The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 747. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1875. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR.

MR. W. G. REA'S STABLES, SHERWOOD COURT, BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

HORSES taken in at Livery, and for Sale on Commission. Excellent accommodation and attendance. 6666

THOMAS CRESWELL, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

HAS OPENED the Shop adjoining Mr. JOHN JAMES, Draper, for the Sale of his NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES,

And requests the favour of an early call from those who desire to purchase a good article at a moderate price.

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

EMIGRATION AGENT.

Agent to the Liverpool, London, and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company.

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

MRS. CHRISTOPHER, NORTH-EASTERN HOTEL, (Near Benfieldside Station, Blackhill),

BEGS to return her sincere thanks for the liberal support accorded to her late husband and self, and respectfully intimates that she continues to LET OUT HORSES and CONVEYANCES on HIRE at moderate terms.

☞ All Orders left at the above Address punctually attended to.

Funerals completely Furnished. 6583

MR. JAMES BOE, SURGEON DENTIST, 43, Blackett Street, Newcastle.

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

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

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

SECOND YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. L MARKHAM, Surgeon Dentist, attends Consett every MONDAY, at Mr. BENNISON'S, Victoria Hotel, from 11 a.m to 3 p.m. Persons who have been imposed upon by unskilled pretenders to Dentistry may have their Artificial Teeth Remodelled, and made to Fit the Mouth, thus ensuring true comfort and mastication.

TOWN ADDRESS—40, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET. Established 832. 6630

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop or other Building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default 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

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

JOHN MOLE (Late of Castleside), BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, Shotley Bridge, Castleside, and district that he has OPENED a READY-MADE BOOT and SHOE SHOP, at NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT, with a well-selected Stock of Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children's Boots and Shoes, which he can confidently recommend, and trusts, by careful and punctual attention to all orders entrusted to his care, to merit a share of their liberal patronage and support.

BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER, AND REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED.

☞ Observe the Address— NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. 827d

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., ESTABLISHED 1836.

Capital (fully subscribed) ....£3,000,000.
Accumulated Funds .... 1,241,000.
Annual Revenue .... 601,230.

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

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

MR. R. C. WHINFIELD, ELECTRO-RUBBER, HEALTH RESTORER, AND DROPSY-CURER, HUMSHAUGH, NORTH TYNE,

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

WHINFIELD'S CELEBRATED DIARRHŒA MIXTURE for English Cholera, &c, may be had of W. Davison, Castleside; Co-operative Store, Consett; and all patent medicine vendors, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

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

McEWAN'S CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES AND INDIA PALE ALE Are daily rising in public estimation.

Newcastle Stores and Offices— FOUNTAIN HOUSE, CHARLOTTE SQUARE.

853 JAMES C. McINTOSH, Agent.

A. RICHARDSON, CABINETMAKER, IRONMONGER, AND HOUSE FURNISHER, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.

Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, and Mattresses. Patent Picks and Shafts. 822a

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WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, TAILOR, CATCHGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

A FIRST-CLASS assortment of CLOTHS for the present season. A large assortment of PIT FLANNELS always on hand.

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

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

JOHN BORTHWICK, Agent.

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.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.

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

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

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

All orders punctually attended to. 172d

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. 6735

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

☞ Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare. 235a

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GEORGE HOBSON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MILLER AND SEEDSMAN. GROCER, DRAPER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT, HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILL (NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN),

HAS always on hand a large Stock of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes, Indian Meal, Pea Meal, Barley Meal, Boxings, Sharps, and Bran, Oats (whole and crushed), and Feeding Stuffs of every description.

G. H.'s Mixture of Permanent Clover and Grass Seeds has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the District upwards of Twenty Years.

Fine Seed Peas, Spring Tares, Seed Barley, &c., on hand. 145b

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To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.
Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.

PRIZE MEDALIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.

MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL. WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

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

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists, and manufactured by J. W. BENSON, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

PRESENTATION PLATE.—Testimonials of different sorts. Racing Cups, and Jewelled and others Boxes, as provided by Mr. BENSON for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilful workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

Illustrated Pamphlets, with full description of all kinds Watches, Time-pieces, Jewellery, and Electro-Plate, with prices annexed, sent free by post upon application to J. W. BENSON, at either the above Addresses.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

Business Announcements.

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

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

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

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,

CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT, 33, GRAINGER STREET, }
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 33, SANDHILL, } NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 32, MOSLEY STREET, }
SUNDERLAND BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET. 644

NOTICE! SPECIAL NOTICE!!

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

The famed "EAU BOTANIQUE," for every purpose of restoring Colour and Quantity of Hair in a few days. The Hair-Dressing Department reoresented by First London Artists.—Fashions in Windows.

C. ROUGIER, PROPRIETOR, 29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE.

WHOLESALE HOUSE, YORK.

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

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

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

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

WINES

			Per Bott.	Per Doz.
Castle 1A	PORT ..	*4 years old*	1/9	21/
Castle B	PORT ..	*8 years old*	2/4	28/
Castle 1	*Spanish* PORT	*2 years old*	1/3	15/
Castle 3	*Spanish* PORT	*5 years old*	1/9	21/
Castle 1A	*Pale* SHERRY	*3 years old*	1/6	18/
Castle C	*Pale* SHERRY	*6 years old*	2/4	28/
Castle VP	*Pale* MARSALA	*3 years old*	1/4	16/
Castle C	*Pale* MARSALA	*7 years old*	1/8	20/
Castle A	CLARET	*4 years old*	1/	12/
Castle C	CLARET	*6 years old*	1/6	18/
Castle 1	CHAMPAGNE	.. ..	2/5	29/
Castle 3	CHAMPAGNE	.. ..	3/9	45/

SPIRITS

			Per Bott	Per Doz
Castle UP	- - GIN	*33 under pf.*	2/	24/
Castle Proof	- GIN	*proof* - -	2/10	34/
Castle UP	*Irish* WHISKEY	*33 under pf.*	2/3	27/
Castle DO	*Irish* WHISKEY	*pf. very old*	3/3	39/
Castle UP	*Scotch* WHISKEY	*33 under pf.*	2/3	27/
Castle SO	*Scotch* WHISKEY	*pf. very old*	3/3	39/
Castle UP	*Pale* BRANDY	*33 under pf.*	2/3	27/
Castle Proof	BRANDY	*proof* - -	3/	36/
Castle D	*Cognac* BRANDY	*33 under pf.*	3/	36/
Castle FO	*Cognac* BRANDY	*pf. very old*	4/9	57/
Castle UP	*Jamaica* RUM	*33 under pf.*	2/3	27/
Castle JO	*Jamaica* RUM	*pf. very old*	3/3	39/

SPARKLING SAUMUR WINES—*First Importation.* These Champagnes from Saumur have just been introduced into this country by Messrs. W & A Gilbey.—(See *Medical Times and Gazette* of November 7th 1874)

Castle SILVER FOIL *Sparkling* SAUMUR	Quarts	2/1	25/
	Pints	1/3	14/6
Castle GOLD FOIL *Sparkling* SAUMUR	Quarts	2/6	30/
	Pints	1/5	17/

AGENT—

WM. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT & LEADGATE

A1 DONCASTER BUTTER-SCOTCH DROPS.

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

JAMES DINNING (Late Foreman to Mr. R. WALKER), HOUSE, SIGN, AND FURNITURE PAINTER, GRAINER, GLAZIER, PAPERHANGER, AND DECORATOR,

In the Shop lately occupied by Mr. RICHARD WALKER, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN BATES

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that, having Dissolved Partnership with WILLIAM KNOX, he has commenced Business AT MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT, As Joiner, Carpenter, Undertaker, &c.; also, Dealer in Timber, Plaster Laths, Tacks, Hair, &c. 893d

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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. 6178

WILLIAM HALL, MACHINE AGENT, DIPTON.

EUROPEAN, HOWE'S, BELGRAVIA, TAYLOR'S, or any other SEWING MACHINE in the Trade.

WASHING MACHINES, MANGLING MACHINES, WRINGING MACHINES, and SAUSAGE MACHINES.

Any of these Machines on Hire; the Hire to go as Payment.

Sewing Machines Cleaned, Adjusted, Repaired, or Exchanged.

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

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and Prize Books. Periodicals (Weekly and Monthly) of all kinds. All kinds of Tin and Hardware Goods, Jewellery, &c.

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

Agent for the *Consett Guardian*, Advertisements for which are received and inserted at moderate charges.

THE LITTLE BOYS' CLOTHING DEPOT.

KIRTON AND COMPANY, BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!!

Men's Wool-lined Overcoats .... 19s. 6d.
Boys' Overcoats .... 6s. 11d.
The Ulster Topcoat .... 12s. 6d.
5,000 Boys' Suits, called the "Little Wonder," only .... 6s. 11d.

A Shirt given to every Little Boy who buys a Suit. All Caps sold at Cost Price. 6416

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SCOTCH AND SABLE CAPS IN NEWCASTLE.

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

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

N.B.—HATS MADE TO ORDER. 495d

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

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ADOLPHUS MAY, PRACTICAL CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c., 4, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

LEVER and GENEVA WATCHES at all Prices.

GOLD and PLATED JEWELLERY in great Variety.

GOLD and SILVER ALBERT CHAINS of the latest Style.

WEDDING RINGS.

English and Foreign Clocks and Watches of every description carefully Examined, Cleaned, and Repaired, and the greatest care and attention is especially paid to that part of the business.

Jewellery neatly Repaired and Done-up as New.

Work in the Country promptly executed.

Business Announcements.

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

J. & J. KYLE, GENERAL & FURNISHING IRONMONGERS (Next Door to the Post-office), DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.

TOIL NO MORE

IN Cleaning your Furniture, but try the ROSE FURNITURE CLEANER, manufactured only by W. JACKSON, Tantobie, and sold by all Grocers.

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

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

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

☞ Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227c

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

Agent for the *Consett Guardian*.

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

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.

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

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public of Consett and surrounding district that he has commenced Business as above, and trusts, by strict attention thereto and moderate charges, to receive a share of Public support.

All orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

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 Tea 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

W. WILKINSON, FURNITURE BROKER AND IRONMONGER, CATCHGATE,

HAS now on hand a large assortment of IRON BEDSTEADS, PERAMBULATORS, PARAFFIN OIL, PARAFFIN LAMPS, &c., from the best makers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in all the different branches; FLOCKS, FEATHERS, and RABBIT DOWN; PAPERHANGINGS, &c.

W. W. has also on hand a large assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES, ALBERTS, CHAINS, and WEDDING RINGS.

Wholesale and Retail.

☞ OBSERVE THE ADDRESS— OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE.

MESSRS. WALTON BROTHERS, OF CLARENDON HOUSE, CONSETT,

Having bought the Good-will and Business of CABINETMAKING, FURNITURE BROKING, and UPHOLSTERY, Recently carried on by Mr. J. JENKINS, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT,

BEG to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and its vicinity that they are prepared to offer to them a first-class assortment of all descriptions of FURNITURE; also HAIR, FLOCKS, FEATHERS, BEDS, and MATTRESSES; BRASS, IRON, and WOOD BEDSTEADS of various patterns; BED SOFAS, EASY CHAIRS, &c.

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and MUSIC STOOLS in great variety, by the best makers.

Agents for DOUGALL'S WASHING and WRINGING MACHINES.

Trusting to meet with the like support and patronage given to Mr. JENKINS, their constant effort will be to gain the confidence of the Public by strict attention to business.

JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colours, Sixpence each.

RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS, Completely Dyed in 10 minutes without soiling the hands

Full instructions supplied. Of all Chemists and Stationers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SIXPENCE, PER BOTTLE. *OF CHEMISTS AND STATIONERS.*

THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Ward Hunt and Mr. Goschen seem to have constituted themselves the fuglemen of a mutual admiration society. Mr. Hunt's speech upon a general review of the Estimates and the Naval policy of the year affords a pleasing illustration of what change of air will do for the most irascible of critics. The enervating atmosphere of the Treasury Bench, has, it would seem, infected the honourable Gentleman's eye-sight as much as his temper. In opposition he performed the part of stormy petrel to perfection, shrieking over the leaky hulks and rotten spars to which before his accession to office we were told the Navy had been reduced. We then received such melancholy accounts, that to retain faith in our ships or seamen was supposed to be a childish, if not culpable weakness. Whenever the subjects of dockyards, iron-clads, or sailors were debated in the House of Commons, Mr. Ward Hunt was on his legs, laughing to scorn any lingering belief as to our having a navy at all! Indeed but for such occasional spectacles as the review at Spithead, when, for the Shah of Persia's amusement we got up a little exhibition of iron-clads and gun-boats, we might, had we read only Mr. Ward Hunt's speeches have believed the British Navy an imposture, and "My Lords" of the Admiralty a gang of swindlers in office grown incorrigible adepts in practising the black art of obtaining money under a false pretence—the Government of that day, it was said, had starved the Navy to maintaining the electioneering cry of economy, and the condition of our arsenals and attenuated marine stores were topics upon which Mr. Hunt loved to debate. In vain Mr. Goschen would assure us that our heavy line of battle-armoured ships were the finest in the world, worth all the money we paid for them. He was answered triumphantly by the question of what use would they be in shallow-water, to defend a sudden raid upon our commercial ports, left open to the attack of an enemy's cruisers? If Mr. Goschen "went in for line of battle ships, Mr. Ward Hunt's affection for gunboats knew no bounds, and if Mr. Goschen, to Mr. Lowe's disgust, tried to get money for gunboats the better uses to which the money could be put, was to no one so apparent as to Mr. Hunt. The happy change, however, has come at last. The lion lies down with the lamb, with a peaceful bleat of applause over the same objects of regard. At the Admiralty—Mr. Ward Hunt comfortably ensconced in Mr. Goschen's old place, discovers that things are not in such a pitiable condition after all. We begin to rub our eyes, for had we not been told "that the cheese-paring incapacity of a Liberal Government had left us no navy;" and when Mr. Hunt received his appointment, judged by his own statements he must have thought when going down to the Admiralty that he was about to take possession of a sinecure! We were unprepared for such modest proposals as the Honourable Gentleman made last week. We hear no more of Mr. Goschen's "phantom ships." By the wave of Mr. Hunt's mysterious wand, in office, they have been metamorphosed, into solid floating forts, iron-clad and irresistible! It is worth a change of Government, particularly when the amiability of Mr. Lowe's manners, and the urbanity of Mr. Ayrton are remembered to have with so little trouble effected so pleasant a change. British tax-payers need not violently grumble. It is to cost only a paltry half-a-million more and this is to include the expense of an Arctic Expedition, the employment of 880 additional hands in the dockyards and to pay the wages of the extra day which leap year gives us! Mr. Goschen in the cold shade of opposition hears all this, and is magnanimous enough to applaud. It is exactly what he should have been satisfied with himself! After this, we should indeed be hypercritical if we indulged a complaining spirit upon the estimates. Truly the sacrifice is too insignificant to raise a quibble. It is worth all the money to get rid of Mr. Hunt's disparaging remarks! For only half a million extra we are to hear no more about our exaggerated naval superiority melting away. All this turns out to be mere parliamentary chaff, and for the low price of half-a-million we may indulge again in the brag, dear to every British heart whenever the toast to the navy is proposed.

PAUPERISM.

If London may be taken as a fair specimen of the country, English pauperism is gradually diminishing. By a recent weekly return it appears that the total number of persons receiving relief was 98,351, a decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1874 of 10,194; as compared with 1873 of 20,427; and with that of 1872 of 24,546. These figures are very satisfactory, considering the severity of the present winter, or at least of the recent portion of it. The decline of pauperism in London is specially significant from the fact that the poorer classes in that great town are exceptionally destitute of resources in case of sickness, want of employment, or any other form of distress. The country mechanic or labourer may have his flitch of bacon, his sack of flour, his store of potatoes, his vegetable garden, his stock of poultry, his wood-pile, and his credit at the grocers' to fall back upon when his earnings temporarily cease; but the poor in great cities live from hand to mouth, having no store by them and little or no credit, so that the cessation of earning means either pauperism or fearful suffering. That the Poor Law figures do not give a complete idea of the extent of destitution, however, is shewn by many facts that come to light, indicative of a great many others that are never exposed to view. For instance, two poor old maiden sisters were the other day, in a district of London, discovered miserably dragging out their existence in a house bare of furniture, destitute of food, and with only a handful of fuel in one of the grates; yet these poor creatures refused the shelter of the workhouse, preferring rather to starve than to become paupers; and it was only by force, after magisterial authority had been obtained, that they were removed to the legal refuge of the destitute. There was another case last week of a poor woman struggling to exist, and at last dying, upon a paltry pittance of some 2s. a week earned at shirt-making. Such instances are of course only a few out of many of which the public never hear; so that when we felicitate ourselves upon the decrease of pauperism, we have still to acknowledge that there is much distress which the machinery of the Poor Law never reaches. This machinery is very rude and rough, and it would be well if some kindlier mode of relieving human distress by public funds could be devised. Perhaps nothing can be done to mitigate the proud and heroic independence of some poor sufferers, so long as it is found necessary to place them, if they become paupers, in the same category as the idle or vicious who prefer pauperism to industry; but in other directions surely something might be done. For instance, while poor women such as we have alluded to, prefer death to workhouse relief, why should agricultural labourers be robbed of their self-respect by being taught to look upon the Poor rates as their natural resource in sickness or old age. In the recent discussion on the Friendly Societies Bill it transpired that the number of agricultural labourers in the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows could be expressed in two figures, this class of workers being unable to pay the subscriptions required. As we have said, these labourers often have resources to fall back upon which poor townspeople have not in time of distress; and this being the case they ought to be more independent of Poor Law relief than the indigent of our great cities are. But they are really not so, and have far less scruple in throwing themselves upon the rates. Now, it appears to us that something might be done towards remedying too great a reluctance to receiving public relief by Government contributing grants in aid to specially-organised benefit societies, or by the same assistance being afforded out of local taxation. It is generally regarded as good policy to help those who help themselves, and this principle has been publicly adopted in educational and other matters. The Government is gradually assuming similar power over benefit societies to that which it exercises over primary schools, and we do not see why it should not similarly grant pecuniary aid either out of imperial or local taxations. It would certainly be better that the rates of a parish should be employed in supplementing the club subscriptions of labourers than in keeping them during illness, for in the former case some amount of independence would be inculcated, and the relief would be more ample when needed. It is indeed strange that we have never thought of mitigating the evil of pauperism by publicly assisting the poor to make provision for themselves in time of distress.

Desperate Assault at Durham.—At the Durham Borough Police Court, on Monday, before the Mayor and a full bench of magistrates, a man named Henry Hartness, employed as a fitter at the Grange Ironworks, near Durham, was brought up in custody upon four charges of assault of an unprovoked and violent character. About eleven o'clock on Saturday Police-constable Reed was called into a lodging-house in New Elvet, where the prisoner was chasing his wife about with a knife, and threatening to murder her. When Reed remonstrated with him, he violently assaulted the officer, who had to obtain assistance to convey him to the station. There he assaulted Chief Constable Dodds, Sergeant Lawson, and Mr. Thomas Walton, reporter, who happened to be in the office at the time. He now pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour for the assault upon Reed, and two months upon each of the other charges, making twelve months in all. An additional fortnight was imposed in each case if the defendant did not pay the costs.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Her Majesty was not favoured with her proverbial fine weather for the drawing-room held on Friday; nevertheless, this Court assembly was numerously attended by delicate ladies, lighly clad, who had to endure the March cold while wearily waiting in their carriages for their turn of admission. But, for a less distinguished object than a visit to royalty and in even more severe weather, thousands of ladies, as well as immense throngs of men, the former clad in blue dresses, shalls or bonnets, light or dark in colour, according to predilection (but all light enough in texture) crowded the banks of the Thames and its bridges for miles on Saturday, just to catch a glimpse of two struggling crews darting by, and to cheer for their favourite crew if it won. But only the backers of Oxford could have the second piece of satisfaction this year, bravely as the race was contested by Cambridge, and lost by four lengths.

I think I may safely assert that the Liberal party in the House of Commons are now sorry that they chose the Marquis of Hartington for a leader. I express no opinion of my own as to his qualifications for the post, but refer simply to what I believe is the growing feeling among the Oppposition. The Regimental Exchanges Bill is a measure which the Ministry avowedly were determined to face just as it stood, and it is also a bill of a reactionary character, having several objectionable features. These two considerations ought to have induced the Liberals to have made a bold stand against it, and during the recent discussion in committee the Opposition leader ought, to use a colloquial phase, to have come out strong. But it is now pretty generally admitted that he did nothing of the kind. There were three other speakers of considerably greater power—Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Sir William Harcourt. Liberals are now asking each other whether either of these would not be a much more powerful leader than the heir to the Dukedom of Devonshire. I have heard members of the party speak very hopefully of the return of Mr. Gladstone to this position, but I believe the wish is father to the thought, and that there is no probability of anything of the kind But it is being increasingly felt that of either Mr. Lowe or Sir W. Harcourt would be a powerful leader. For my own part, I much doubt whether the Marquis will much longer be leader. He may continue to hold this part of honour during the present session—though this is by no means certain —but a change, I think, will be effected before the opening of the next Parliamentary campaign.

With the Metropolitan Board of Works as well as well as the City Corporation in opposition, there is evidently no chance of our obtaining municipal government for the Metropolis—at least for a long time to come; Lord Elcho admits this himself, and sees that there is not the slightest probability of his Bill being passed. Two very powerful Boards are, nevertheless, attracting to themselves a considerable amount of attention—the Metropolitan Board of Works and the London School Board. Between these two the ratepayers' money is being spent at a furious rate. Local improvements and education may be a vary good thing. But we are paying enormously for them. The financial operations of the one Board are to be the subject of debate in the House of Commons, and those of the other Board is becoming alarming.

Great interest has been brought to bear on the higher office-bearers in the House of Commons, I understand, to overlook the temporary carelessness on the part of Mr. White, the head door-keeper, in allowing two strangers to enter the House some time ago, and to take their seats from pure ignorance—as if they were members, but the fault was too serious to be overlooked, and so Mr. White's compulsory resignation has been accepted and confirmed, Mr. Jerrard, who had charge of the ladies' gallery for many years has been appointed to the post, which, I hear, is altogether worth £800 a year. I hope there will be no difficulty about Mr. White's pension for he was not only a courteous and generally attentive official, but a clever man, and a good writer. He has contributed rather extensively to the London and provincial press.

It is not to be wondered at that a deputation from the National Chamber of Trade waited upon the President of the Local Government Board to suggest amendments in the new Adulteration Bill, for that measure wants much amending. While in some respects it will hamper trade and be unfair to dealers, in others it will leave the public less protected than before. A well-considered measure on adulteration remains a desideratum, as also the means for its enforcement; so that while numbers of milkmen are fined for adding a small percentage of water to their milk, publicans shall not only reduce but poison their beer and spirits with impunity.

It is generally allowed that imprisonment for a first offence often has bad effects on the future career of the prisoner, and I can well understand that a magistrate may hesitate to send a youth of twenty years of age to prison for robbery, if that youth has now committed his first offence. But I cannot understand why there should be complete absence of punishment where there has been admitted robbery just because a prosecutor recommends a prisoner to mercy and his friends agree to make up the amount of his defalcations. Yet this is the course that Mr. Arnold, the Westminster police magistrate, has just adopted. A young man was charged with embezzling three small sums of money, and one case was brought home to him. Mr. Douglas Straight, who represented the prosecutor, pleaded that the prisoner was young and respectably connected, and that his friends would make up the money—about £11, and the counsel further expressed the hope that the magistrate "would inflict as light a punishment as he could consistently with his sense of justice." Whereupon Mr. Arnold inflicted no punishment at all, but simply ordered the young thief to enter into his own recognisance to come up if called upon—which of course he won't be.

A very curious case has occurred at the Mansion House. A man Lubitz Goldberg was arrested in the City for picking pockets. In his pocket was found a morocco cigar-case marked "H. D." These letters are the initials of the Mr. Dodson and his wife who were lately robbed and ill-treated by bandits in Roumania, and some 'cute policemen surmised that this might be part of the proceeds of that robbery, as well as the great-coat which the prisoner was wearing, and which was far superior in quality to his other garments. So the police asked for a detention of this property, which an English magistrate has no right to grant except upon evidence in an extradition case, the robbery having taken place abroad, and the Foreign Office have been applied to to communicate with the Roumanian Government. While the prisoner is incarcerated for the other offence, there will be time to see into this matter; but if, as is likely, it all turns out to be a mare's nest, I would not be that very "active and intelligent officer."

The services held by Messrs. Moody and Sankey continue to be very attractive, and night after night hundreds of people are obliged to be taken away from the doors of the Agricultural Hall because there is no room, while "Hymn Book a penny!" is the cry heard along a considerable portion of Liverpool Road from streetsellers who are making hay while the revival sun shines. I confess I cannot find sufficient reason for this. The preaching of Mr. Moody is by no means remarkable; it is simple telling, and full of illustration certainly; but so is that of many other preachers who have comparatively small congregations. Mr. Sankey sings very nicely, and his modulation and expression are pleasant to listen to; but there is nothing wonderful in this singing. I have not a word to say against Messrs. Moody and Sankey—far from it; but while I think they do not deserve the harsh things that have been written, and the harsher things that have been spoken against them, neither do they, on the other hand, deserve the fulsome praise that has been lavished upon them.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Recently Mr. Moody delivered an address at the Victoria Hall, Liverpool, to merchants, employers, and friends of young men, the meeting being in connection with a special appeal which is being made for funds on behalf of the new building which is being erected for the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr Moody came forward, and said he was very often asked, did he believe in these Young Men's Christian Associations. He wanted to say that he did. He believed in them with all his heart. He did not know of any other Association for which he would have been willing to give up the time set aside for the Bible-lecture that afternoon. He believed there were no Associations now in England and America which were so little understood, and for which there was so little sympathy, as these Young Men's Christian Association. And this was for the very simple reason that there was not one man out of a hundred who took pains to inquire into their object. Because they did not have these Associations in the days of their fathers, a great many of the churches now thought they were not needed. But we were living in different days to those of our fathers. Fifty or a hundred years ago, men, young men, lived at home; they lived in a country home, and did not come to these large cities and centres of commerce as they did now. If they did come, their employers took an interest in them. "I contend (said Mr. Moody, with passionate vehemence) that they do not do so now," and at this sturdy utterance of opinion there was a subdued but perceptible "hear, hear," heard in various parts of the hall. A hundred years ago (continned Mr. Moody) when a young man went from home, and entered his employer's house, his employer became responsible for him and his conduct. Now it was altogether different. If a young man came up to one of our great cities now, who was to look after him? Addressing the merchants around him, Mr. Moody exclaimed, Most of you will admit that his employers do not, as a general thing. If the young man is not a Christian man, and does not go and introduce himself to some minister of a church, the church does not look after him, and the result is that our young men may got to ruin. This is a matter we must look in the face, my friends. Since I have come to Liverpool, there is hardly a night I do not meet, in walking from this hall to my hotel a number of young men rolling through the streets. They may not be *your* sons. Bear in mind, my friends, there are somebody's sons. They are worth saving. How many young men come here, and, after a while, go home to break their mother's hearts, and send them to untimely graves! Have you thought of the way of reaching these young men? If you wish to reach them, you must reach them when they come to the city. That is the nick of time. A good warm grasp of the hand, a kind word, and a smile, will do more, the first week, to a young man who comes for the first time to Liverpool, than ten thousand of the most eloquent sermons ever heard. These young men who come to large cities want some one to take an interest in them. I contend no one could do this so well as a Christian Association. But ministers say these Associations are doing the Church harm—that they draw young men away from the church. That is a mistake. They feed the church; they are the handmaids of the church. They are not tearing down the church; they are drawing young men into the church. I was talking to a clergyman in Liverpool the other day, and he said, "These institutions belong to the Dissenters." I want to say that this Young Men's Christian Association is a child of the church of England. Go to London, thirty-four years ago, and you would have found a young man going up to that great city. In an office, soon after, you would have found some clerks kneeling with him in prayer. In that chamber where these young men prayed these Associations were organized. Now they are spread round the world. There are thousands in America, and no institution is so much blessed as these. I want to say to our friends of the Established Church that "this institution is your child, and you should take care of it. Don't disown your own child; be proud of it. Let the Dissenters come in and help you." I know no institution which helps to draw churches so much together as these Young Men's Christian Associaiion.—Mr. Moody then explained how the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago (of which he was formerly the president) conduct their work; how when a young man arrived he was taken in hand, kindly treated, invited to church, his lonely hours made glad, and, if necessary, a situation found for him. Thousands of young men had been kept from evil by these Associations, and he did not know a place in the wide world which required a Christian Association more than Liverpool; for let them look at the number of strangers that come there. There was nothing they could do for the Lord that would bring so good a return as to build up such Associations in Liverpool. It took young men to reach young men; and he wanted to say to clergymen whose churches were not full, "Get a 'Yoke-fellows' Band;" that was, get a good Christian worker, and yoke a young one with him. That was the way they yoked cattle in his country; they got a good tame ox and a young one together, and then they drew well. Let them put an experienced Christian and an inexperienced one with him, and then they would have their work done. These Young Men's Christian Associations, Mr. Moody said, were "the church in action;" and they became a great blessing to any community, and were of such a character, that every father and mother should take an interest in them. He knew of no institution that was so much entitled to sympathy as this.

Stabbing Case at Gateshead. — John Haley, pitman, Friar's Goose, was, on Monday, committed for trial by the Gateshead magistrates on a charge of stabbing William Urwin, labourer, early on Saturday morning. The men met in Oakwellgate, both of them being at the time intoxicated, and after some foolish conversation, a quarrel took place, which ended in Haley stabbing Urwin in the arm with a knife. The wound was rather serious, and an artery being injured, Urwin lost a large quantity of blood.

THE TRIALS AND TROUBLES OF JOCK McLANKIE IN HEBBURN, AS DETAILED IN HIS LETTERS TO HIS WIFE, TIBBY, IN BADENOCH.

My Dear Wife, Tibby,

I cannot fathom what makes people so fond of travelling. I think they maun hae a sorry fireside who are ever ready to leave it upon ony and every pretence. If they only thought as little of a sojourn in a foreign land as I do, they would stay at hame; for I am quite tired o't already. Lodgings, Tibby, to a man who has for mony a year been in a house o' his ain, is a cauldrife affair; even when they are respectable; and when they re like that o' the first gipsy I furgathered wi' they are something awfu'. Ye may be sure after the scurvey trick she played me, I was nae lang o' clearing out frae the house; but seeing my twa shillings and threebawbees, which I had paid to the pawnbroker for my unmentionabless, was as much as I was willing to pay for all I hae got frae her, I had to gang warily with her. When the lodgers had got their breakfast, I slipt into the bed-room an' getting my carpet bag in hand, I slid out by the back door, and made my way to another side o' the town altogether where I thought the limmer would nae find me. The minister will maybe tell ye that that was rang to gang skulking aff in this fashion, an I'll no deny that it has an ugly look; but ye can jist tell him that it is one thing to preach frae the pulpit, but another thing a' together to practice when ye get among the wilds o' Hebburn. As I was hastning awa I thought I heard the sound o' my native gaelic, and, looking round I sees a man there was nae difficulty in making out as a highlandman, wi whom I furgathered, and it seemed he was muckle in the same condition as mysel. He was a new comer, and his landlady had sae fleesed him, that he was bent upon taking a room for himsel, and living upon his brose. Seeing he was a Spey side man like mysel, I jumped at the idea, an' we set out to see if we could get a room! After some trouble we fell in wi one which belonged to a publican or beer-seller, and we had a' maist settled about the place when the landlord picked oot o' us whae we were, and why we were taking the room, an' he changed his crak npon us all at ance. When he found we did nae intend to keep lodgers, who would keep ruth o' customers at his bar, and were ourselves mair bent upon saying than spending our sillar, he broke oot into a wild tirade against the loozy scurvey Scotch; and if it had na been for a big bobie, wha was gay near, we had made him eat his words, the impudent scoundrel. Beer-selling, Tibby maun have a sad hardening effect upon the heart. Decency, morality, an' even religion gangs doon before it, and all things bend to the filthy lucre! Well, it went over us to get a room, and sae we separated; but as I was determined to have nae mair substituting of blankets for breeches, I looked out for a respectable house, an' I am noo as well lodged an' fed as if I were in the laird's hall. I jist meat wi' the family and let me tell ye they dinna live on water-brose. I'll be that fat in a few weeks that I'll be out o' kenning knowing). My next business was to see and find work, and I held down to Messrs Leslie's and Co.'s shipyard, and was fortunate enough to be taken on at once. I had to follow the foreman down through the yard; and though I had been going to execution I could not have been mair bombuized with the the noise and rattle of machinery, the whistling of engines, and the shouts and cries of human voices. After we had travelled nearly half a mile—all that time in the yard—I was handed over to a kind o' under gaffer who had five or six men under his charge. Ye have heard the coachman telling how the race horses glower [stare] at each other when they come out for the race, as is much as if they were measuring their strength—well, I did something o' the same kind wi' the workmen I found myself among; and 'deed, I can assure you, Tibby, I was nae sair pleased wi' the scrutiny. The first ane I came up to had a pair o' corduroy trousers so capacious aboot what the doctors ca' the abdominal regions that they maun hae been the thirteenth pair of some dutch skipper, whose hinder end requires that number to protect it from the weather. But if his breeks were wide his brains were scanty; for I could nae get three words o' sense out o' him. My next neighbour was a lang illshaken up chield, whose face telled tales how his coat was so threadbare. It had ta'en mair to colour his snout than a body would pay for two or three suits of the best broad cloth—Well, then, Tibby, that's the kind o' cattle I was joked wi'. The first thing we got to do was to shove up a waggon with iron plates upon it. I fell to it with will; but I found I was getting it all to do mysel', and sae I slackened my shoulder jist to see wha was shuving. When I did this the gaffer body got out with such a gullor o' oaths, that I jumped straight up as if I had been bitten by an adder. The profanity, the filthiness, and unspeakable coarseness of the man's swearing is past description. When I came to the ground again, I stood up and looked at the man to see if I could make out whether he was "Auld Cloutie" or any of his imps; for I never heard human voice utter such blasphemy. While I was in this state o' bewilderment, ane o' the men, without ony provocation, burst forth with a yet wilder fit of swearing, till I really expected the very earth to open and swallow us up, as it did Kora Dathen and Abiram. Oh, it is something terrible the blasphemy that is going on here every month. The smallest boy in the yard swears like a trooper—indeed about ilka third word is an oath. The responsibility of masters, in respect to the utter disregard to the morals of their workmen, is truly something awful. Well, as ye ken, Tibby, a man in my circumstances maun pit up wi' much, I tried to close my ears to the blasphemy, and again applied myself to the waggon, and with little support from my fellow-labourers, managed at length to get it to the required spot, where we were to lift off the plates. Before dischargiug our waggon there were some plates on the ground, which needed turning, and sae we set to that. Four of us lifted up the first ane; and when we were to let it down, instead of ilka cheild waiting cannily till his neighbour could lay clear the vagabonds actually gave the plate a throw up, and ran from it; an' when it ga'ed out o' my hands I found it had taken about an inch of skin off each o' my eight fingers, and leaving my thumbs hardly safe. This was nae a very hopeful beginning, and when I tell you that there's going to be a strike on Saturday, ye may guess what my feelings were, as the bluid trickled down frae ilka finger point. Fortunately, I was mair alarmed than hurt;—But my papers done again.

Yours ever,
J. McLANKIE.

—*Hebburn Monthly Journal.*

RESPECT FOR A HUSBAND.

In a place of business the other day, we were compelled to listen to a woman's abuse of her husband. His faults, according to her, were so great and numerous, and his transgressions so many and terrible, that we had set him down as one of the monsters for whom the cat-of-nine-tails is but too good an instrument of correction. Judge of our surprise on finding out when the woman was gone, that her husband was a quiet respectable member of our community, respected by his fellows, and against whom even gossips had, so far as we could learn, not even lifted the tongue. That such a man's own wife should thus publicly be traducing him without so much as any one asking her or encouraging her, seemed so shocking that we felt it incumbent upon us to write a few lines upon proper respect for a husband for the benefit of married ladies in general, and this woman in particular.

It may be laid down as an axiom that wherever a woman is found frequently defaming her husband, she at least is not one whit better than she should be, whatever may be the defects of her lord. No doubt, it often happens that husbands are far from the ideal their wives had painted them; but, however conscious a wife may be of her partner's deficiencies, *it is* as imprudent as it is morally *wrong to blazon* them both multiplying and magnifying them by giving them to gossip tongues to trade upon. The character of the husband ought to be as sacred to the wife as her own honour, and that not because as head of the house her own reputation suffers by its abuse, but from the innate reverence and respect she ought to bear to him. She ought to look up to him as the head of the house, as the fountain of the family honour, the patriarch of the circle, and not only reverence him herself but exact the same for him from others. If some women would only learn the evil they do themselves by decrying their husbands, their very selfishness would stop their foolish conduct, for every time they set themselves to defame them they are pulling down the edifice which it ought to be their life-long business to

build up and support. And, for what is it generally done?—to indulge in spite or elicit sympathy from the very foolish people who condescend to listen to them. This is surely folly; for the persons who will listen to such defamation have no sympathy worth the having to give. Either they have no heart for sympathy, and give ear only for the purpose of gossip, or they are so wanting in judgment that they can never be safe or prudent confidantes in such a matter. The eliciting of sympathy when one is vexed is no doubt pleasant to some, but it is pure selfishness to try to excite it for a mere momentary gratification, and at the expense of the reputation of him whose character you are bound by all the ties of interest and honour to cherish and defend. It is throwing away bread that you may gather stones. It is making an exposure when you ought to be most assiduous to have concealment. It is an exhibition of your own weakness—a putting your family honour into the hands of those who are least likely to respect it, and who will be first to laugh at you and your folly when your back is turned. We remember once seeing a wife in circumstances that were particularly trying. Her husband had for some time been giving himself up to intoxication. All the expedients which a woman's love could suggest she had tried to reclaim him, but in vain—he seemed determined to cling to his idol, and at length, in one of his drunken frenzies, he brought himself into disgrace, and was dismissed his employment. It was then the wife's painful duty to plead for him, and we can never forget the expression of her countenance when she had to tell that he had been drunk. Agony seemed to be written on her face, and before she spoke she appeared to be ranging the whole vocabulary for the mildest term to give it, and when at length she spoke she put her hands to her face and with the tears trickling down her cheeks she said "Oh, sir, he was not right." She could not bring herself to say he had been drunk, and the judgment and proper feeling she displayed saved the man. The gentlemen to whom the appeal had been made, appreciated the delicacy shown, and judging that if any human means would reclaim a man from drunkenness, such a wife would. He reinstated his servant into office, and to this day he fills it with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. Oh, how little can the women who blazon their husband's failings about enter the feelings of such a wife as this? They who can speak about their partners being drunk or doing any other disreputable thing in that cold-hearted shameless way which shows how lamentably deficient they are in the appreciation of all that pertains to a good wife! *The perversity and bluntness of such women never fails to arouse our indignation*, and to all such we would say, "The gossip's ear is not fit for such complainings. Your husband's failings, whatever they are, are secrets of yours, which ought to be as sacred as the vows you have made him. Wrap them up in the scurity of your own bosom—guard them from the world as you would a newly born child from the frosts of winter, and though filling you with sadness, carry them to your closet, and on your bended knees pour them out in prayer to the only ear that can help you in your trouble—the only One who can change the heart and turn the erring and backsliding into the paths of peace and love."

There are some women, however, who, though they don't go about in this fashion, defaming their husbands, are not only equally deficient in the proper respect for their husbands, but who actually do more to bring them into contempt than those of whom we have been speaking. These are the women who try to usurp the prerogatives of the husband, and cause him to be spoken of by the expressive term of "it"—a thing—a nonentity—a cypher in his own house—"Her and *it*." Such women think it complimentary to their strength of mind, that they are permitted thus to rule, but though their self-love may thus be gratified, the are sadly deceived, for contempt for both man and wife is the only possible result with all who know them. No man is worthy of the name who cnanot, and who does not rule his wife, and the woman who attempts to seize upon his authority is an usurper—a rebel, who raises the standard of revolt in her own household, and anarchy and misery is the certain result. Out of doors, it effects both the usurper and the usurped who allowed his seat to be taken, and at home jarring and warfare more or less open continually. No man—even the most hen-pecked—can conceal from himself when his position is occupied by his wife, he is being disgraced humiliated, and acting the part of a coward or poltroon; and feeling so, his sentiments toward her are anything but those contemplated by the marriage contract. On the other hand, the woman who is allowed to take upon her the husband's rights, cannot, in the very nature of things, have the respect, reverence, and spirit of obedience, which, as a wife, is demanded of her. It is the inversion of the divinely appointed order of things, and shame and degredation to both are the only possible results. In cases where the talents of the wife are very superior to those of the husband—where, in spite of the most conscientious, desire to look up to and reverence him—she yet cannot conceal from herself that she is his intellectual superior, this reverenced submission on her part is a very difficult matter, but it is a thing, nevertheless, which every good wife will strive to cultivate. An old Scotch divine quaintly says St. Paul first adviseth women to submit to their husbands, and then counselleth the men to love their wives—since it was fitting the women should have their lesson first given them because it was hardest to learn, and therefore they need have the more time for it."

Nearly all the bickerings aud jarrings which arise between married people spring from causes quite trifling in themselves, but which, from the husband's proper stand-point are more important to be insisted on by him than by the wife. Whenever a wife contradicts, or has occasion to differ with her husband, she ought to remember that it is more difficult for him, and more unnatural to yield than it is for her. He is the natural head, the legal ruler of the house—the person in whom authority and judgment are vested, and it must therefore be a far greater trial for a person in such a position to make concession than for one in a less prominent and less commanding position. A good wife always considers this. She never interposes opinions or arguments upon trifles, and even in cases where moral duty and weighty interests demand her opposition, it is only in the last extremity that she throws off her allegiance, and even then does so from the constraint of a higher power to whom both are alike responsible, and preserves in her very opposition that respect for her husband which is demanded. Some women think it degradation to acknowledge a lower position, and admit the husband as the head of the house. They are always trying to evade it, and in conversation scout the idea of control. The stanza for them is

> "Our husbands would make us their dictum take,
> Without ever a wherefore or why for 't,
> But I don't, and I can't, and I wont, and I shan't,
> No, I will speak my mind though I die for it."

Jenny Morgan, with sly humour, attempted to assert her equality with her husband, and even her right to beat him. When, on being reprimanded by the clergyman for throwing a piece of furniture at his face, she said "Ye say he is my head, an' surely, sir, I hae a right to do with my ain head what I like." The clergyman, we fear, was more of a wit than a moralist, for instead of showing Jenny the error in her ethics he replied "True, Jenny, but a three-legged stool is a thief-like bone-comb to scrat (scratch) it wi'." The fact is, it is easy to rule without being governor, and the prudent wife will always find more effectual means of securing her wishes than the argument of the cutty school or long-winded contention.—*Hebburn Monthly Journal.*

BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE.

THE ACQUATIC CHAMPION BEATEN.

The greatest race rowed on the Tyne for many years took place on Monday afternoon, the competitors being Joseph H. Saddler, the acquatic champion, and Robert Watson Boyd, of Gateshead, who are considered the first of living oarsmen. The course was to Scotswood Suspension Bridge, from a point a mile below the bridge. It was understood that the race did not involve the championship, because that position has hitherto been decided on a not less than a three-mile course, and for a stake higher than the present, which was £100 a-side. So great was the interest in the race, that not only were the workshops in the town deserted after the dinner hour, but workmen from the factories on Tyneside, from the neighbouring collieries, and from a wide district around Newcastle, came to view the race. Numerous steam-tugs and other craft were on the river, in the neighbourhood of the course, ready to follow the race. The water was in excellent condition; a breeze, which, in the early part of the day disturbed the river, had subsided, and at the time the competitors appeared on the water, the surface was quite unruffled. Boyd was decidedly the favonrite, and betting fraternity showed their confidence by betting large sums upon his chance. Boyd gained the choice of sides, and of course selected the north or inside, the advantage, owing to the favourite state of the weather, was not of great moment. Half an hour having been occupied in the altercation which usually precedes the start, the rowers went away on the second attempt. Saddler at once took a lead of half a length but was speedily overtaken by Boyd, who, sustaining the effort, took a lead of four feet, and before 100 yards had been covered, he was half a length in advance. Saddler, in the next 200 yards, rowed in a style which has never been equalled, and gained upon his youthful opponent until they were about level. After another determined struggle Boyd again led. The champion, during a most exciting race, which followed would not overtake Boyd. Boyd, who, throughout, showed the utmost confidence, passed under the bridge half a length in advance.

THE AMERICAN REVIVALISTS.

Whatever else may be thought of the religious meetings now being held daily by the American Revivalists, Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey. there can be no doubt of the great number of people who are present at every service. In this respect the Revivalists are certainly successful. Take, for instance, one of the mid-day prayer meetings in Exeter Hall. The hall is always well filled; there is what may be likened to a vast sea of heads, old and young—the grey and bald perhaps preponderating. The faces are, for the most part, grave, and in many cases eager, but there is far less excitement than might be found any Sunday in almost any Primitive Methodist meeting. The two men who have come all the way from America to set us right in matters of religion, have little of what is usually thought to commend public speakers to attention. Mr Moody certainly is not more eloquent or forcible than many a poor preacher whose name is never heard outside his "circuit" for the time being. He speaks without any of the graces of culture to men of education, and they listen to him and apparently forget the Yankee twang and the speaker's undoubted assumption of superiority over people in the one broad fact that he professes to have the key to mysteries which have attracted attention since time began, and which must in the very nature of things attract attention while time endures. No amount of satire will efface the undoubted fact that many of the elderly men and women who listen to Mr Moody are anxious—perhaps curious—to know if he has found among the strange upheaving of American thought some clear clue to any phase of the dark hereafter, in which the peer and the cottager have the same interest; and Mr. Moody adds one more to many proofs that a man may speak with any conceivable intonation, and still, if he only have the power and the earnest will to throw light into that darkness which no one can look upon with thorough complacency he will find both listeners and friends. Mr. Moody's bold metaphors and almost irreverent familiarity with the Deity were far more than matched by those of the once-famed "Billy Dawson," who in the early days of Methodism appeared to take Heaven by storm, and to whom, nevertheless, "the common people," and many educated people too, listened gladly. Mr. Moody has a large collection of cases, all within his own experience, in which prayers made in faith have been answered; and his way to the faith is so simple that the only wonder to him appears to be that any one should miss it. "Only wait," he says, "and the Lord will do all that is needed. You may vex an earthly friend by importunity, but the readiest to vex the Almighty is by not importuning Him enough." The idea is common, but the setting and the manner is peculiar, and the latter is so grave that there is rarely much laughter even at remarks which would read as jokes. Some of the old Methodists greatly enjoyed a laugh, even when they followed it up with their heartiest "Amen." Mr Spurgeon's people was misrepresented if they do not like a little humour. Mr. Moody's own face, too, when seen in a photograph, presents something in the eye and about the mouth the reverse of grave, but his tone and manner do not, as a rule, encourage people to laugh. Then there is nothing in the least approaching cant in the tone of his voice; he speaks of deep and mysterious problems as he would of buying so many pieces of cotton, or of cultivating so many acres of land. The "new birth" which puzzled Nicodemus, and which still puzzles many people so greatly, is to Mr. Moody, even in its sublimity, one of the commonplaces of every-day life. "Mystery!" he would say, "why, it is going on at your right hand and at your left—it is the Lord's every-day work. I care nothing for baptism—nothing for mere church-going. These are all right as far as they go, but you must go beyond them for the new birth." So says every clergyman and minister throughout the kingdom, but it is here said in such a way that it seems to some extent new. To say that Mr. Moody is not a man of genius would not offend him. He professes to be merely a plain man with a truth to tell and plain words in which to tell it. There is no appearance of anything he says exciting enthusiasm, and for his own part he appears anything but enthusiastic, though he is fervid enough to satisfy the most fervid. Perhaps to this may be ascribed the fact that the meetings are as a rule quiet. Even the singing, often very general, is not hearty in the sense in which heartiness would be understood in a Scotch kirk or a Methodist chapel, though Mr. Sankey leads the harmony with a skill at times pleasing and effective, and seldom wanting in artistic taste. It si questionable whether he and his friend could long continue to win the attention of English audiences, but that they, win that attention now and retain it to the end of every service no one can doubt. Unquestionably, they believe that they are doing London real and great good. They cannot well have any pecuniary end in view, and if nothing better comes of it, they are, at least, supplying a kind of moral telegraphy, by means of which the religious sentiment of the two great parts of the Anglo-Saxon race has to some extent found a common aim and a united expression. —*Times.*

We are informed that in anticipation of the re-opening of the venerable and historical church of St. Peter, Monkwearmouth, Dean Stanley will deliver a lecture in the Victoria Hall, Sunderland, on the evening of Tuesday, April 6, the subject being "The early history of the Northumbrian Church." —*Newcastle Journal.*

Parliamentary Summary.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Richmond fixed the second reading of the Agricultural Holdings Bill for the 15th of April. The Lord Chancellor, replying to Lord Chelmsford, held out no hope of dealing with the law of marriage. Lord Derby intimated that the papers on the subject of the relations of Austria, Russia, and Germany and the Porte would be laid on the table in the course of a few weeks. Their lordships rose soon after six o'clock.

In the Commons, the Premier stated, in answer to Sir E. Wilmot, that after Easter the Lord Chancellor would announce in the Lords what course the Government proposed to take in reference to the Judicature Act. On the proposal to go into Committee on the Artisans' Dwellings Bill, Mr Cawley moved to refer the measure to a Select Committee; but this course was opposed by the Home Secretary, and ultimately, the amendment being withdrawn, the Bill was considered in Committee. On the first clause an amendment was accepted by the Home Secretary altering the title of the Bill to the "Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Bill. Mr. J. Cowen moved an amendment to the second clause extending the operation of the Bill to the country generally; but, after some discussion, this proposal was rejected by 99 to 36. Another amendment to reduce the lowest population to which the bill could apply from 25,000 to 10,000, was also thrown out by 124 to 102. The Home Secretary then adopted an amendment applying the bill to Ireland. The second clause ultimately agreed to, and progress reported.

FRIDAY.

The House of Lords, after a brief sitting, adjourned until the 8th of April for the Easter recess. The Regimental Exchanges Bill was read a first time.

In the Commons, Mr Lewis gave notice of his intention, on the 16th of April, to bring the subject of Contempt of Court before the House. With reference to the sentence passed by Mr Justice Denman on William Craddock for alleged contempt, the Home Secretary intimated that Her Majesty had been advised to grant Craddock a free pardon. Sir Charles Dilke called attention to the working of the Ballot Act, and moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the existing machinery of elections. In the course of the debate that followed, Mr Forster stated that the faults found with the Act were both few and comparatively unimportant. He approved of the appointment of a Select Committee, but warned the hon. gentlemen who might be placed on that Committee that they would find it impossible to frame a perfect Ballot Act with perfect machinery. The Attorney-General thought a case had been made out for inquiry, and intimated that the Government would deal with the question next session. The motion was then withdrawn Mr P. A. Taylor moved an address to the Crown for a free pardon to the agricultural labourer, Luke Hiles, who was sentenced by the Cuckfield magistrates to three months' imprisonment for breach of contract; but on the Home Secretary stating that the Crown could not interfere in the matter, the motion was withdrawn. The Artisans' Dwellings Bill was afterwards further considered in committee.

MONDAY.

The House of Lords did not sit, having adjourned for the Easter recess. In the Commons several private measures, including the Whitby, Redcar, and Middlesbrough Union Railway Bill, passed a second reading. Notices of motion were given by Dr. Kenealy to draw attention to the interference with jurymen by Judges at the Assizes; by Sir E. Watkin, of a Bill for the greater encouragement of Savings Banks; by Sir W. Lawson, of an amendment to the motion for the repeal of the brewers' license duty; by Mr. Sullivan, of a resolution in favour of the establishment in Dublin of an institution for the encouragement of Irish industry and art; by Mr. E. Jenkins, of a motion with reference to the treatment of colies; and by Mr. Whalley, of a question as to contempt of Court. After the questions, a new writ was ordered for Bridport. The debate on the second reading of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was opened by Lord Robert Montagu, who moved an amendment practically amounting to the rejection of the measure. In the discussion that followed, the Irish Members took the most prominent part.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Commons, after a discussion, the Irish Coercion Bill was read a second time.

Local and General News.

The grave of the Medici, in the Church of San Lorenzo, at Florence, was opened on the 1st inst., in presence of a commission, to ascertain whether the two Dukes Lorenzo of Urbino and Allesandro of Tuscany were buried in it or only one of them, as the matter was doubtful. The remains of both were found.

Mail advices from Rio de Janeiro state that yellow fever is increasing. The Paraguayan Legislature had closed on the 23rd February, after passing the budget.

It is stated that the Ironmasters of Glamorganshire and Monmouth have decided not to blow in their blast furnaces during the present year, unless trade should improve greatly.

A Priest's Ruse.—A clever trick was practiced on Wednesday night week by Father Nugent, a well-known catholic priest, in Liverpool. An entertainment was given in the League Hall, Liverpool, in celebration of St. Patrick's Day, to about 3,000 persons. When all had assembled, Father Nugent gave orders to close and lock all the doors, and all means of exit were accordingly kept shut until after eleven o'clock, the time at which the public-houses close. Father Nugent is a great promoter of temperance organisations in the town.

The Strike of Tyne Chemical Operators. —A conference between an equal number of representatives from the Northumberland and Durham Alkali Association and the Tyne Chemical Association, to arrange terms of arbitration (proposed by the men and agreed to by the employers), and apparent arbitrators, was held at the Central Station, Hotel, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Friday. Mr. H. L. Pattison presided. After a long discussion, the operatives named as their abitrator Mr. John Burnett (the ex-President of the Nine Hours League) and Mr. Lloyd Jones. The employers appointed Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell and Mr. W. Pattinson as arbitrators on their side. In answer to a question by one of the representatives of the workmen as to whether pending the arbitration, they should go to work, the Chairman said that at several of the chemical factories on the Tyne the men were working at reduced wages, and the owners of the works whose workmen were on strike, could not afford to give higher wages than those which had been accepted by a large proportion of the men.

Prisoners for Debt.—From a return just published we learn that only sixty-one persons were imprisoned for debts exceeding £50 in England and Wales in 1873. One of these was a Jew, who lay in Holloway Gaol for three months for £50,000, which he owed upon three bills of exchange, and two were imprisoned for non-payment of fines for neglecting to give securities for contempt of court. This does not, we presume, include the members yearly imprisoned by order of the County Court judges, ostensibly for contempt of court, but really for refusing to pay sums for which they have been found liable in these courts. The County Courts are modeled upon the Scotch Sheriff Courts, and imprisonment for debt never existed in Scotland. Debtors, however, were imprisoned all the same, by an indirect process very like that which County Court judges regard with so much favour. There is a pauper debtor at present in Roscommon Gaol, who has been there nearly twenty-two years, at a cost to the county of £53 per annum. There is also a case of technical contempt for non-payment of fees in the Court of Probate. There are, doubtless, a good many cases of hardship in connection with imprisonment for debt, which has been formally abolished by an Act of the Legislature, as well as some serious abuses in the treatment of unconvicted prisoners. A member of Parliament, who should devote himself to the exposure and redress of personal wrongs, inflicted by or under the name of law would be likely to do good service.

Meeting of Ironmasters in London.—On Tuesday, there was an important meeting of ironmasters from all English iron making districts at Westminster Palace Hotel, London, to consider the notice of the northern ironmasters to terminate the agreement upon which wages in the finished iron trade throughout England have been for some time regulated. The general view was that the Derby scale cannot be upheld without serious loss to the employers, some of whom were not adverse to the principle if the scale could be remodelled. Ultimately it was resolved to call a meeting of the parties to the Derby arrangement six weeks hence.

Poisoning by Copper Fumes. — A short time ago, Mr. Frank Buckland disinterred a letter received from a Welsh farmer a number of years before, which contained some curious particulars concerning the effect of the vapour from copper smelting furnaces upon cattle grazing in their neighbourhood. The farmer was evidently a shrewd, observing person, one of those who see what they look upon, and remember what they see. Accompanying the communication were the skull and leg-bones of a cow. The former is still in Mr. Buckland's possession, and is covered with osseous excrescences, similar to those upon the human skeleton in cases of mercurial poisoning. The grass upon which this animal was fed grew a full mile from the nearest copper works from whence emanated the vapours that deposited the cupreous poison upon it. She, however, only drew half of her sustenance from that source the other half being bran and other food brought from a distance. But for this change of diet the writer alleges she would not have lived longer than twelve or eighteen months; with it she grazed upon the meadow three years. Cattle, we are informed, are affected by copper smoke seven miles from smelting works, this probably depending upon the prevailing winds. Copper poisoning shows itself generally, in cattle, first by the hair becoming dry and the beast dull; the eyes also water, and the belly is drawn up. Hard lumps next appear on the legs and ribs, and the bones of the head become enlarged, the teeth become black and waste away, and other painful symptoms supervene. but the poor animals are not allowed to die outright; before they arrive at that age they are sold to butchers or dealers who take them out of the neighbourhood and fatten them for market; but they do not take on readily. Horses are affected in the same way, but not to the same degree; and the pasture of itself fails; the finer grasses dying out until nothing is left but couch, while in the immediate neighbourhood of the works the ground is perfectly sterile.

Notes and Queries.

Contributors to this department will oblige us by having their communications at our office on Wednesday morning. Correspondents will please quote the number of the question they answer as well as the subject.

QUESTIONS.

17.—Lithography.—Can any of your readers let me know how, when, and by whom Lithography was invented.—Reduvo.

18.—Transit of Venus.—There were a number of gentlemen of different nations taking observation of the Transit of Venus. Would some reader kindly inform me what were the motives for so doing, and if it will be observable in England any time this year.—Reduvo.

19.—Deposits to Gas Companies.—It is the custom with some gas companies to exact a deposit from intending consumers before supplying them with gas. Can any of your readers state whether gas companies who adopt such a rule are entitled to hold such deposits and thus swell their revenues, without paying the depositors interest upon the amount so deposited.—Z.

20.—Carville Church.—Can any obliging reader of "Notes and Queries" tell me in what year Carville Church, near Wallsend, was erected, also what kind of architecture, and to whom dedicated?—James Sproat.

21.—Economy in Fuel.—There is in existence at Messrs. Palmer's and other blastfurnaces, an arrangement by which the escaping gases—the product of combustion—are conveyed in pipes underneath the boilers, there ignited and used in generating the steam for the large blast engines. By this economical system a great saving in fuel and manual labour is effected. Can any one inform me who was the originator of this scheme, and where first put into operation?—James Sproat.

22.—Strasburg Clock.—Some very interesting information was recently published concerning a clock in Strasburg, would anyone through "Notes and Queries" kindly refurnish the said particulars? —X.

23.—Vivisection.—Ought *live* animals to be experimented upon by the infusion into their systems of acids, &c., for the promotion of medical knowledge, in order ultimately to alleviate human suffering? In other words, is vivisection justifiable? —J. Rust.

ANSWERS.

8.—The Sun and Coal Fires.—In addition to "MacLeigin," I may say that the brightness of the sun is too great for that of the fire, and it apparently dies out, but it is not affected. An example may be taken—heat a bar of iron red hot, and if it be held in the sun it appears not to be red hot, but on being placed in the dark its redness may be seen; also the flame of a candle or gas-light may be taken—the flame can hardly be seen in the sun-light, but in the dark it is easily seen and gives great light. A flame or fire cannot be seen in its exact brightness unless it can give light, and a feeble flame or fire cannot give light when it is already surrounded by the most powerful light (the sun).—W. B.

9.—Longevity.—I am gratified to observe that questions interesting in their nature, have been through the medium of your columns brought forward for careful investigation. I am not disposed to take for granted that "Longevity" is on the decrease. The question is I consider a complicated one, and for the enlightment of all enquirers on this subject, statistics might have been given to substantiate the assertion; but assuming that "Longevity" is on the decrease, it can, I presume, to a certain extent be accounted for. In all probability the evil consequences of intemperance, employing the term in its widest application *are* the chief causes of the decrease of "centenarians." I may refer "Ignoramus" to the excellent paper read by Mr. W. R. Greg at the Royal Institution, upon "Life at high pressure" which has been published in a recent issue of the *Quarterly Review*, he will, I think, find it as pronounced by the press to contain valuable information incidental to the subject. It may be objected that man has not to exercise so much physical labour for a livelihood as he had forty years ago, but still, unfortunate marriages, pernicious habits, and intemperate customs, are evils enough to account for diminished vitality.—W. A.

11.—Air.—MacLeigin asks a simple but very important question: Why does air ascend a chimney with such velocity? Air does this *only when a fire*, or some other heating apparatus is in the room. The reason is, that air passing through and above the fire becomes highly rarefied (*i.e.*) expanded, it is therefore rendered specifically *lighter*, and having a tendency to ascend, is forced through any aperture by the surrounding dense atmosphere. To illustrate this your querist may keep closed for some time the door of a well-warmed apartment, after which it may be opened. On placing a lighted candle between the doorway at the top, he will perceive that a current of air is rushing out of the room, remove it to the bottom and the flame will be driven into the room, if shifted to the centre it will burn comparatively steady, clearly demonstrating that the upper stratum of air is lighter than the lower.—J. Rust.

Wellington at Torres Vedras.—Never was I more struck than with the physical, military, and political spectacle which lay before me. Standing on the highest point, and looking around on every side with the English General—his eyes bright and searching as those of an eagle, his countenance full of hope, beaming with intelligence as he marked with quick perception every movement of the troops and every change of circumstances within the sweep of the horizon—on each side of the fort of Sobral rose the entrenchments of the allies, bristling with guns, and alive with the troops who formed the garrison of this fortified position. Far off on the left the cliffs rose to a moderate elevation, and the line of Torres Vedras was prominent in the distance. Below us, over a large extent of hill and valley, plain and eminence, was the position of the French army. The villages were full of their soldiers The white sails of the Portuguese windmills were actively in motion for the supply of flour to the invading army. There stood the advanced guard of the conquering legions of France; here was the living barrier of England, Spain, and Portugal prepared to stay the destructive flood, and to preserve from the deluge the liberty and independence of three armed nations. The sight filled me with admiration, with confidence, and with hope.—*Lord Russell's "Recollections."*

Harmonies Out of Place.—Next to music during dinner-time comes music in the midst of a cheerful evening party, where, when every intellect present is strung up to the note of animated conversation and brilliant repartee, there is a sudden *douche* of solemn chords from the region of the piano-forte, and presently some well-meaning gentleman endeavours to lift up all the lazy people, who are lounging in easy chairs after a good dinner, into the empyrean of emotion "sublime upon the seraph wings of ecstasy" of Beethoven or Mozart. Or some meek damsel, with plaintive notes calls on them, in Schubert's "Addio," to break their hearts at the memory or anticipation of those mortal sorrows which are either behind or before everyone of us, and which it is either agony or profanation to think of at such a moment. All this is assuredly intensely barbarous. The same people who like to mix up the ideal pleasure of music with incongruous enjoyments of another kind would be guilty of giving a kiss with their mouths full of bread and cheese. As to what we may term extra-mural music, the hideous noises made by the aid of vile machinary in the street, it is hard to find words of condemnation strong enough for it. Probably the organ grinders of London have done more in the last twenty years to detract from the quality and quantity of the highest kind of mental work done by the nation than any two or three of the colleges of Oxford or Cambridge have effected to increase it. One mathematician alone (as he informed the writer) estimated the cost of the increased mental labour they had imposed upon him and his clerks at several thousand pounds' worth of first class work, for which the State practically paid in the added length of time needed for his calculations. Not much better are those church bells which now sound a trumpet before the good people who attend "matins" and other daily services at hours when their profane neighbours are wearily sleeping or anxiously labouring at their appointed tasks.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Allan Cunningham's Sons. — "Breakfasting one morning with Allan Cunningham, and commending one of his publications, Scott looked round the table, and said, 'What are you going to make of all these boys, Allan?'—'I ask that question often at my own heart', said Allan, 'and I cannot answer it.'—'What does the eldest point to?'—'The callant would fain be a soldier, Sir Walter, and I have a half promise of a commission in the king's army for him, but I wish rather he could go to India, for there the pay is a maintenance, and one does not need interest at every step to get on.'—Scott dropped the subject, but went an hour afterwards to Lord Melville (who was then President of the Board of Control), and begged a cadetship for young Cunningham. Lord Melville promised to inquire if he had one at his disposal, in which case he would gladly serve the son of honest Allan; but the point being thus left doubtful, Scott, meeting Mr. John Loch, one of the East India Directors, at dinner the same evening, at Lord Stafford's, applied to him, and received an immediate assent. On reaching home at night he found a note from Lord Melville, intimating that he had inquired, and was happy in complying with his request. Next morning Sir Walter appeared at Sir Francis Chantrey's breakfast table, and greeted the sculptor (who is a brother of the angler) with 'I suppose it has sometimes happened to you to catch one trout (which was all you thought of) with the fly, and another with the bobber. I have done so, and I think I shall land them both. Don't you think Cunningham would like very well to have cadetships for two of these fine lads?'—'To be sure he would,' said Chantrey, 'and if you'll secure the commissions, I'll make the outfit easy.' —Great was the joy in Allan's household on this double good news; but I should add that, before the thing was done, he had to thank another benefactor. Lord Melville, after all, went out of the Board of Control before he had been able to fulfil his promise. But his successor, Lord Ellenborough, on hearing the circumstances of the case, desired Cunningham to set his mind at rest; and both his young men are now prospering in the Indian service."—*Life of Allan Cunningham.*

The Wild Boar.—It is not always easy to tell why certain animals get bad names while others get good ones. The pig is an ugly animal, and may, when he is tamed and neglected, be seen wallowing in the dirt and eating offal; "also he very soon becomes fat, so we can see pretty plainly why 'pig' is a word of contempt in nearly every land; but then 'dog' is a word of contempt too, and so for that matter is 'cat.'" The pig is perhaps the most unlucky of all creatures in this respect, for he is one of the most useful of all animals, and he is constantly abused, though he has been called the "poor man's friend," and in Ireland is suffered some imes to sleep with the family, and even to be called the "darlint." . . . Of the pig, as he is known in the domestic state, there are several varieties, but they are all descended from the common wild boar of the forest. We have said "common," but in point of fact the wild boar is now not a common animal. There are plenty of forests in the west of Europe, and in parts of the north of Africa, where he is still to be found, and where hunting him is still an amusement. But the wild boar has been very much cleared out of the west of Europe. In the time of Henry II., more than six hundred years ago, there were wild boars in the forests around London. To hunt the boar was always good sport, and he is still hunted on the Continent in some places. He lives on acorns and roots, or chiefly so, and his size, speed, strength, and tusks have always made him rather a dangerous animal to attack. He is in a state of nature neither stupid, nor heavy, nor fat, nor slow. On the contrary, he is often very thin, and is as swift and energetic a creature as any huntsman could well desire. When attacked in the old reckless way by hunters armed with spears, it was not at all unusual for him to crunch up a spear handle with one movement of his jaws, and then, like a flash of lightning, rip up dog, horse, or man, with his tusks. A tiger is not more to be dreaded than an enraged wild boar. In Europe, when the boar is hunted now-a-days, he is often quite as much penned in and trapped as chased; but boar-hunting in the old, fearless style, was a most exciting and adventurous sport. To those who have formed their ideas of the pig species from the ordinary grunter of the stye, the speed, and sagacity of the wild boar, are at first a bewildering surprise. The creature will tire out a single horse. Of course, when the chase of the wild boar is carried on with the help of the rifle, and with that of traps, or pens, and 'vantage places in trees, it is much less exciting.—*Good Things.*

Business Announcements.

GIVEN AWAY
BY THE
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE TEA CO.
17, WEST GRAINGER STREET,
NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

OPENING OF A NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SPIRIT STORE IN VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

JAMES DONNELLY

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has OPENED a Wholesale and Retail SPIRIT-STORE in Victoria Street, Consett, and, by keeping SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKEYS and other SPIRITS of Good Quality, he hopes to obtain their patronage and support.

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

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

PORTLAND and ROMAN CEMENT supplied to Contractors, Builders, and others in any quantities. CONCRETE FLOORING, for Coach-houses, Stables, Kitchens, and Out-houses, done by experienced Workmen. Is not effected by Damp or Heat, more durable than Flags, and not more than HALF THE PRICE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

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

TODD'S QUININE WINE
STANDS PRE-EMINENT FOR
PURITY AND STRENGTH.

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

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

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

Agents—W. Aynsley, Grocer, Middle Street, and D. Imrie, Chemist, Front Street, Consett; J. A. Curry, Grocer, Dipton; T. J. Muse, Castleside; and Joseph Robinson, Chemist, Stanley.

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 has been in business, and begs to intimate that he has NOW on hand

SPIRITS OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

Which he purposes to dispose of at the following moderate rates:—

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

☞ A trial is respectfully solicited.

A FEW FACTS WORTH SPECIAL ATTENTION.

THAT our INDIAN TEA, at Four Shillings per pound, is really first-class.

That our INDIAN TEA, at Three Shillings and Sixpence per pound, is really good value.

That our NEW CURRANTS, at Fourpence per pound, are beautifully cleaned by patent machinery and ready for use.

That our PALE and MOTTLED SOAPS, at Threepence per pound, are the cheapest and best value in the district.

That OUR SHOP is noted for FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS generally, at remarkably low prices.

☞ THE ADDRESS—
NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE,
14, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR.

JOSHUA LAX,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

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

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

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

September 30th, 1874.

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. 6d. 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. 0d. to 5s. per Bottle.
Champagne, from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per Bottle.

BURTON AND EDINBURGH ALES.

Burton Ales at 4s. 6d. per Dozen Quarts.
Burton Ales at 3s. per Dozen Pints.
Edinburgh Ales at 3s. 9d. per Dozen Quarts.
Edinburgh Ales at 2s. 3d. per Dozen Pints.

LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT.

London Stout at 4s. per Dozen Quarts.
London Stout at 2s. 3d. per Dozen Pints.
Dublin Stout at 3s. per Dozen Quarts.
Dublin Stout ot 3s. per Dozen Pints.

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

Business Announcements.

HARMONIUMS! PIANOFORTES!!

CARR AND SMITH,
HARMONIUM DEALERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

HARMONIUMS from £4 10s. to £80. PIANOFORTES from £20 to £100. Harmoniums exchanged.

M. H. THOMPSON
(Late Gardener to J. B. RICHARDSON, Esq., Shotley Lodge),
FRUITERER AND SEEDSMAN,
42, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has now on Sale a carefully selected Stock of GARDEN SEEDS, which he will offer at Newcastle prices, and solicits an early call. 6570

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.

AGENTS WANTED for the Sale of the Celebrated ASAM PACKET TEAS—the purest, strongest and finest flavoured Teas imported. Terms the most liberal in the Trade. Quality has stood the test of over a quarter of a century. Apply to the ASAM TEA COMPANY, 145, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

Established 1844. 6367

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WM. MIDDLEMASS,
Sole Agent for
WM. WHITELAW AND SON,
Brewers,
Fisher-row, Edinburgh.
THE CITY OF DUBLIN BREWERY CO.
(Limited),
Blackpits, Dublin.
ROBERTSON, SANDERSON, AND CO.,
Distillery Agents and Wine Importers,
Leith and Liverpool.

HAS REMOVED
To more Extensive Premises,
CENTRAL BUILDINGS,
101, WESTGATE ROAD,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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

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

All Repairs promptly attended to.
☞ All communications to be addressed to 38, Northumberland Street. 628

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

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he now Manufactures on the Premises all kinds of FRUIT,
SEED,
And RICE CAKES,
Of superior quality.

☞ BRIDES' CAKES made to Order, plain or ornamented Icing, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per pound.

DRY AND ROLLED GOODS not to be equalled for quality, at the lowest Market prices.

The greatest variety of SUGAR TOYS in the North of England.

All Orders punctually attended to.
PLEASE TO OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
WILLIAM JENKINS,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.

NEW SPRING PRINTS,
3½d. to 7½d. per yard.

NEW PATTERNS IN HOSIERY,
2½d. to 2s. 9d. per pair.

NEW FANCY SKIRTS,
At 3s. 11d. to 14s. 6d.,
AT
JACOB DOWSON'S,
DERWENT STREET,
BLACKHILL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

THOMAS ROWE begs to inform the Inhabitants, of Consett and surrounding District that he has REMOVED his large and Valuable DRAPERY STOCK to more Commodious Premises, 16, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT (the Shop lately occupied by Mr. R. SHAVLER, Boot and Shoe Maker).

T. R. takes this opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks to all who have favoured him with their patronage since his commencement in business, and trusts by keeping a FIRST-CLASS STOCK of CHEAP DRAPERY GOODS, and selling at the very LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES, to merit a continuance of the same.

NOTE.—T. R. wishes especially to call attention to his unrivalled STOCK of WOOLS, WORSTEDS, ALLOA YARNS, FLEECYS, &c., acknowledged by every one to be the Largest, Best, and Cheapest Stock in Consett.

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

Business Announcements.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!

2,000 VERY PRIME HAMS.

THOMAS SWAINSTON

IS now offering his Prime Mild-cured HAMS and BACON, equal to those Sold so rapidly by him last year, and which gave such satisfaction to Purchasers.

In point of Quality there are none better in Town or Country.

Those who have not tried these Splendid HAMS and BACON would do well to Purchase at once.

HAMS, whole, 8d. per lb.; BACON, sides, 8s. per stone.

Observe the Address—

THOMAS SWAINSTON,
THE READY-MONEY TEA DEALER,
12, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 6649

EASTER, 1875.

SHAW AND ATKINSON
(THE NOTED CLOTHIERS)

AGAIN have the pleasure of calling the attention of the Public to the enormous variety of
JUVENILE CLOTHING
Of every description, which have just arrived specially for Easter.

The Styles and Designs this year are all that can be desired, and we are certain, on inspection, these Wonderful Goods cannot fail to be appreciated.

☞ We will be glad to forward to any Address a few Suits on approbation.

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

MILLINERY.

SEE the enormous Stock of New Styles in BONNETS and HATS for the present Season. The largest variety to choose from in the North of England. Also, Novelties in
LADIES' SCARFS, VELVETS,
RUFFLES, BOWS,
SKIRTS, GLOVES,
DRESSES, STAYS,
UMBRELLAS, CHIGNONS,
DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.,,
AT
SHAW AND ATKINSON'S,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 7623

GREAT SHOW OF NEW GOODS.

JOHN POTTS,
DRAPER AND CLOTHIER,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

IS now showing, in the various departments of his business, all the Latest and Leading Styles.

Having made extensive purchases for the Spring and Summer Trades, he is satisfied that at no previous Season he could offer anything like the class of Goods he is now prepared to show.

In connection with the SILK and DRESS Department, he is prepared to make up LADIES' DRESSES and MANTLES in all the present Styles, on the shortest notice.

The Stock comprises BLACK and COLOURED SILKS, FANCY DRESSES, MERINOES, REPPS, MOHAIRS, CHALLIES, BROCADES, &c.

All the Latest Fashions in MILLINERY, BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, ORNAMENTS, &c.,

LADIES' FANCY GOODS of every description.

HOYLE'S PRINTS, this year's new patterns. CALICOES, FLANNELS, TABLE LINEN, CARPETS, FELTS, and MATTINGS.

The largest Stock of BOOTS in the district.

A large Stock of BOYS' SUITS, bought expressly for EASTER. MEN and BOYS' SUITS, TROUSERS, VESTS, COATS, &c.

The Newest Makes in SILK and FELT HATS, CAPS, &c.

SUITS, &c., made to Order on the shortest notice.

Agent for the EUROPEAN SEWING and KNITTING MACHINES. Also, HOWE'S, SINGER'S, WHEELER AND WILSON'S, FLORENCE, &c. SEWING MACHINES.

☞ A few Second-hand MACHINES in Stock for Sale.

JOHN POTTS,
DRAPER AND CLOTHIER,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 6725

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, ROCHESTER.

THAT Pedigree BOAR of the Middle White Breed "Hero" will Serve SOWS at BLACK HEDLEY, Fee, Five Shillings. 6614

GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS!!

A Large assortment of choice GARDEN SEEDS always on hand at THOMAS ANDERSON'S, Harelaw, near Dipton. 6696

GARDEN SEEDS!! GARDEN SEEDS!!!

WILLIAM AMBLER begs to inform the Inhabitants of Dipton and the neighbourhood that he has on hand a large quantity of GARDEN SEEDS and BEDDING-OUT PLANTS, including DAHLIAS, GERANIUMS, FUSCHIAS, &c. 6724

WILLIAM BELL,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT,
CONSETT.

AGENT for the ORE-HAM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and the WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE. 6571

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!

SHORTER HOURS FOR WOMEN

BY using WILKINSON'S WASHING SOLUTION your Washing can be done in half the time without either Boiling or Rubbing.—Sold in Bottles, at Threepence each, by all respectable grocers.

W. F. TAIT,
WATCH AND PRACTICAL CLOCKMAKER,
32, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Consett and its Vicinity for the liberal support he has received since he has resided amongst them, and hopes by civility and strict attention to business to still merit a share of their patronage. W. F. T. begs to remind them that all kinds of ENGLISH and FOREIGN WATCHES and CLOCKS are Repaired and Cleaned on the premises under his own supervision; and any Orders he may be favoured with will be done in a workmanlike style, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Orders from the County punctually attended to.

NOTED FOR HOME-MADE BOOTS.

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF CONSETT AND DISTRICT.

JOHN POTTS,
DRAPER, &c.,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

HAS much pleasure in intimating to his friends and customers that he has succeeded, at considerable expense, in obtaining the services of Miss JOHNSTONE, as Practical DRESS and MANTLE-MAKER, and is therefore now in a position to execute in every detail all Orders with which he may be entrusted.

Miss J. having had considerable *experience* in *Dress* and *Mantle-Making*, will be *glad* to wait upon Ladies who may desire her services, at their own residences.

☞ Ladies' own Materials made-up. 6726

SPRING FASHIONS!

FIRST DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th of March and following week, I shall submit for inspection, at my Leadgate establishment, a large and important Stock of NEW GOODS in every department, suitable for the Season.

Great care has been paid to the MILLINERY and MANTLE department which, under the able management of Miss PERCY, will be found to contain all the Leading Styles.

The Stock of STRAW HATS, BONNETS, and FANCY MILLINERY is the largest and most varied I ever had the pleasure to offer.

An endless variety of MANTLE and DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, CRAPES, TORQUOISE LACES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

☞ Milliners and Dressmakers supplied at wholesale prices.

The quantity of JUVENILE and YOUTH'S CLOTHING is immense, and comprises some of the most elegant materials manufactured.

HATS and CAPS in endless variety.

A beautiful assortment of TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, &c., &c.

Observe the Address:—

R. W. SHAW,
DRAPERY & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT
AND
MILLINERY AND MANTLE WAREHOUSE,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE. 6723

THOMAS ROWE'S
CHEAP DRAPERY SHOP,
16, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

SPRING! SPRING!! SPRING!!!

T. ROWE

BEGS to announce to the people of Consett and surrounding villages that he has purchased for ready cash, a first-class assortment of NEW GOODS, suitable for the present season.

Ladies' Dress Materials in every make and style.

PRINTS! PRINTS!! PRINTS!!!

A choice selection of patterns to choose from, from 3½d. per yard. Hoyle's best at 6½d. per yard.

Hollands, Flannels, Ticks, Beddings, Sheetings, Carpets, Oil Baizes, Towellings, &c., &c., best value in the trade. Cheapest Calicoes in the world.

Fancy Goods in great variety. A special lot of Buttons, Trimmings, Ribbon Velvets, Flowers, Feathers &c., &c.

Milliners and Dressmakers supplied at the lowest London wholesale prices.

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Ready-mades.

T. ROWE has also bought for ready-money, part of a Manufacturer's Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING at a discount of 4s. in the pound off cost price. The above will be cleared out very cheap.

Wools, Worstods, Alloa Yarns, Fingerings, &c. largest and best stock in Consett.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—
THOMAS ROWE,
16, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT. 6724

Business Announcements.

PORTRAITS! PORTRAITS!! PORTRAITS!!!

PORTRAITS taken daily in all the Latest Fashionable Styles. The New Matchless Portraits—E. HEPTON, Cross Street, Blackhill. 6702 1

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

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

PRICE THREE SHILLINGS, POST FREE.

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

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

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

Also on hand a few copies (being an exact facsimile) of the *Original* LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, recently published by Mr. JOHN CALVERT, at the reduced price of *Two Shillings* (post free).

☞ Every owner or occupier of property within the boundary of Lanchester Common should possess a copy of either of these editions.

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

Public Notices.

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

NOTICE.

NORTH-EASTERN BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

CONSETT BRANCH.

ON and after the 6th of March, 1875, this Office will close on SATURDAYS at Twelve o'clock noon instead of Three o'clock; and the Half-holidays on FRIDAYS are now discontinued.

SPA GROUNDS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

EASTER MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

PROMENADE CONCERTS by the C.I.C. TEMPERANCE BRASS BAND. Rural Sports, Dancing on the Green, &c.

The Band will be on the Grounds each day about Three o'clock.

Admission, Twopence.

☞ Refreshments at the Pump Room. 6748

EASTER MONDAY.

ANNFIELD PLAIN WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

ON MONDAY, March 29, 1875, the Rev. JOS. DAWSON (of Keighley), will preach in the above Chapel—in the Afternoon at Half-past Two o'clock; and in the Evening will deliver a new and highly interesting LECTURE. Subject:—"Up the Rhine, and Home again; with Gleanings by the Way."

Chair to be taken at 6·30 p.m by JOHN SWALLOW, Esq., East Boldon.

Tea will be provided at Four o'clock.

Tickets for the Tea—One Shilling. Lecture—Sixpence. The proceeds to be devoted to the Chapel Funds.

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

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

ON MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1875,
And during the week.

MR. W. GILBERT,
Negro Comedian.

MISS A. PERRIO,
Characteristic Vocalist.

MR. A. DURDEN,
Comic Vocalist.

HARLOW'S TROUPE OF NEGRO COMEDIANS,
Six in Number.

Misses G. DALE and E. THIRLWELL,
The Refined Duettists.

☞ On FRIDAY, Six Prizes will be given away, consisting of a Gold-plated Ring; Gold-plated Albert Chain; Six Nickel-silver Spoons; Tea Pet, Coffee Pot; and Two China Breakfast Cups.

*** On SATURDAY, Six Prizes will be given away. Five Shillings will also be given to anyone who can Jump the most times round the Stage in a Sack.

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

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

NOTICE.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT, 1874.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Second FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS HUNTER'S, Annfield Plain Wood Cottages, from 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.

Found.

FOUND, on the 18th inst., at Ebchester Station, a Brown Retriever DOG. The owner can have it by paying expenses, on application to JOHN HALL, Ebchester Station. If not claimed in seven days will be sold. 6742

To Let.

TO LET (to enter in May, 1875) the MASONS' ARMS, IVESTON. Full Licensed.—Apply to RICHARD MURRAY, Benfieldside. 6745

TO BE LET, and entered upon at May Term, a HOUSE, containing Eight Rooms and a Shop, situate in Front Street, Leadgate.—Enquire of JOHN PARKER, Butcher. 6732

TO BE LET, from the 13th May, 1875, that well-known Full-licensed HOUSE, the ROSE and CROWN INN, CATCHGATE, successfully managed for many years by the present tenant, Mr. JOSEPH URWIN. Proposals in writing, will be received up to the 10th of April, and further particulars known on application to Mr. GEORGE HOBSON, Harperley Mills, via Lintz Green. 6729

For Sale.

FOR SALE, SEED POTATOES, Early Forty-folds, raised on new land. Excellent for Seed.—Apply to FRANCIS ENGLISH, Durham Road, Blackhill. 6744

FOR SALE, TWO COWS (one newly calved and the other to calve shortly).—Apply at ROWLANDS GILL RAILWAY STATION. 6681

FOR SALE, TEN PIGS (Fourteen Weeks old), of an excellent Breed.—Apply to J. PARKINS, Rowlands Gill Station. 6624

FOR SALE, a Good SPRING CART.—Apply to Mr. J. RESTRON, Annfield Plain. 6740

FOR SALE, at High Stables Farm, Dipton, between FORTY and FIFTY TONS of SWEED TURNIPS.—Apply to Mr. ISAAC BROWN, as above. 6738

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

PREMISES well adapted for Contractors, Builders, Wheelwrights, or Manufacturers requiring space under cover, the BLACKHILL FOUNDRY, approached by Three roads; midway between Blackhill and Consett. The situation is very central, being equi-distant from Shotley Bridge and Leadgate, and from Ebchester and Castleside.—Apply to E. O. TREGELLES, Derwent Hill, Shotley Bridge. 6721

Wanted.

WANTED, immediately, TWO WOODMEN.—Apply to CHRISTOPHER WATSON, Timber Merchant, Blackhill. 6665

WANTED, at the ensuing Term, a SHOP in a good situation at Stanley.—Address Mr. THOMAS CRESSWELL, Middle Street, Consett.

WANTED, immediately, SIX APPRENTICES to the DRESS and MANTLE-MAKING. Machine work neatly done.—Apply to Miss E. T. MOSS, 8, Trafalgar Street, Consett. 6749

WANTED, an Active and Intelligent YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE to the WATCHMAKING Business.—Apply to A. MAY, Practical Watchmaker, 4, Front Street, Consett. 6718

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

WANTED, immediately, SIX APPRENTICES to the DRESS and MANTLE-MAKING, and THREE to the MILLINERY. Also, an opening for TWO or THREE Young LADIES as IMPROVERS in the DRESS and MANTLE-MAKING.—Apply to JOHN POTTS, Draper, Middle Street, Consett. 6727

To Lend.

LOANS AND MORTGAGES.

MONEY to LEND, in sums of £50 and upwards, on personal Security, at five per cent. per annum Interest, repayable in one or seven years.

Also several sums upon Mortgages of Freeholds and Leaseholds from 3½ per cent. Terms 10 to 21 years. No commission charged.

Apply to Messrs BEVAN, No. 10, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C. personally (preferred) or by letter.

N.B.—Interest is payable half-yearly, and is not required in advance. 6362

Contracts.

OFFERS for the Purchase of the Old School at Lanchester (by private contract), will be received by the Rev. J. DINGLE, up to the 31st inst., and not later.

Lanchester, March 24th, 1875.

THE CONSETT WATERWORKS COMPANY invite TENDERS for CUTTING and FILLING-IN TRENCHES, for about 1070 yards of 12in. metal pipes; also, for the LEADING of about 90 Tons of 12in. metal pipes. Particulars can be had at the Company's Office, Front Street, Consett, on and after MONDAY, the 22nd inst., between the hours of Ten a.m. and Two p.m.

Tenders will be received up to WEDNESDAY, 31st inst. The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN GLEDSTONE, Secretary.
Consett, March 19th, 1875. 6741

Sales by Auction.

By Mr Joseph Oley.

SUNNISIDE, NEAR IVESTON.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY has been honoured with instructions from Mr. WILLIAM BOWMAN, who is leaving Sunniside Farm, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the above Farm, on WEDNESDAY, April 7th, 1875, all his Valuable FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, DAIRY UTENSILS, &c., comprising—Brown Mare, 6 years old, 16 h.h., suitable for heavy draught; Grey Filly, 3 years old, very promising and perfectly quiet in all yokes: Bay Mare, aged; 4 Milk Cows, calved and to calve; 3 Geld Heifers, in Milk; 2 Two-year-old Steers; Two-year-old Heifer; 6 Stirks, from 10 to 12 months old; well-bred White Bull, 1 year and 9 months old; well-bred Roan Bull, 14 months old; a number of Poultry; Coup Cart; Water Cart and Barrel; 2 Iron Swing Ploughs; Scuffler; 1-Pair Double Harrows; Set of Seed Harrows; Grub Harrow; Clod Crusher; large Wood Roller; Cart Harness and Plough Gears for 2 Horses; with all the Hand Implements, Barrel Churn, and other Dairy Utensils; also a lot of Old Iron.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 6743

By Messrs. Donkin and Son.

BELGIUM DRAUGHT HORSES, specially selected by Messrs. MURRAY and Co., for unreserved SALE, under warranty, at their Horse Repository, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at Two o'clock,

BY MESSRS. DONKIN AND SON.

CATALOGUE.

No.	Description.	Ht.	Age
1.	—Roan Mare.. Winner of two medals, in foal to a famous draught horse, time 26th May.	16·2	6
2.	—Brown Mare. In foal, time 6th May.	16·2	4
3.	—Ches'nt Mare	16	5
4.	—Grey Horse..	17·1	6
5.	—Roan do.....	16·3	5
6.	—Roan do.....	16	5
7.	—Chestnut do..	16·2	5
8.	—Chestnut do..	16·2	4
9.	—Grey do....	17	5
10.	—Grey Horse	17	6
11.	—Grey do.	17	5
12.	—Bay do....	17·1	5
13.	—Grey do.	16·1	5
14.	—Brown do..	16	5
15.	—Roan do...	16	5
16.	—Roan do...	16	6
17.	—Roan do...	15·3	5
18.	—Roan do...	15·3	3
19.	—Brown do..	16	5
20.	—Grey do....	16	5
21.	—Black do..	16	5
22.	—Black do..	16	6

The general satisfaction which the Belgian Draught Horses have given to purchasers relieves the Auctioneers from a lengthened exposition upon the commendable properties of these noble animals. Of immense power, combined with high action, and graced with docility of temper, youth, and symmetry, this consignment on inspection must heighten the *hippomania* raging.

On view on SATURDAY and MONDAY previous to Sale.
Bywell and Felton, March 23, 1875. 6758

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

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

1 insertion	4d. per line per insertion.	
2 to 6 insertions	3d.	"
7 to 12 "	2½d.	"
13 "	2d.	"
26 "	1½d.	"
52 "	1d.	"

Paragraph Advertisements are charged one-half more, and Parliamentary Notices double the above rates.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large and increasing circulation of the *Consett Guardian* renders it invaluable to tradesmen and others who desire to give publicity to their announcements, and current advertisements are inserted in its columns at MODERATE CHARGES. Every one desirous of supplying the wants, and meeting the wishes of the inhabitants of this large and populous district, should avail themselves of the unrivalled facilities which its columns afford them.

Parties forwarding advertisements in manuscript may calculate EIGHT words to a line, and when they wish their notices displayed, they should specify (in inches) the space they desire them to occupy.

Great care is taken to secure the correct printing of advertisements, but we cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies, or any consequences arising therefrom.

☞ Advertisements from a distance should be sent through our agents; where this is not convenient, HALFPENNY Postage Stamps to the amount should accompany the order.

Remittances may be made in HALFPENNY Postage Stamps for sums not exceeding three shillings; above that sum, by Post Office Order, made payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett.

AGENTS FOR THE *GUARDIAN.*

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

☞ AGENTS WANTED IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

DEATH OF A WOMAN FROM FRIGHT.—Some nights ago, while a young married woman, named Mackenzie, was going home in the suburbs of Dundee, she was suddenly clasped round the throat by a man in a dark passage. The poor woman reached her house, was seized with illness, and gave birth to a still-born child. She lingered in great suffering until death resulted. The man has not been heard of.

DYER'S WATCHES.—The Best and Cheapest in the World (*vide Times*). 30 per cent saved. Lowest Prices: Aluminium, 18s. to 25s.; Workmen's Good Silver, 26s. to 36s.; Ditto Hunting Case, 46s.; Ladies Elegant Silver (small size), 36s.; Hunting Case, 42s. Gent's Splendid Silver Levers, 45s. to 105s.; Hunting Case, 70s. to 135s.; Ladies' Fashionable Gold Watches, 55s.; Ditto Hunting Case, 118s.; Gents' Splendid Gold Levers, 98s.; Hunting Case, 130s. Every kind of First-class Gold and Silver Watches kept in Stock, at Lowest Wholesale Cash Prices. All Watches warranted to purchasers from one to five years each, by Printed and Stamped Warranties, signed George Dyer. Price Lists and Orders sent safe per Post to all parts of the world. Post Office Orders Payable Regent Street; Bankers, Union Bank of London.—Dyer, Goldsmith and Watchmaker, 90, Regent Street, London, W.

Late Advertisement.

HAT AND FEATHER, NEAR MEDOMSLEY.

MR. JOHN JENKINS has received instructions from Mr. CAWTHORN, Innkeeper, who is leaving the neighbourhood, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, March 30th, 1875, a large quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BAR UTENSILS, &c. Consisting of 1 Lobby Chest of Drawers; 1 Chest of Bedroom Drawers; Mahogany Sofa; 1 Couch; 6 Hair-seated Chairs: 2 Easy Chairs; 1 Centre Table; 2 Iron Bedsteads; 2 Feather Beds; Pillows and Bolsters; 1 Small Table; 1 Snap Table; 6 Cane-bottomed Chairs; 1 Eight-day Clock; 2 Cornice Poles; Carpets and Matting; Fenders and Fireirons; Pots, Pans, Measures, and Glasses; with a large quantity of Bar Utensils, &c. Sale to commence at One o'clock.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SEPTIMUS recommends the removal of a certain member of the Benfieldside Local Board, whom he terms a nuisance. The communication, though witty, is libellous, and if the member is so objectionable to the ratepayers he ought to be removed by the election of a more suitable person.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1875.

EASTER.

THE first holiday season of the year is upon us, and thousands of toilers greet Easter, the great out-door festival of the year as recently they greeted Christmas, the great in-door feast. Both holiday-times have been preserved to us by religion, and each has a significance in regard to facts and doctrines of the christian faith; but they have each an analagous significance with respect to the physical phenomena of nature. Not only does Christmas celebrated the birth of the Sun of Righteousness, but it mark also what may called the new birth of the sun, when, after his power and influence have fallen to the lowest ebb, they begin again to grow and flourish. So, Easter celebrates not only the Resurrection of our Saviour, but coincides with the uprising of Nature from her wintry grave. Moveable feast as it is, Easter always comes in Spring, and it is not a merely fanciful expression when a poet writes of it.

"'Tis a glorious resurrection for the spirits of the flowers."

Physically, then, as well as spiritually, there is every reason why human nature should rejoice at the recurrence of these two great festivals of the church, and we are glad to see that in a secular, if not in a religious, way their celebration extends every year. The modern tendency to increase the leisure of the toiling masses has very generally extended Easter into a four-days' holiday-tide. Time was within our own recollection when it was thought liberal for an employer to grant a free holiday on Easter Monday, and when it was the custom to work at least half of Good Friday. Now both of these days are generally conceded, and Saturday being a regular half-holiday, it is not thought worth while to resume business in many firms for half a day; so that *employees* actually get four days of leisure at once, in which they have ample time to watch and admire the progress of nature's resurrection, in addition to celebrating in religious services another and more glorious resurrection. Easter comes early this year, but not before signs of the rising of nature are plentiful around us. The verdure of the fields has visably freshened and brightened since the depth of winter; primroses, violets, and other Spring flowers may be culled in their favorite haunts; shrubs are putting forth their buds; birds are singing blithely; and on some days at least the sun shines brightly, and the blue sky may be seen. As yet we have only a promise of what will be when the year has further advanced; but in some respects spring is more enjoyable than summer, and the poet was justified in writing—

"Spring is growing up—
Isn't that a pity?
She was such a dear,
And so very pretty."

Even now, in the infantine days of Spring, there is much to see and admire for those who have eyes for nature's beauties; and those who have leisure accorded to them at this season cannot employ it better than in communion with nature, when they are not employed in religious duties. Happily this truth is beginning to be widely felt, and there is a general desire in our great towns to "to get out somewhere" for the Easter holidays. This is specially exemplified by the inability of the railway companies to carry the volunteers to Portsmouth on account of the increase of their Easter traffic. In view of such a reason, we can dispense without much regret with the volunteer review, especially as some military authorities of note have told us that this yearly outing did the volunteers more harm than good in a military sense, and also as many volunteers will now have an opportunity for resuming their acquaintance with nature. The study of nature and art has a refining influence on the mind, and need not produce any tendency to effeminacy. It is not because

"A primrose on the river's brim
A yellow primrose is to him,
And it is nothing more."

that a man is more manly. A sense of the beautiful does not preclude vigour and hardiness.

ECCLESIASTICAL REVENUES.

EVEN Anglican Churchmen, we think, will generally admit, that if their communion is to continue its existence as an establishment, they must set their house in order. The suppression of executive practices in public worship and the increase of the episcopate may be all very well in their way; but there are abuses in connection with the Church of England more flagrant than Ritualistic excesses or episcopal shortcomings. The total income of the church is ample for all ecclesiastical purposes, and no religious communion in the world is so richly endowed; but the funds of the church are distributed in such a manner, that while many clergymen obtain large incomes for enacting the part of drones, as deans, canons, or incumbents of rich benefices with scarcely any population, other ministers of the church have to work hard for miserable stipends. It is a disgrace to the church that with its vast wealth, a *quasi* charitable society had to be instituted for the purpose of augmenting the incomes of poor curates; but, thanks to that society, curates, although still an ill-remunerated class, are not the poorest of the church's ministers. There are many incumbents whose incomes are less than those of ordinary mechanics, and who are yet expected to expend a considerable amount in charity, in the support of schools, &c. It is well known that there are not a few benefices in England which clergymen could not hold without possesing private means, or without eking out their incomes by tuition or literary labour. To a certain extent the fund called Queen Anne's Bounty is intended to supplement these inadequate endowments; and if this fund were economically managed, it would do a good deal in this direction. But what is the fact? A clergyman, writing to one of our religious contemporaries on the subject, says:—The income of the bounty, as shown in the last return to the House of Commons (which, by the way, was not presented until 31st of July, the last week of the session), shows the income divisable among the poorer clergy to be £16,128 0s 3d. The expense of administering this income is no less than £7,302 6s 10d, or not much under 50 per cent of the income . . . . Five-and-thirty poor benefices are thus robbed of their £200 augmentation." The writer adds, "But this is not the worst. There are now two establishments, viz., one in the Whitehall Place, and another in the Sanctuary, Westminster—where one would suffice to do the work of both. By uniting the two there might be a saving and a surplus which would materially help poor benefices." These statements are corroborated by the editor of the journal from which we quote, and it would seem, therefore, that we have here an enormous abuse. What can the bishops, deans, and high secular officials, who constitute the governors of this fund, be about to let such an enormous per centage be absorbed in salaries and office expenses? It is high time that the attention of Parliament should be called to this abuse, and that searching inquiry should be instituted into the management of the fund. The present Government ought to further this end. Its members are supposed to be friends and supporters of the church, and for that very reason they ought to be anxious to remove abuses in connection with it. As long as an abuse is not publicly exposed, we can understand the indisposition to meddle with it. But here is a flagrant misapplication of public money, to which public attention has now been called, and which demands a speedy remedy. At the same time we could wish that a Commission were appointed to inquire not only into this matter, but into the much wider one of the general revenues of the church and the practicability of their better administration. LORD REDESDALE'S Bill for the augmentation of the episcopate naturally calls attention to Cathedral revenues, which are public funds at the disposal of Parliament in a way that benefices in private patronage cannot be said to be. If that Bill pass, the bat will go round, we suppose, for voluntary contributions to carry out a public undertaking authorised by Act of Parliament. If a moderate reduction were made in existing Cathedral incomes, ample funds could be obtained for supporting several more bishops, so long as their creation did not involve the setting-up of new deans and chapters—corporations of no practical use to the church or assistance to the bishop, and only intended, it would seem, to absorb a large portion of the church's revenues for doing nothing. Cut down the ecclesiastical staff of each cathedral to the number absolutely required for conducting the services, and reduce the salaries to a reasonable amount, and there would be funds available for liberally paying the hard-working parochial clergy. We may be told that the deaneries and canonries are the rewards of merit; but we cannot see that in rewarding a man we should put him in a sphere where he can do little more good in his legitimate vocation. One may not begrudge a Dean ALFORD or Canon KINGSLEY a comfortable income; but how many of our deans or canons have the same claim to our consideration? The fact is, that cathedral corporations are an ana chronism in the present condition of the church, and require searching reform.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

A HINT TO LADIES.—It is by no means a bad plan to buy a handsome winter dress early; it shows to advantage in the bright rooms, and is ready for wearing when it will not be out of date. Then winter and dark days come round again, always provided it be made in the last Parisian fashion, which people in England generally follow for a year. Velvet mantles should certainly be purchased at this season, for no changeable is our climate that they can ever often be worn many days in May, and even in June, and nothing looks more shabby than winter-worn garments in bright sunshine.—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

PARIS.—It is interesting to compare the state of Paris a hundred years ago with Paris of to-day. In 1775 the total area of that city was 30 millions of square metres, (7410 acres); now it covers a surface of 78 millions of ditto, (19,266 acres). The number of streets, squares, boulevards, &c., which about a century ago was about 1000, has now increased to about three times that figure. There were 19 000 houses, now there are 60,000 at last. The population, which a hundred years ago was 550,000, is now in round numbers two millions. It will be seen from this that Paris has in a century increased in size about two-thirds; she has now 200 streets, and 41,000 houses more than 1775 and at the same time her population has trebled.—*Exchange.*

THROAT IRRITATION.—The the acquid woopings are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and effecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Dissolve one in these agreeable confections, lozenges in proximity to the affected parts, a moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. 6d. and 1s. packets (by post 8 or 15 stamps), labled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London."—Agent in North Shields, T. SWAN, Chemist, 6 Saville Row.

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.—A Medical Man of 20 years' experience in the Treatment of Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, and other affections which result from indulgence in early life, and unfit sufferers for marriage, and other social duties, has published a book, giving the full benefit of his own experience, gratis, with plain directions for the recovery of health and strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one stamp.—Address to the SECRETARY, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham.

FOR THE COMPLEXION.—HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM gives a pure blooming complexion, and restores youthful beauty. Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect. It removes redness, blotches, pimples, tan, sunburn, and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. The Magnolia Balm imparts the skin smooth, and imparts a fresh appearance to the countenance. In use in America for the last twenty-five years. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in 3s tribolet Three Shillings. European Depot, 266 High Holborn London.

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

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

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

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION!

THE TWO DISCOVERIES.—By CLEMENT PINE, (1872 to 74). London: E. W. Allen, 11, Ave Maria Lane.

Read what the *London Review* says:—"This is a most original and astonishing work upon a subject which is engrossing a great deal of public attention. It should be purchased by all who wish to fathom some of the hidden mysteries of life."

The *London Examiner* says,—"We shall content ourselves by Mr. Pine's pamphlet (A. B. assures us) on infinite variety of topics treated on. The promise thus held out to us we are bound to admit, fulfilled in the most startling manner."

Sent postage free for 13 stamps.

Address, CLEMENT PINE, Tunnel Road, Bridgwater. (39)

A FORTUNE IN TEN YEARS. Read MIDAS. This remarkable book introduces a New System of investing money in Government Securities, by which £1 may be converted into £1000 rapidly, easily, and safely. 19 stamps. Of the Author, R. C. D. Esher, Surrey. (6)

SCOTT BROS., Merchants and Manufacturers of Engineers' Tools, Slide and Screw Lathes, Drilling Lathes; Planing, Shaping, Slotting, Punching, Shearing, Milling, and Screwing Machines; Improved Heading Rolls and Railway Plant. Large stock always ready for merchants and immediate shipment. West Mount Ironworks, Halifax. (42)

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

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately—depend upon it; it is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle. Be sure and ask for "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 it on hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr. Versman on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask your Chemist for "MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," prepared by Henry C. GALLOY, 493 Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d per bottle.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost instantly relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous "lozenges" are now sold by most respectable chemists in the kingdom 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.

MONEY.

A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN with surplus capital, is desirous of making immediate ADVANCES to genuine parties, tradesmen, farmers, tradesmen, and others, sums from £10 to £500 on note of hand. No law costs. Terms Mortgages negotiated at less interest. Distance no object, as persons can repay by P.O.O. or cheque. By applying direct, as stated envelope, stating the amount required, to Mr. A. Bradbury, 161, Walworth-road, London, S.E., particulars will be sent by return of post.

N.B.—No connection with loan offices. Residing in the same district ever since 1841. Secrecy with despatch. (49)

Railway Time Tables

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

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

Leaves Newcastle (Sundays) at 10-0, 9-0, 9-30, 2-0, 5-0, 7-10, 8-10, 9-30.

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

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

Fares from Newcastle to Gateshead: First, 3d.; second, 2d.; third, 1d.

Felling: First, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.

Felaw: First, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d. Return, first, 1s. 3d.; second, 1s.; third, 7d.

Hebburn: First, 10d.; second, 7½d.; third, 5d. Return, first, 1s. 6d.; second, 1s. third, 9d.

Jarrow, Tyne Dock, High Shields, or South Shields: First, 1s.; second, 9d.; third, 6d. Return, 1s. 8d., 1s. 3d., 10d.

Relief Trains leave Newcastle for Jarrow at 7-5, 8-5, 9-30, and 10-50 p.m. on SATURDAYS.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

Leaves South Shields (Week days)—4-45, 7-0, 8-0, 8-30(*), 9-0, 10-5, 10-30, 11-45, 12-30, 1-0, 2-0, 3-0, 4-0 (*), 4-5, 5-10, 6-10, 7-10, 8-10, 9-15, 10-35.

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

Those trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—High Shields, 5; Tyne Dock, 8; Jarrow, 14; Hebburn, 19; Felaw, 24; Felling 30; and Gateshead, 35 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 40 minutes after the time they leave South Shields.

ON SATURDAYS

Relief trains leave Jarrow for NEWCASTLE at 1-55 3-5 3-19, 8.24, 9-24, and 10-44 p.m. calling at all intermediate stations.

* First, second, and third-class express trains calling at Tyne Dock, Jarrow, and Gateshead, leaving Jarrow 19 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 25 minutes after the time they leave South Shields.

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

Jarrow: First, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.

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

SUNDERLAND AND SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—4 45, 6-50, 7-50, 9-50 9-55, 11-5 12-15, 1-40, 3-5, 3-55, 5-0, 6-5, 7-5, 8-5, 9-5, 10 25.

Leaves Sunderland (Sundays).—6-5, 7-50, 9-25, 2-0 4.50, 7-5, 8-10, 9-25.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Cle dion 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 *changecarriages* at Tyne Dock.

Fares from Sunderland to Cleadon Lane: first 6d. second, 5d.; third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 10d.; second 8d.; third, 5d.; High Shields and South Shields first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 6d.; Jarrow, first, 1s. 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow: first, 2s. 3d.; second, 1s. 8d.; third, 1s. 3d.

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—5-25 7-13, 8.18, 9-23. 10-5, 11-18, 12-53, 2-33, 3-23, 4-28, 5-28, 6-28, 7-33 8-28, 9-35, 11-18,

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6-33, 8-23, 9-53, 2-23, 5-23, 7-33, 8-33, 9-53.

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

Fares from Jarrow to South Shields: first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3½d.; High Shields: first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.; 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 (*), 7-0, 8-5, 9-0 (*), 9-15, 9-45, (*), 10-15, 11-0, 12-0, 1-0, 2-0, 3-0, 4-0, 5-0, 6-45 (*) 9-15, 8-59 (*), 6-10, 6-45, (*) 7-30, 8-0, 9-0, 10-0, 11-30.

On SATURDAYS ONLY, 1-45 and 6-45.

Leaves Central Station—(Sundays)—6-10 (*), 9-0, 10-5, 1-0 2-0 3-0 4-30, 6-0, 7-0, 9-0, 9-15.

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

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

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

a.—The 6-10 stops at intermediate stations when required, to set down passengers arriving from the south by other the 4.38 or 5.28 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 Station' when required, to set down passengers.

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

North Shields, first, 1s., second, 9d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. 2d., third, 10d.

Howdon, first, 10d., second, 8d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., Second, 1s. 2d., third, 10d.

Percy Main, first, 8d., second, 6d., third, 5d. Return, first, 1s. 3d., second, 1s. 1d., third, 9d.

Hoaton, first, 6d., second, 5d., third, 3½d. Return, first, 1s., second, 9d., third, 6d.

Walker: First, 5d., second, 4d., third, 2½d. Return, first, 9d., second, 7½d., third, 5d.

NEWCASTLE TO NEWCASTLE.

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

On SATURDAYS ONLY, 2-45.

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

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—North Shields 5, Percy Main 10, Howdon 14, Walker 16, Wallsend 19, Hoaton 23, and Manors 30 minutes after the 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, 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, 5d.; 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.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle ..... dep.	6-15	10-30	2-30	7-30
Benfieldside	6-50		1-20	4-25
Rowley	7-0		1-50	4-35
Burnhill Junction ...	7-10		1-50	4-45
Tow Law	7-23		2- 3	4-58
Crook	7-35		2-15	5-10
Bishop Auckland ...	8- 5		2-55	5-55
Darlington	8-25		3-35	7- 0
Stockton	9-25		4- 5	7-30
Middlesbro'	9-45		4-15	7-42
Saltburn	10-16		4-50	8-10

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn ..... dep.	5-45	11-30	3-50
Middlesbro'	6-22	12- 5	4-30
Stockton	6-40	12-30	4-50
Darlington	7-15	1- 5	5-30
Bishop Auckland...	7-43	1-36	6- 0
Crook ..... arr.	8-10	1-57	6-25
" ..... dep.	8-15	2-20	6-35
Tow Law	8-27	2-32	6-45
Burnhill Junction ..	8-42	2-42	7- 0
Rowley	8-52	2-55	7-10
Benfieldside	9- 5	3- 6	7-20
Newcastle ..... arr.	10-5	4-30	9-25

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

	1,2,G.	1,3,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G.	1,2,G.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle ..... dep.	5-45	10- 0	12-20	2-20	6-28
Norwood	5-52	10- 7	12-27	2-27	6-42
Swalwell	5-59	10-14	12-43	2-44	6-49
Rowland's Gill ...	6- 9	10-24	12-51	2-54	6-59
Lintz Green	6-15	10-30	12-59	3- 0	7- 6
Ebchester	6-23	10-43	1-12	3-13	7-18
Shotley Bridge ...	6-34	10-49	1-18	3-19	7-24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	dep 6-40	10-55		4-35	7-30
Knitsley	6-54	11- 9		4-49	7-45
Lanchester	7- 2	11-18		4-58	7-54
Witton Gilbert	7-10	11-27		5- 6	8- 4
Durham ..... arr.	7-25	11-40		5- 5	7-20

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS	1,2,G	1,2,G	1,2,G	1,2,G	1,2,G
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Durham ..... dep.	7-35		12-10	3-31	7-55
Witton Gilbert	7-50		12-24	3-48	8- 9
Lanchester	7-55		12-35	3-59	8-20
Knitsley	8-12		12-49	4- 4	8-31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			4-20	
	dep.	8-27	9-15	1- 0	3-30	8-43
Shotley Bridge ...		8-32	9-20	1- 5	3-40	8-48
Ebchester		8-36	9-23	1- 9	3-44	8-52
Lintz Green		8-41	9-29	1-19	3-54	9- 2
Rowland's Gill ...		8-53	9-38	1-24	3-59	9- 8
Swalwell		9- 2	9-47	1-33	4- 6	9-17
Norwood		9-10	9-55	1-39	4-14	9-23
Newcastle	arr.	9-20	10- 5	1-50	4-30	9-35

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.
Newcastle ..... dep.	7-10	4- 0 5-25 7-30
Scotswood	7-17	4- 7 5-32 7-37
Swalwell	7-23	4-15 5-39 7-44
Rowland's Gill	7-31	4-25 5-49 8-56
Lintz Green	7-37	4-25 5-49 9- 8
Ebchester	7-50	4-42 6- 8 8-16
Shotley Bridge	7-57	4-47 6-14 8-23
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) dep.	9-10	4-55 6-20 9-30
Knitsley	9-23	5-10
Lanchester	9-34	5-24
Witton Gilbert	9-46	5-36
Durham ..... arr.	10- 0	5-48

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.
Durham ..... dep.		4- 0
Witton Gilbert	8- 5	4-15
Lanchester	8-17	4-25
Knitsley	8-30	4-38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) dep.	8-42	4-50
Shotley Bridge	8-50	5-30
Ebchester	8-56	5-36
Lintz Green	9- 9	5-40
Rowland's Gill	9- 9	5-49
Swalwell	9-16	5-59
Scotswood	9-23	6- 7
Newcastle ..... arr.	9-29	6-13
	9-40	6-30

DR. BLEECK LYE'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS are not a Quack Medicine, but are prepared from the Prescriptions of the most eminent Physician ever practising in the West of England.

Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., by the Proprietor, RALPH, HEREFORD, and all Medicine Vendors.

WEEKLY and UPWARDS may be EASILY and HONESTLY REALISED by EITHER SEX, without hindrance to present occupation.—Enclose, for particulars, 1 or with sample 13 stamps (returned if declined).—Address EVANS, WATTS and Co, Merchants, Exchange-buildings, Birmingham.

HEALTH, TONE, AND VIGOUR.

Dr. SWEDOUR'S VITAL REGENERATOR.

A safe, certain, and speedy cure in all cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, resulting from overwork and vigour, in a short time.—Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle, and 42s per case.

DR. SAMUEL SWEDOUR, 47 Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W.—Consultations personally or by letter.

NATURE'S PERFECT REMEDY for all kinds of WORMS.

WILLIAMS' (Pontardawe) WORM LOZENGES are universally considered the most effective remedy for ridding the human system of all kinds of Worms. "Sir,—I have for some time used your Anthelmintic or Worm Lozenges in my family, and find them a very speedy and efficacious cure for worms, and have also given numerous testimonials from a great recommendation for effectual.—W. Hutchings, Miner Surveyor." Sold by most Chemists at 9½d., 1½d., and 2s. 9d. per box, or for 9½ or 2s stamps, from J. Davies, Pontardawe, near Swansea. Any of the following symptoms indicate worms:—Variable appetite, fœtid breath, acid eructation, pain in the stomach and head, grinding of teeth during sleep, paleness of the countenance, occasional griping pains, tumid belly, slimy stools, often inflammation and emaciation of the body, often mistaken for decline, slow fever and irregular pulse, convulsions, convulsive fits—often causing sudden death.—Full directions with each box.

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PULVERMACHER'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, BATTERIES, AND APPLIANCES IMPROVED.

Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris and other Medical Authorities in England and abroad.

The existence of Electricity in living beings is known to all, and the identity of nerve force with electric force is so conspicuous as to be a positive scientific fact, therefore those suffering from nervous exhaustion and its consequent evils can certainly find a speedy and better remedy than in Galvanic Electricity, which is Nature's sole remedy for those distressing ailments arising from functional strain and physical excesses.

It is equally certain that the chief merit of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Appliances is that they have by their own restrictions simplicity rendered this natural agent accessible to all, and when improvements which have been quite recently made in these appliances by the Inventor, Dr. Pulvermacher, application has now become easy and agreeable to the patient.

Time, health, and money would have been saved by many and thousands would have escaped the "true advertisements" and statements of disguised quack doctors, who publish flattering notices of their appliances *solely on their own authority*, and they only advertise in time the above facts, and availed themselves of this invaluable remedy before having recourse to quasimagnetic contrivances.

Mr Pulvermacher, in contradistinction to those unprincipled advertisers, abstains *from* putting forward any statements of the kind, and quotes only the competent opinions of undoubted medical authorities, particularly in favour of his Galilo-Galvanic Appliances. He challenges the strictest investigation of his documents and testimonials, both medical and private, which are published in his pamphlet entitled "*Dr. Pulvermacher's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy*," sent post free for three stamps by PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194 Regent Street, London, W.

A FEW SELECT SCIENTIFIC EXTRACTS.

SUCCESSIVE IMPROVEMENTS have led to the following testimonial signed recently by the *élite* of the Medical Profession in the Metropolis and from Provinces.

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that J. L. Pulvermacher's recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances generally, and Electro-Galvanic Belts in particular, are highly conducive to Scientific Medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration and support of every one disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress."

THE "LANCET" No. 1, Vol. II., 1856:—

"This ingenious apparatus of Mr Pulvermacher has now stood the test for some years. It may be used by the medical attendant only, or by the patient himself and the operator can now diffuse the galvanic influence over an extensive surface or concentrate quackery in its relief to observe the very plain and straightforward manner in which Pulvermacher's apparatus is recommended to the profession."

Dr. John Kerr, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c., in Cincinnati, 1867, in his standard work, page 76, states:

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Local and District News.

LINTZ FORD BAND OF HOPE.—The members of the above Band of Hope gave one of their interesting entertainments on Saturday evening last, in the School-room, kindly granted by G. H. Gooch, Esq. Mr. T. Dixon, Lintz Ford, presided. The programme consisted of recitations, melodies, dialogues, &c., the performers being Messrs. T. Dixon, W. Appleby, W. Close, T. Penn, J. Penn, S. Bainbridge, J. Swinburne, A. Penn, J. Short, H. Penn, J. Weedy, J. Pallier, D. Sharp, Watson, and Miss E. Clements. Mr. Richard Pallier presided at the harmonium.

A NORTH-EASTERN GUARD CRUSHED TO DEATH.—On Wednesday, a horrible and fatal accident occurred upon the siding of the North-Eastern Railway lead-ing to Castle Eden Colliery. A mineral guard, named Wm. Forth, about thirty-five years of age, was superintending the shunting of some empty waggons into the colliery siding, and in attempting to jump upon the buffers of the foremost of the set which was being pushed by the engine, he slipped and fell across the rails, and almost a dozen of the waggons ran over his prostrate body, mutilating him so horribly that death ensued in a few minutes. Deceased, who was a widower, with six children, resided near Castle Eden.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.—On Tuesday morning, two men, named William Anderson and John Barron, were brought before Mr. Annandale Town, at Shotley Bridge Police Court, on a charge of highway robbery with violence. It seems that on Saturday night two brothers, named Charles and David Bryant, plasterers, in the employ of Messrs. Ormerod, had been to Consett, and on their return home to Allendale Cottages they were assailed by the prisoners, who kicked and beat them in a savage manner. After rendering the two men almost insensible, the prisoners rifled their pockets and decamped with a savings' bank book containing deposits for £35, some loose cash, and a quantity of watches. The prisoners were remanded.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AT DERWENTHAUGH.—Martin Joyce, labourer, living at Swalwell, was charged, on Tuesday, at the Gateshead County Police Court, with having committed an aggravated assault upon Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. George Hall, manager of Mr. Errington's brick-works, at Derwenthaugh. It appeared from the evidence adduced that on Saturday last Mrs. Hall having been at Scotswood Railway-station, was returning home between nine and ten o'clock, in company with her daughter, when they passed the defendant, who followed them from Derwent Bridge, a short distance from which he threw her down and committed the assault with which he was charged. Mrs. Hall shouted, and assistance having arrived, the man was secured and given in charge of the police. Sentence of six months' imprisonment was passed.

CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE IN THE NORTH.—The *Northern Echo* says:—"The growth of co-operation in the North, although rapid, is by no means so rapid as it might be, as it ought to be. In Durham and Northumberland there are only 80 co-operative societies, whose united capital does not exceed a quarter of a million—a mere fraction of the amount which might be subscribed if the working classes were but alive to their own interest. At Shotley Bridge the co-operators appear to be more ambitious than those of other towns. They have already their own co-operative flour mill, but in their sacred race against the hated middleman, they intend to dispense with his services altogether. They propose to take a farm in order to grow their own wheat, and thus bring their own grain to their own mill. They also intend to commence the breeding of stock to supply their butchers, and, lest they should not gain the full advantages of their venture, they talk of supplementing the farm by a dairy. These projects are, however, nothing more than projects, although if the Shotley Bridge co-operators are cautious, they may succeed in combining a complete system, not only of co-operative distribution —which is easy enough—but also of co-operative production, which is much more difficult, though co-farming is not so common as it might be, and we sincerely wish the venturesome men of Shotley Bridge every success in their projected enterprise.

CAPITAL RUN WITH THE NORTH DURHAM FOXHOUNDS.—Monday last will long be remembered by the followers of the North Durham Foxhounds. The pack were advertised to meet at Boggle Hole, in the western district, where a fox of the right sort was always to be found. Though the morning broke with a biting north wind, and the sky remained overcast, the weather was considered favourable for the sport, and no doubt tempted by the good run on the preceding week, a large company assembled at the time appointed, a quarter to eleven. Amongst those present were Mr. Maynard, Newton Hall (master); Mr. Kearney, The Ford, Lanchester; Mr. E. T. Smith, Colopike Hall; Mr. Favell, Eighton Banks; Miss Dickinson, Shotley House; Mr. Pelle Greenwood Lodge; Mr. Wood, South Hill; Major Wilkinson, Durham; Captain Smith, Flass Hall; Mr. Brooksbanks, Durham; Mr. Thos. Smith, Urpeth; Rees, Beamish; Mr. Bainbridge; Messrs. Straker, Willington; Mr. and Mrs. William Dickinson, Priestfield Lodge; Mr. John Greenwell, Broomshields Hall; Mr. Greenwell, Greenwell Ford; Mr. D. C. and Mr. Edmund Balleny, Little Greencroft; Drs. Wm. and Geo. Renton, Shotley Bridge; Miss Polly Calvert, Consett; Mr. Bainbridge, Shaws; Dr. Hopper, Leadgate; Mr. Stobart, Cocken Hall; Dr. Simpson, Pelton; Mr. Rawlings, Benham; Mr. Walton, Wolsingham; Mr. R. Cole, Mr. Thos. and Mr. Rawes, Consett, &c. The hounds were thrown off at Boggle Hole cover, where a fox is invariably found. On the present occasion, however it was soon manifest that Reynard was not at home, and after trying the ravine to the east with no better result, a move was made for Donlerford cover, which was also drawn blank. The hounds were next taken to the westside, thence to Sheepwalks, but still there was no sign of the "varmint." The celebrated coverts of Ripton Burn were next tried, and the hounds had not long been astir before the quick eyes of Mr. Favell detected Reynard stealing through the heather to the east of the cover, adjoining the highway. When a few yards from the road, however, he was headed, and ran back almost into the jaws of the hounds. Re-entering the high part of the cover he was lost to view, but the welcome tally-ho of the huntsman a few moments afterwards denoted that Reynard had again been seen. The chase now commenced in real earnest. On leaving Broadwood the hounds went at a rattling pace, the sight as viewed from the hill on the opposite side of the valley being really of an exciting and a magnificent character. Reynard made straight for the coverts to the east of the village of Old Cornsay, with the pack close upon him. Skirting the hill all the way he was pursued to the low side of The Ford, at which point the pace began to tell on the major part of the horses, only about a score being in the chase as the space between The Ford and Burnhopeside was covered. Up to this time the country traversed had been mostly downhill, but as the hounds began to ascend the steep hill to the east of Lanchester there was a still further falling off of horsemen, and by the time Burnhopeside was reached not more than a dozen were in attendance upon the pack. On reaching Holmside Lane, Reynard headed west towards Lanchester. Leaving Greencroft to the east he observed straight for the ravine to the east of Hurbuck, thence to Boggle Hole, Woodlands, and finally on to Rippon Burn. Other races had in the meantime been astirring, and the hounds becoming divided, the master considered it advisable to call them off. The hounds ran an hour and twenty minutes without a single check, and it was admitted by Mr. Maynard to have been the best run the pack have had this season. Amongst those who rode well up with the pack during the run were the master (Mr. Maynard), Mr. Ramshaw, Mr. Cole, Dr. Geo. Renton, Mrs. Dickinson, Mr. Robert Clark, Mr. John Straker, and Dr. William Renton.

The hotel robberies still go on as brisk as ever in the North of England. The money is left very often in drawers and in drawers, the proprietors' movements are watched carefully by an interested party, who seizes the first opportunity to bolt with the proceeds of a week's business. A second-class proof safe can be bought for J. R. HALL, St. Nicholas'-square, Newcastle, for £5, which would prevent the loss of hundreds.

HEXHAM SPRING FAIR.—This fair, for the usual sale of cattle, horses, and pigs, was held on Tuesday last. Cattle were in small supply; strong, fresh cattle were readily picked up at good prices. Two-year-old country cattle sold at from £14 to £18; Irish, £8 to £12. Horses were only an indifferent lot; good draught and useful horses met a quick sale. Draught horses fetched from £50 to £70; hacks, £25 to £86. There was only a limited supply of pigs, which met a slow, dear market. Fine weaned grunters made 21s., and from eight to twelve weeks old, up to 30s. each.

DURHAM COUNTY ENGINEMEN.—The quarterly delegate meeting of the enginemen employed upon the various collieries in the county of Durham, upon each Wednesday, in the British Workman, North Road, Durham—Mr. Joseph Magee, of Wall-ridge Fell and President of the Association, in the chair. There was a full attendance of delegates The secretary read the quarterly report, which showed the association to be in a prosperous condition. The only matter of public importance was the voting of £20 towards the support of the miners on strike in South Wales. A resolution was also carried that each individual lodge throughout the country should further endeavour to contribute towards the support of the South Wales men.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES OF THE BAPTIST CHAPEL, CONSETT.—On Sunday, sermons were preached in the above place of worship, in connection with its anniversary, in the morning and evening, by the Rev. Henry D. Brown, of Darlington; and in the afternoon, the Rev. R. Dimond, of Leadgate. The services were well attended, and liberal collections taken. On Monday, tea was provided, the "good things" being served out to upwards of 300 persons by several ladies connected with the chapel. A quantity of useful and fancy articles were offered for sale. In the evening, a public meeting was held, which was presided over by the Rev. Mr. Morris. Interesting addresses were given by the Revs. H. D. Brown; W. Hanson, South Shields; J. Kitchener, Wolsingham; J. Gray, Bishop Auckland; and Mr. John Bruce, Highgate. The services throughout have been successful.

A PIT BOY'S PRANK.—A lad named William Crane, a putter, was charged on Tuesday morning, before the Darlington County Justices, with having committed damage to a pair of trousers, the property of George Green, at Byer Moor Colliery.—The complainant stated that on the 6th of March he went to work in the "baff" shaft. After he had finished work he put on a pair of trousers, which he kept for going home in, and after he had ridden to bank he discovered that somebody had put a quantity of grease inside, which melted and sunk into his stockings. He was troubled with pains in the knees, and he was therefore obliged to have a long pair of trousers to go home with, and those were the trousers with which the boy had played the prank.—Abraham Errington gave evidence to the effect that he saw the defendant put the grease in the trousers.—The defendant was ordered to pay 4s. 8d., the value of the trousers.

EASTER FESTIVITIES.—On Good Friday, the Wesleyans of Shotley Bridge will hold a tea and public meeting; and there will be preaching and tea in the Wesleyan Chapel, Dipton, the same afternoon and a public meeting in the evening.—The "Star of Industry" division of the Sons of Temperance, Lanchester, will hold a tea party in the Mechanics' Institute, on Good Friday afternoon and evening meeting in the Primitive Methodist Chapel in the evening.—The anniversary services of the Wesleyan Sunday Schools of Castleside and Medomsley will be held (if suitable respective places can be found) on Easter Sunday.—On Easter Sunday, the anniversary in connection with the Consett Primitive Methodist Sunday School will commence. Mr. Peter Parker, of Baybridge, being announced to preach in the morning. On the following day, a public tea and meeting will be held.—On Easter Monday, the annual meeting of the Shotley Bridge and Blackhill Temperance Association is announced to take place in the Wesleyan Chapel, Blackhill, the public meeting to be addressed by Mr. Joseph Barnoud, of London; Mr. Mosley, of Bishop Auckland; and others. On the same day, the Shotley Bridge Temperance Association will hold their annual festival in the Town Hall at that place. Mr. George Dodds and Mr. T. Carrick, of Newcastle; and Mr. W. Johnson, of Darlington, are expected to be present.—At Annfield Plain, on Easter Monday, the Rev. Joshua Dawson is announced to preach in the afternoon and lecture in the evening, in the Wesleyan Chapel.—Promenade concerts by the Consett Iron Company's Teetotal Brass Band are announced to take place in the beautiful grounds of Shotley Spa, on Easter Monday and Tuesday.—A numerous company of artistes are announced to appear on the "boards" at the Consett Music Hall during Easter week.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE WESLEYAN CIRCUIT.—The local preachers, society stewards, and other officials connected with the above circuit, held their quarterly meeting at Blackhill, on Monday afternoon, under the presidency of the superintendent—the Rev. R. Edman. There was a very large attendance, and the proceedings throughout were harmonious and satisfactory. At the local preachers' meeting two young men passed the usual examination, and were accepted as accredited local preachers; and other two were received on trial. The number of members connected with the circuit in the circuit was read, and is as follows:—Shotley Bridge, 66; Castleside, 65; Consett, 176; Blackhill, 149; Leadgate, 141; Rose Hall Mill, 43; Derwent Cottages, 9; Medomsley, 22; Ebchester, 19; Blanchland, 40; Ramshaw, 51; Rounchside and Esporshields, 13; Edmondbyers, 10; Prudhoe, 63; Greenwood, 21; Healey, 23; Hickley, 13; Ridley Mill, 24; Rotherley, 7; Whittonstall, 20; Newlands, 21; Lanchester, 56; Annfield Plain, 119; Iveston, 25; East Castle, 29; Dipton, 79; Tantobie, 61; Ein Hill, 19; South Moor, 13; Stanley, 24; Tanfield Lea, 34; making a total of 1,474—an increase during the year of 227. 266 were also reported on trial. The income of the circuit during the year exceeded the expenditure by a few pounds, leaving, with a previous balance, £83 19s. 2d. in the hands of the stewards. As the time for the Revs. R. Gibson and W. Hanwell leaving this circuit expires at the end of the present connexional year, a unanimous and hearty vote of thanks was accorded to them for their services during their three years' stay. These two ministers have accepted invitations to labour in the Sleeford circuit when they leave Shotley Bridge. The Revs. T. Henwood (of Wainditch) and S. Locke (of Bath) have accepted the invitation of the circuit to succeed the two ministers removing. The superintendent minister, the Rev. A. Edman, who has laboured here for two years, was cordially invited to stay another year. The report of the Circuit Sunday Schools gave an increase during the year of 119 scholars and 38 teachers. The number of teachers and scholars meeting in class has also increased. In accordance with a resolution passed at the Newcastle District Meeting, recommending that the salaries of all the married ministers in that district be not less than £140 per annum, it was agreed that the stipends of the ministers in the Shotley Bridge circuit be raised to that amount, independent of the District Sustentation Fund. At the conclusion of the business, the company were entertained to a sumptuous repast in the school-room, through the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. W. Raw, of Blackhill, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was accorded. In the evening, a lovefeast was held in the chapel, and was well attended.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.—This race, which was rowed on Saturday last, and won by the Oxford crew, was timed by "Benson's Chronograph," as follows:—Start, 1h. 13m. 23s.; arrival, 1h. 35m. 25s.; duration, 22m. 2s. Time last year, 23m. 35s.

A MINER KILLED NEAR DURHAM.—On Wednesday afternoon, a miner, named Robinson, belonging to Cornwall, but employed at the Lofthouse Colliery, near Durham, met with his death in the workings by a stone falling upon him. He was killed upon the spot. He leaves a widow and five children.

DURHAM MARCH FAIR.—The March fair for the sale of horses, cattle, and sheep commenced on Tuesday. There appeared to be a good demand for all kinds of useful animals, but although there was a good muster of second-class horses, principally roadsters and hackneys, on sale, there was a great absence of anything first-rate. A number of sales took place at high prices, but as considerable numbers of horses were constantly arriving in the town, those made 21s., and from eight to twelve weeks old, up to 30s. each.

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The County Court, Shotley Bridge, will be closed on the 26th, 27th, 29th, and 30th days of March, 1875.

On Thursday evening next, Mr. Wm. Raw, of Blackhill, gave a lecture in the Wesleyan Chapel, Lanchester, the subject being "Emigration and a Voyage round the World.

RAID UPON GAMBLERS.—Twenty-two men were brought before the Lanchester Magistrates on Thursday sen., on a charge of playing pitch and toss at Quebec. Each of the defendants was fined in sums ranging from 10s. to 15s. and costs, the total sum thus paid amounting to about £25.

WILL OF THE LATE MR. JOSEPH LOVE.—The will of the late Joseph Love, Esq., J.P., coal-owner, of Mount Beulah, Durham, has just been proved in the Durham Probate Court by his widow, Sarah Love, who is sole executrix, and to whom he leaves the whole of his real and personal property, which has been sworn under one million of money. Mr. Henry Wilson Marshall, of Market Place, Durham, is the solicitor to the estate. The will bears date November, 1864, and on the probate stamp the Revenue has netted the nice little plum of £13,500.

FREE METHODIST CHAPEL, LEADGATE.—A concert of sacred music was given by the Wesleyan Choir in aid of the above chapel, on Monday evening last, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Leadgate, under the leadership of Mr. J. Davison, Mr. J. W. Hedley, organist, and the Rev. R. Dimond presiding, who in the interval gave an address on the importance of singing in christian worship. Solos and duets ably sung by Messrs. Gibson and Wilkinson, also by Mess Bainbridge, Miss Bell, and Miss Applegarth. Several anthems and choruses were sung in first-class style by the choir and greatly applauded by a delighted audience. Votes of thanks to the Wesleyan friends for their kindness closed a most enjoyable entertainment.

BRAES OF DERWENT.—This pack met at Burnopfield on Wednesday morning. After partaking of a substantial breakfast, kindly prepared by Mr. Adamson, the company moved to Pont Wood, where a fox was found, and viewed away in the direction of Byerside, with the hounds on good terms with him. Hundreds of subtle manœuvres gave them the double, and made his way back to Pont Wood cover. He was soon put into the open again, however, but after a gallop as far as Redwell Hills he again made for his old quarters, Pont Wood. Being a third time ejected he made for Byerside, where he was lost in a drain, after keeping the field at check for about four hours.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH.—The circuit quarterly meeting was held at Leadgate on Saturday, the 20th inst., Rev. R. Dimond in the chair, when a goodly number of representatives were present. The circuit, Mr. G. Dawe, presented the report which showed the circuit to be in a prosperous condition, both numerically and financially, the number of members being 190 with 39 on trial, being an increase of 39 full members during the year, and the receipt being in advance of the disbursements. The spiritual state of the circuit was also reported as being very encouraging. It was reported that the Rev. A. Sayer, of Blyth, had accepted an invitation to the circuit to succeed Mr. Dimond, who will remove to the Horsham circuit at the end of the connexional year, which closes the third year of his ministry in the circuit.

MINING IN THE EDMONDBYERS DISTRICT.—The cutting of the rich vein of lead ore at Swandale by the Hexham and Edmondbyers Mining Company, Limited, has been the cause of much excitement in the immediate neighbourhood, and also in the towns of Hexham and Newcastle, where, we believe, the shareholders chiefly reside, and from which towns numbers of people have visited the scene of operations. We understand that the Company's shares have changed hands at almost fabulous prices, and that now the prices that are being obtained would show that the value of the mine is £50,000. It is, we believe, the intention of the directors to push on the operations at the mine with vigour; dressing floors and machinery for preparing the ore for market will be proceeded with at once. It is the opinion of practical men that the mine will bear still better at a lower depth than that already attained. It is intended to put down a powerful steam engine for pumping and winding purposes; this will admit of the mine being sunk to a lower level, when, no doubt, the anticipations of the Company will be realised. We are informed that the ground on the south side, immediately adjoining the above-named Company's operations, has been taken by a party of local gentlemen, and that they have already commenced operations, on the course of the same vein. It is generally thought that this vein is that being wrought by the North Broomhill Company, Limited, where it is 15ft. wide and rich in ore, the output during last year amounting to something like 2,800 tons. Thus, with Swandale on the North and Hillhope on the south, the new Company's undertaking at Hareshope Gill cannot fail to be successful.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—Mr. Baron Amphlett in delivering his charge to the Grand Jury at Leeds, on Wednesday, referring to a libel on the Leeds Town Clerk, said it was against a newspaper, he believed, published in Leeds. The newspaper contained what was alleged to be a libel against the Town Clerk. Now the case was open to quite a different construction from the other, for this reason, that any man who undertook a public duty, from the Prime Minister, downwards, must submit to free criticism of his public acts. What they would have to consider was whether the alleged libel was a fair criticism on the conduct of the Town Clerk. If they thought they were fair criticisms—and he must say he thought people occupying public situations must not be too thin-skinned—though they were unjust in their opinion, he thought it very much they restrict the liberty of the press if they held that the man who wrote the criticism was liable to an indictment, because on that principle they would have no means of saying whether it was true or not. On the other hand, if they thought when they read the alleged libel there was reason for supposing it went beyond fair criticism, and being written for the purpose of showing that persons in office were not discharging their duties satisfactorily to the public, but as personal attacks on the individual, he thought in that case the liberty of the press would not suffer by an indictment against the prisoner. They would have to consider whether it was a fair question to be submitted to a jury. He must mention that for the purpose of saying if they thought the public acts of a public man, then it ought not to be attended with the inconvenience, trouble, and expense of the prisoner taking his trial in that court.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, March 18th.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), and JOHN CLAVERING, Esqs.

DISORDERING AN ORDER.—George Albert Wherley, of Cornsay, was summoned for neglecting to carry out an order of the magistrates. Mr. Dimond, Surveyor to the Rural Sanitary Authority, said an order was made on defendant in regard to some property owned by him near Cornsay. Mr. Wherley had not carried out the requirements of the Authority.—Defendant did not appear in person, but was represented by his father, who informed the bench that defendant had constructed a drain as required by Mr. Ground. A roof had also been put on the privy, but it had been blown off during the late gale.—The magistrates said they would adjourn the case for a fortnight, with the understanding that the property could be put into proper order.

ILLEGIBLE.—A WIFE TO RECOME CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION.—John Heron, miner, was charged by Mr. Thompson for allowing his wife to become chargeable to the common fund of the Lanchester Union. Mr. Granger, for the defence, said defendant never refused to keep his wife. The fact was she would not live with him because he resided in the house with his mother.—In answer to the bench, Mrs. Heron said she was ready to go and live with her husband, provided he got a house of his own.—Mr. Granger said houses were scarce where defendant lived, and he had hitherto been unable to get one.—The magistrates agreed to make an order for a weekly allowance of 9s. until the defendant got a house.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, March 22nd.—Before A. TOWN and J. FRIESEMAN, Esqrs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—John Gallagher, labourer, Blackhill, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly at the above place on Saturday night. Fined 5s. and costs.—Michael Green, charged by P.C. Turner with a similar offence at Consett on the same date, was ordered to pay 2s. 6d. costs.—James Lawrey was charged by P.C. Reay with having been drunk and disorderly and also with refusing to quit the premises of Joseph Irwin at Annfield Plain, on the 20th inst. Defendant was fined 5s. and costs in each case.—John Wright, charged by P.C. Balmer with having been drunk and disorderly at Consett, was fined 5s. and costs.—Luke Boyle was charged by Sergt. Parkinson with drunkenness, on the 21st inst. Fined 1s. and the expenses.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY AND ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—Thomas Robinson, a young fellow, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly, assaulting the police, and wilful damage. On Saturday night defendant was drunk, and after being ejected from a public-house he became exceedingly violent, assailed P.C. Petty, and tore the trousers of P.C. Balmer. For the first offence he was fined 5s. and costs; for the assault on the police 20s. and costs; and for the damage to the officer's uniform he was ordered to pay the damage, a fine of 1s. and the expenses. In default of payment he was sent to prison with hard labour.

TUESDAY.—Before A. TOWN, Esq.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—Thomas Forster was charged by Thos. Peaswell with wilful damage to a window. Fined 2s. 6d., the damage, and costs.

DRUNKENNESS.—Thomas Weeks was charged by P.C. Petty with the above offence at Consett, on the 22nd March.—Fined 5s. and costs.

VAGRANCY.—Edward Keenan and William Crawford were charged by P.C. Rogerson with vagrancy. Defendants, who have repeatedly been convicted, were sent to Durham Goal with hard labour.—They were further charged by the same officer with wilfully damaging the ovens at the Ironworks. In default of paying a fine of 10s. and costs, they were ordered to be imprisoned for a further period of fourteen days.

Correspondence.

A WARNING TO THE BLACKHILL AND CUTLERS' HALL GARDEN THIEVES.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR.—Will you permit me to drop a word of timely warning into the ears of those miscreants, who go about to see which of the residents' garden-produce is ready for their cooked fingers; and who, when they think their coast is clear, in the most artful way "pick and steal" what is not their own. Several instances have occurred to my knowledge which could have been perpetrated only by practised hands. These nocturnal vagrants, it is hoped, if they do not let their neighbours' property alone, will be nabbed by the police, who could put their hands on them very readily if only they would be on the look out for a short while. The police would be of more use in trying to prevent crime than they are in bringing the criminals to punishment. CASTIGATOR.

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE LATE MRS. ARMSTRONG, OF CONSETT.

A dear one dead and gone—her mem'ry now is all that's left—
A loving wife, a faithful friend, in grief are we bereft.
Her time was the pride of all; she was all gentleness and love:
But death has summon'd her away—Oh! may she rest above.

No deathbed warning she received, but out off in an hour,
No mortal skill could then avail—to save there was no power;
She knew that death was near at hand, but only heav'd a sich,
"Farewell," were her last dying words, "Farewell, for I must die."

Then as a Christian, meek and calm (it was her Maker's will),
Reclin'd and breath'd her last on earth, death's mission to fulfil;
Thus ended here a life of care—in vain her friends they cried—
Her sojourn while below was peace, and so in peace she died.

Can mind conceive, or tongue describe the anguish of the friends,
Bereft of one they lov'd so dear, on whom a home depends;
To part in health, and strength, and ease, that parting, oh! so sore,
And to return within a day, but then, alas! no more.

All is now hush'd, peace rest thy soul, on earth thy toil is over,
Nor strife, nor care, nor trouble e'er disturb thy bosom more;
As cherish'd as thy mem'ry here, so may thy soul be found,
And rest in heav'n for evermore with angels thee around.

And so two faithful hearts must part a-mid this busy throng,
The parting here may seem too hard, but then 'tis not for long;
Though short their sojourn here on earth—may they again above
Rejoined for ever, ever more, where all is peace and love.

Learn earthly tyrant, learn from this, and mighty king and lord,
Thy greatness here's but vanity; thou'rt but a simple weed;
With all thy wealth and fine estates, thou too must pass away,
And stand before the judgment seat at the last dreadful day.

When once the trunk is levell'd low and soul has ta'en its flight,
It matters not the station then, if heart was not contrite;
High, rich, and poor, are all alike, their rank the same with him,
From him that hath shall be required, and more where much is given.

EDWARD FIELDING.

BIRTHS.

CONSETT.—At Delves Lane, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. G. Elliot, of a son.
At Albert Row, on the 24th inst., Mrs. Paskinson, of a son.
At Newmarket Street, on the 25th inst., Mrs. Milburn, of a son.

DEATHS.

CROOKHALL.—On the 21st inst., aged 62 years, David Tilly.
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—At the Police Station, on the 20th inst., aged 3 years and 4 months, George Robert, son of Sergt. Thom.
BLACKHILL.—On the 22nd inst., aged 15 months, Andrew McConnell.
On the 24th inst., aged 13 months, Thomas William Worrall.
On the 24th inst., aged 5 hours, W. Mason Whinney, and Alice Maud Whinney, aged one day.
HEXHAM.—At Orchard Place, on the 20th inst., Henry Bell.

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