The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 810 | REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. | SATURDAY, March 4th, 1876. | PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

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

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

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

PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood can have their Furniture, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest notice. 600a

HARMONIUMS! PIANOFORTES!!

CARR AND SMITH,
HARMONIUM DEALERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

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

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

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

HALF MOON YARD HORSE REPOSITORY.
BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE.

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

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

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

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

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

WILLIAM HALL,
MACHINE AGENT, DIPTON.

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

NOTED FOR GENUINE ARTICLES.

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

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Dipton and surrounding district for the liberal support accorded to him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to intimate that he has now on hand
SPIRITS OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
Which he purposes to dispose of at the following moderate rates:—
Fine Gin (superior quality).....2s. 6d. per bot
Real Irish Whisky.....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 the very best quality.....4s. 6d. "
A trial is respectfully solicited.

THE NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

At any of these Establishments parties can at all times safely upon being supplied with a good Article at a moderate price.

Repairing executed on the premises.
AN EARLY CALL KINDLY SOLICITED.

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.

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

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

ARCH. ROBSON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
POST OFFICE, 56 AND 58, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.

HAS always on hand the largest, cheapest, and best made Stock of Furniture in the Locality.
Iron and Brass Bedsteads in great variety.
Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, Mattresses, and Bed Ticking.
Perambulators, Wringing and Mangling Machines, Hardy's Patent Picks, Hardware, and Fancy Goods.
Paraffin Lamps, newest designs.
A. R. would specially call attention to the new Patent "Duty" Lamp. The most superior Lamp that has been invented and gives a light equal to sixteen sperm candles and more brilliant than gas, while it consumes no more oil than an ordinary Lamp. 732c



SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH and FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATIONERY DEPOT, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

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

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

Business Announcements.

THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

THE people who don't use our Indian Tea, wonder at our success and even doubt the extent of our transactions. The people who use it, cease to wonder as soon as they sip the first draught of this life-sustaining cup of pleasure. We would have been surprised had the people not appreciated this, our great effort, to secure for them the greatest luxury in the world. Years ago, when Indian Tea was little known and its cultivation little understood, we discovered in the Native Tea Plant of India a great future for the Tea Trade in that Empire. At first, the Growers were cautious and slow. Year after year New Parcels were shown in our Markets, which were readily bought by those who could appreciate real worth. At that time the supply was so limited that we could not offer this Tea alone; we, therefore, commenced by mixing Indian and China Tea together. Demand set in—English enterprise and capital stepped forward to aid the new country and opened fresh Tea Gardens. The sharpest competition existed amongst this new Growers, their great ambition being to produce the finest quality. This healthy competition has secured a supply of the finest Tea in the world. (We write this advisedly after 30 years' experience as Dealers in Tea.) To support the views of the Growers, we resolved to sell the finest quality only and no other. This we fixed at 4s. per lb., a high price we admit. We had confidence in our judgment and faith in the public. You will think we trusted confidently when we inform you that last year we sold 136,337 lbs. of Tea. We believe, we are now doing the largest Indian Tea Trade in England. We are now in direct communication with the Indian Tea Growers. Years of careful observation have made us acquainted with most of the Tea Gardens under cultivation on the hills or in the valleys of India. The extent of our sales has made it to the interest of Growers and Importers to forward us samples under offer of the finest Teas, as soon as they arrive in England. These advantages are not lost sight of by us. After we have written all this about the development of our Trade, we must now answer the question as to the secret of our success. We answer, it has taken us many years of careful study to learn the peculiar character of the produce of every Tea Garden, and, what is more, we are still learning. This knowledge helps us to combine in our present 4s. Indian Tea, the produce of 17 Tea Plantations, each having a distinct character. This combination only known to ourselves, is the Tea that charms and makes the evening meal an hour of pleasure to thousands of the tea-drinking public. We should like you to set aside your prejudice and test the correctness of our judgment as to the strength, lasting power, and economy of Indian Tea.

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

V. R.

NOTICE! SPECIAL NOTICE!!

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

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

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

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

WINES

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

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES AT REDUCED PRICES

Castle 1 CHAMPAGNE A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use, from the Champagne district ..	Quarts / Pints	2/3 / 1/3	26/ / 15/
Castle 3 CHAMPAGNE A class of Champagne usually sold under special brands and at high prices	Quarts / Pints	3/6 / 1/11	42/ / 22/

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

SPIRITS

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

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. 617j

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

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. Echo 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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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

ADDRESS:—
CATCHGATE, OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL

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

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

SECOND YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

M. R. 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.
Teeth from 5s. to £1 1s.; Sets from £3 to £12.

TOWN ADDRESS—40, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET. Established 1832. 6630

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. 673S

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR.

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

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPER HANGINGS. 661g

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

Agent for the *Consett Guardian*.

JOSEPH HOWARD AND CO.
SHARE AND MONEY BROKERS, INSURANCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
51, SIDE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, AND BLACKHILL, CO. DURHAM.

MONEY advanced upon approved security. 367g

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

Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227

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

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Quality and Construction unsurpassed fixed with every recent improvement in Gold, Silver, Gutta-percha, and all pure material known to the profession. Mineral Teeth from 5s. each. Sealing, Stopping, &c. Children's Teeth regulated, and every other operation in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.—DE LACY, Dentist, 37, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

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

J. P. begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that he is prepared to offer GOODS (in quality and charges) equal to anyone in the Trade.
Agent for the Royal Life and Fire Assurance Company and the United Permanent Building Society. 7129
Agent for the Sale of Pianofortes and Harmoniums.

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.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

DIARRHŒA Mixture, Tonic Drops, and Pills for Nervousness and Indigestion, Spice Oil and Eclectic Liniment, Drawing and Healing Salve for Dry and Wet Scurvy, Cough Drops, Brimstone Ointment, Certain Cure for Asthma and Bronchitis, and Miraculous Mixture for Gravel.
The above to be had of Messrs. TAYLOR, GIBSON, and Co., Druggists, Bigg Market, Newcastle; Co-operative Society, Consett; Mr. HENRY POSTLE, Stationer, Leadgate; Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, Grocer, Tow Law; Mrs. MYERS, Grocer, Cornsay; and Mr. WM. DAVISON, Castleside. 376g

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

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

LIST OF PRICES.
SPIRITS.

Brandy	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.
Whisky	2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.
Rum	2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.
Gin	2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.

ALES, &c.
Sparkling Edinburgh Ales, on Draught, 6d. per quart.
Burton Ale, 6d., usually sold at 8d.
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THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876.

THE ARMY AND THE MILITIA.

MR HOLMS, in his resolution proposed in the House of Commons the other night respecting the army and militia, had the misfortune to occupy an awkward position. He was attacking a system which had lately been greatly modified, one might say re-constructed, by a Liberal Government and he was asking a Conservative Government to make what the Secretary for War stigmatized as revolutionary changes. In this condition of things he could not expect any appreciable amount of support from either side of the House. The Liberals would not join in condemning the work of their party leaders, and the Conservatives could only indulge their disposition for inaction by pleading that the military changes effected by the late Ministry had not had time to be fairly tried. The fact is that officialism on both sides of the House is not prepared for the radical changes in our military system which are necessary to support our position as one of the leading Powers of Europe; but we venture to prognosticate that the day is not far distant when, after a sufficient amount of ventilation has awakened public opinion on the question, the impropriety and inadvisability of maintaining two such paid forces as our present army and militia will be generally recognised. We have now, in fact, three classes of paid soldiers—the long-service men of the line, who complete their term of service under arms; the short-service men, who engage to serve most of their time in the reserve; and the militiamen, whose period of active service is very much a matter of chance, and who cannot be called upon to leave the kingdom. As for the distinction of long and short-service men, it is necessary to take a considerable number of recruits of the former class, if we are to keep our hold upon India and upon our various military and naval stations in different parts of the world; while it is requisite to have a large proportion of short-service men, if we are to have a strong and trained reserve. In a military system which perfectly answered our requirements these two classes of men ought, in our opinion, to be embodied in separate battalions, for mixing them in the same battalions only causes needless confusion and trouble. If we had our army separated into two classes to one which should be attached a numerous and efficient reserve, we should probably exhaust all the recruiting material obtainable in the country for pay. There are men who take to soldiering as the occupation of their life, and who seek adventure and the strange experience of foreign lands, and these men would go in for long service. There are on the other hand, men who would be willing o go through a few years of military training with liability for much longer service as a reserve, if they were not liable to do garrison duty abroad. These men now fill the ranks of the militia, and they would doubtless be just as available for short-service battalions of the line. And when we speak of short service we intend to signify something that has not yet been introduced into the British army even by MR CARDWELL's reform. Six years are too long a period to detain an infantry soldier not intended for foreign garrison service, for we know that the Prussians make good infantry soldiers in three years, and keep them up to the mark by brief annual exercises. MR HARDY's own statements in regard to the militia tell strongly in favour of introduction of much shorter service into the army and the consequent creation of a more ample trained reserved. He cited the testimony of General HERBERT that a number of militia regiments under training at Aldershot exhibited remarkable marching qualities, and that for the time of their training they were in excellent order. If this be true, as we are bound to believe it, why keep men year after year going through the same monotonous exercise *ad nauseam*, when they can be taught no more and only become disgusted with the service which is consequently rendered unpopular; while, at the same time, there are many militia regiments which are quite inefficient for want of the training which is given in excess to the line? But of course we are met with the old cry that the militia is a constitutional force which ought not to be abolished. We are threatened with all sorts of dangers from the increased power of the Crown if the militia should be done away with, and we are told the defence of the country would not be provided for against foreign invaders. It is too late in the day, however, to feel any abuse of royal power in consequence of the substitution of a large addition to the regular army in place of the militia; constitutionalism is too firmly established in this country for us to have any fear on this score. And then the present militia is not the old constitutional force that people are so fond of speaking of for it is now a hired body of volunteers, just as the regular army is. It is true, we still retain the ballot in theory; but we could hardly enforce it to press the better class of men into service side by side with the class which now compose our militia. Our real militia or constitutional force, is now the unpaid Volunteer army, and it is to the necessary recruiting of this in time of war that the ballot should now be applied. Efficient Volunteers would then find some recompense for their service in being exempt from the ballot, while localities that raised an adequate volunteer force would also be exempt. We might thus simply, and at the same time greatly strengthen our complicated and ineffective military system; but to achieve this object we want such a military reformer as we do not at present possess among our statesmen.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

When the session opened there were two subjects on which it was certain there would be lengthened debates and vigorous attacks on the Government—the Suez Canal and the Fugitive Slave Circulars. On the former subject, after an adjourned debate, Ministers obtained a signal victory in the passing of the vote for £4,080,000 without a division. More threatening to the Government was the debate on the Slave Circulars, involving the policy of Government; but here again they have obtained the victory. After an adjourned debate, Mr. Hanbury's hostile motion was rejected by 293 to 248, and then another motion by Mr. Fawcett declaring that the second Circular should not remain in force was rejected by 290 to 245, the Government, curiously enough, in each instance obtaining a majority of 45. This, I believe, was a narrower majority than Ministers expected; but still this double victory is important as showing their strength, for the division lists show that in each case it really was a party struggle. Ministers now feel their position strengthened, inasmuch as there is not at present any other great subject on which a party fight is likely to be strenuously maintained. Looking at both matters from a public point of view, I think it is matter for congratulation that we have got rid of both of these subjects, of both of which I humbly opine far too much has been made.

The almost unanimous support given by public opinion in Ireland to the Irish Sunday Closing Bill has given encouragement to the English supporters of the same measure to bestir themselves. It is thought, however, that in a House of Commons where the brewing interest is so strong there will be but a small chance for a measure of this kind. When on the subject of the Drink Traffic, I may as well remark that the report that Sir H. W. Wolff had given notice of his intention to move the rejection of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill turns out to be unfounded. On the contrary, the Member for Christchurch will vote for the second reading, unless some fair compromise is offered by the Government.

What is one to believe? We need not say in our haste all men are liars! The *Morning Post* the other day had a paragraph to the effect that the High Church clergy of Manchester had abstained from voting at the late recent Election, through pique at Mr. Disraeli. This drew out a flat contradiction from Dean Cowie, who apparently wrote to the *Manchester Courier* to say that so far from abstaining to vote for the Conservative candidate, he had voted for the Liberal. Now, it turns out that this last letter is a forgery. The Dean never wrote to the *Courier*, did not vote for Mr. Jacob Bright, and, in fact, was absent in York at the time. This is carrying an election joke somewhat far. Much is excused at election times, but to forge a letter in the Dean's name is to dig a pit into which no correspondent can help falling. It is to play a trick on the press, which no one should be allowed to play twice with impunity.

We have had various bye-elections since the meeting of Parliament; but, as these isolated contests cannot practically influence current politics, they excite little attention here compared with the elections for the new French Chamber, although the results of the latter are not yet fully known. But, judging by what we know, France seems determined to give a Moderate Republic a fair trial. Few very extreme candidates have been returned, and even in Paris the comparatively moderate Gambetta men have received a large amount of support. There are not wanting departments in which Orleanism and Bonapartism run a very close race with Republicanism; but the fact that where the French want a monarchy they are about equally divided as to the choice of dynasty, shows the advisability, if not the necessity, of continuing the Republic as the only practical resource. As for Legitimitism, it is nowhere in the market.

When the fatal disaster happened to the *Deutschland* the German newspapers took a very one-sided view of the effort to save life, and recklessly and bitterly accused us of criminal negligence. It was subsequently proved that these accusations, if not absolutely groundless, were grossly exaggerated. The German journals have now a similar topic to discuss in the decision of the coroner's jury at Deal in the case of the *Franconia* and the *Strathclyde* steamers. Here was frightful loss of life and property, and the jury decide that this was owing to the negligence and reckless navigation of the master of the German steamer, and that he is guilty of manslaughter, while they express their indignation at his steaming away "and leaving the crew and passengers of the *Strathclyde* to their fate, apparently without rendering any assistance." A writ was thereupon issued for his arrest, and witnesses were bound over to prosecute. I believe this verdict must be in harmony with the opinion of every one who has carefully read the evidence relative to this lamentable affair. The persons in charge of the steam-tug *Palmerston* are also blamed for not rendering assistance to the crew and passengers of the illfated *Strathclyde*; and here too condemnation seems to be fully deserved. It is to be hoped that one result of this trial will be to make clearer to our captains what they still seem only partially to understand—the rule of the road at sea.

Lord Fortescue did well to call attention to the disgraceful want of a knowledge of writing which exists among the lower classes in this country; but I do not think that a return of "the proportional number of men and women who signed the marriage register with marks in the several counties of England and Wales" will be altogether trustworthy. It is known to clergymen, vestry clerks, and others who are officially connected with marriage ceremonies that men and women, and especially the latter, who can write, are so fluttered at the critical time of being asked to sign the marriage register that they put a cross when they could—if they were allowed to square their elbows and put out their tongues enough—write their names. However, it is well to direct attention to the subject. If I had my way, I would not allow any one to serve on a jury or to vote for anybody or anything who could not write his name—although everybody now votes by putting a cross!—but it would be rather hard to forbid people to marry because they cannot write. If they like to begin their married life with crosses, why let them do so!

The passion for skating on wheels seems to grow by what it feeds on: the more skating-rinks there are the more appear likely to be added. Doubtless there is a good deal of pleasure in it; the motion is in itself delicious, and the accessories of skating-rinks—the flirtation and so on—are very agreeable: but there is another side to the picture, and the public are at present carefully precluded from knowing the whole truth. The accidents arising out of this new pastime, which is becoming quite a frenzy, are innumerable. A fall on the skating-rink is more serious than on the ice (except when the frozen surface gives way, and the skater is immersed), because the ice yields and springs, but the asphalte does not. It is also a noteworthy fact that with roller skates the practitioner is more apt to fall straight backwards, and thus injure the spine or the back of the head, or both, than with ordinary skates. A very great many of these serious accidents have happened, and to my own knowledge some of them have proved fatal. I hope the Regisrar General will turn his attention to this matter. If he will do so, he will, I am sure, give us in the course of a quarter several fatal casualties "on a skating-rink." This new pleasure is becoming so increasingly popular that it seems somewhat ungracious to write thus; but if any rinker or rinkeress (the new verb to *rink* is susceptible of innumerable combinations) feel offended at my remarks, I would simply ask, "Have I then become your enemy because I have spoken the truth?"

THE DEAN OF DURHAM ON CO-OPERATION.

The annual tea party in connection with the Durham Co-operative Society, was held on Tuesday evening, in the Town Hall. After tea had been partaken of by about 450 persons, a concert was held at which the Dean of Durham presided.—The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated that when he was first asked to preside over the meeting it struck him that the society might be looked upon by some persons as a joint-stock society, which was in opposition to a great many of his friends with whom he had dealt for a great many years. He had all his life been very well served upon the whole by those tradesmen with whom he had had the pleasure of dealing, and therefore the last thing in the world he should have liked would have been to be supposed in any way to throw in his lot with a society in opposition to the retail business of the town of Durham. But a very little reflection convinced him that that was not a fair view to take. (Applause.) He was quite certain that in the progress of society such an association as that was not only a great advantage to all of them but was a necessity, and he was sure that there was room for both parties—the tradesmen on the one hand and the Co-operative Society on the other. He was sure that co-operative societies might be actually a benefit to the trade of any town, that was the origin of the co-operative societies which existed all round them. Co-operative societies sprung from this simple fact—that there was a very great demand for a larger amount of convenience and comfort than there was forty or fifty years ago amongst the middle-class, and he must say that it was a most rational and proper wish that that demand should be gratified. (Applause.) He remembered that the same sort of objection was made in the case of the penny papers which sprung into existence some twenty years ago. It was said that if they established these cheap papers all over the country, what they might term the higher kind of periodical literature would never be taken in, and they would introduce a lower kind of literature altogether. But the contrary had been the case. Both those papers for which threepence and sixpence were charged and the penny papers had flourished together. The *Times* and the great papers, which were the leaders of public opinion, held their own and charged their higher price, and at the same time the smaller papers, which took less from their pockets, found an extensive circulation in every part of the country, and did an incalculable amount of good. Of course there were drawbacks. Here and there might be found papers which took a violent tone, and pandered to the worst feelings of those they represented instead of trying to raise them, but upon the whole they would find that the periodical literature of this country was highly honourable, and the cheapest quite as honourable as the most expensive. Just on the same footing must they place co-operative societies and shopkeepers in the different towns in England in their relative positions to each other. Co-operative societies commenced some twenty or thirty years ago were then important, and were now a necessity. No wise tradesman would set even against them, but would adopt as far as he could—unfortunately he could not always adopt it—the ready money system. The tradesmen would be benefitted by co-operative societies, and on the other hand co-operative societies would be benefitted by the tradesman. Therefore, he dismissed the idea that there was anything like real antagonism between the co-operative societies and the tradesmen of the different towns in which they flourished, at any rate in places like the city of Durham, where the society was established not for Durham alone, but for a population living within twenty or thirty miles surrounding Durham. With regard to the advantages of co-operative societies, he said, in the first place he thought that one of the advantages revealed itself in the name. It was one of the greatest blessings that men should be taught, to co-operate together in a rational and sensible manner. It had been stated with truth that all the advantages which man possessed above the animals might be summed up in the expression—"His power to co-operate with his fellows." What would a free nation be, a country like England, if it had not the power by which men cohered together? It was true that there were some very considerable dangers about co-operation, but they knew of no system whatever which was free from danger. Freedom was not free from its dangers. When great bodies of men combined together there was great danger that the majority at times might tyrannise over the minority. It was right that the majority should prevent, but they should be careful not to trample under foot the minority. But, then, co-operative societies of that kind were free from dangers of that sort. It was the most natural sort of co-operation which they could imagine. It was simply in the first place to benefit men physically—to enable them to get certain pleasures and enjoyments which they could not otherwise obtain. But that was not its limit. It would be open to a charge of being a simply selfish and money getting association, if it had no further object than that. And, therefore, he was very glad that while they attained that object, they went on to something higher, and desired to connect with their physical advantages of a higher and more mental description. (Applause.) If they went on with an association of that kind, saying that they needed something higher than mere physical advantages, that they want to raise themselves and their friends socially, and also intellectually, then an association of this kind assumed a high character and really took the place of one of the beneficent societies of the country—if for example, they established excellent reading rooms and other educational agencies, and and if they could by any means get better dwellings for teemselves and all those who needed them. By utilising their funds in this way they were not then resting upon their oars in doing themselves good only, but they were doing a real and permanent good to the country. The second advantage of co-operative societies was that they distinctly encouraged a spirit of thriftiness and economy in the best sense of these two words. He then proceeded to speak of the advantages of thrift, and to show that there was nothing inconsistent in thrift and generosity. In his concluding remarks he augured for such societies a great future.—Addresses were also delivered by Dr. Rutherford and Mr. W. Nuttall, and an enjoyable programme of music was gone through.

THEFT OF £19 FROM AN OLD WOMAN AT BLACKHILL.

THE PRISONER COMMITTED TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

At Durham Sessions, on Saturday, before the Chairman (J. L. Wharton, Esq.), Ellen Pink, a middle-aged woman, was indicted for stealing £19 9s. 6d., the moneys of Bridget Hughes, at Blackhill, on the 21st of February. Mr. Edge prosecuted; prisoner was undefended.

Mrs. Hughes, the prosecutrix, said she lived with her son-in-law, Peter Campbell, at Blackhill. The prisoner and a man named Bob King had, for a few days prior to the alleged robbery, also lodged with Campbell. Witness slept in a room upstairs, in which room the prisoner and the man King also slept. On the night of the 20th February she had £19 9s. 6d. sewed in her petticoat. Nineteen pounds in gold were at one side of the garment, and a five shilling piece and 4s. 6d. in silver were fastened in at the other side of the petticoat. She was above seventy years of age, and this money she had saved to keep her out of the workhouse and to bury her when dead. On Sunday night she went to bed, before doing which she put her petticoat in the bed. The prisoner went to bed after her. Next morning she found her petticoat lying on the floor, and on examining the garment she discovered that the sewing had been ripped out and that the money had been stolen. The prisoner had then left the house.

Prisoner said the prosecutrix never told her that she had money. She also said that the old woman always went to bed in the dark.

Rose Campbell, daughter of the prosecutrix, deposed to the prisoner and a man named Bob King lodging with her. Prisoner always paid for her lodgings in copper, and on the day previous to the alleged robbery she overheard prisoner tell Bob that she had no money. On Monday morning, the 21st February, prisoner came downstairs, and said she was going out for a "bit of sugar." She never returned, however.

Joseph Reed said he was sergeant of police stationed at Blackhill. On Monday, the 7th of February, about eleven o'clock at night, he met the prisoner and a man in Derwent Street. The prisoner asked him if he could tell her where they could get lodgings for the night. Witness asked her if she had any money to pay for lodgings and she replied in the negative, adding, however, that if they "could get in for the night she could go out next morning and seek some money." Witness then directed them to Brady's lodging-house at Shotley Bridge.

John Turner, police-constable at Shotley Bridge, said on Monday, the 21st February, he received information of the robbery and took the prisoner into custody about a quarter to ten o'clock the same morning. He found her lying amongst some lime near Dr. Renton's new house at Blackhill. She was dead drunk. On searching her he found in her pocket thirteen sovereigns, whilst on the ground beside her he discovered four sovereigns, a 5s. piece, and several other silver and copper coins. He then took her to the Police Station, and on charging her with stealing the money she said the money was her own. Witness told her that "she was never worth three-half-pence," to which she replied that she had 6s. 2d. on Saturday night, which she had received from her husband. She also said that she never told her husband how much money she had, otherwise he would not have worked.

Prisoner, in defence, said the money found upon her was her own. She had, she said, "worked for it and gathered it up the best way she could." She also said if the man King were called he could prove her innocence of the charge.

Robert King was then called, but there was no response.

Sergt. Reed here informed the Court that he had seen King at Benfieldside Station that morning, but he refusee to attend Durham, remarking that he knew nothing about the robbery.

The CHAIRMAN said in 1874 the prisoner appeared to have been convicted at Stockton for theft and received two months. In 1875 she served six months in prison for a similar offence, and since then she had been in the hands of the police twice. The Chairman also remarked that when receiving sentence in 1875 she was warned of the consequences of being again brought before the Court. Prisoner was then sentenced to penal servitude for seven years.

THE SHOOTING CASE AT TUDHOE PARK.

The Court House at Durham was crowded on Saturday during the trial of George Knight, a retired innkeeper, residing at Tudhoe Grange, who was charged with that "he on the 20th February, feloniously did shoot with a certain pistol, loaded with powder and a leaden bullet, at one Cuthbert Gardner, with intent in so doing then and thereby feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, to kill and murder the said Cuthbert Gardner." The magistrates on the bench were Mr. John Fawcett (chairman) and the Rev Wm. Greenwell. Mr. Wm. Brignall, sen., appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Skidmore, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. H. J. Marshall, solicitor, defended the accused. Mr. Brignall having briefly opened the case, called

Cuthbert Gardner, who said he was the proprietor of the Tudhoe Park Hotel. He had known the prisoner and been upon friendly terms with him close upon seven years. On Sunday afternoon the 20th inst. Knight called at his house about one o'clock and said he wanted to see him. Knight shook hands with him, and said he would see him in half an hour. Knight did not return in half an hour, and he sent for him and he came. That was at three o'clock, and they had a bottle of wine together. At six o'clock the prisoner called for a bottle of wine. At seven o'clock the prisoner's housekeeper, Mrs. Parkin, came into the house. At that time there had not been a wrong word between them, and they were on the most friendly terms. The prisoner took a revolver out of his pocket, and pointing it towards the [illegible] said, "Gardner if ever I thought I had done you any harm I would blow my brains out." He (witness) did not think anything of that, as Knight would have done anything for him. After that the prisoner, Mr. Heslop, Mrs. Parkin, and he sat talking till about half-past [illegible] o'clock. His wife then entered the room and Knight wished to shake hands with her [illegible] a friendly way, but she declined to do so. Shortly after the company rose to go. They were sitting in the [illegible]. Before going the prisoner came up to him and put his left arm round his (witness's) neck as he had done many a time before. Witness said, "I don't mind being kissed by a man, Mr. Knight," and Mrs. Parkin pulled him off towards the [illegible], and said, "I should think not, Gardner," or words to that effect. The prisoner then went to the other side of the room, and drew a revolver from his right hand coat pocket, and said, "I will blow your brains out," or something to that effect. Witness took no notice, thinking Knight was joking, he knew him so well, and just held up his hand and said, "Fire away." A lady they had staying in the house came into the room, and seeing the pistol in prisoner's hand, rushed towards him, and the prisoner tumbled against the glass door, and at the same time the pistol went off in the direction of the fireplace. Witness was sitting about six feet from the fireplace, and twelve or thirteen feet from the glass door. He had seen the revolver hundreds of times before, the prisoner was in the habit of carrying it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Skidmore: The prisoner and he trained dogs together, and were almost daily in each other's company. Prisoner was a little excited with drink. Prisoner carried the pistol in a cigar case, which had a pistol case on one side. He had seen the prisoner fire the pistol before into the fireplace and at a lamp post. Prisoner appeared to be tumbling through the door when the pistol went off.

Mr. Skidmore: Is it your opinion that the pistol went off by accident?

Witness: Well, I think it did.

Mr. Skidmore: Do you believe he fired it at you?

Witness: I don't think he had the slightest intention to injure me, and that he only fired the pistol in fun, for he shook hands with me immediatly before.

Mr. Skidmore: Whatever may be the result of this case you will still have the same high regard for Mr. Knight as you had before.

Witness: Most certainly.

Mr. Skidmore, in closing his cross-examination, submitted to the bench that it was hardly necessary to prosecute the case further after the explanation of the affair given by Mr. Gardner.

Mr. Brignall was quite willing to leave the case in the hands of the magistrates, but appearing as he did for the prosecutor, it was his duty to state that he had four or five witnesses to call, whose evidence might place a different complexion on the case.

After hearing other evidence, the Chairman said the Bench had listened with great attention to the case; and it was a very serious charge; but they considered there was not sufficient evidence to send him for trial, and he was therefore discharged.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.

On Tuesday, the body of a young woman named Elizabeth Wright, a silk piecer, was found in Hobson's Pool, Macclesfield. It is believed she committed suicide in consequence of a quarrel with her sweetheart, whom she had kept company with for some years.

DARING AND EXTENSIVE BURGLARIES.

The residence of the Earl of Egmont, at Banstead, was entered by thieves on Monday night, and £4000 worth of jewellery was stolen from her ladyship's bedroom. The police are making inquiries.

The residence of Lord Teynham, at Shooter's hill, near Woolwich, was entered by thieves the same night, and jewellery and plate to the value of nearly £1000 was stolen.

SHROVETIDE AND ITS AMUSEMENTS.

When England ceased to be merry England, in the same sense as Naples is merry, she kept up some old practices connected with Shrovetide. It is impossible to imagine any sports more dreary, cruel, and stupid than most of these survivals. That boys should go about the streets, as they did, collecting cakes, and singing, was pleasant and natural enough, and recalled the Rhodian custom of carrying round a great clay figure of a swallow in the early spring. But what a difference between the old Greek song of these sportive beggars and that of our boys. "The swallow has come, bearing sweet hours, bearing glad days, with his white under-wings on his blue black pinions." Contrast our venerable lyric, "Shrovetide is now at hand, and I be come a shroving; pray, dame, something, an apple or a dumpling." There is a vigour in the attempt to make dumpling rhyme to something, but that is the most that can be said for our English *volkslied*. After the song came the feast of the pancake, "which the ignorant people do devour very greedily," and after that again, our ancestors, according to Barnaby Googe, used to "tipple square." The sports of the season were rather cruel. One of them was a species of Rugby football, or rather handball; another was barring out the schoolmaster, and in Edinburgh High School the pupils shot one of the officers of justice who tried to open the school door. This was carrying a joke far; but the schoolmaster got his profit out of what the Scotch called Eastern's 'een, meaning, probably, the evening before the fast of Lent began. In schools where cockshies were not fashionable—that is, where a barn-door fowl was not buried up to his neck and used as a mark to throw at—the old pastime of cock-fighting was much encouraged. The headmaster received a small tax called cocks-penny with as good a grace as a more august headmaster used to accept "leaving money" from his departing pupils. The cock-fight dues, including the bodies of such recreant and craven fowls as were called "fugies" or runaways, made part of the master's stipend, and it would be interesting to know whether John Knox, the father of Scottish education, approved of this strange custom. But why did our ancestors throw stones and broken pottery at doors at Shrove-tide, and what was the point of this fine old practical joke? This practice of "Lent crocking," which outlasted Lent in England, has probably joined cock-fighting in the limbo of exploded diversions. On the whole, there seems reason to resign ourselves to the results of possessing political interests and a bad climate, in the absence, namely, of a carnival which seems never to have been picturesque in England, and often to have been provokingly brutal.

The steamer Helinger, of London, to Rouen, with a general cargo, struck on the mast of the Strathclyde on Sunday night, and sank. The crew were saved.

Land and Water publishes the balance sheet of the Captain Webb testimonial fund, which it started last year. The total amount received was £2424. 4s. 11d. Several other sums have been presented to Captain Webb from various quarters. In Shropshire between £500 and £800 has been collected, which Webb has handed over to his father, who has been in ill-health for some time.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY AT SOUTH SHIELDS.—On Monday, at the South Shields Police Court, Mr. Timothy Wheatley, steambont owner, Brewery Lane, was charged with bigamy, by intermarrying with Catherine Scott, widow, his wife at the time being alive. Prisoner was committed for trial at the Assizes. Bail was accepted for his appearance.

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

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

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE TRYST.

My fause luve set a tryst wi' me,
 To meet me by the well,
When the lark cam doon t' it's grassy hame
 And dark nicht kindly fell.

O, wae's me, for that gloamin' hour,
 And his cursed snaring art!
And wae's me, for the grief that grows
 Wi' the babe beside my heart!

The simmer dews then fell like love,
 Noo Lugton's rowin' deep,
And in its arms I and my babe
 Will lay us doon and sleep.

I hae anither tryst to keep—
 Wi' ane that ne'er brak faith—
In thy two kindly-cruel arms,
 Come fauld me close, o' Death!

Cauld, cauld, is the yellow flood!
 'Tis hard, o' earth, to part!
But caulder yet *his* fause, fause arms,
 And caulder his fause heart!

ÆNEAS.

THE SNOWDROP.

The stormy February blast
 Sweeps over all below,
And Winter, with a blow o'ercast,
 Reigns o'er a realm of snow.

He riots on the graves of flowers;
 His troops of storm and wind
Have desolated Nature's bowers,
 Leaving but wrecks behind.

The birds and cattle cower in vain
 Beneath his biting breath;
Through hail and rain low wails of pain
 Beneath the tyrant's death.

But who, when this beleaguering king
 Doth most our hearts oppress,
In saintliest white comes heralding
 The dawn of happiness?

Who is the welcome messenger
 That, 'neath the driving sleet,
Becomes so glad a harbinger
 Of hope and comfort sweet

Fair, Snowdrop, with thy flag of truce,
 'Tis thou who seem'st to plead
With Winter, and dost half induce
 His heart thy smile to heed.

In prayer I see thee bending low,
 That he would now disband
The troops of wind, and frost and snow,
 That desolate the land.

He cannot long resist. Fair flower,
 The snow-wreath on thy breast
Dissolves—sign of the mystic power
 By Modesty possest.

Take courage, this thy life should cheer
 (If thou canst conscious be)—
Before all flowers of the year
 God has selected thee,

To preach the gladdest prophecies
 Of Resurrection near,
Of loves restored to vernal skies,
 And bowers of beauty dear.

And, more than this, thou seem'st to speak
 This glorious truth—God-given—
Ever the lowly and the meek
 Are favourites of Heaven.

—*Moxons' 4th edition of Rowland Brown's Poems.*

THE NEW BALACLAVA: CHARGE OF THE BEE-BRIGADE.

Dedicated to the Four Hundred Competitors at the late Spelling Bee in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester.

Half in dread, half in dread,
 Half in dread, onward,
All to the Free Trade Hall
 Flocked the four hundred.
"Forward! the Bee Brigade,
 Spell for the prize!" they said.
Into the Free Trade Hall
 Flocked the four hundred.

"For reward, Spell!" they said.
Was there a Bee dismayed?
Not though the public knew
 Someone had blundered:
Theirs not to be too shy,
Theirs not to whine and cry,
Theirs but to spell and—fly.
All in the Free Trade Hall
 Spelled the four hundred.

Ladies to right of men,
Ladies to left of men,
Ladies in front of men
 Simpered and wondered;
Stormed at with words so fell,
Blindly they tried to spell—
In the great Free Trade Hall,
Right in the face of all,
 Spelled the four hundred.

Flashed all their pencils bare,
Flashed in the gaslight's glare,
Poking their fists in hair,
 Spelling in wild despair:
Plunged in the spelling joke,
Right through all rules they broke;
Latin and Saxon
Reeled from their pencils' stroke
 Mangled and sundered.
Then they were tried again, but not—
 Not the four hundred.

But a score right of them;
Then but eight left of them;
While far behind them
 Stood they who'd blundered.
Stormed at with words so fell,
Thrown in their teeth pell-mell,
They that had spelled so well
 Staggered for want of breadth,
Back from the mouth of——well!
All that was left of them,
 Left of four hundred.

When can their laurels fade?
Oh, the wild spells they made!
 All the town wondered,
Honour the spells they made!
Honour the Bee-Brigade!
 Noble four hundred!

—*Manchester Critic.*

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTING TO SHOOT.—At the Moot Hall Police Court, on Saturday (before Mr. Addison Potter and Mr. T. Bates), Michael McGill (34), a pitman, was charged with attempting to shoot Michael Trainer, Francis McNally, and Francis Wood, with a revolver, at the parish of Long Benton, on the 19th inst. It appeared that the defendant had had a quarrel with the complainants. On the day named they all met and the complainants attempted to assault the defendant. He then drew a six-chambered revolver, and fired two shots at an embankment, in order to intimidate them. There was a corresponding summons against the complainants for threatening the defendant's life.—The Bench ordered the parties to be bound over in their own recognisances of £20 each, to keep the peace for six months.

The following charming advertisement comes from a Warwickshire paper:—"Wanted, a servant in a small family, where a man is kept. The housework and cooking all done by the members of the family. The gentleman of the house rises early, but prepares the breakfast himself. All the washing is put out, and the kitchens provided with every comfort and luxury. Cold meat and hash studiously avoided. Wages no objection to a competent party. References and photographs exchanged." The last sentence looks a little suspicious; but still a servant who is to be treated so well might not object to exchange both references and photographs.

THE FOLKESTONE RITUAL CASE.

APPLICATION TO SUSPEND THE SENTENCE.

At Lambeth Palace on Saturday, before Lord Penzance, the judge under the Public Worship Regulation Act, an application was made in the case of "Clifton and others v. The Rev. C. J. Ridsdale," by way of summons, that the sentence pronounced by his lordship should be suspended pending the appeal to her Majesty in Council on four points which it was essential should be decided by the Judicial Committee. The points were—Eastward position of the minister at the Holy Communion service, the vestments to be worn, the form of bread to be used, and the exhibition of a crucifix in churches.—Dr. Walter Phillimore applied to suspend the monition pending the appeal.—Mr. B. Shaw opposed the application, which, in effect, was returning to the old state of the law.—Lord Penzance went through the several points, and refused the application to suspend the monition, with costs. It was the duty of Mr. Ridsdale to obey the law. The application was accordingly rejected, with costs.

THE TITLE OF "REVEREND."

TERMINATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Lord Penzance, the Dean of Arches, held a court at Lambeth Palace on Saturday, when an application was made before him in the case of Keet v. Smith and others, for a faculty to be granted to erect a tombstone over the grave of his daughter in Owston Ferry Churchyard, Lincolnshire, in which he was described as "The Reverend H. Keet, Wesleyan minister." Mr. Smith, the rector, had refused to allow such an inscription as "reverend," and the Bishop of Lincoln concurred with him. The Chancellor of the diocese (Dr. Walter Phillimore) refused a faculty, and his father, Sir R. Phillimore, the then Dean of Arches, upheld his decision, on which Mr. Keet appealed to her Majesty in Council, and the Lord Chancellor at the Judicial Committee decided in favour of the application, and the case was remitted to the Court of Arches for a faculty to be issued in the terms prayed.—Mr. A. J. Stephens, Q.C., now moved the Court for a faculty to be issued.—Lord Penzance granted the application, whereupon a faculty will be granted, and the vexed question of "Reverend" settled by the highest court.

COMPLAINT OF A CLERGYMAN AGAINST A LADY.

The case of "The Rev. T. W. Perry v. Sarah Maxwell Webb" came before Lord Penzance, the Dean of Arches, on Saturday. It was a somewhat novel application. Mr. Perry is the vicar of Aldleigh, Colchester, and he complained that Mrs. Webb, who is the lay impropriator of the great tithes, had locked the chancel door, by which he had a right to enter the church. The lady had appeared under "protest," and an objection was raised to the power of an ecclesiastical court to entertain such a suit, the remedy being in the High Court of Justice for an alleged "trespass."—Mr. Bayford appeared for Mrs. Webb, and denied the jurisdiction of the Court to interfere in the matter.—Dr. Walter Phillimore, on the part of Mr. Perry, was heard on the other side (Mr. A. T. Stephens, Q.C., was with him).—After a long discussion, Lord Penzance deferred his judgment to consult the cases cited.—Judgment deferred accordingly.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

In the Court of Arches, on Saturday, before Lord Penzance, Dean of Arches, in the trial of "James v. the Rev. W. A. Roberts," his lordship gave judgment. This case was previously heard before his lordship, and the evidence was of a remarkable character. The Bishop of Bangor had sent the case to the court, and the proceedings were under the Church Discipline Act, charging the defendant, who is rector of Llanddyfraw, near Anglesea, in Wales, with being drunk on several occasions in the public streets. On both sides witnesses were called. For the promoter a number of witnesses were called, who positively declared on their oaths that they had seen the defendant intoxicated. On the other hand he swore he was not drunk, and witnesses, including two clergymen, supported his evidence.—Lord Penzance, in giving judgment, went over the evidence. He was not justified in holding that the charges were proved, but he made no order as to costs, as the parties had a right to bring the case before the court.—The case was dismissed without costs.

THE LENNIE MUTINEERS.

The eleven men accused of the murder of the captain and the mates of the British ship Lennie, in the Bay of Biscay, last October, were charged with the offence at the Bow street Police-court on Saturday. After hearing a statement from Mr. Poland, who appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Treasury, Sir Thomas Henry remanded the prisoners for a week.

The steward of the ship Lennie has made a statement, detailing the circumstances of the murders on board that vessel. It would seem that the 31st October was the day on which the men mutinied, the Lennie having then been out at sea five days. The captain and officers were killed, and their bodies thrown overboard. The mutineers then commanded the steward to steer to Gibraltar. Instead of doing so he misled them, and kept about the coast of France. One night he threw 24 bottles overboard, each containing information of the crime. Some days after this the mutineers became distrustful of him, and took charge of the ship themselves. The six Greeks left the vessel in a boat, and presented themselves before a French Commissary of Marine as being destitute, and belonging to the Greek brig Antine Saint Georges, which had foundered. A French pilot, named Reste, became suspicious that all was not right on board the Lennie, and made known his suspicions to the chief of marine police at Rochefort. The arrests soon followed.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

The mail train from Darlington to Saltburn on Saturday had a very narrow escape from the most fatal consequences. As it was nearing Preston junction, about six o'clock, and going at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour. the engine of the mail train came into violent collision with the engine of a Hartlepool goods train, coming in the opposite direction, and engaged in crossing the line in front of the mail. The mail engine struck the other engine broadside, and knocked it off the rails, the mail engine itself being by the force of the shock pitched over on its side. James Murray, the driver of the mail train, had one of his fingers cut off, besides bruises on the face and other parts of the body. The fireman, Henry Robinson, greatly complained, and it is feared that he may have suffered some severe internal injuries. The driver and fireman of the goods train seemed to have escaped with slight injuries. The passengers were shaken and greatly alarmed, but only one complained of serious injury—Mrs. Woodall, who was proceeding to Middlesbrough. Several of the passengers' carriages had their ends damaged and the footboards knocked off, but the brunt of the shock was fortunately sustained by the engines, one of which was a complete wreck. A difference of two or three seconds would have produced the most calamitous results, as nothing could have prevented the Hartlepool train crashing through the passenger carriages of the mail. The mail driver states that the signal indicated that he was to proceed, and the opinion seems to be that the blame rests with the Hartlepool driver not paying proper attention to the signals. It was nearly dark at the time.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Charles Cameron Lees, Lieutenant Governor of Lagos, to be a companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Ex-Colonel Valentine Baker will, it is said, go to America at the expiration of his sentence. He is frequently visited by his wife.

It is stated that the Government have purchased the whole of Strensa'l Common, near York, for military purposes. The common contains nearly 2000 acres.

The wife of a farmer in the neighbourhood of Inverness was killed the other night through the gig in which she was driving home being upset in a snow-wreath.

A new society has just been started in Paris under the name of "The General Association for the Study and Practice of Cremation." The presidency of it has been offered to Victor Hugo.

PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.—The committee of the General Presbyterian Council at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, decided to postpone the first general meeting, which was to have been held next July, for another year.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the navy for the past year has exceeded the estimates by £238,267, exclusive of the Ashantee expedition, and £336,173 inclusive of the Ashantee expedition. The commission of inquiry will complete its labours this week, and make its final report. It is understood at Devonport that this report will be adduced as a justification for the large increase of the navy estimates in respect to this department.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BURIALS BILL.

On Monday afternoon a deputation, representing the laity in the Church of England, and consisting mainly of members of Parliament, waited upon Mr. Disraeli for the purpose of urging the Government to oppose Mr. Osborne Morgan's resolution on the burials question, believing that if carried it would be a stepping stone to the disestablishment of the Church. Mr. Disraeli said the Government would give their decided opposition to the resolution, and hoped that the debate would not weaken the position of the Church.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AND THE BURIALS QUESTION.

In view of Mr. O. Morgan's resolution on the subject of Burials, a letter is being circulated by a Conservative association bearing the signature of Sir Stafford Northcote. The right hon. gentleman says: "I am very glad to see that the Conservative association is taking up the subject of burials. It would not be fair to leave the Church to bear the brunt of the battle, which is a political rather than an ecclesiastical one. Whether anything can be done to meet the complaints of the Nonconformists I do not know, but I look on the introduction to the churchyards of services other than that of the Church as inadmissable."

EXTRAORDINARY ELOPEMENT.

The *denouement* of an extraordinary elopement case recently took place on board the Allan steamer Moravian. On the 24th Feb. the steamer was leaving the Mersey with a full complement of passengers for Portland. Just as she got under way a river gig was seen approaching in all haste. In the bow of the boat was seen an aged man, who gesticulated frantically to those on board the steamer to stop. The boat got alongside the steamer, and in a short time two of its occupants—a man about 60 years of age, and a young man of 22—clambered on board the Moravian. The officers were naturally surprised at seeeing the steamer boarded in this fashion; but, noticing that the old man was in trouble, they received him courteously, and listened to his tale, which was to the effect that his wife—a woman of forty-eight, and the mother of grown-up children—had eloped with a young man of twenty-two; that they were on board the Moravian, *en route* for America; and the deserted husband and his son, a young man of twenty-two, demanded that the captain should send the runaways on shore. While the captain was explaining that the law gave him no such power the runaway wife happened to pass along the deck near where the group were discussing the point. She recognised her husband. A fit of repentance seized her. She at once forgot her new love, and now only thought of the old. Exclaiming, "Oh, John, are you here?" she embraced her husband and kissed him. Her son, too, she saluted in a most affectionate way. But while these preliminaries to a reconciliation were going on, the faithless wife's companion made his appearance on the scene, and placidly asked what "it was all about." The deserted husband implored his fickle spouse to return to her home in Wednesbury. This she consented to do, but made it a *sine qua non* that the companion of her flight should be allowed to return with her. The husband accepted the terms thus dictated. The master of the Moravian seeing that an arrangement had been come to, facilitated the return to the shore of the troublesome party who had for a time disturbed the decorum observed on board his steamer. When the party arrived at the stage they were jeered by a crowd who had heard of the strange elopement and the wonderful reconciliation. Wife and husband walked arm-in-arm lovingly along the stage, and the "lover," as if to make atonement for his wrongdoing, walked meekly behind carrying the luggage.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

OUR IRONCLADS.

It is, indeed, a matter of some concern to reflect that an expenditure which Mr. Reed estimates at twenty millions, and which some persons would put at even a higher figure, should not be represented by a greater display afloat at the present time. In the days of Howe or Nelson, twenty millions spent in naval shipbuilding would have placed afloat twenty thousand guns, or eight fleets of men-of-war such as that with which the victory of the 1st of June was won. For the same expenditure, we have to-day, in Mr. Reed's judgment, only one sea-going fleet of twelve ships, half of which are fast deteriorating in the power of locomotion. The excessive costliness of the modern ironclad furnishes an additional reason, before we order a fresh ironclad navy, for questioning how ironclads will be used in time of war, and whether it is wise to continue building them at all. Will the gun, or the ram, or the torpedo be in future actions the principal engine of destruction? It is obvious that, for the purpose of attack, other types of ships exist which are much less costly than the Alexandra, and in which the British navy is almost entirely deficient. There is, perhaps, no naval officer alive at the present day who has seen so much actual sea-fighting as Admiral Porter, of the American navy. In his last report, addressed to the secretary of his navy, he advises Congress not to build monster ironclads with a high freeboard protected by thick plating, but to construct, what he thinks more likely to be useful in actual war, "thirty powerful rams of great speed, and at least fifty iron torpedo boats of good speed, and not less than one hundred tons each." Admiral Rous the other day propounded the same advice which Admiral Sartorius has often urged upon the country, that the type of vessel which is best suited to the peculiar genius of British seamen, and in which our navy is most wanting, is the swift and handy ram. If there be value in the experience of these naval officers, and a limit to the money which this wealthy country is willing to expend on the insurance of her maritime commerce, it does seem to us that the building of rams and torpedo boats for close fighting, and of unarmoured corvettes for cruising, ought to take precedence of the construction of another large fleet of improved ironclads of the Hercules or Sultan class.—*Times.*

At Lavaviex-les-Mines, Creuse, 2000 miners are on strike in consequence of an attempted lowering of their wages.

The cremationists of Germany have resolved to hold an annual meeting, in the month of April, at Gotha, where the Government has officially sanctioned their mode of disposing of the dead and permitted its public use.

Typhoid fever has reappeared on the Cornwall refuge ship, a servant and one boy being attacked. The latter case has been removed to the Dreadnought Seaman's Hospital. Before Christmas the Cornwall suffered severely from the same fever, 80 cases occurring out of 200 persons on board.

A NOTTS DIVORCE CASE.—In the Divorce Court on Saturday the case of Richardson v. Richardson and Frost was heard.—Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Bayford appeared for the petitioner. The petitioner, who is a substantial farmer in Nottinghamshire, married the respondent in April, 1855. The co-respondent, who is also a substantial farmer residing within a mile and half of the petitioner, was a constant visitor at the house, and in November, 1874, it was discovered that he had abused the confidence reposed in him by the petitioner, and been guilty of adultery with the respondent. The petitioner in consequence instituted this suit for the dissolution of the marriage, of which there was issue six children—two sons and four daughters—and also claimed damages against the co-respondent. There was no defence, and the jury assessed the damages at £1000.—The Court pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs.

[illegible]ATHCLYDE DISASTER.

The De[illegible] Committee, after an inquiry into the alleged delay [illegible]ting off the lifeboat on the occasion of the Stra[illegible] disaster, state that as the information of the ca[illegible]y was received by the secretary at ten minutes past four and the lifeboat was launched at 4.35, there was no hesitation or delay whatever in ordering the lifeboat out, nor any delay in getting it launched, and that no blame is attributable to their secretary. The harbour master suggested that the lifeboat should be kept on the Admiralty Pier, from whence it could be lowered in a few minutes, and sub-committee was appointed to consider the subject.

THE EAGLEY EPIDEMIC.

TWO MORE DEATHS.

Two more deaths have occurred from the milk poisoning at Eagley. One is that of Eli Walsh, aged 26, carter. He had been living with his sister in School street, Eagley, and had been stricken down with the whole of the family. The milk, as in all the other cases, had been purchased from Mrs. Kershaw. Deceased had occasionally stopped the milk cart in the road, bought a pint, and drank it. The other death is of Miss Ann Howarth, aged 31, mistress of Eagley Mills Schools. She had suffered from the fever for five weeks. There are two or three patients for whose recovery grave fears are entertained.

THE FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT CHATHAM.

At the inquest on the body of the engine-driver of Prince of Wales tug at Chatham on Tuesday, the jury found that the explosion occurred through the boiler being worked at too high a pressure. The boiler was weak in stays, and they recommended that users of steam power should have boilers periodically tested. A Board of Trade inquiry will be held.

MURDER BY A BOY.

At Boston, on Tuesday, a verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned by a coroner's jury against a boy named Harrad, aged eleven years. The prisoner has written to the parents of deceased, stating that he met Abel White in a field at Fishtoft, when, upon his declining to fight, deceased drew a stake from a pit fence, and struck him. They both fought with stakes, and ultimately he pushed deceased into the pit, where his body was afterwards found.

SECESSION OF A BAPTIST MINISTER TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

On Sunday evening, at the close of the usual service, the Rev. T. G. Swindill, who for the last two years has been the pastor of Sansome walk Baptist Chapel, Worcester, intimated his resignation of his office as minister, and his intention of joining the ministry of the Church of England. In a very short statement he gives as his chief reasons for so doing that, "having come to see that, as infants are within the compass of salvation, baptism, the sign and pledge of this fact, cannot be denied them, and that having been his chief reason for his Nonconformity, and far from admiring the polity of Dissenting Church government, which often tends to disorder and to the unrest of the minister, he intended to enter the ministry of the Church."

THE BURIAL OF THE UNBAPTISED.

A correspondent sends to the *Daily News* the following statement:—"At Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire, an infant lately died, and the vicar was applied to to name the hour for its burial. Finding that the child had not been baptised, he fixed eight o'clock at night, and when reminded that that was unreasonably late, he replied, 'I will tell the sexton to have the grave ready punctually at eight, but it shan't be before.' The Rev. W. H. Payne, Baptist minister, thereupon offered to conduct a service in his chapel, and on a dark, wet night, by the aid of lanterns, the chapel was reached, and the service took place. Just outside the churchyard prayer was offered, and amid profound silence the body was lowered into the grave. The Bishop of Peterborough, on being made acquainted with the facts, said that he had learned them 'with surprise and pain,' and had communicated with the vicar on the subject."

THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MUSIC.

The following candidates have been successful at the competitive examination held at Kensington for the ten scholarships given by the Society of Arts and by Mr. Freake and Mr. Frank Morrison:—Vocalists: Miss Gertrude Jones Brodwen, of Denbigh; Miss Charlotte Rose Davis, Miss Elizabeth Turner, Miss Norma Hughes, Miss Helen Wardroper. Violinists: Miss Lucy Rielly, aged 14, who obtained the highest scholarship; and Master Robert Jefford. Pianists: Miss Eugenie Benard, only nine years old; Miss Helene Heale, and Miss Eugenie Sturnfels. The Northumbrian scholarships have been adjudged to Eugene d'Albert, aged 11, pianist; Miss East, of Newcastle, for singing; and Miss M'Leod, aged 14, good musical cultivation and pianist. During the month of March thirty more scholarships will be competed for in London.

THE VANGUARD QUESTION.

The *Standard*, referring to Monday's debate, says: "There were no materials for a party attack in this matter of the Vanguard. There is no policy peculiar to the present Government of which it can be said that it has led to a laxity of naval discipline, or the careless management of her Majesty's ships. All that the professional critics on Monday, who were to be found on either side of the House, were able to show is what very few have denied—namely, that there was an unfortunate complication of petty blunders which led to the destruction of the Vanguard. That the blame for this disaster has been equally distributed we are by no means convinced, but the true causes of it will be found to lie much deeper than Mr. Goschen attempted to penetrate. It is not that our naval officers are wanting either in science or in seamanship, though it is a little hard on them, with their present means of becoming expert in either of these branches of their profession, to expect them to be equally proficient in both. It is that the demands which are now made upon the admirals, captains, and lieutenants are far more severe than ever they were. While still retaining all their old qualities of seamen and soldiers, which have to be practised in peace and in ever-changing machines bearing scarcely any similitude to ships, they are expected to be engineers, naval architects, savans, international lawyers, and diplomatists, while subject to a Spartan rule of life in respect of festivities. What wonder is it that their over-taxed energies should sometimes break down under civil administration? As for Mr. Ward Hunt, who has made as good a defence for himself as could be expected, he is chiefly responsible for the damage, undeserved though much of it may be, which the administration has sustained through the Vanguard affair. His unwise speech at the Guildhall was the cause of a good deal of the unfavourable aspect in which that affair has been regarded by the public, nor can we think that it was judicious of him to devote so much of his defence to an attack upon those irresponsible newspaper critics on whom, while professing to hold them in contempt, he recently spent so much of his attention. The House of Commons has practically acquitted him, but it has done so because it believed that those who attacked him were worse offenders."

Captain Webb, the Channel swimmer, is staying at Llandudno.

It is said that the last time Shrove Tuesday fell on February 29 was in 1704.

The War Office has decided to renew the experiments in submarine mining which were carried out at Portsmouth during last year. The iron vessel Oberon, which was shattered and sunk at the last trial, has since been lying in dock untouched, but it has now been decided to patch her up so as to render her available for further experiments with these machines for harbour defence during the approaching summer.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CIRCULAR DIV[illegible]

The absence of Mr. Bri[illegible] on Mr. Fawcett's motion for th[illegible] second circular pending the report of [illegible] commission having occasioned some misapp[illegible], we think it is desirable to explain that the right hon. gentleman paired with Mr. Stopford Sackville in support of the member for Hackney.—*Daily News.*

HORSHAM ELECTION.

The polling for Horsham took place on Tuesday amid considerable excitement, the town being gaily decorated with flags and banners. Carriages were freely used on both sides. The result was the defeat of the Solicitor-General, the numbers being as follow:—

Mr. J. C. Brown (Liberal)............	478
Sir Hardinge Giffard (Conservative).	424
Majority for Brown............	54

After the declaration of the poll, Mr. Brown, having thanked the electors for having returned him, was drawn round the town in a carriage by an immense crowd of persons, together with Mr. Hurst, who was recently unseated on petition.

FALL OF A ROOF: TWO MEN KILLED.

On Tuesday afternoon a shocking accident occurred at a canal wharf belonging to the Corporation of Birmingham. A two story building was in course of erection over a portion of the canal, the roof being supported on brick pillars. A scaffolding resting upon iron girders had been placed across the interior of the lower story, and a number of workmen were engaged in fixing the iron principals of the roof. Thirteen had already been fixed, and only two remained to be put in their places, but as the men were engaged in hoisting one of the principals, the whole of the roof fell upon the scaffolding, two of the men were killed, one of whom was superintending the erection of the building and the other was a labourer. A third man was very much injured. The cause of the accident is not known.

PAINFUL SUICIDE OF A TOWN COUNCILLOR.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. W. Moore, coroner for Warwick, held an inquest in that town on the body of Mr. Thomas Kemp, one of the members of the Town Council, a guardian of the poor, and a member of the Assessment Committee, who committed suicide by drowning. The principal witness was Mr. T. Kemp, who stated that the deceased was his father, and that he had been very depressed since the death of his wife in January last. The purchase of a piece of property called the Marble Yard, seemed to prey on his mind a good deal, because he thought that he had given too much for it. Frequently he had said of late, "I should have been happy if I had not come here. I shall never be well again." Witness had tried to cheer him, but his efforts were not successful. On the 25th Feb. deceased left the house at three o'clock, and as he did not return at six a search was made, and the following letter discovered in his handwriting:—"My very dear friends,—My trouble is greater than I am able to bear. May God, in his mercy, forgive me all my sins, for Christ's sake, who died for sinners. I am grieved to take this ——; my heart aches for all of you. I am distressed even to death. My dear Tom, I love you more than I can express. You have been a good and dutiful son. May God bless you now and to all eternity. I hope my God will forgive me, for Jesus' sake.—With everlasting love, your unhappy father, THOMAS KEMP." Deceased was 65 years of age. In 1872 he suffered very much from mental depression, and at his own request was temporarily placed under restraint. Eleven years ago he also suffered very much from despondency.—Mr. Bally, surgeon, said he signed the certificate as to the condition of deceased in 1872, and considered he was liable to a recurrence of mental depression at any time.—A letter was read from Miss Kemp, stating that deceased called upon her last week, and said he did not think he could live.—The body was found in the river Avon on Saturday afternoon.—The jury found that deceased drowned himself while in an unsound state of mind.

OUR REGULAR AND IRREGULAR FORCES.

(From the *Times.*)

The necessities of our service will render it impracticable that the irregular troops should always meet the same regulars at the headquarters of their corps. An essential feature of the mobilisation scheme is that the regiments of the regulars in each corps may vary, without disarranging its working. The regular troops mobilised at the particular moment in a given corps will be those which happen at the time to be in certain barracks. But the organisation and training of the regulars is too uniform for this variation to occasion much difficulty; though, as we have often urged, the more our regiments can be localised the better. In the meantime it will be satisfactory if the various corps of militia and yeomanry are habituated to act together and in concert with the line. It would, indeed, seem not impossible that a systematic mobilisation of army corps may afford the means, so long desired, of amalgamating in practice the various forces of the country. The system of depot centres, as designed by Lord Cardwell, had, in great measure, this object in view; but it has proved too inelastic to attain it adequately. But if all our militia, without exception, and all our other auxiliary forces are periodically brought together as constituent elements of army corps which are mobilised with direct reference to the purposes of defence, we shall have them united by the force of emulation, imitation, and sympathy. When we have an army corps actually in existence composed of militia around a nucleus of regulars, it will not only be possible to judge whether the disparaging criticisms of the militia we have recently heard are well founded, but we shall have adopted the most effectual method for remedying any defects. It is to be hoped that it is intended not merely to bring the corps together, but to exercise them in some such work as that of the summer manœuvres. If this were done, and if the eight army corps were mobilised successively, two each year, a most wholesome emulation would be established among the auxiliary forces of which they are composed. One statement in the explanation of the estimates may perhaps indicate that some such permanent arrangement is in view, or at least, that it is practicable. It is not intended, we are told, to purchase any large number of horses for transport for manœuvres, as the troops will be assembled in standing camps, and there is, therefore, a decrease in the vote for the purchase of horses. If this implies that the contemplated manœuvres are to be conducted without recourse to the exceptional arrangements hitherto deemed necessary, one great obstacle to their being held regularly will be avoided. It is not difficult, in fact, to discern in this promised instalment of army mobilisation the germ of a method for keeping all the military forces of the kingdom in a condition not merely of good organisation, but of thorough efficiency in all the details of military duty. At present, though bodies of militia may be occasionally brigaded with regular troops, they are not trained thus systematically throughout the kingdom. But if the rule can be established that two army corps, for instance, are to be mobilised every year, we shall test every four years the efficiency of every part of our military system. We shall at least know before long whether our new army corps are realities or not; and for this effort, whatever its result, Mr. Hardy deserves the hearty thanks of the country.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE ON HORSE RACING.—The *Sussex Advertiser* says the Duke of Devonshire declines to again grant the use of the race ground for the Eastbourne Hunt Meeting, and has also intimated his intention of withholding his annual cup prize, the reason assigned being that the meeting, which was started to afford healthy local sport, has lapsed into a professional race gathering.

Business Announcements.

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

JOHN BRYSON,
COACH AND HOUSE PAINTER, GLAZIER, &c.,
BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has entered the Shop lately occupied by Mr. J. Dawson, plumber, 6, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.
All Orders punctually attended to. 6926

TO COLLIERY OWNERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the above that they have always on hand a good Supply of the best WELSH SLATES, which will be Sold at a Low Figure. CONTRACTS taken and done with despatch.—Apply to JOHN BURNS and BROTHERS, Slaters and Slate Merchants, Bush Yard, Gateshead; or, at Hawthorn Terrace, Blackhill. 418g

NEW PLUMBING, GASFITTING, AND BELL-HANGING ESTABLISHMENT.

T. D. LAMB
(LATE OF EDINBURGH),
HAS OPENED an Establishment in St. GEORGE'S PLACE, BLACKHILL, where Plumbing, Gas-fitting, and Bellhanging Work will be done at the lowest charges. A good Job guaranteed.
N.B.—Repairs executed with utmost despatch.

LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERRACE, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

PRINCIPAL—MRS. CLEMINSON.
PUPILS from this SCHOOL have Passed the Middle Class Examinations of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, and obtained Honours, Prizes, and Titles. 705f

FOR SPIRITS OF NOTED BRANDS
AND
SPARKLING EDINBURGH AND BURTON ALES,
GO TO
H. NICHOLSON'S,
JOHN STREET AND PITT STREET WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ALE AND SPIRIT STORES, CONSETT. 369g

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 GROCERIES and GAME.

GEORGE WARD,
CARTWRIGHT, JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,
KNITSLEY LANE, CONSETT,
(Adjoining Mr. Glendinning's, Blacksmith,)
AND MELMONSLEY,
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has recently commenced Business at Consett, as above, and hopes, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit public support. Orders received either of his establishments, will meet with prompt attention. 244g

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

MAIN AND ROBINSON,
MILLWRIGHTS AND ENGINEERS,
GIBSON STREET, CONSETT,
BEG to announce that they have recently Purchased the Business as above, where they are prepared to execute all Mill Work, together with the Manufacture of Crushing Machines and Circular and Feeding Saws, Thrashing Machines, Reaping Machines, together with every description of Agricultural Implements. All orders promptly attended to. 6874

JAMES BELLOW AND CO.,
WHOLESALE WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
DESIRE to call public attention to their splendid "Old Stingo" Whisky, which is highly recommended by the Medical Profession and Connoisseurs as being superior to the Finest French Brandy.
The above supplied in Cask or Bottle.
Bonded Stores, 8, Dean Street, and Close.
Address:—
JAMES BELLOW AND CO.,
GOLDEN TIGER INN, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE 340g

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

J. R. SMITH,
PLUMBER AND GASFITTER,
SHERBURN TERRACE, CONSETT,
BEGS to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has now on hand a choice and varied Assortment of
GAS FITTINGS AND PARAFFIN LAMPS,
Which he is prepared to supply at Wholesale Prices. Also, a large Stock of
METAL SPOUTING.
J. R. S. also wishes to announce that he has received a large Consignment of
DOTY LAMPS,
Which are so highly spoken of by the Admiralty, and now in use in our Lighthouses.
N.B.—All Repairs executed at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. 259g

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES PLANTING.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

CLEARING OUT OF STOCK.

JOHN RICHARDSON,
NURSERYMAN AND SEEDSMAN,
SLADES HOUSE, EBCHESTER HILL,
BEGS to announce that he is CLEARING OUT his NURSERY STOCK, at REDUCED PRICES, previous to his removing to his new place of business now in course of preparation situated near to Ebchester Railway Station.
The present Stock comprises many fine specimens of Weeping Elm and Willow, suitable for Lawn or Cemetery Grounds; Cupressus Lawsoniana; Araucaria Imbricata; Wellingtonia Gigantea; Pinus Excelsa and other Conifers; also choice Conifer in Pots; 200 Pyramid Fruit Trees, set full with Fruit Bud; 300 Hybrid Perpetual and other Roses, named, strong Plants; 200 Lombardy and Black Italian Poplars, 6ft.; 150 standard Laburnums, 6ft.; 100 Rhubarb Roots, Prince Albert; strong Plants; improved Black, Red, and White Currants; Gooseberries; Full-basket Raspberries and Deciduous Shrubs; Privets; Thorns, &c.; also Greenhouse Plants and 120 doz. of Garden Pots, in various sizes.
N.B.—J. R. respectfully announces that he has now on hand an excellent STOCK OF SEEDS for the present Season. All orders will be much esteemed, and receive immediate attention.
Address:—
SLADES HOUSE, EBCHESTER. 435g

Business Announcements.

NOTICE.

ANY Person or Persons found TRESPASSING or KILLING GAME upon Derwent Grange Farm, near Castleside, will be Prosecuted according to Law.
By order,
WILLIAM R. DICKINSON.
372g

ROBERT MORGAN,
DIPTON.

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

Good ALE on Draught at 5d. per quart. 223g

NOTICE.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
WEST KYO, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has commenced Business as PUBLIC AUCTIONEER, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, to merit a share of patronage and support. 7121

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

SERVED IN THE GRAND HALL.

CRITERION TABLE D'HOTE,
3/6 Daily from 5:30 till 8 o'clock. 3/6
(Also on Sundays)
Consisting of Soups, Fish, Entrees, Joints, Sweets, Ices, and Dessert.

SPIERS AND POND,
THE CRITERION,
REGENT CIRCUS, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

GARDEN SEEDS.

M. H. THOMPSON,
FRUITERER AND SEEDSMAN,
DESIRES to return thanks to his Friends and the Public for their Liberal Patronage, and begs to state that he has removed to NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT, where he has secured a good and well-assorted STOCK of GARDEN SEEDS, CABBAGE PLANTS, &c., also, PLANTS, of every description in Pots. An early call respectfully solicited.
Note the Address,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. 536g

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE
VILLA AND OTHER BUILDING SITES
FOR SALE,
IN LARGE OR SMALL PLOTS,
ON THE BENFIELDSIDE ESTATE.
APPLY TO
WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, SURVEYOR AND COMMISSION AGENT,
BLACKHILL,
CO. DURHAM.
278g

NEW MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

THOMAS WOODS,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
22, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
PIANOS, Harmoniums, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Drums, and all Instruments in the Music Trade.
Depot for Messrs. T. Besson and Co.'s celebrated Instruments and all kinds of Appurtenances.
Bands supplied with Instruments and all Requisites in any quantity, and on special terms of payment.
Pianos, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., Tuned and Repaired. Brass Instruments Repaired and Regulated on the premises. 552g

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

R. PICKERING
BEGS most respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Consett that he is
NOW SELLING OFF
The whole of his Large and Valuable
STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS
at Cost Price.
Persons who are in want of Cheap Bargains will find his a good opportunity.
Large Sales are now going on at
20, NEWMARKET STREET,
CONSETT. 345g

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THOMAS ROWE,
THE CHEAP DRAPER,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,
HAS been enabled, owing to the great depression in trade among the large Manufacturers in Manchester, Glasgow, and other places, to buy for READY CASH, several Hundred Pounds' worth of General DRAPERY GOODS, Plain and Fancy DRESS GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., at a discount of 20 per cent off makers' prices.

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

LAST THREE DAYS OF THE GREAT SALE,
SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY.

SHAW AND ATKINSON
Have just received a Large Quantity of
MEN AND BOYS' SUITS,
Which they will offer very Cheap.

BOYS' SUITS, from	..	..	..	3s. 11d.
MEN'S SUITS, from	..	..	..	25s. 0d.

They will also offer the
REMAINING PORTION OF REMNANTS
AT STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

SHAW AND ATKINSON,
CONSETT, LEADGATE, AND ANNFIELD PLAIN. 571g

PRICE THREEPENCE WEEKLY.
THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
SIXTEEN PAGES of fine Engravings and interesting Descriptive Articles, Sketches, Poems, Tales, and Amusing Literature, including the News of the Week, Sayings, Doings, Legislation, Books, Pictures, and Society. By the best Artists and popular Authors.
May be obtained of all Newsvenders and at Railway Bookstalls.
OFFICES:—166, STRAND, LONDON. 412g
Annual Subscription, 16s., for which the Paper will be forwarded Post Free, including a Handsome Reading Case.

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

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED
FOR
THOMAS ROWE
THE CHEAP DRAPER.
GREAT SALE.
Particulars will appear next week. 573g

Public Notices.

HEDLEY'S HOUSES, OXHILL.

I, THOMAS BROWN, will not be answerable for any Debt or Debts contracted by my wife, MARY BROWN, after this Notice. 554g

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LANCHESTER.

A LECTURE will be delivered in the above Chapel, on MONDAY, March 6th, 1876, by DR. WILSON. Subject:—"The Arts as known to the Ancients."
Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock in the Evening, by ROBSON ORD, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
ADMISSION TICKETS—Front Seats, One Shilling; Back Seats, Sixpence each.
Proceeds for the benefit of the Lanchester Wesleyan Chapel. 548g

UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE NEXT SUBSCRIPTION MEETING of the Consett Branch of this Society will be held in the LIBRARY, BLACKHILL,
On MONDAY EVENING, 6TH MAR., 1876,
at Seven o'clock.

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

Public Notices.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the above COMPANY will be held in the COMPANY'S OFFICE, GREEN STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, On TUESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1876, at Twelve o'clock at Noon. The Half-yearly Report and Accounts will be submitted to the Meeting, and a Dividend declared out of the Profits.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed Fourteen Days preceding the above date.
R. DICKINSON, Chairman.
626g M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

Public Notices.

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

NOTICE.

THE GAME on East Billingside Farm, occupied by THOS. CLARK, is strictly Preserved. Trespassers will be Prosecuted. 546g

LOYAL CHRISTIANA LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS, No. 4,991.
MANCHESTER UNITY.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE above Lodge is now removed from the Co-operative Store to the Golden Lion Inn, Front Street, Leadgate.
By order of the Committee,
560g DAVID MCDONALD, Secretary.

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.
Lessee, ...Mr. EDWARD FIELDING.
[LICENSED TO PLAY THE PIECES OF THE DRAMATIC AUTHORS' SOCIETY.]
WEEK COMMENCING MARCH 6TH, 1876.
Continued Success of the Famous Tragedian
MR. ALFRED STANTON.
On MONDAY,
Will be produced for the first time in Consett the great Sensation Drama of
THE SCAMPS OF NEWCASTLE.
TUESDAY,
THE LOST WILL.
WEDNESDAY,
BELPHEGOR.
FRIDAY,
(Grand Fashionable Night) Production of the great French Drama of
THE TWIN BROTHERS; or, THE ASSASSINS OF FONTAINBLEAU.
The parts of Fabian and Louis, the Twin Brothers, will be personated by Mrs. EDWARD FIELDING and Mr. ALFRED STANTON. The Costumes, Voices, and Features will be so alike as to defy detection, both appearing on the Stage at the same time.
SATURDAY,
The great Drama of
SWEENEY TODD; or, THE STRING OF PEARLS.
Important Engagement of the great
GEORGE ELLISON,
Negro Comedian,
First appearance of the great Irish Vocalist
MISS ANNIE SPARKES.
Admission—Balcony, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

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 LAIDLAW'S, 119, Leadgate, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Miss MARY ROBSON'S, Medomsley, from Nine a.m. to Ten a.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr STOKER'S, Westwood Colliery, from Eleven a.m. to Two p.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr WILLIAM CHARLTON'S, Ebchester Hill, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr POTTS' Castleside, from Two p.m. to Four p.m.
First FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr WILSON'S, Sadley, 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 WATSON'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 STODDLE'S, Old Cornsay, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
At my OFFICE, Lanchester, on WEDNESDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.; and SATURDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.
It is now compulsory for all persons to attend on the Registrar under pain of prosecution.
JOHN JAMES THOMPSON,
Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Sub-District of Lanchester.

Contracts.

TO MASONS.

TO LET, the RE-BUILDING OF PREMISES situate in Middle Street, Consett, now occupied by Mr. JOHN POTTS, Draper.
Plan and Specification may be seen on application to JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Gibson Street, Consett.
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
Consett, March 2nd, 1876. 572g

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for FORMING, METALLING, KERBING, and CHANNELLING No. 3 and No. 5 Cross Streets, a portion of Walton's Row, and a portion of West Row, Blackhill.
Also, Tenders are invited for Loading Limestone and Slag, and also a price for days work when required.
Plans and Specification may be seen, and also Specification for Loading Limestone, by applying to Mr. JOHN HESLOP, Surveyor, Blackhill, by whom Tenders for Streets, marked "Streets," and for Loading, marked "Roads," will be received up to the 15th inst.
The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. 568g

To Let.

TO LET, a COTTAGE with Two Rooms, at Knitsley Grange.—Apply to Mr. JOHN GRUNDY, on the spot. 570g

TO LET, a Three-stalled STABLE, with Joiner Shop above, situate in Newmarket Street, Consett.—Apply to JOSEPH MURRAY. 533

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a SHOP in Durham Road, Blackhill.—Apply to JOHNSON ROBSON, Printer, Blackhill. 553g

TO LET, a GROCER'S SHOP, BUTCHER'S SHOP, STABLING, and COACH HOUSES, at Mount-st. near Burnopfield.—Apply to Mr. ROBINSON, on the premises. 567g

TO LET, ELM PARK HOUSE, pleasantly situated near Shotley Bridge Station, containing Ten Rooms, Pantry, &c.; also, Stable and Coach House, Garden and 2½ Acres of Grass Land if required.—Apply to JOSEPH PUMPHREY, Shotley Park, Shotley Bridge.

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, a SHOP and Four ROOMS, together with a Yard and every other Conveniences, in N. wmarket Street, Consett.—Apply to PATRICK COYLE, Mount Pleasant Hotel, Consett. 517g

TO LET, Two Convenient HOUSES, situate at Mount Pleasant, Consett, containing Five Rooms each, comprising Parlour, Kitchen, Three Bed-rooms, together with Pantries, Yard, and all other Conveniences. Gas and Water laid in. Also, Bath, Wash-basin, fixed and ready for use.
N.B.—One of the above for SALE.
Apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill, Co Durham. 413g

Public Notice.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

AUDITOR'S SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1875.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balance in Treasurer's hands			2 13 2
Do. Surveyor's hands			17 14 8
RECEIPTS.			
First Rate made Sept. 2nd, 1874 (for settling price), on £16,194 10s. on Houses, at 9d. in the pound	607 5 10½		
£1,107 on Land, at 2½d. in the pound	10 7 6½		
		617 13 5	
Less Irrecoverable		8 12 7½	
			609 0 9½
Second Rate made November 4th, 1874, on £16,788 10s., on Houses at 1s. in the pound	819 8 6		
£1,107 on Land, at 3d. in the pound	13 16 9		
Recoverable Arrears from former Rates	7 4 0		
		840 9 3	
Less Irrecoverable	2 13 3		
Recoverable	24 16 9		
		27 10 0	
			812 19 3
Third Rate made May 5th, 1875, on £16,619 5s. on Houses, at 1s. 2d. in the pound	969 9 11		
£1,101 on Land at 3½d. in the pound	16 1 11½		
Recoverable Arrears from former Rates	24 16 9		
Additional	1 8 4		
		1,011 15 4	
Less Irrecoverable	59 15 5½		
Recoverable	4 5 5		
		64 0 10½	
			947 14 5½
FROM OTHER SOURCES.			
Bank Interest			3 5 6
Stone and Limestone sold			3 8 6
J. Walker's (Pasture Drift Road Contractor) Sureties			206 4 6
On Private Improvement Account			118 18 9
Market Tolls			11 5 3
Rents received for used Board-room			21 15 0
Rent of Cabin			0 0 4
Sweepings Sold			0 7 0
Penalties			1 15 6
Encroachment Rents			0 16 6
Balance in favour of Treasurer			16 6 5
			£2,774 5 4

Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PAYMENTS. IN RESPECT OF HIGHWAYS.			
Labour		149 2 4	
CONTRACT WORK.			
Ordinary Expenditure	78 12 6		
Retaining Wall, Consett Road	25 6 6		
Kerbing Church Street	8 10 0		
" Front Street	47 0 0		
" Blackhill	78 12 0		
	238 1 0		
Team Work	109 3 1		
Tradesmen's Bills	6 18 6		
Surveyor's Salary	20 0 0		
Snow Cutting	29 0 0		
Materials	188 4 1		
		739 8 11	
Pasture Drift Highway Conveyance		56 5 4	
Sewerage		123 4 4	
Settling Pits (by Contract)		571 10 0	
Public Street Improvements		126 5 11	
FIRE BRIGADE.			
Outfit	10 15 0		
Drill	11 5 0		
Attending Fires	26 5 0		
		48 5 0	
PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.			
New Urinals	38 0 8		
Fitting up, Repairs, &c.	14 7 0		
Rebuilding Lime House	9 9 7		
Rent of Pinfold	0 2 6		
		61 13 9	
Scavenging		23 8 1	
Board-room Conveyance		40 13 9	
Do. Furnishing		9 0 11	
In respect of Private Improvement		277 10 3	
Public Lighting		477 8 4	
ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.			
Collector's Commission	59 6 10		
Salaries of Officers	70 0 0		
Salary of Medical Officer	10 10 0		
Rates, Taxes, Water, and Gas	9 0 11		
Stamps, Agreement Stamps, Carriages, and Journeys	2 10 0		
Fire Insurance	1 0 0		
"Justice of the Peace" Newspaper	1 4 6		
Disinfectants	2 16 6		
Cleaning Justice-room	3 8 0		
Tools, &c	0 16 10		
Stationery	7 5 7		
Advertising	3 17 0		
Election Expenditure	11 15 10		
Audit do.	5 12 6		
Law do.	1 1 0		
Plans	0 18 0		
		194 3 6	
Balance in Surveyor's hands	15 0 0		
Do. Collector's do.	10 1 3		
		25 1 3	
			£2,774 5 4

14th February, 1876. (Signed) JAMES RADFORD, District Auditor.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND AUDIT DISTRICT.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

7, Collingwood Street, Newcastle, 14th February, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—I have Audited the Accounts of your Board for the year ended at Michaelmas last, and have signed the Financial Statement which had been accurately prepared by your Clerk.

His Books, Accounts, and Vouchers, as well as those of the Surveyor, were, as usual, in good order, and the Rates well Collected.

A great deal of Work has been done by your Board without a Loan, and you can show an example of economic management.

The Board's operations are very considerable, and you have been fortunate in your Law proceedings. This shows that Contracts, Bonds, &c., were skilfully prepared by your Clerk. They have frequently to be in a Solicitor's hands, which expense you have saved.

I am, Gentlemen,

Very faithfully yours,

JAS. RADFORD, District Auditor.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Consett.

For Sale.

WILLIAM HALL'S LIST OF SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE;—1 Elias Howe B Machine, suitable for Tailors or Shoemakers, Price £3 10s.; 1 Family Singer Machine, Price £4; 1 Wheeler and Wilson, Price £3; 1 Grover and Baker (no worse than new), £5; 1 "Little Wanzer," to work with Hand or Foot, £3 10s.—Apply to W. HALL, Dipton. 550y

TO INNKEEPERS.

A LIGHT LANDAU, a BROUGHAM, a large BRAKE, a STATION OMNIBUS, a GIG and a DOG CART, and TWO MOURNING COACHES FOR SALE.—Apply to ATKINSON and PHILIPSON, Newcastle.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN'S OMNIBUS, of very modern make; a Wagonette OMNIBUS; a WAGONETTE; a Bee-to-back PHILETON; a Mail and Stanhope PHLETON; a Pair-horse LANDAU, with patent head; also a One-horse LANDAU; a Pair-horse BROUGHAM; also a light One-horse BROUGHAM; several Asbest Park, Sociable, and other PHLETONS, in excellent order. A light BRAKE. Some excellent Double and Single HARNESS.

May be seen at Messrs. ATKINSON and PHILIPSON'S, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

N.B.—Drawings and particulars of any of the Carriages sent on application.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

20, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

MR. ADAM BRODIE will SELL BY AUCTION (at the Drapery Sale), on MONDAY EVENING March 6th, 1876, at Half-past Eight o'clock, an excellent Genuine Howe's Hand-sewing MACHINE, nearly new.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GENUINE LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY STOCK, IN THE TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, FOR EIGHT DAYS ONLY.

MR. ADAM BRODIE has received instructions to remove and SELL BY AUCTION, in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on WEDNESDAY, March 15th, 1876, and seven following lawful days, the entire STOCK of a Linen and Woollen Draper, who is declining business, full particulars of which will be given in Handbills, Posters, and future advert sements.

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

☞ As the Stock above referred to is genuine, of First-class Quality, and recent manufacture, and the Goods altogether superior to those usually sold by Auction, the AUCTIONEER can confidently recommend this as a favourable opportunity of buying really good Drapery cheap.

GENUINE AND BONA-FIDE SALE OF THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY, ON THE PREMISES, 20, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

☞ FRIDAY, SATURDAY, AND MONDAY, MARCH 3RD, 4TH, AND 6TH, 1876, AND SEVEN FOLLOWING LAWFUL DAYS, ARE THE LAST SALES THAT CAN BE HELD ON THE ABOVE PREMISES.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to state that the above dates include the LAST TEN DAYS in which the SALE BY AUCTION, of the remaining portion of this Superior STOCK of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY, can be held on the premises, 20, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT, and to assure the Public of the District that the very Best Goods only remain.

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

Private Sale each day from Ten to Five o'clock.

The attention of Drapery Buyers is directed to the above announcement, as the Sale cannot possibly be prolonged beyond the dates stated, and such an opportunity of buying really good Drapery may not occur for some time to come.

Bear in mind these Sales will commence on Friday, March 3rd, at Half-past Six o'clock in the Evening, and will be continued for Ten Lawful Days only. 578g

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. W. Stainthorpe.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on the Farm, at WEST HUNSTERACKES, on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1876, all the STOCK, CROP, and IMPLEMENTS, on the said Farm, belonging to Mr. JOHN LAWS, comprising 6 Stacks of Oats; 1 ricked of Barley; 1 large Stack of Old Land Hay; 1 do. New Land Hay; 3 Stumps of New and Old Land Hay, which will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, and may be removed; Stack of Straw; about 2 Acres of Turnips; 1 Cow; 2 Calves; 7 Sheep; 2 Horses; 1 Foal; Sow in Pigs; 3 Geese and a quantity of Poultry; 2 Rolling Mowing; 1 Hay Rake; 2 Iron Ploughs; 2 Harrows; 1 Roller; Winnowing Machine; 3 Carts; Cart Trappings; Drying Kiln; with all the Implements; also the Lodge on the said Farm; the Household Furniture and Dairy Utensils.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

W. STAINTHORPE, Auctioneer.

563g

By Mr. John Jenkins

TRAFALGAR STREET SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, also a large consignment of ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, CUTLERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., belonging to the Trustees of the late JOSEPH CARRODUS, Jeweller and General Dealer, Bon Sweet, Rochdale, on SATURDAY and MONDAY, March 4 and 6, 1876.

MR. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer.

The Stock consists of handsome Drawing-room Suite, in Walnut; Cottage Piano, quite new; Couch; Hair-seating; 2 good Sofas; 2 Easy Chairs; 6 American Rocking Chairs; splendid Mahogany Table, nearly new; 2 Dozens of well-seasoned Kitchen Chairs; Cane Chairs; 2 Mahogany Chests of Drawers; 3 Large settles; 2 good Kitchen Tables; 2 Four-poled Bedsteads; Iron Bedstead; 2 good Brass Bedsteads; a quantity of Oil Cloth; Clocks; Tin Trunks; Baths; Blankets, Rugs, and Sheets; Feather and Flock Beds; Fenders of all sizes; Fireirons; Brushes; Pails; Scuttles; Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Services; Men and Boys' Suits; Boots and Shoes of all sizes; Knives and Forks; Spoons; Kettles and Pans; a large quantity of Silk Ties; together with a large assortment of other Articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence on the Saturday at Six o'clock in the Evening, and on the Monday at One o'clock in the Afternoon. 562g

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY has been favoured with instructions from Mr. JOSEPH HEDLEY to fix MONDAY, May 1st, 1876, for the SALE of his Valuable FARM STOCK, &c., upon Crossley Farm, Hall particulars of which will be given in future announcement.

Sale-office, 10, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 566g

LEAZES, BURNOPFIELD.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, honoured with instructions from Mr. THOMAS CHARLTON, will SELL BY AUCTION, at the above place, on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1876, the FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, HARNESS, DAIRY UTENSILS, and part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—1 Bay Mare, 5 years old, 16h. 1in. high, suitable for a carriage; 1 Brown Mare, 9 years old, a good worker; 1 Bay Colt, 2 years old, by "Sapsire" out of "Wagtail;" 2 excellent Milk Cows; 4 Irish Kyloes, in good condition; 1 Long Cart; 2 Coup Carts; 1 Pair of Cart Shelvings; 2 Iron Ploughs; 2 Pairs of Four-hole Harrows; 1 Pair of Seed Harrows; Double Turnip Drill; 2 Sheep Troughs, new; 1 Ladder; Turnip Cutter; 1 excellent Dog Cart and Harness; 1 Set of Cart Harness; 5 Sets of Waggon Harness; 2 Sets of Plough Gears; 5 Sets of Trace Chains; 4 Tail Chains; 3 Pairs of Stretcher Chains; 4 Quarter Sheets; Leather Reins; 5 Leather Night Collars; a number of Halters; 30 Sacks; 1 Pig Net; 1 Half-Bushel Measure; Hay Knife; Corn Bin, with two compartments; also, all the Hand Implements.

The DAIRY UTENSILS include 2 small Lead Bowls, on stands; Barrel Churn, &c.

The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE comprises 1 Mahogany Bedstead; 1 Iron Bedstead; large Kitchen Dresser and Shelf, 6 Kitchen Chairs; 1 Table; Longsettle; Pose Teh and Staff; and an excellent Mangle, with other useful Articles.

Also, a lot of Stable Manure; Pig Troughs; 3 Wood Stalls, Cribs, and Mangers, all new.

N.B.—The whole of the Harness is nearly new, and in good condition.

Sale to commence at One o'clock p.m. 570g

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Thomas Pyle.

22 FAT CATTLE, PRIME QUALITY, FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

MR. THOMAS PYLE, instructed by the Consett Coal Company, will SELL BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, March 6, 1876, at ROWLEY FARM, CORNSAY COLLIERY, near Esh,

11 Fat STEERS,
11 Fat HEIFERS, also
1 ALDERNEY COW, in Calf, due March 12th, 1876.

Purchasers allowed one week's keep, free of charge.

A Conveyance will meet the Trains arriving at Lanchester at 11-18 and 12-35, to convey purchasers to the Sale.

LUNCH (AT ONE O'CLOCK);

Two Shillings each, returned to purchasers.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock.

Sale and Emigration Office,
46, Saddler Street, Durham. 561g

Wanted.

WANTED, a Good, Steady, General SERVANT.—Apply to Mrs. FIELDING, at the Theatre.

WANTED, Tenders for the SLATING of a New House at Medomsley.—Apply to Mr. W. MOORE, Blackhill.

March 2nd, 1876. 575g

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, Two APPRENTICES to the JOINERY TRADE.—Apply to WM. SHAW, Blackhill.

Blackhill, Jan. 27, 1876. 466g

WANTED TO BUY, 100 CONSETT WATER COMPANY SHARES.—State Price and Class of Shares to J. HOWARD & Co., Blackhill, Co. Durham, or, 51, Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 388g

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1876.

WOMEN HOUSEHOLDERS.

WITHOUT a doubt Parliament will be called upon again this session to say whether it is just to withhold the parliamentary suffrage from women who are householders and contribute to the Exchequer receipts. The ladies who keep this demand for the franchise before the country must be congratulated on making good progress. Lord HOUGHTON made a capital speech on their behalf at the Festival Concert Room, York, on Jan. 31st. We do not know that we can go with him altogether in the illustration which he used, though we are with him in pronouncing the justice of the claim undeniable. He held up the position of the Americans a hundred years ago as a warning. Our brethren on the other side the Atlantic refused to submit to taxation without representation. They said: "We will not have this. We will not pay money for purposes of which we know nothing, at the will of a legislature which we have not contributed to elect. Therefore we will separate from you, and will be an independent people." Lord HOUGHTON himself did not imagine that the fair householders, if disregarded in this matter, would run off and form a separate community. He would not probably expect them even to threaten to do so if their claim to be made voters were not immediately recognised; but their demand rests upon a better basis The cases are not analogous, for the simple reason that the interests of this country and of the United States are not identical; while the interests of householders in this country, whether they be male or female, are pretty much so. Women householders are indirectly represented by other householders; but they have a right to claim to have a direct voice as property-holders. Lord HOUGHTON maintains that there is nothing fanatical, foolish or revolutionary in the demand. The fair sex qualify themselves, with great industry, to take higher professional positions than they have hitherto occupied. Of every fresh privilege—we should perhaps say right—recognised, advantage is immediately taken. The result is, that the women of the present day are in a fair way to become larger holders of property, and will become independent householders in greater numbers than formerly. With a wider range of study and a more general experience, they will acquire increased judgment for exercising the franchise; and women know that the judgment is little enough which is at the disposal of some of the opposite sex who are blessed with the right to vote. Mr. DISRAELI's example in siding with the women householders in their claim is likely to be followed. His party need not fear; for, as Lord HOUGHTON says, women are sure to be Conservative in the best sense of the word.

THE ENCLOSURES BILL.

MR. CROSS is, beyond comparison, the most successful Cabinet Minister of modern times. No man has been so suddenly put forward into the front rank without having served an apprenticeship in the lower grades of official life. It was a bold step of MR. DISRAELI, and implies a thorough knowledge of human nature and the springs of character. The Country took MR. CROSS on faith: he was an unknown man called up to one of the most responsible posts in the Ministry and we had no higher voucher for his ability than MR. DISRAELI's bare word. We must admit that the result has not disappointed our expectations. The Artizans Dwelling Bill of last year showed that MR. CROSS meant to leave his mark in the administration of the Home Office. The Enclosures Bill which he brought forward last week is the national sequel of the Artizans Dwelling Bill of last Session. If the two measures pass in their entirety, and MR. CROSS can induce the Upper-House not to mutilate and cut down to nothing the Bill for restricting the enclosure of Commons, he will have done much to show that his "health" policy has not been a mere partizan cry. He will have gone far to redeem city life in the manufacturing districts from the dinginess and darkness which has settled down on it with some few and bright exceptions. The object of MR. CROSS's Bill is to enable the Enclosure Commissioners to make regulations for the improvement of commons in any part of the country; it directs them to inquire into the effect of any enclosure on the surrounding neighbourhood, and (for this is the most important clause of the Bill) it gives a *locus standi* to the municipal authorities in the discussion of any suburban enclosures. It will be remembered that but for the accidental fact of certain rights of the chase reserved to the Corporation over the waste known as Epping Forest, there would have been no one strong enough or with a legal standing to go into Court and resist the encroachments of the surrounding lords of the manors. Under this new Bill of MR. CROSS's every manufacturing town will be regarded as the natural protector of these outlying people's parks, and we shall have a short and easy way of protecting them from the greed of the lord of the manor. There is another security to the public in the provision that all enclosures sanctioned by the Commissioners must be referred to a standing Committee of the House of Commons before they are confirmed. Thus we have two safeguards against any future waste of our remaining commons. Every town will be on the watch against encroachments, and before a case can be made out for the enclosure a committee of the House of Commons must be satisfied that such enclosure is justified. Such a Bill as this is a fitting sequel to the measure of last year. Sweetness and light is the cry of our toilers in the large towns. They ask for sweetness in their dwellings, and this the Bill of last year provides for. They also ask that they may sometimes see the light of day playing on the green grass. In the sweet vision of the latter days, as seen in the Apocalypse, a garden is spread out in the midst of the city. We have long since driven our gardens and pleasure grounds so far out of Town that it takes an able-bodied man more time than he can spare to get to an open space where he may lounge away a leisure half-hour. The Embankment Gardens are on a small scale in London what we should wish to see in every town in the Kingdom. It may be too late to reserve these open spaces in our midst, but we ought at least to throw open our squares, as the people of Dublin are going to do with Stephen's Green. In any case, MR. CROSS's Bill will favour all local attempts of this kind as well as facilitate the preservation of the few commons that yet remain unenclosed. If MR. CROSS succeeds in carrying this measure, he will have done much to show that the Conservative programme of *sanitas sanitatis* was not an idle boast.

Local and District News.

A hewer named Patrick Gaffney had his right foot severely crushed by a fall of stone whilst working at Iveston Colliery on Monday morning.

ERRATUM.—In our report of the lecture delivered by Mr. J. LEE on "Antiquities of the Derwent Valley," we give the date of the German inscription on an old house in Wood Street, Shotley Bridge, as being 1781; it should have been 1091.

PUBLICANS AND THEIR CUSTOMERS.—At Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, during the hearing of a charge of refusing to quit, proferred by the police against a miner, at Quebec, the Chairman (Mr. Kearney) said it would look quite as well if the police looked as sharply after the publicans as they did after their unfortunate customers. Men were, he said, usually fleeced of every penny, rendered stupid with drink, and then turned into the street.—Mr. Henry Smith remarked that in the majority of cases the publicans themselves were the persons who ought to be fined.

"THE MESSIAH" AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On Monday evening, Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," was performed in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. The concert was announced to commence at half-past seven, but three-quarters of an hour before that time every available spot in the hall was occupied. The vocalists were—Mr. Whitehead (tenor) of the Durham Cathedral Choir; Mrs. Davies, *née* Miss Nellie Forrest (soprano), Miss Emmeline Moore (contralto), Newcastle; and Mr. Charles Stephenson (basso), Shotley Bridge. Mr. Amers' band was also in attendance. Mr. Whitehead was in capital voice, and received a rapturous *encore* in the recitative and air, "He shall feed his flock in heaven" —"Thou shalt break them." Mr. Stephenson also received a well-merited *encore* in the air, "Why do the nations." The performance, which was in aid of a new organ, was altogether a great success. Mr. Charles Stephenson acted as conductor.

ROBBERY FROM A DRAPER'S SHOP AT CONSETT.—At Durham Sessions, on Friday, Thomas Williamson (27), labourer, was indicted for stealing fourteen pairs of socks, the property of James Thompson, draper, Middle Street, Consett. Mr. Elgo prosecuted, and Mr. Blackwell appeared for the defence. Mary Jane Thompson, daughter of the prosecutor, stated that on Saturday night, the 15th of January, about a quarter to ten, she observed the prisoner pass the shop door twice, looking into the shop each time. As he passed a third time he stepped within the door and took down a bundle of socks, which were standing on a stool about a yard and a half from the door. He then ran off in the direction of Nile Street, followed by witness, who succeeded in overtaking him. Prisoner then dropped the socks which witness picked up and returned to the shop.—William Masterman, sergeant of police at Consett, spoke to apprehending Williamson, who was identified by Miss Thompson as the man who had stolen the socks. He then told the police that he had not committed the theft, having, he said, been in bed at seven o'clock on the night of the 15th January. However, that statement was contradicted by P.C. Turner, who saw him in Middle Street about the time the robbery was committed. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was committed to prison for four months.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual sermons in aid of the funds of this Society were preached on Sunday last, in the Parish Church, Consett, by the Rev. D. Perry in the morning and the Vicar at night. The sermons and the hymns were special for the occasion. In the evening the Vicar gave a sketch of the origin and progress of the Society, which is now engaged in the seventy-fifth year of its operations. The ordinary income of the year amounts to £196,525 12s. 11d., but in addition to this a further sum of £65 000 has been contributed for special objects making the total receipts £264,221. The general summary of the missions is as follows:—Mission stations 157; Ordained Missionaries—European, 207; East Indian and country born, 5; native, 142. Unordained labourers—European catechists, &c., 22; European female teachers, 12; East Indian and country born, 15; Native christian teachers, 2,229; total number of labourers, 2 632; native communicants, 22,555; native christians, 107,268. It must be remembered that the Church Missionary Society does not represent all the missionary work of the Church of England, as the Propagation Society and the Patagonian Society have their distinct missions, and their native christians and communicants number at least 60.000 more. The contributions from Consett this year to the funds of the Church Missionary Society amount to £15 4s. 6d.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE BROOMS DRIFT.—On Monday, Mr. J. Graham, coroner, held an inquest at the house of Mr. Longstaff, Leadgate, on the body of John Gardener, who was killed by a fall of stone whilst working at The Brooms Drift on the previous Saturday. Edward Donald, miner, Great Lumley, near Chester-le-Street, identified the body as that of his brother-in-law, who was fifty-two years of age.—Wm. Hewitson deposed that he was a putter and worked at The Brooms Drift. On Saturday, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, witness was in the "south way," and saw the deceased, who was a hewer, at work. Witness took a full tub of coals from him, and on returning twenty minutes afterwards with an empty tub he noticed that the roof had fallen. Two candles were burning, and failing to see the deceased he shouted three times, but there was no response. He then went to where another hewer named Elliott was working, and said he was afraid "that Jack Gardener had got happed on." Ralph Elliott, of Leadgate, hewer, deposed to finding the body of the deceased under a piece of stone. He was quite dead when extricated, the body being in a crouching position. The witness added that he was at the place where the accident occurred on the Friday, and there appeared to be plenty of timber under the roof. He was under the impression that the stone, which was, he said, very rotten and came way without any warning, had "slipped" between the timber.—John Foster, a deputy, was also called, and deposed to putting up a pair of gears for the deceased a short time before the accident occurred. He was also of opinion that the stone had "slipped," as two pairs of gears were left standing after the fall.—A verdict of accidental death was returned.

SPELLING BEE AT BLACKHILL.—A spelling bee, under the auspices of the Consett and District Young Men's Christian Association, was held in the Low School-room, Blackhill, of Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance. Mr. Wm. Raw occupied the chair, and in the course of a few remarks said bees of that description had a tendency to make people good spellers. There were thirty-seven competitors in the first-class, which was for children under thirteen years of age. The spelling was exceedingly good throughout. Finally the first prize was carried off by John George Atkinson, of Blackhill; R. Rippon, Consett, was second, whilst the third prize was awarded to Mary E. Carey, of Consett. The second class was for *home-fide* artizans, but as there were only nine competitors the first prize of 15s. was withheld. William Oliver, Blackhill, took the second prize, and Henry Hobday, of the same place, gained the third prize. The third class (open to all) only fourteen candidates competed, and in this class, too, the first prize of £1 was not given in consequence of there not being the requisite number of competitors. Each "bee" was provided with a slip of paper on which they were to write five words. They were—phlegm, manœuvre, assiduous, demesne, and mackerel. Mr. Whinfield, of Blackhill, was the only person able to render the words correctly, and he was awarded the second prize of 10s. The number of competitors was speedily reduced to a couple, Mr. George Walpole, and Mr. Howard, and the former having bowled his opponent over with wassailer, he was declared the winner of the third prize. The next was a geographical class, but the full complement of "bees" not being forthcoming it was decided to give only the second and third prizes. The examination was confined to the names of rivers and towns in the United Kingdom. There was an exciting contest between Master Joseph Collinson, of Consett, and Mr. James Austin, Blackhill, but the latter stumbling at Dundalk, Master Collinson was awarded second honours, Mr. Austin being third. The duties of interrogator were efficiently performed by Mr. T. G. Wright, who possesses a good voice and speaks distinctly. Mr. Beely acted as referee.

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IMPORTANT MEDICAL WORKS.

New Edition, 128 pages. By post, one stamp in envelope.

HEALTH LOST OR REGAINED; or, DEBILITATING DISEASES, THEIR CAUSE AND CURE. By HENRY SMITH, M.D., of the Royal University of Jena Author of "Volunteers Manual," "The Warning Voice," &c. This work gives Dr. Smith's Treatment (the result of Twenty-six years special practice) for the Cure of all Diseases of the Nervous System, Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Noises in the Head and Ears, Indecision, Impaired Sight and Memory, Indigestion, Loss of Energy, Pains in the Back, Constipation, Blushing, Hysteria, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Love of Solitude, Groundless Fears, Muscular Relaxation, &c., resulting from Exhaustion of Nerve Power, the effect of Overtaxed Energies, Enervating Habits, and other abuses of the system which, if neglected, end in premature decline and death.

GIVES INSTRUCTIONS AND ADVICE, Illustrated with Testimonials from grateful patients; with means of Cure used in each case.

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N.B.—A Special Edition BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD, cloth gilt, One Shilling.

NOTICE, the above medical works will be sent direct from the Author in an Envelope, on the receipt of the amount in stamps. Address, Dr. H. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W. C.

CONSULT A LONDON PHYSICIAN BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.

DR. H. SMITH, the Eminent Specialist for the cure of all nervous and debilitating diseases, will, for the benefit of country patients who cannot consult him personally, on receiving a description of their case, send his opinion, with advice and directions for the most successful restoration to health and vigour.

Address, Dr. H. Smith, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W. C.

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These Medico-Electric Appliances, though used externally, have an internal action; and owing to the Physiological, Physical, and Chemical effects of the Electricity which they gently and permanently impart to the system, they promote digestion, circulation, and nutrition, thereby assisting Nature in her efforts to restore the normal balance of health and vigour in a debilitated constitution.

Electricity, the prime actor in the process of life, pervades all living organism, and its identity with nerve force is no conjecture, but a positive scientific fact, known to all versed in the teachings of Electro-physiology. Consequently, in Nervous Exhaustion, Local Debility, and various Functional Disorders, the result of electrical deficiency, the above Appliances are Nature's most congenial and reliable remedy, as is proved by the success of the past thirty years.

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MR. PULVERMACHER would call attention to the following, among the many eminent, scientific, and other Testimonials to the value of his inventions, signed by the elite of the medical profession, as a recognition of these great improvements:—

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that J. L. PULVERMACHER's recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries, and Galvanic Batteries for Medical Purposes are of great importance 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.

"Dated this 6th day of March, 1866."

CHARLES LOCOCK (Bart., F.R.C.P., Physician to H.M. the Queen.)

WM. FERGUSON (Bart., F.R.S., late Surgeon to H.M. the Queen.)

HENRY HOLLAND (Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician to H.M. the Queen.)

J. RANALD MARTIN (Bart., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.) &c., &c.

DR. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S. Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, under date March 10 1866, in a similar Testimonial as to above, adds—

"I am satisfied that he is an honest, earnest, labourer in the field of science, and I think that he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the Profession and from scientific men."

THE BONA-FIDE EVIDENCE of the efficacy of these appliances is supplemented by the following paragraph recently found in the standard work (p. 76, 1867) of of JOHN KING, M.D., Clinical Professor of Obstetrics at Cincinnati:—

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Railway Time Tables

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

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

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

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

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

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

On SATURDAYS ONLY, a relief train leaves Hebburn for Shields at 2·20 p.m.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

ON SATURDAYS

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

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

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

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

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

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—4·45, 6·50, 7·50, 8·50 9·55, 11·5 12·15, 1·40, 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:—Cleadon Lane, 7: Tyne Dock, 13; High Shields, 17, minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 20 minutes after the time they leave Sunderland.

Passengers between Sunderland and Jarrow *change carriages* at Tyne Dock.

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

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

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

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

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

CONSETT BRANCH

TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

		1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G.	,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	10·0	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	„	5·52	10·7	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·59	10·14	12·43	2·44	5·49
Rowland's Gill	„	6·9	10·24	12·51	2·54	5·59
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·30	12·59	3·0	6·5
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·43	1·12	3·13	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·49	1·18	3·19	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep	6·40	10·55		4·35	6·30
Knitsley	„	6·54	11·9		4·49	6·45
Lanchester	„	7·3	11·18		4·58	6·55
Witton Gilbert	„	7·10	11·27		5·5	7·4
Durham	arr.	7·25	11·42		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	3·35*	8·0
Witton Gilbert	„	7·50		12·24	3·48	8·16
Lanchester	„	7·55		12·35	3·59	8·25
Knitsley	„	8·12		12·45	4·4	8·36
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·20	
	dep	8·27	9·15	1·0	3·35	8·48
Shotley Bridge	„	8·32	9·20	1·5	3·40	8·53
Ebchester	„	8·36	9·23	1·9	3·44	8·57
Lintz Green	„	8·47	9·33	1·19	3·54	9·8
Rowland's Gill	„	8·53	9·38	1·24	3·59	9·13
Swalwell	„	9·2	9·47	1·33	4·5	9·22
Scotswood	„	9·9	9·53	1·39	4·14	9·29
Newcastle	arr.	9·20	10·5	1·50	4·30	9·40

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

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

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.		4·0
Witton Gilbert	„	8·5	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·17	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·30	4.38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·42	4·50
	dep.	8·50	5·30
Shotley Bridge	„	8·55	5·35
Ebchester	„	9·0	5·40
Lintz Green	„	9·9	5·49
Rowland's Gill	„	9·16	5·59
Swalwell	„	9·23	6·7
Scotswood	„	9·29	6·18
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	6·30

SUNDAYS.

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

SCARROW'S (VINTS) STOMACH PILLS.

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

No. 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 2.

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

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

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

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

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Retail of all Chemists.

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

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

A. R. JENKINS.

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T. BURSTON.

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

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

GEO. MARETT.

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The PILOSAGINE improved the growth of. Whiskers.

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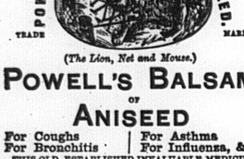
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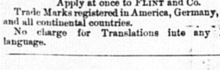
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FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. JOHN MURRAY.

It is our sad duty this week to record the death of our old and respected townsman, Mr. John Murray, which event happened under painful circumstances on the evening of Tuesday last. Between eight and nine o'clock in the morning of that day Mr. Murray left home with a horse and gig, with the intention of proceeding to Wolsingham. He did not return home at the specified time, six o'clock, and as the night wore on, and there were still no tidings of Mr. Murray, his relatives became greatly concerned as to his safety. About ten o'clock a horse and conveyance were found near Iveston Colliery by a man, who appears to have taken the animal to Lanchester, thinking probably that it had strayed from the latter-named place. No person at Lanchester, however, being able to identify the horse, the man determined upon allowing it to choose its own road, and about midnight it arrived at Consett, and was identified as Mr. Murray's property. The care with which Mr. Murray always travelled led to the conclusion that an accident had befallen him, and three of his sons at once went off in search, Mr. John S. Murray and his brother Joseph proceeding by Leadgate, whilst Mr. Richard Murray went down Delves Lane, past Little Greencroft, and on to Woodside, where he was joined by his brothers. However, no trace of the missing gentleman being found, the party then decided upon going to Lanchester, where they knocked up Dr. Wilson and Inspector Scott, but neither of these gentlemen had seen or heard anything of Mr. Murray during the previous day. Browney Bank, Satley, and Hedley Hill were also visited, with the same success. At the next places, Cornsay and Square House, the searching party were more successful, Mr. Murray having passed through these places between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. It was also ascertained that he had been at Hill Top, near Esh, the same afternoon, having given a little girl a ride in his gig from the latter place to Square House. The party did not succeed in finding Mr. Murray, however, and at five o'clock on Wednesday morning they returned to Consett. The search was renewed at daybreak, and between eight and nine o'clock the searchers came upon Mr. Murray's body, which was lying on the side of the highway at the bottom of the bank, some thirty yards from the stream which crosses the road about half a mile from Donler Ford. His forehead was resting upon a stone, which had pierced the skull. He was then quite dead. On the ground near where the body was lying were marks apparently made by the horse in stumbling, and it is supposed that it was then that Mr. Murray, who was upwards of twenty stones in weight, had fallen out of his conveyance upon his head. The body was placed in a conveyance and brought to Consett the same morning.

The deceased gentleman was in his sixty-sixth year, having been born at Town Field, near Hunstanworth, in December, 1810. When quite a young man Mr. Murray came to reside with his father at Edmondbyers, were he married the eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Swinburne, farmer. After his marriage, Mr. Murray commenced a small shop in the provision trade, and also travelled with a waggon between Newcastle and Derwent Head. He subsequently entered upon a small farm at The Bullions, near Minsteracres, and on the opening of the Iron Works about thirty years ago he came to reside at Consett, and for some time carried on business as a provision merchant. Sixteen years ago he took High Stables Farm, which he held until four years ago, when he came to reside in Consett. For a number of years Mr Murray carried on the profession of an auctioneer, his labours being chiefly confined to farming stock, the early training which he had received rendering him perphaps one of the best judges of stock in the county. In fact, it was as an agriculturist that the deceased was best known, his name and bulky form being familiar to most of the farmers in Northumberland and Durham. Mr. Murray was a warm supporter of the Beamish, Pontop, and Consett Agricultural Show, of which he was the recognised "Grandfather." This title he was exceedingly proud of. Mr. Murray invariably occupied one of the vice-chairs at the annual meetings of the show, and his health was always drunk in a bumper. In politics Mr. Murray was a Conservative, and he did signal service to that cause during the late general election. He was also a staunch Churchman, and always took a prominent part in educational movements. Though occasionally gruff in his manner, he was possessed of a kind heart, and was always ready, as far as lay in his power, to assist a friend. Mr. Murray leaves a widow, and a numerous family of sons and daughters, all of whom are married and reside in the neighbourhood. The deceased was in the habit of entertaining his family to dinner at Christmas. Last year the party consisted of fifty-three persons—the deceased and Mrs. Murray, four sons with their wives, four daughters with their husbands, thirty-four grandchildren, and one great grandchild.

INQUEST ON THE BODY.

On Thursday afternoon, John Graham, Esq., coroner, held an inquest on the body at Mr. Brown's, Railway Tavern Middle Street. The following persons were sworn on the jury—Messrs. Collinson (foreman), Geo. Wade, James Thompson, Thomas Swainston, John Crawford, Joshua Parker, Robert Hedley, John Potts, Jos. Milburn, John Davison, Thos. Atkinson, Joseph Paton, and John Kelly. The following evidence was adduced. Priscilla Jackson said: I am the wife of Robert Jackson, cabinetmaker and undertaker. The body which the Coroner and jury have just seen is that of John Murray, auctioneer, who was sixty-six years of age. Yesterday morning I laid out the body. There was a large wound on the fore part of the head. The wound was as large as the palm of my hand, and on being washed the blood came out of it.—The CORONER: Was the skull fractured at all?—Mrs. Jackson: As I washed the wound the skull bone moved, as though the skull had been forced in.—The CORONER: Was the blood clotted?—Mrs. Jackson: Yes; when I washed the wound the blood came away.—The CORONER: Was there any other cut or bruise about the body?—Mrs. Jackson: No.—Ann Swinburne said: I am a single woman, and the deceased was my uncle. I lived with him. I last saw him alive at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning. He left home in his gig, which was drawn by a horse. He was alone. The deceased had had the horse about three months, and had been in the habit of driving it during that time.—The CORONER: Was the animal a quiet one?—Witness: Yes.—The CORONER: Where was Mr. Murray going to on Tuesday morning?—Witness: I asked him where he was going to and he said Wolsingham and back. He said if he did not go to Wolsingham he would return by dinner time, but if he did go to Wolsingham we were not to expect him before six o'clock in the evening. The horse and gig returned between twelve and one o'clock that night.—The CORONER: I suppose you would sit up and wait for him?—Witness: Yes.—The CORONER: Did the horse come back alone?—Witness: It was brought back by somebody.—Sergt. Thom said the horse and conveyance were found at Iveston by a man, who took them to Lanchester, but afterwards returned to Consett.—The CORONER: Do you know the person who found the horse?—Sergt. Thom: No.—Mr. POTTS said the person who found the horse lived at Iveston.—Mr. HEDLEY: The horse was found between Iveston and Iveston Pit. It was then coming towards Consett. The man that discovered it was under the impression that it belonged to some person at Lanchester, to which place he took it. On reaching the latter place, however, the animal turned round of its own accord and brought the man and conveyance straight to Consett.—The CORONER: Is this man to be found?—Sergt. Thom: He is not known.—The CORONER (to Miss Swinburne): Was any part of the conveyance or harness broken?—Witness: The right hand dash-board, which was made of leather, was bent down a little.—The CORONER: Was it a high or low dash-board?—Witness: Rather high.—The CORONER: Had the horse been down, think you?—Witness: When it reached home the off fore-knee was marked a little.—The CORONER: When was the body brought home?—Sergt. Thom: About ten o'clock yesterday morning.—The CORONER (to Miss Swinburne): Were his clothes torn at all?—Witness: I don't know, sir.—The CORONER: Was his hat found?—Witness: I don't know.—The CORONER (to Sergt. Thom): Do you know if his hat was found?—Sergt. Thom: I have one of his sons here, sir, who will speak to finding the body.—The CORONER: If he was pitched forward upon his head, and his hat remained on, the latter would be crushed.—Sergt. Thom: Mr. Murray was in the habit of wearing a wide-a-wake.—Mr. POTTS (to Miss Swinburne): Do you know if your uncle was at Wolsingham that day?—Witness: Yes; he was at Wolsingham.—Mr. POTTS: I heard of him being at Cornsay and Square House at five o'clock on Tuesday night.—Mr. HEDLEY said it was quite possible Mr. Murray had returned home that way.—Mr. POTTS: He gave a girl a ride to Square House.—George Patterson deposed: I am a boiler-plate shearer and live in Delves Lane. The deceased was my father-in-law. I, in company with others, went in search of deceased on Wednesday morning. We found the body at Donler Ford between eight and nine o'clock. He was lying on the south or right side of the road.—The CORONER: Was the road dry or muddy?—Witness: It was a soft sandy road.—The CORONER: Did you see wheel tracks?—Witness: Yes; the body was lying about two feet from the wheel marks. The body was resting forward on the hands, and the head pointed down the bank.—The CORONER: Were there any stones near his head?—Witness: There was a stone in the wound. It was a small road-stone, a little less than his fist. The CORONER: Was there any blood on the stone?—Witness: Yes.—The CORONER: Was blood on the road as well?—Witness: I didn't see any.—The CORONER: As far as you could judge, was the stone embedded in the road?—Witness: Yes.—The CORONER: It was not a stone that had been thrown at him?—Witness: No.—The CORONER: Did you search the body?—Witness: My brother-in-law, John Swinburne Murray, searched him.—The CORONER: What was found in his pockets?—Witness: His watch and money were quite safe.—The CORONER: There was nothing to lead you to suppose that any person had thrown a stone at him and attempted to rob him?—Witness: Oh, no.—The CORONER: His clothes were not disturbed?—Witness: No.—The CORONER: There were no other wounds or bruises about him?—Witness: No.—The CORONER: Did you see the horse after it came home?—Witness: Yes.—The CORONER: Did you notice the off-knee?—Witness: No; but Richard Murray did. When the horse returned home they were making preparations to go in search of the deceased.—Sergt. Thom said he had further witnesses, but the Coroner observed that there was no need to call them. It was, he said, perfectly clear that death had been caused by an accident. The deceased appeared to have been going down the hill at the time of the accident, and the way in which the dash board was bent confirmed the idea that the horse had stumbled and that Mr. Murray had fallen out of the gig upon his head. They all knew that when a horse stumbled, especially in going down hill, there was a great tendency to fall forward.—Mr. PARKER: You are bound to fly forward.—The CORONER said Mr. Murray being a stout man, would fall heavily upon the road, and this would account for the severe injuries he received to the head.—Mr. ATKINSON observed that the road was a very bad and uneven one.—Mr. POTTS: Do you think there was any probability of his being dead before he fell out of the conveyance?—The CORONER thought not. The fact of the horse's knee being marked was strongly in favour of the theory he had advanced as to the cause of the accident.—Mr. PATTERSON said there was some hair on the road where the horse had stumbled.—The jury then returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

THE INVALID'S FRIEND.—TODD'S QUININE WINE.—Dr. Wheatley, writing from the Crescent, Carlisle, says:—"I have much pleasure in giving my testimony to the efficacy of Mr. Todd's Quinine Wine. I consider it a valuable and pleasant mode of taking quinine." This valuable and renowned preparation of genuine English quinine is the most pleasant and certain remedy known for indigestion and all derangements of the stomach. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Todd, chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government stamp. 1

CONTAGION THROUGH MILK.—The selfish and unpatriotic action of the so-called Chamber of Trade and other trade organisations, which went so far to spoil the last Adulteration Act, has received a sad commentary in the epidemic that last week broke out at Eagley, near Bolton, and which has, at the time we write, striken down nearly 200 people, several of whom have died. The typhoid fever in case has been distinctly traced to a dairy farm, and to the water of a rivulet, employed, there is too much reason to fear, for diluting the milk. This is not the first time, indeed, that mortal disease has been propagated in the same way; and milk dealers ought to be careful, in adding Simpson, to eschew water at all likely to be tainted with fæcal refuse, using in preference that fluid as dispensed by the cow with the iron tail, rather than taken from a stream in a populous district, however limpid.—*Iron.*

CLEVER BEGGARS.—It is not so much what a man does that brings him into trouble with the authorities as how he does it; and two famous professors of the begging art, who have just got into the clutches of the police, might have risen to fame and fortune and died in the odour to sanctity if they had attended to the distinction. The most eminent of the two, who gave his name at the Rochdale Police-Court as Van Nievoth, has several aliases. To the knowledge of the police he has been engaged, under one name or another, for at least ten years in the systematic stimulation of the charitable feelings of the British public. Nor is that only sentiment to the cultivation of which in his fellow-creatures this moral regenerator has generously devoted himself. He was when his merits first became known a Quaker, and the Quakers set him up in business. Next he joined the Baptists, but left the strait st of sects when he found that his affinities attracted him more strongly to the Wesleyan denomination. Lastly, becoming a Christian unattached, he devoted his energies to the work carried on by Moody and Sankey, with whom, in the phraseology of the police, he was mixed up, and took a prominent part in the recent spiritual revivals in England, frequently preached at street corners, under the pretence of improving the public, and collecting money for the erection of places of worship, with the view of improving his own financial position. He is said to be one of the most successful begging impostors ever known, and if his own assertion that he collected £50 in Manchester in a few days be true, the fact is a proof of his own aptness as well as of the wealth and generosity of Cottonopolis. The companion picture is that of a robust man of about fifty, one-armed and clad in a white jacket and trousers, who was charged at the Woolwich Police-Court on Saturday last, with placing himself in a public throughfare for the purpose of soliciting alms. As usual many of the poorer people were seen to give him alms out of their own poverty. The white outer garments were donned, as the acute magistrate observed, because they looked chilly; beneath them the fellow wore a thick jersey and plenty of other warm clothing. He rested his defence on the plea that he had asked nobody for anything. The police inspector said he had been living upon alms for at least two years, and occupied a very comfortable dwelling. "That's because," promptly rejoined the prisoner, "I am a respectable and sober man. I am a teetotalar, and never enter a public-house." More fortunate than his confrere, he was discharged. This latter case suggests the curious City anecdotes of legacy-leaving mendicants, and perhaps this Woolwich representative of the anicent begging friars may after all die with a snug posy in the three per cents.—*Iron.*

Local Police Courts.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, February 24th.—Before A. Town Esq. (chairman), HY. SMITH, Esq., and JOHN CLAVERING, Esq.

ALLEGED THEFT OF £19 FROM AN OLD WOMAN AT BLACKHILL.—Ellen Pink was charged with stealing £19 9s. 6d., the moneys of Bridget Hughes. After hearing the evidence, the magistrates committed the prisoner to take her trial at the Sessions.

POULTRY STEALING NEAR HOLMSIDE—A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—John Hankey, a blacksmith, was charged with stealing six hens and a cock belonging to Robert Watson, on the 20th February. Mr. Dickinson defended. Prosecutor said he was a blacksmith and resided at Wheatley Green, near Holmside. On Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, he heard someone in the blacksmith's shop, and on going outside and round to the wicket he saw John Hankey in the garden. Over the wall, in a grass field, he observed a second person, whom he could not identify. As soon as the prisoner saw witness, he sprang over the wall into a field, but witness told him he need not run as he knew him. Next morning he found six hens and a cock lying dead in a field near his house.—Cross-examined by Mr. Dickinson: He did not examine the hen-house that night, as he never suspected that Hankey's object was to steal the poultry. The door was left secure on the Sunday evening. It was bolted in the inside by a piece of hooked iron, which was put through a hole in the door for that purpose. The iron hook was kept in the wall about a foot from the door. The thought never struck him that this was an insecure place to keep the key. (Laughter.) The prisoner had formerly been in his employment.—P.C. Kendrew said on the night in question he saw the prisoner and a young man named Percival Hall leave Craghead. It was then about ten o'clock, and they were going in the direction of Holmside. From information he received he apprehended Hankey, and on charging him with stealing Watson's poultry he replied that "he had not stolen the old — hens." He had examined several footprints near where the hens were found, and they were all similar. He produced a model of one of the footmarks, which corresponded with a boot worn by Hankey.—A woman named Cabel deposed to seeing Hankey at Holmside about a quarter-past eleven o'clock. Holmside, she added, was a quarter of a mile from prosecutor's house.—For the defence, Mr. Dickinson submitted that there was no case against the prisoner. The hens were alleged to have been stolen by Hankey at eleven o'clock, yet the prosecutor in his evidence admitted that the robbery was not discovered until the following morning. He contended that the hens might have been stolen in the interval between eleven o'clock and when the hens were found in the field, and that there was no conclusive evidence that it was Hankey who carried off the poultry.—The Bench said they had no doubt Hankey had been at Watson's house at the time described by prosecutor, and the case was one of great suspicion. The evidence, however, was not conclusive, and prisoner would accordingly be discharged.

INEBRIATES.—John Bates (White-le-head), James Castling (miner, Dipton), Samuel Hayden (labourer, Hill Top), Thomas Thompson, and John Conroy (miners, Dipton), severally charged by P.C. Simpson with having been drunk, were each fined 10s. and costs.——John Dorkin (Dipton), and John Hindes (Stanley), miners, charged by the same officer with a similar offence, were fined 5s. each and costs.——George Hunter and Samuel Plank, the former a labourer and the latter a miner, both of Medomsley, were summoned by P.C. Beckwith and fined 10s. each for a similar offence on the 19th February.——Joseph Hunter and Robert Smith, miners, Medomsley, charged by the above-named officer with a similar offence on the same date, were each fined 5s. and the expenses.——William Day (East Castle Colliery) and William Riddell (Medomsley), miners, were severally charged by P.C. Coates with having been drunk at Leadgate on the 19th ult. Fined 5s. and costs.——John Gallager, Matthew Garvey, Peter McCluskey (Blackhill), and John McCarrol (Blackfine), puddlers, were severally charged by P.C. Watson with having been drunk and disorderly at Blackhill on the 19th February. Fined 5s. each and costs.——John Gillespie and James Burns, puddlers, Blackhill, charged by the above officer with a similar offence on the same date, were fined 10s. and costs.——John Turnbull, John Carley, and Thomas Lynch, all of Leadgate, miners, were summoned by P.C. Firn for a similar offence at Leadgate. Carley was fined 10s. and the others 5s. each.——Owen McCoy (miner, Moor Pit), Patrick Cassidy (labourer, Consett), and Patrick McCarroll (Trafalgar Street, Consett), charged by Sergt. Masterman with a similar offence, were fined 5s. each and costs.——Francis Hagan, Pit Street, Consett, was summoned by Sergt. Thom for having been drunk and disorderly at Consett, on the 19th ult. Fined 5s. and costs.——Peter McKenna, Daniel McGaffney, James Firns, and Patrick McCabe, all of Blackhill, puddlers, were charged by Sergt. Masterman with being drunk and disorderly at the above place on the 19th ult. Fined 10s. and costs.——John Fitzpatrick, William Owens, and Patrick English, puddlers, Blackhill, charged by the same officer with a similar offence, were each fined 5s. and costs.——Joseph Saint, labourer, Dipton, charged by Sergt. Morland with having been drunk and disorderly at the above place on the 15th February, was fined 10s. and costs.——John Clarke (South Medomsley), Arthur Quigley, and Matthew McConville (Dipton), miners, were fined 5s. and the expenses for a similar offence. The offence was proved by Sergt. Morland.——William Browell, labourer, Ebchester, charged by P.C. Cumming with being drunk and disorderly on the February, was ordered to pay a fine of 10s. and costs.——John Browell, an old offender, was summoned on two charges of drunkenness, one having been committed on the 16th and the other on the 19th February. Defendant did not appear. He was fined 10s. and costs in each case.——Peter Quinn (Lintz Colliery, miner) and Andrew McQuinn (joiner, Burnopfield), were summoned by P.C. Thompson for a similar offence. Fined 10s. each and costs.——Edward Micholson (Wite-le-head), Alex. Morgan (Tantobie), John Carling, John Monaghan, James Doughty, Patrick Quinn, Patrick Hammil, James Sullivan (all of Leadgate), George Lapsley (Blackhill), Richard Armstrong (blacksmith), John T. Hopwood, Wm. Callender (of Medomsley, miner), and John Sullivan, of Leadgate, miner, were each fined 5s. and costs for being drunk and disorderly.——John McClean (labourer, Hill Top), Frederick Cresswell (miner, Allendale Cottages), and William Hetherington (labourer, Medomsley), charged with a similar offence, were fined 10s. each and costs.——James Croney, of Leadgate, was fined 5s. and costs for drunkenness at the above place.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Isaac Smales, Blackfine, miner, was charged by Sergt. Reed with a breach of the peace by fighting. Bound over in his own recognizances of £10 to keep the peace for three months and ordered to pay costs. Mr. Dickinson defended.

GAME TRESPASS.—Joseph Telford, puddler, Blackhill, was fined 10s. and costs for trespassing in pursuit of game on the 13th ult. Dr Carr defended.——Thomas Telford, of Blackhill, puddler, was charged with a similar offence on the 17th February. Dr Carr appeared for the defence. A fine of 10s. and costs was imposed.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—John Conroy, of Dipton, miner, was charged by Mary McCluskey with wilfully damaging a door, on the 18th ult. Fined 5s. and costs, together with the damage.

REFUSING TO QUIT.—Thomas Armstrong, puddler, Blackhill, was fined 10s. and costs for refusing to quit John Fegan's beer-house at Blackhill, on the 12th February.

CHARGE OF PERMITTING DRUNKENNESS AT LEADGATE.—John Shields, beerhouse-keeper, Leadgate, was charged by Sergt. Masterman with permitting drunkenness in his house on the 4th February. Mr. Patrick defended. After hearing the evidence the bench dismissed the case.

DRUNK ON LICENSED PREMISES.—Owen Lafferty and Patrick Quinn, of Leadgate, were charged with being drunk on licensed premises at Leadgate. Lafferty was fined 5s. and costs; the charge against Quinn was dismissed.

OBSTRUCTING THE FOOTPATH.—Patrick and Michael Degnan, boys, were summoned by Sergt. Reed for sliding on a certain footpath at Blackhill, on the 12th ult. Fined 1s. each and costs.——Swinburne Murray, livery stable keeper, and Patrick McConnon, general dealer, both of Consett, were summoned by P.C. Smith for obstructing the footpath. Mr. Dickinson defended. Mr. Murray, it appeared, had gone to Mr. McConnon's shop with a parcel. A dispute arose respecting the amount to be paid for the parcel, and a crowd collected about the door, for which the officer held the defendants responsible. The magistrates, without hearing the defence, dismissed the case.

ASSAULTS.—Sarah Sheenan, single woman, Consett, was summoned for an assault on Annie Harris, a married woman, at Consett, on the 10th February. Fined 10s. and costs.——Patrick Halligan, Bottle Bank, Blackhill, was charged with assaulting Peter McNamee, at Blackhill, on the 4th February. Case dismissed.——Thos. Armstrong, puddler, Blackhill, was summoned for an assault on John Fegan, beer-housekeeper, at Blackhill, on the 12th February. Dismissed.

PITCH AND TOSS.—George Nicholson, Andrew McPherson, James Rook, John Rook, William Curry, William Foster, Isaac Richardson, and Joseph Richardson, all of Dipton, were charged by Sergt. Morland with playing at pitch and toss on the 19th February. Nicholson was fined 10s. and the others 2s. 6d. each and costs.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mary Jane Hunter, a young woman of weak intellect, was committed to prison for seven days for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to James Oliver, of Iveston, with whom she lived as servant.

"31, Taylor Street, Glasgow, Oct. 1, 1868 —I have tried Mr. Todd's Quinine Wine, and have found it an excellent preparation as a tonic wherever such is required.—JAMES GIBSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E." This elegant and renowned preparation of genuine quinine stands unsurpassed as the most reliable, and pleasant medicine known in all cases of indigestion, nervousness and neuralgia, and more especially in prostration after long sickness where though its great strength and perfect purity it has gained the universal recommendation of the medical profession. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Todd, Chemist, Carlisle, and has the name on the Government stamp.

From results arrived at by an analysis of the judicial statistics of drunkenness in the several counties of Great Britain, it would appear that Essex is the most sober of all, there being only one case in 961 of the population. That Huntingdonshire stands next, then Suffolk, then Cornwall, and then Norfolk. Thus what is termed the eastern counties system, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex stand prominently and proudly foremost, while Durham is as one of the population in 41 or more than 23 times more steeped in liquor than Essex. The tabulated statement is full of interest as dealing a heavy blow to the theories of the permissivites, and has been prepared from official data by Mr. G. L. Fenwick, chief constable of Chester.—*From the London and Provincial Illustrated Newspaper.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza the Pills, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; such are the ready means of escaping from sufferings inflicted by colds, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and other chest complaints, by which the health of many people is seriously and permanently injured in every country.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CIRCULAR.—The Royal Commision appointed to inquire into the international obligations of this country bearing upon the reception of fugitive slaves by British ships in the territorial waters of foreign States was gazetted on Tuesday. The commissioners are directed to report upon all instructions on the subject issued, from time to time, to commanders of ships; and if either instructions or obligations appear at variance with the maintenance of our ships and officers in any waters whatever of the right of personal liberty they are further instructed to report if any and what steps ought to be taken to secure for them greater fredom of action. There is no doubt that some sort of understanding has existed for a long time on this delicate subject; and it has been ascertained that the order with which the "Ins" have been blaming the late goverment was the work of an admiral commanding the East India station, who adopted as a general order to his subordinates instructions from home relative to a specific case. Sailors are apt to repudiate the "man and brother" hypothesis as applied to "niggers;" and in Mr. Ashley's "Life of Lord Palmerston," just published, there is printed a letter to Earl Russel, in which the grudging and imperfect way in which the Admiralty have always gone about the suppression of the slave trade is strongly animadverted upon. The letter is dated 1862, and in it his lordship alleges that, notwithstanding some improvement, he still finds "at the Admrality an invincible aversion to the measures neccessary for putting down the slave trade" and remarks that "these prejudices are so strong with the naval officers of the board that the First Lord can hardly be expected not to be swayed by them. —*Iron.*

A SAFE "CRITERION."—To the firm of Spiers and Pond must be given the credit of giving a great fillip to modern English gastronomy. They began with London railway stations, and now they are going on with London itself. It was well rendered by our Glasgow correspondent, in the Specimen number of this Journal, when he gave vent to his wish that Spiers and Pond had the catering at the Glasgow railway stations (they have but one at present—the pokey little hole at Queen Street). The railway refeshment system within Glasgow, says our correspondent, is a disgrace to a city of such wealth and importance; and the stations require at once concentration and accommodation. We shall soon have a really good one at Gordon Street; but, on the whole, considering the gigantic advance which the shares of the Caledonian and North British have recently made, there is, in this refeshment matter, a great deal too much tightness about the breeches' pockets. Take "The Criterion" in Piccadilly—one of the most remarkable buildings at the West End—any afternoon in the week. There you will find a dinner served, not only in the most comfortable, but in most sumptuous manner, and at a price far below that paid by our fathers for sitting in a stuffy coffee-room, or still more stuffy public-house, and partaking of the most stuffy and indigestible viands it was possible for the stomach of man to receive. At "The Criterion" a party of five may dine, or a party of five hundred. And the five hundred will be as comfortably bestowed as the five and the five as the five hundred. It is gratifying to be able to state that the spirited proprietors, Spiers and Pond, are receiving that amount of patronage to which their unflagging enterprise fairly entitles them. Little more than two years have elapsed since "The Criterion" was opened to the public, and already it is one of the sights of London. To Scotsmen, then, in search of a dinner—whether they may be resident or rambling—we may safely give the assurance that at "The Criterion" they will find the economy that is said to be peculiarly Scotch, the fare believed to be altogether English, and the hospitality that is proverbially Irish!—*London Scottish Journal.*

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of English wheat, and a moderate arrival of foreign. The trade ruled very dull, with little change in the value of fine samples, but secondary neglected. Barley almost nothing doing. Beans and peas 1s lower. Maize firm. Oats slow at about previous terms. Flour dull at barely late prices.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market this morning wheat was in average supply, and good inquiry at prices slightly tending in favour of sellers. Barley in fair show, but sales slow, owing to higher rates being demanded. Oats a large supply, and trade dull at late prices.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 281 beasts, but a decline of 2,510 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was only indifferent for the time of year; while sheep were middling; a large portion of them being hoggets. The supply of beef comprised 2,247 head. The number of sheep was 4,380. Pigs: 666 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; secondary sorts, 8s 6d to 9s 0d; good oxen, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; middling, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; cows and inferior, 6s 3d to 8s 3d; pork, large, 5s 3d to 7s 3d; do. small, 7s 9d to 8s 9d; sheep, good vendable welders, per lb., 10d to 10½d; middling, 8d to 9d.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Oats, 7s 0d to 8s 6d; barley, 7s 0d to 8s 0d; wheat, 10s to 11s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 11s 0d to 11s 6d per boll. Beef, 9d to 11d; mutton, 9d to 11d; veal 9d to 11d; bacon, 5d to 7½d; hams, 7½d to 8d; pork, 8d to 10d per lb. Chickens, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; ducks, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; hens, 1s to 2s each; butter, 1s 4d to 2s 0d per lb.; eggs, 8 to 9 for 1s; onions, 1s to 2s 6d; apples, 1s to 2s per peck; grapes, 1s per lb.

DURHAM POTATO, Saturday.—Potatoes, 1s to 1s 2d per stone.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 120s to 170s; new land hay, 130s to 180s per ton; wheat straw, 2s 8d to 3s 3d; barley straw, 2s 0d to 3s 2d; oat straw, 2s 9d to 3s 6d per thrave.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD AND THE COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER.—At the ordinary meeting of Consett Local Board on Wednesday afternoon, the chairman (Mr. Calvert) said the Countess of Derwentwater had sent a notice, calling upon the Board to make conditions with her for trespass, alleged to have committed in the erection of the Board-room, and intimating that unless they procured a lease from her ladyship by the 29th February, proceedings would be taken against them.—Mr. Charlton suggested that the document should be laid upon the table, and read that day twelve month.—Mr. Dunne considered it would be more courteous on the part of the Board to reply to the notice.—The Chairman: The document is a heap of rubbish.—M. Siddell said her ladyship did not consider it as such.—The notice was then placed on the table, and the subject dropped.

GROCERS' WINE AND SPIRIT LICENSES.—The impression that the sale of wines and spirits by grocers, for consumption off the premises, tends to the increase of drunkenness amongst females, is likely to be modified, if not entirely removed, by the evidence taking before a committee of the Liverpool borough magistrates upon the present mode a ministering the licensing laws. The persons examined were Major Greig, head constable of Liverpool; Mr. A. Sibbald, chief superintendent; Superintendent Morgan O'Brien, Inspector Rogerson, the Rev. J. Nugent, Roman Catholic chaplain at the borough gaol, and the Rev. D. Morris, Protestant chaplain of the same gaol; all of whom bore testimony to the respectibility of the character of the grocers, and expressed their opinions, based upon extensive experience, that the sale of wines and spirits by grocers did not act prejudicially. The result of the inquiry is thus summarised by Mr. John Patterson, chairman of the committee:—"We have inquired into the working of grocers' licenses, and the evidence points to the fact that they are not abused, and that so far the evils which many anticipated have not arisen from them."—*Liverpool Mercury.*

RAILWAY REMEDIES.—The *Field* promulgates a seven-pointed charter of railway reform to which no sound objection can be taken, and which, if adopted and carried out—not always the same thing in railway affairs—must necessarily greatly reduce the human sacrifices which imitate and even exceed in number of victims those of the Ancient Britons. The seven points of the railway passengers' charter are as follows:—The compulsory adoption of the block-system on all lines, and in its most rigorous form; a similary compulsory application of greater brake-power than is at present in use; double couplings between stations for all carriages and trucks; continuous footboards, overlapping platforms; carriages to be unlocked when in motion, and even when stationary the doors on one side to be left so; the consecutive hours of duty of signalmen to be limited to six, and the maximum for one day to ten; and lastly, that telegraphic communication, automatic or otherwise, shall be enforced between signal and signal-box. With these improved arrangements, especially if separate lines for goods and passenger traffic, at least on more crowded railways, could be added, accidents would become comparatively rare occurrences instead of daily incidents of travel.—*Iron.*

PHOTOGRAPHING THE INVISIBLE.—Our readers will be interested to know that recently the Bank of France has secured the services of a photographer in the establishment to depict the invisible in order to help in detecting forgeries. There are many means of effacing writing-ink by acting upon it with a chemical, but all of them allow the iron, which is a constituent of writing-ink, to remain in the paper, and the slight yellowish stain left upon a cheque, shows up in a photograph as black almost as the orignal ink. An instance, we are told, recently occurred of a cheque for 105 francs having been changed into one for 1,005 francs; to the eye there was nothing to attract attention but the suspicion of the manager having been raised in some way, the document was handed over to the photographer to be copied. By permitting action in the camera to continue for some time, every mark, however slight, was reproduced, and the words "*cent cinq*" appeared in the photograph confused with those of "*mille et cinq*," the latter having been the only ones apparent to the ordinary observer. It has been suggested that possibly some use might be made of the camera in detecting skin and other diseases, apparent to the human eye.—*From the London and Provincial Illustrated Newspaper.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—At Front Street, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. J. Walton, of a daughter.

BLACKHILL—At 9, Eltringham Street, on the 26th ult., the wife of Mr. E. Glanville, of a son.

ESH NEW WINNING—On the 20th ult., the wife of Mr. W. W. Shield, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LANCHESTER—At the Register Office, on the 26th ult., Mr. J. Havelock to Mrs. S. Jane Douglass, both of Greencroft.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—Killed by accident, on the 29th ult., aged 66 Mr. John Murray.

LANCHESTER—On the 29th ult., aged 49, Mrs. Eliza Herron.

STANLEY—On the 27th ult., aged 56, Mrs. Sarah Ann Winship.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the Steam Printing Works, Front Street Consett. Saturday, March 4th, 1876.