on duty near Beamish Burn, in company with Mr. Eden's keeper, when he saw the defendant and several other men, who had already been fined for the offence, ferreting rabbits. Defendant was the man who took the nets off the holes after the latter had been tried.—Mr. Anderson, the gamekeeper, having given corroborative evidence, the defendant denied the offence, and alleged that he never poached in his life, in fact he did not know what a net was.—A fine of 20s. and costs was imposed.

CHARGES UNDER THE POOR LAW ACT.—David John Reed was summoned by Mr. Thompson for allowing his wife to become chargeable to the Lanchester Poor Law Union.—Mr. Moon, relieving officer, proved that Mrs. Reed had been in receipt of out-door relief for a considerable time past. Defendant had already been ordered by the magistrates to pay 5s. a-week towards the maintenance of his wife, but he was now about six pounds in arrears.—Defendant did not deny that the money was due. The order of the magistrates was that he was to pay 5s. per week until he provided a home for his wife. Now, he had had a house eleven months, and his wife had refused to live with him.—Mr. Moon said Mrs. Reed had been ill, and therefore could not be removed to her husband's house. Under these circumstances, the guardians had ordered him to continue her relief.—The Chairman: Where is she living now?—Mr. Moon: With her father and mother at Delves Lane.—In answer to the Bench, the defendant said he was not prepared to pay the whole of the money at once. He might pay a pound a month.—Mr. H. Smith thought the defendant ought to have been summoned at the end of the first month, when the sum would not have been so large, and he would have had a better chance of raising the money.—Defendant was ordered to pay the amount due, but he was allowed six weeks to pay it in.——John Brown was summoned for a similar offence. On it being stated that £5 18s. were due as arrears, Mr. Smith said if defendant had been summoned the first month he could probably have paid the money.—Mr. Thompson said defendant had absconded. He formerly worked at Byer Moor. His wife was living near Tanfield.—A warrant for his apprehension was issued.——Wm. Stobbart, platelayer, was also charged with allowing his wife to become chargeable to the Poor Law Union.—Mr. Patrick said he appeared on behalf of the defendant, who admitted the chargeability. The only question seemed to be as to the amount to be paid to Mrs. Stobbart for her separate maintenance. He might say that defendant had not wilfully deserted his wife; it was, he said, in consequence of her misconduct that he had been compelled to discard her. He had talked over the matter with Mr. Thompson, and it had been suggested that Stobbart should pay 5s. a-week.—Mr. H. Smith said before the Bench could sanction such an arrangement, it was only fair that they should know the position of the parties concerned.—Mr. Patrick said defendant was a platelayer.—Mr. Wallace said Mr. Patrick wanted to close his mouth, but as their worships would know — —Mr. Patrick (interrupting): For whom do you appear?—Mr. Wallace: I appear for the wife.—Mr. Patrick: You cannot appear for the wife.—Mr. Wallace: I appear for the wife, through Mr. Thompson.—Mr. Thompson: No, no.—Mr. Wallace: Then I appear for the wife—for Mrs. Stobbart.—Mr. Patrick: You have no right to appear for the wife. We are summoned by the Guardians, and not by the wife.—The Chairman: You appear to have no *locus standi*. Mr. Wallace.—Mr. H. Smith said he hoped Mr. Wallace had got his fee, as he appeared to have some doubts as to who was his client.—Mr. Wallace: For the purpose of doing justice to this poor woman I hope you will allow me to say a few words.—Mr. Patrick: I object to you speaking at all.—Mr. Wallace: Stobbart is the owner of freehold property.—The Chairman (to Mr. Thompson): What do you apply for?—Mr. Thompson said he applied for 5s. a-week.—Order made for 5s. per week accordingly.

ARREARS OF BASTARDY.—Thomas Husband, joiner, was charged by Isabella Hall, of Leadgate, with arrears of bastardy. Complainant said defendant had not paid anything since the order was made. He had been ordered to pay 3s. a week.—Defendant, in answer to the bench, said he had not worked since Christmas. Trade he said, was dull, and he was not able to get work.—Mr. Henry Smith said he was afraid the defendant would not work when he had the chance. There was plenty of work for joiners.—Complainant said she would be content if the defendant promised to pay the money by instalments.—Mr. Smith said defendant appeared to be a lazy fellow, and the best thing for him would be imprisonment.—Defendant, in reply to the chairman, said if he obtained work he would be able to pay £1 a month.—The defendant was eventually sent to prison for three months.

WILFUL DAMAGE TO COKEOVENS AT TANFIELD LEA.—John Silk was charged with wilfully damaging cokeovens belonging to Messrs Joicey and Co. The damage was laid at 10s. P.C. Raine stated that on Monday, the 28th of February, about six o'clock in the evening, he was at Tanfield Lea and saw the defendant wheeling a barrow in front of the coke-ovens. Witness observed him knock the clay out of one oven. The officer added that a good deal of damage had been done to the ovens in this way.—The Foreman at the ovens said when the clay was knocked out of the ovens it wasted the coke, and also affected the quality. The defendant was coke-drawer, and had no right to regulate the burning. By removing the clay there would be less coke in the oven.—Defendant was fined 10s. and costs, together with the damage.

ASSAULT AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—Rose Hoy, who appeared with a couple of blackened eyes, was charged with assaulting Elizabeth Mordue at Annfield Plain. Prior to the date of the alleged assault, the women were on friendly terms. Some disagreement having arisen between them, the defendant was alleged to have struck her with a whip, and also thrown a pie-dish at her, blacking her eye.—For the defence, Mrs. Hoy said complainant was the aggressor. She also alleged that Mrs. Mordue's son, a boy, struck her on the face and gave her a black eye.—The magistrates considered that an assault had been committed, and a fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, March 23rd.—Before A. TOWN Esq. (chairman), and J. PRIESTMAN, Esq.

ASSAULT ON A BEERHOUSE-KEEPER AT HILL TOP.—Robert Miller, tinker, Hill Top, was charged with assaulting Margaret Maudlin, beerhouse-keeper. Complainant said last Thursday night the defendant entered her house and asked for a gill of ale. He was drunk, and witness told him to go out. He then took his fist and knocked her to the floor. She was picked up by a man named Hedley. The complainant added that the defendant was a violent character, having on one occasion chased his wife into her (complainant's) house with a poker.—A witness named Hedley having given corroborative evidence, defendant, in defence, said he went into Mrs. Maudlin's house and asked for a pint of ale. She refused to give it to him, and told him he would have to go out. He got up for the purpose of going out, when complainant came behind and pushed him, and the force she used caused her to fall forward. He denied having struck her.—A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.

ASSAULT ON A MARRIED WOMAN AT CARR HOUSE.—Patrick Monaghan, a young man, was summoned for an assault on Tamer Bell. Dr. Carr defended. Complainant said a little before eleven o'clock on Saturday night she was coming from Leadgate to Consett in company with her husband and a young man named Weirs. On reaching a point of the road near Mr. Charlton's house Weir, who was going to Blackhill, bade them good night. Complainant and her husband then proceeded on their journey, but had not gone far when the defendant, who had been following, came up to her and said he would "take good care that she did not get away from there." He took hold of her by the shoulders and pushed her. She commenced to shout, and ran back in the direction of Leadgate.—The husband of the complainant and a young man named Weirs having been examined, P.C. Firn was called, and spoke to apprehending the defendant whilst in the act of pursuing the husband. Witness took him into custody on a charge of drunkenness, and he had already been fined 5s. and costs for that offence.—The Chairman said defendant had already been two months in prison for an assault. Taking into consideration the fact that he had been in custody since Saturday night, he would only be fined 10s. and costs.

A DESERTER.—Thomas Ward pleaded guilty to being a deserter from the Royal Artillery, and was sent to Durham Gaol to await an escort.

ASSAULT BY A BEERHOUSE-KEEPER AT LEADGATE. John Steel, beerhouse-keeper, was charged with assaulting P.C. Firn whilst in the execution of his duty at Leadgate. Mr. Dickinson defended. The complainant stated that between eight and nine o'clock on Friday evening last he, in company with Mr. Edmund Balleny, went to the defendant's house for the purpose of identifying some men who had been poaching on Mr. Balleny's land. Witness spoke to two men who had a dog with them, and asked them the price of the animal. Whilst speaking to them Mr. Steel, who was drunk, went to him and said he would have no dog selling or buying there and took hold of him by the shoulders to put him out. Complainant of course resisted, and Mr. Steel again pushed him. They went into the passage, where the defendant gave him a third violent push behind. The officer that he had been in Mr. Steel's house many a time before, but had never previously been interfered with.—Mr. Balleny gave corroborative evidence, adding that in his opinion the police-officer used great forbearance.—Sergt. Masterman said about ten o'clock the same night Steel went to the Police Station and reported P.C. Firn for buying a dog in his house. Witness told the defendant that he had no right to attempt to put the policeman out of his house, as he had a right to go there when he was in search of offenders.—For the defence, Mr. Dickinson called George Walker, who said he was in defendant's house with a man named Sanderson on the night in question. Whilst Firn was speaking to them about a dog, Mr. Steel went into the room and said he would not have any dog buying there, that if Firn wanted to buy a dog he would have to go outside. Mr. Steel then put his hand on the constable's shoulder, but did not push or strike him in witness' presence.—Thomas Sanderson gave similar evidence.—The Chairman said that they were satisfied that an assault had been committed. The officer appeared to have gone to defendant's house in the discharge of his official duties, and Steel had no right to interfere with him. A fine of 20s. and costs was then imposed.

VIOLENT ASSAULT AT BLACKHILL.—Harrison Ridley was charged with assaulting James Malone at Blackhill. Dr. Carr appeared to prosecute, and briefly stated the facts of the case. The complainant, who had a contused wound over the left eye, said on Monday night, shortly before elevn o'clock, he was on his way from Consett with a companion when he met the defendant's step-father, a man name Brannigan. The latter was talking to a number of men, and as he was a neighbour of his witness asked him if he was going homewards. The defendant replied that he (complainant) had "to mind his own affairs, or he would get a shot in the eye." Complainant did not say anything in reply, and he was joined immediately afterwards by Brannigan. They were followed by defendant and his companions, and the former, without saying a word, came up to him and struck him on the eye. The blow knocked him down, and rendered him insensible. He had since been off work.—In answer to the Bench, complainant said he had known Ridley two or three years. He did not appear to be drunk when he struck witness.—Thos. Coulson, a young man, said he lodged with the complainant, and was in his company at the time of the alleged assault. The witness described what took place, and his testimony was a recapitulation of the previous evidence.—For the defence, Daniel Brannigan was called, and stated that on the night in question he met the complainant who commenced to swagger about himself, and said that witness was no man at all. Being a neighbour witness did not take much notice of him. On getting to Christopher's corner defendant was going to strike witness, when Ridley came up to his assistance and knocked complainant down. The witness added that complainant was drunk, and received the injury to his eye by falling amongst some stones.—Samuel Martin gave corroborative evidence.—The magistrates said a very unprovoked assault had been committed, and a fine of 40s. and costs was inflicted.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Counsels for the Delicate.—Those to whom seasons of changeable temperatures are protracted periods of trial should seek the earliest opportunity of removing all obstacles to good health. This cooling Ointment, perseveringly rubbed on the skin, is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Diphtheria, relaxed tonsils, sore throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh, and bronchitis, usually prevailing at this season, may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom banished by Holloway's simple and effective treatment. This Ointment and Pills are highly commended for the facility with which they successfully conquer influenza: they allay in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and teasing cough.

RESTORATION OF EBCHESTER PARISH CHURCH.

For some years past the decayed state of this curious old edifice has been under notice, and some time ago it was agreed to endeavour to effect a complete restoration of the fabric as far as possible to its original condition. The rector, the Rev. Henry Linthwaite, who has been most energetically assisted by kind friends and parishioners, appointed a committee to raise the needful funds. A commencement was made with an amateur concert in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, in the autumn of 1875, which was succeeded a few months afterwards by a *fete*, held in the Hamsterley Hall Grounds by the kind permission of Mrs. Surtees, and a bazaar, under the distinguished patronage of Sir Henry Clavering, Bart., held a few weeks later in the same place, completed the labours of the committee, and placed them in possession of about half the sum required. Private subscriptions and grants from Church societies (including £25 from Bishop Barrington's Fund) will, it is hoped, provide the amount needed to accomplish the work. In the interim, Messrs. Smith and Son, architects, Shotley Bridge, have been instructed to prepare plans of the proposed restoration, and have executed their commission to the satisfaction of the Archdeacon and Bishop's Commissary.

On Thursday se'nnight, according to notice duly given, a meeting of ratepayers was held to empower the rector and churchwarden to apply for a faculty to carry out the objects in view. The meeting was attended by the rector, Rev. H. Linthwaite, who occupied the chair, Mr. A. Surtees (churchwarden), R. Dickinson, Esq., John Carr, Esq., and Messrs. E. Dixon, M. Coupland, A. Willey, George Moody, Thomas Wilson, John Wilson, and J. Smith and Son. The plans and estimate were examined and approved of.

It was proposed by Mr. Carr, and seconded by Mr. Dickinson, that the Building Committee be empowered to proceed with the restoration of the church according to the plans as approved by the Archdeacon and the Bishop's Commissary, including, in addition, the complete asphalting of the floor, heating of the same by hot water apparatus, and making a drain and low wall on the south side of the Church.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Edward Dixon proposed, and Mr. Coupland seconded, that the whole of the seats in the body of the Church be free sittings.—Carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Dickinson, and seconded by Mr. George Moody, that the churchwarden and rector be authorised to apply for a faculty to make the alterations already decided upon.—Carried unanimously.

It was also decided, on the motion of Mr. Carr, seconded by Mr. A. Willey, that the rector should have permission to use the old seats for fitting up the National School.

A vote of thanks having, on the motion of Mr. Carr, seconded by Mr. Dickinson, been accorded to the chairman, the proceedings were brought to a close.—*Communicated.*

FRACAS BETWEEN TWO TRADESMEN AT BLACKHILL.

At Consett Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before Annandale Town, Esq. (chairman) and J. Priestman, Esq., William Raw, auctioneer and house agent, was charged with unlawfully assaulting and beating James Frosdick, fish-dealer, at Blackhill. Dr. Carr prosecuted, and after briefly recapitulating the facts of the case, called James Frosdick, the complainant, who stated that Mr. Raw was his landlord. On the afternoon of Monday, the 13th day of March, Mr. Wiles, Inspector to the Consett Water Works, went to his house at Blackhill for the purpose of looking at a tap. He took Mr. Wiles through to the back of his premises, where they found Mr. Raw, who had apparently gone there to meet them. On seeing the defendant, witness ordered him to leave the premises, adding that he was not wanted there, and when his presence was required he would be sent for. They passed through into the washhouse, and Mr. Wiles said there was nothing the matter with the tap. Mr. Raw then accused complainant of having told Mr. Carss that he (defendant) had been wasting water, which witness denied. Mr. Raw repeated his former statement, whereupon witness said "if he talked that way he was telling a pack of lies." The defendant replied that if complainant made such an assertion again he would "fell" him to the ground, and at the same time struck complainant on the breast with his fist. He then seized witness by the throat.—The Chairman: Had you done anything to him?—Complainant: I did nothing to him at all.—Dr. Carr: Was it his clenched fist he struck you with?—Complainant: Yes.—Dr. Carr: Did the blow cause you to fall to the ground?—Complainant: No; I fell against the wall. He caught me by the whiskers and thrust me against the wall. My whiskers were torn out. Witness' wife and Mr. Wiles were the only persons who were present at the time of the alleged assault. Complainant had requested Mr. Raw to leave the premises before he was struck, but he had not attempted to thrust him off by force.—The Chairman: It was not rent time?—Complainant: No.—The Chairman: Did Mr. Wiles and Mr. Raw go to your house together?—Complainant: No.—Mr. Raw: What caused Mr. Osborne, the Inspector of Nuisances, to visit your house on Saturday?—Complainant: That has nothing to do with the case.—Mr. Raw: Answer the question. What brought him to your house?—Complainant: To inspect a nuisance.—Mr. Raw: Who brought him there?—Complainant: Yourself.—Mr. Raw: Who made the nuisance?—Complainant: It was made before I went to the house.—Dr. Carr said this had nothing to do with the assault, which happened on another day.—Mrs. Frosdick, wife of the complainant, gave corroborative evidence. Cross-examined by Mr. Raw, she said she was quite positive defendant struck her husband. He got hold of his beard and throat, but she could not say with which hand. Some of her husband's whiskers were pulled out. She picked the hair off the ground, and had it in a tumbler at home.—Mr. Wiles, Inspector to the Consett Water Company, said he was in complainant's house on the day in question. Witness heard Frosdick order defendant to leave the house, but Mr. Raw did not seem inclined to so, and the two began to quarrel. Witness told them he wanted to have nothing to do with the dispute and began to inspect the water-tap. Whilst his back was turned to them he heard a blow struck, and on looking round he saw the complainant and Mr. Raw together in a corner.—The Chairman: Do you mean that they had hold of each other?—Witness said Mr. Frosdick was half-way down, and Mr. had Raw hold of him by the neck and was standing in front of him.—The Chairman: Were you requested to go to the house?—Witness: I went there in the ordinary way of business. I received an intimation in the morning that something was wrong, and I went down after dinner.—The Chairman: Can you tell us who struck the blow?—Witness: My back was turned to them at the time.—Mr. Raw: Do you know if it was Mr. Frosdick that struck at me?—Witness: From the position you were in when I turned round, I should imagine that it was you who struck the blow.—This being the complainant's case, Mr. Raw produced an agreement showing that he had authority to inspect the property when it was out of order. With regard to the alleged assault, he said Mr. Frosdick had been in the habit of abusing him, and on the day in question brandished his fist in his face and was on the point of striking him when he, in self-defence, caught hold of him by the neck and held him at arm's length.—The Chairman said he and his colleague were of opinion that an assault had been committed, and they would impose a fine of 1s. and costs.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE BY A RETURNED CONVICT NEAR SHIELD ROW.

At Consett Petty Sessions, on Thursday, the magistrates on the bench being Annandale Town, Esq. (chairman) and J. Priestman, Esq., David Davison, a returned convict, was charged with robbing with violence an old man named Joseph Hornsby on Saturday night last.

Prosecutor said he was a labourer and resided at New Houses, near Shield Row. On Saturday night, the 18th March, he was in a public-house kept by John Peacock at Shield Row. The prisoner was there, and several other men. About seven o'clock prosecutor took out his watch to ascertain the hour, and the prisoner saw him replace the watch in his pocket. At half-past seven he left Peacock's house and proceeded towards his own home. When he got to Shield Row Bank the prisoner overtook him and offered to take care of him. Prosecutor made no reply, whereupon the prisoner, after pushing him twice, knocked him into a gutter amongst the snow. On getting upon his feet again he looked round, but could not see anybody. He missed his watch on reaching home, and afterwards gave information to the police.—In answer to the prisoner, who exhibited considerable 'cuteness in his cross-examination, the prosecutor said he would not positively swear that the prisoner was the man who knocked him down. The prisoner, he said, followed him from the public-house, and there was no other men on the road at the time.

Sarah Peacock, daughter of John Peacock, innkeeper, Shield Row, said the prosecutor had two half-glasses of whiskey in her father's house on the night in question. When he left he was not quite sober, but he knew what he was doing well enough.

Sergeant Stamper said he received information of the robbery about eight o'clock on Sunday night last. After getting a description of the missing watch and the man alleged to have stolen it, he proceeded towards Oxhill, and on the road he met the prisoner, who corresponded with the description given by the prosecutor. As soon as he observed witness, the prisoner attempted to go into a house, but seeing witness following he went further up the road and disappeared between two rows of houses. After searching a short time, witness found him crouching against a wall. He asked the defendant his name, and he replied that it was Jamieson. Witness then asked him where he lived, and receiving no reply he put his hand upon the prisoner's right-hand vest pocket. The prisoner pushed him away, and took hold of the same pocket with his own hand. Witness then took hold of him and on searching his pocket he found the watch produced, which was afterwards identified by the prosecutor as his property. He charged prisoner with the robbery, and on the way to Oxhill the prisoner made a statement to the effect that Hornsby had given him the watch to take care of. Witness also produced an albert guard which the prosecutor had given him, the swivel of which had been broken.

Bernard Bernstein, watchmaker, West Stanley, identified the watch as being one he sold to the prosecutor in November of last year.

Prisoner, in defence, said the old man was drunk and gave him the watch to take care of.—He was committed for trial.

Correspondence.

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

MR. McNALLY AND THE PARK SCHEME.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Mr. McNally is extravagant. An examination of the estimates for the year ended September 29, 1875, put before the public in the *Guardian* of the 4th inst., proves that the Board is also open to the charge of extravagance. Extravagance is the result of jobbery and incompetence. However, it remains to be seen how the Board will move in the Park scheme. This may be a time for compensations; and we may suppose that if adverse fortune should some time hence hurl Mr. McNally from membership, he would not bite the dust all at once, but take kindly to the wearing of a new web of fiction, as brilliant as the patch-work of Joseph's coat; or back again to the asphodel meadows conversing with gods and men of a far-off golden age. If history is to teach us anything worth knowing, it should convince us of the incalculable amount of physical, moral, social, and even intellectual evil that has everywhere resulted from Local Boards. They have a more evil effect than what relates to elections; they are sources of endless contention in the places where they exist, and they lessen the common rights of national society. They do not give rights to A, but they make a difference in favour of A by taking away the rights of B. After people have committed the folly of setting up a government to rule over them, the evil is not to be remedied by any alteration or reform in the mode of electing it, nor does it appear practicable to frame a sound system of electing the members of a representative Board. A mean-spirited, restless, and dishonest candidate will use measures to gain over voters to his interest, such as a noble-minded honour-loving candidate would scorn to use, and as the majority of electors can have no adequate means of knowing and comparing the merits of the rival candidates, the most pertinacious, unscrupulous, hypocritical candidate, especially if he is a beer-seller, will be certain to gain a preponderating influence over them in a so-called representative assembly. Place-hunting, jobbery, and corruption are sure to be prevalent. The few honest men in it are sure to be outvoted by the knaves and fools, and as the responsibility of each member is lost in a concrete majority or minority no pangs of conscience are experienced by him. However hideous may be the consequences of his vote, I have no wish, even in appearance, to disparage the town of Consett, but I cannot resist saying that I think some things are overlooked, equally as necessary for civilised life as a park.—Yours, &c.,

LACOSTE.

THROAT IRRITATION.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London." Selling agents in Durham: Scawin and Burns, 19, Market Place. 621g

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

SNOWS GREEN HOUSE—On the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. Jas. Annandale, Jun., of a daughter.

MEDOMSLEY—On the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. Thos. Waugh, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At Mount Pleasant, on the 18th inst., aged 13 months, Margaret Ann, the beloved daughter of William and Catherine Jenkins.

At 45, Puddler's Row, on the 21st inst., aged 65, Mr. E. Wood.

ANNFIELD PLAIN—At East Pontop House, on the 22nd inst., aged 55, Mrs. Jane Fenwick.

SCOTSWOOD—On the 17th inst., aged 71, Mr. Robert Fenwick, late of Burnopfield.

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