The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 744. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1875. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS,

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

McEWAN'S CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES AND INDIA PALE ALE
Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices—
FOUNTAIN HOUSE, CHARLOTTE SQUARE.
853 JAMES C. McINTOSH, Agent.

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

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

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
TAILOR,
CATCHGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

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

JOHN AITCHISON & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
OTCH AND INDIA PALE ALES.
Office and Stores—
LISLE STREET, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
JOHN BORTHWICK, Agent.

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

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

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.

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

WHERE a large and excellent assortment of NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c., is always on hand to select from.
Also, PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS by the best makers, at exceedingly moderate prices.
All orders punctually attended to. 172d

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

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

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

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

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

HAS always on hand a large Stock of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes, Indian Meal, Pea Meal, Barley Meal, Boxings, Sharps, and Bran, Oats (whole and crushed), and Feeding Stuffs of every description.
G. H.'s Mixture of Permanent Clover and Grass Seeds has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the District upwards of Twenty Years.
Fine Seed Peas, Spring Tares, Seed Barley, &c., on hand. 145b

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

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.
PRIZE MEDALIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.
MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.
WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

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

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists, and manufactured by J. W. BENSON, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.
FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.
ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.
PRESENTATION PLATE.—Testimonials of different sorts. Racing Cups, and Jewelled and others Boxes, as provided by Mr. BENSON for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.
SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.
Watches and Clocks repaired by skilful workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied. 14
Illustrated Pamphlets, with full description of all kinds Watches, Time-pieces, Jewellery, and Electro-Plate, with prices annexed, sent free by post upon application to J. W. BENSON, at either the above Addresses.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

Business Announcements.

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

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

TOIL NO MORE

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

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

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

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

Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227c

SAMUEL WALKER,
HAIRDRESSER, STATIONER, AND NEWSAGENT,
1, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.
Agent for the *Consett Guardian.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. WILKINSON,
FURNITURE BROKER AND IRONMONGER,
CATCHGATE,

HAS now on hand a large assortment of IRON BEDSTEADS, PERAMBULATORS, PARAFFIN OIL, PARAFFIN LAMPS, &c., from the best makers.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in all the different branches; FLOCKS, FEATHERS, and RABBIT DOWN; PAPERHANGINGS, &c.
W. W. has also on hand a large assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES, ALBERTS, CHAINS, and WEDDING RINGS.
Wholesale and Retail.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE.

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

BEG to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and its vicinity that they are prepared to offer to them a first-class assortment of all descriptions of FURNITURE; also HAIR, FLOCKS, FEATHERS, BEDS, and MATTRESSES; BRASS, IRON, and WOOD BEDSTEADS of various patterns; BED SOFAS, EASY CHAIRS, &c.
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and MUSIC STOOLS in great variety, by the best makers.
Agents for DOUGALL'S WASHING and WRINGING MACHINES.
Trusting to meet with the like support and patronage given to Mr. JENKINS, their constant effort will be to gain the confidence of the Public by strict attention to business.

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

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

JUDSON'S DYES.—DYEING AT HOME.—JUDSON'S simple DYES are most useful and effectual. Ribbons, silks, feathers, scarfs, lace, braid, veils, handkerchiefs, clouds, bernouses, Shetland Shawls, or any small article of dress can easily be dyed in a few minutes without soiling the hands, violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c.
JUDSON'S DYES.—PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER POSITIVES or PHOTO-PRINTS should be dipped in hot water and then submitted to a hot bath of JUDSON'S DYES. Beautiful effects are thus produced in Green, Pink, Brown, and many other beautiful colours.—Use Judson's Dyes for general tinting!
JUDSON'S DYES.—FERNS, GRASSES, FLOWERS, and SEA-WEEDS may be dyed most exquisite colours, Green, Crimson, Purple, Scarlet, &c., by simply dipping them in a solution of JUDSON'S DYES. Charming Bouquets may be composed.
JUDSON'S DYES.—INK—INK—INK.—A Sixpenny Bottle of JUDSON'S DYES, Violet, Red, or Magenta, will make half a pint of brilliant writing ink in one minute by simply adding hot water.
JUDSON'S DYES.—For Colouring Architectural Plans, &c. Much trouble may be saved in grinding up colours to a uniform tint. They may be used either with a brush or pen. Rose Pink, Purple, Canary, Crimson, Orange, Green, Blue, Magenta, and 12 other shades.
JUDSON'S DYES.—For Staining Wood, diluted with water. They sink deeply into the fibre and will not rub off. They form the most economical stain on record. Light Brown for mahogany colour is excellent; No. 2 Black for walnut; Canary for satin; also Black, Lavender, Magenta, and many other colours.

SIXPENCE, PER BOTTLE.
OF CHEMISTS AND STATIONERS.

Business Announcements.

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

ENGLISH enterprise, capital, and industry have made India the Finest Tea Garden in the World, and now the British Tea Planting Companies of India have become the great competitors of the Chinese Empire. For years the old people have said they could not get the Strong Fine Tea of the olden times. It is clear to us that either the Tea Plantations of the Chinese have become exhausted, or that the strongest desire of this peculiar people has been to give quantity rather than quality. It is plain to the most superficial observer that even the Finest Chinese Tea, although it may be exquisite in flavour, lacks that power and richness peculiar to the olden times. It is well for the lover of this refreshing beverage that the cultivation of Tea in India has become a commercial success. Years ago we commenced to combine the Chinese and Indian Teas. This method resulted in a great trade. You may have some idea of its properties when we state that last year we sold 112,035 pounds of Tea to a delighted people.
The question will naturally suggest itself to your mind; why do you not offer Indian Tea to the Public? We answer, the price appears high. We do not say they are dear, for the lasting power of Indian Tea is so great that the second and third water, in many instances, is better than the first water of China Tea. Taking this economical view of the question it is cheaper. suppose we say nothing of the increased satisfaction derived in drinking this life-sustaining cup of pleasure. We would like you to test the correctness of the opinion we have as to the strength, lasting power, richness, and economy of Indian Tea. We cannot sell this Tea for less than 4s. per pound. We give you this notice that we do not intend to disturb the present mixed Tea Trade. We therefore desire you, should it be your pleasure to test our judgment, to enquire for Indian Tea at any of our Establishments.

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

NOTICE! SPECIAL NOTICE!!

THE Season's NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS are just to hand, including rich and exquisite designs in French and Berlin Fans; Hair and Head Ornaments; Ornamental Hair in splendid variety; Combs and Brushes in Shell, Ivory, and Pearl; Perfumery from London and Paris, including White Rose, Upper Ten, Exquisite, and Centfleur Bouquets; Sponges, Soaps, and Toilet Requisites.
The famed "EAU BOTANIQUE," for every purpose of restoring Colour and Quantity of Hair in a few days.
The Hair-Dressing Department represented by First London Artists.—Fashions in Windows.

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

W & A GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS—Attention is directed to the undermentioned WINES & SPIRITS bottled by Messrs. W & A GILBEY, and bearing their Seals and Labels, which can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at their Head Establishments.
The extent of Messrs. W & A GILBEY's business, which represents a twentieth part of the entire Wine Trade of the country (see Government Returns of Duty Payments), is the best guarantee of the purity and excellent quality of every article bearing their brands.
The label on each bottle gives particulars as to age and character of Wines, strength of Spirits, and specifies place of production.
From Messrs. W & A GILBEY's List of 200 varieties two descriptions of each class of WINES & SPIRITS have been selected, one on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age.

WINES

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

SPIRITS

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

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

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

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

A1 DONCASTER BUTTER-SCOTCH DROPS.
The ORIGINAL
Manufactured by
THOMAS GALLOWAY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
86, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

JAMES DINNING
(Late Foreman to Mr. R. WALKER),
HOUSE, SIGN, AND FURNITURE PAINTER,
GRAINER, GLAZIER, PAPERHANGER,
AND DECORATOR,
In the Shop lately occupied by Mr. RICHARD WALKER,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN BATES

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

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KNOX

HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has entered upon his NEW PREMISES, at MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, where he intends carrying on Business as HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c., and trusts, by strict attention thereto and keeping a staff of good Workmen, to merit a share of Public support.
N.B.—Estimates given for general Repairs, Shop Fronts, &c. 6178

WILLIAM HALL,
MACHINE AGENT, DIPTON.

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

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

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

THE LITTLE BOYS' CLOTHING DEPOT.

KIRTON AND COMPANY,
BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!!

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

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

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SCOTCH AND SABLE CAPS IN NEWCASTLE.

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

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

N.B.—HATS MADE TO ORDER. 495d

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

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

LEVER and GENEVA WATCHES at all Prices.
GOLD and PLATED JEWELLERY in great Variety.
GOLD and SILVER ALBERT CHAINS of the latest Style.
WEDDING RINGS.
English and Foreign Clocks and Watches of every description carefully Examined, Cleaned, and Repaired, and the greatest care and attention is especially paid to that part of the business.
Jewellery neatly Repaired and Done-up as New.
Work in the Country promptly executed.

Business Announcements.

G. RHOADES,
PLUMBER, GASFITTER, AND BELLHANGER,
CATCHGATE, near ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Orders punctually attended to.
Gas Fittings of every description, Iron Tubes, Metal Spouts, Pipes, &c. 6228

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

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

BEGS to return her sincere thanks for the liberal support accorded to her late husband and self, and respectfully intimates that she continues to LET OUT HORSES and CONVEYANCES on HIRE at moderate terms.
All Orders left at the above Address punctually attended to.
Funerals completely Furnished. 6583

JOHN ARNOTT,
GENERAL CARTER,
ROSE MOUNT, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced Business as GENERAL CARTER, and trusts to be favoured with public support.
Coals Led and Furniture Removed on moderate terms.
All Orders left at his residence, or with Mr. WILLIAM BORROW, Cooper, Front Street, Consett, will be promptly attended to. 6690

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

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with all the most recent improvements, natural in appearance, comfort for articulation, whilst accurateness of fit and finest quality of material are guaranteed on moderate terms.
Any Patient being desirous of being under the influence of Nitro Oxide Gas for Dental operation, shall receive Mr. Boe's best attention, and he will be glad to explain and give every information to those who may desire it.
Teeth from 5s. to 15s.; Sets from £4 to £15.

SECOND YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

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

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

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

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

Observe the Address—
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. 827d

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1836.

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

FARMING Stock, Public and Private Buildings, Household Furniture, &c., Stock-in-Trade, and Goods of almost every description Insured on the most favourable terms. All Policies issued by the Company include the risk of *Explosion by Gas*, without extra Premium. During the last Ten Years the "Northern" has paid more than *One Million Sterling* for Claims under its Fire Policies. Life Assurances, Endowments, and Annuities granted. Tables and full particulars on application to the District Agents:
HOBSON AND LIDDELL,
NEVILLE STREET (Opposite the Central Station Hotel), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 715

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

BEGS to announce to the Public that, at the earnest solicitation of many friends, he has commenced the practice of Electro-Rubber; and in addition Mr. W. would also call attention to his successful treatment—authenticated by many grateful patients—of the following diseases:—Wet and Dry Scurvy, Gravel, Ulcers, Swellings, Scalds and Burns, Built Breasts, Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatic, Carbuncles, Diarrhœa, Whitlows, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Inflammation, Ring Worms, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Wool Fire, &c. Having made arrangements to visit Benfieldside once a week, Mr. Whinfield hereby intimates that he purposes to be at Mr. JOHN RICHLEY's, mason, 18, Concrete Terrace, Benfieldside, on THURSDAYS, from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m.; and at Mrs. ELSDON's, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, on FRIDAYS, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., until further alterations, for consultation.
WHINFIELD'S CELEBRATED DIARRHŒA MIXTURE for English Cholera, &c., may be had of W. Davison, Castleside; Co-operative Store, Consett; and all patent medicine vendors, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE GUARDIAN

SATURDAY, MAR. 6, 1875.

VATICANISM.

Mr. Gladstone's rejoinder to the replies to his Expostulation might be left on one side by the political press but for the light which it throws on the movement going on all over Europe to end this strife of centuries between the civil and ecclesiastical power. To us who settled that question in our off-hand, or rather off-head way—in a word, by the headsman's axe—under the Eighth Henry and by the oaths of Abjuration under Elizabeth, it certainly seems strange that the controversy should have broken out again, and of all countries of Europe in educated Germany. Vaticanism is the name there given to that tendency which we have described as Ultramontanism. Mr. Gladstone makes use of this term as more expressive than Ultramentanism, which to us, who live *ultra montes*, is certainly the case. It is a ludicrous misnomer to apply to the ultra clerical party who surround the Pope in the Vatican the epithet of Ultramontanes. Vaticanism is more expressive and also more descriptive of the *genius loci*. In Prussia, at all events, Vaticanism is treated as a very serious evil, and the measures by which it is met are proportionately vigorous. Extreme cases, it is said, call for extreme remedies, and Prince Bismarck has one shaft in his quiver which he has not discharged as yet, but which he is ready to draw out. He has a scheme, it is said, prepared for the entire disendowment of the Romish hierarchy, and has collected such proofs of their malversation of trust funds that he will have little difficulty in getting the support of public opinion for such a measure. To understand how this is we must remember that Silesia and Rhenish Prussia, or Westphalia, are the most Roman Catholic provinces of Germany, the former of which Prussia tore away from Austria under Frederick the Great, and the latter of which she came in for at the peace of 1815 and after the suppression of the three Ecclesiastical Electorates of Cologne, Maintz, and Treves. In all these provinces there were large clerical endowments, of which the clergy have been guaranteed the secure possession ever since. As long as these clergy held these benefices under a feudal tenure, no very great abuse was possible. But as soon as Ultramontanism, or as we may now call it Vaticanism, had reduced the clergy to be the mere nominees of the bishops, and then to be the mouthpiece of the Pope only, a new state of things came about, and these revenues were employed to subsidize the orders and to carry on a war against the State. It was not enough to suppress these orders; the revenues themselves must be confiscated; and this is the last blow at the Papacy which Prince Bismarck is ready to launch. The struggle is evidently drawing to a close and perhaps we shall live to see Vaticanism in its death-throes. The subject is worthy of the attention of every intelligent Englishman, and we can understand why Mr. Gladstone is giving his leisure to think out one of the most exciting questions of continental and perhaps of English politics.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The Queen has returned to Windsor (this seems the nearest place to London at which she can bring herself to reside); the season has been inaugurated by a Levee; a Drawing-room is announced, at which probably Her Majesty will preside; and Parliament is deep in the work of the session: yet there is a dullness and want of vivacity in London society which is probably to a considerable extent caused by the inclement weather of this long winter. But it must also be noted that there are no very exciting questions at present before either House. The Army Exchanges Bill, though it caused a party fight, could not awake much interest in the public mind; and such measures as the Friendly Societies Bill, and the Artisans' Dwellings Bill are regarded almost with apathy by the general public. The law courts indeed, have been the object of much more attention than the Legislature during the past week or two, and not without good reason, with such sensational cases brought forward.

The office of Sergeant at Arms, recently vacated, or which is about to be vacated by Lord Charles Pursell, aftea a very long tenure, is a most valuable one. There are indeed two Sergeants at Arms, one for the Lords and the other for the Commons, but the office of the former is almost a sinecure, while the duties of the latter are important. He has a large salary and emoluments, with a residence in the Palace of Westminster. In the House he occupies a chair below the bar, and it is to this imaginary boundary that he brings up in custody recalcitrant member who may have committed a breach of privelege or any outside person who may have committed a similar offence. He has also entire control of the Strangers' Gallery, the Press Gallery, and in fact of all the accessary arrangements of the House. But his career must sit lightly upon him for he has a deputy in the person of Captain Gosset. The latter gentleman has filled this post for nearly 40 years, and his father before him held it for 17 years. Captain Gosset no doubt thinks he has a revisionary interest to the position of the Sergeant at Arms, and many hon. gentlemen thinks so too. The office, however, is in the gift of Lord Hertford as Lord Chamberlain, and it is said that his lordship intends to bestow this valuable gift on a brother-in-law, a young man whose only qualification for the post is his relationship to this influential functionary.

The case of Rubery v. Grant and Sampson, which was decided some time ago, led—as it was thought it would—to several other somewhat similar actions. That of Fowler v. Goodlake was indeed in many respects similar, the action being for libel in the money articles of the *Times*. The result of that action, the plaintiff electing to be nonsuited, must be a heavy blow and sore discouragement to other persons who may have been contemplating similar actions for libel, and I believe there were more or ase several such persons. And now the result of the Canadian Oil Wells case—Charlton v. Hay and others—must be a further discouragement to people who, having lost money in limited liability companies may have been cogitating whether they could not get it back by civil action. The conclusion of this action is one in which nothing is concluded, but this negative result will at all events foreclude a great deal of litigation, for it was understood that this was merely a test case, and that had the plaintiff gained the day a host of similar actions would have arisen out of it. The effect on the public mind, however, must be beneficial. This trial ought to open peoples eyes to the hollow and false system of ornamental directors—men of title or really high social position who really know nothing of business, and who take their fees for attendance at "the Board" without being of the slightest service to anybody but themselves. I hear that this trial originated in a rather curious way. A noble Duke, *on dit*, had committed himself by letter to some very unfavourable remarks on the directors of this company. He was, I am told, threatened with an action, whereupon he took the bull by the thorns and put forward the plaintiff in the case.

A meeting has just taken place which has great significance and importance in connection with the ever-recurring struggles between Labour and Capital. The "Associated Employers of Labour" held their first annual meeting on Friday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, when the report was accepted, the balance-sheet was passed, and the committee and sub-committee were thanked for their services. This association is only the commencement of what is likely to be a great movement among employers of labour, the powerful effect of whose united action has been shown lately in South Wales. Meanwhile, the question of federation is not neglected by the working men. To meet the masters on their new ground, there must be a federation of the chief trades of the country, for the weakness of one trade against associated employers of many men is shown by the fact that the Miners' Association can only afford to the men locked out in South Wales the miserable dole of 4d. each per week. But the present triumphant position of employers in the iron trade, as regards their men, is not without its drawback in another direction, for I may here mention that a number of samples of Belgian iron are now in Chatham dockyard, to be tested by the officials. This is a rather serious item of news for others than our ironworkers, employers and employed. Our iron manufacture is one of our most important branches; if not the most important branch of our industry, and the Belgians for some years have progressed so considerably in this department that their competition now becomes really ruinous. The locked-out ironworkers, as well as their employers, would do well to take this state of things to heart in their future trade proceedings.

The cabmen's rest which was recently erected in St. John's Wood—of course a misnomer for generations—at once proved so successful that arrangements are in progress for erecting similar shelters elsewhere, and in due time we shall have them all over the Metropolis. But nothing at present appears likely to come up to my idea of what such a shelter should be. It should provide a covering for horses and cabs as well as for the men, with accommodation for the latter taking their meals—so as to obviate the necessity of resorting to the public house—and with provender and water for the animals; besides which there should be posted up in each shelter a list of cab-fares from that particular spot to all parts of London. That indeed would be a grand improvement; and it will come in time.

The sharp practice of some enterprising people who have obtained—in one case, as was proved in a police court by sheer robbery—early copies of the *Times*, and have telegraphed off some of its news in time for the second editions of some of the provincial papers before the *Times* itself could reach the towns in which these second editions had appeared—this sharp practice has induced the leading journal to start a special train from Euston station at 4.55 a.m., thus serving Birmingham and several towns which are in connection with it. Although this special train costs the *Times* about £50 a day, the experiment has proved thoroughly successful. The other London papers are naturally jealous, and the spirit of rivalry and competition is so strong that you may depend upon it the *Times* will not be left alone in all its glory. In a few days its most dangerous rival among the daily London papers will, I am assured, be able to announce something that will be equally startling.

Those letters which the versatile Sala is writing from Spain to the *Daily Telegraph* are deliciously interesting. Of course they tell us little or nothing about the war, the prospects of the Carlists, or the probability of Alfonso the Twelfth adding his name to the already long list of "monarchs retired from business;" but they are very pleasing sketches of social life in Spain, and I hope he will republish them in book form. With a little revision they would make a capital volume.

The body of a respectably dressed woman was on Monday morning found in the river Avon, at Saltford, about midway between Bristol and Bath. There is a tremendous gash in her head, which bled after the body was recovered, indicating that death had been recent.

Although there was every reason to believe that a petition would be lodged against the return of Mr Marling, the Conservaties have come to the conclusion that it would be wise not to further prolong the internecine political warfare which has so much disturbed the borough of Stroud during the past twelve months.

An Absconding Insurance Secretary.—We understand that the claims against the estate of Mr J. E. Gale, late secretary of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company, of Liverpool, and who recently absconded, and is supposed to be in Barcelona, amount to upwards of £25,000. His house property has been sold, but we believe that there will be little or nothing out of it for the creditors.

ALARMING RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT YORK.

On Tuesday evening, an alarming railway accident, resulting in injuries to several persons, but fortunately unattended with loss of life, occurred in the North Junction of the York Railway Station. The mail from the north due in York at 9.28, and which, as usual, was punctual, ran into an engine of a goods train, which was at the stand waiting to be backed into the junction siding. The passenger train had, it seems, slackened speed, but the collision is described by the passengers, particularly those who happened to be in the front part of the train, as having been an exceedingly violent one. A guard's van, one of a series attached to the train, was pitched up and thrown clean out of it. The guard, named Bell, sustained considerable injuries about the head. The driver of the passenger engine, a Newcastle man named Robson, likewise sustained injuries; but his stoker and the driver and fireman of the goods train seem to have come off comparatively scratchless. As to the passengers, several in the train being subsequently brought up to the platform at York Station, complained of the effects of the collision, and about half-a-dozen displayed bruises, &c. Mr. Tempest Anderson and other medical men were soon in attendance upon the sufferers. Little damage was done to the line, and the mail, after leaving her injured passengers behind, resumed its journey after a delay of about an hour-and-a-half.

ROMANCE OF THE EARLDOM of MAR.

As our readers will probably have noticed by the Law Reports, the Scottish Earldom of Mar, one of the most ancient in the three kingdoms, and which for the last two or three years has been the subject of a Peerage case, the succession being disputed between two rival claimants, has been adjudged to the Earl of Kellie. For the Earldom of Mar, which as it now stands in our Peerage dates only from the year 1457; but by the present decision we imagine will now be reckoned only from 1565, Lord Hailes claims a much more venerable age, styling it, "one of those Earldoms whose origin is lost in antiquity," and adding as his own opinion that "it existed before our—*i.e.*, the Scottish—records and before the era of genuine history." Sir Bernard Burke, in his Peerage, mentions "Martacus, Earl of Mar, as witnessing a charter of donation by Malcolm Canmore to the Culdees of Lochleven a year before the Norman Conquest of England, and from him he passes *per saltum* to the 11th Earl, who succeeded to his father's title in 1294, and died before 1300, having married Lady Christian Bruce, sister of Robert I. of Scotland. His son, the 12th Earl, appointed Regent of Scotland in 1332, fell in command of the Scottish army, being defeated by an inferior force under Edward Balliol, and left a son Thomas, the 13th Earl, the last male of his race. He was Great Chamberlain of Scotland and Ambassador to England, and at his death, in 1377, the Earldom passed, by the marriage of his sister, into the House of Douglas. Early in the 15th century the Earldom was conveyed in a rather singular manner into the noble family of Stewart. The story runs that "Alexander, natural son of Alexander, Earl of Buchan, and grandson of Robert II., made his appearance at the head of a formidable band of robbers in the Highlands, and, having stormed and taken the Countess of Mar's Castle of Kildrummie, obtained her Ladyship in marriage, either by violence or persuasion." It is added that the Countess subsequently (like one of the Sabine maidens of the Roman legend) so far forgave the dead that she made a free grant of her honours and inheritance to her husband, who, thinking, no doubt, to make his title doubly secure, resigned them to the Crown, and obtained a re-grant of them. He was more than once Ambassador to England, distinguished himself in arms in the service of the Duke of Burgundy, was appointed Lord Warden of the Marches, and commanded the Royal Army at the battle of Harlaw, against the Lord of the Isles, in 1411. At his death the earldom reverted to the Crown, from whom it was claimed by Sir Robert Erskine, of Erskine, as a descendant in the female line from Gratney, 11th Earl. "But," says Sir Bernard Burke, "though the descent was indisputably established, the earldom was not actually conferred upon the Erskines until it had been enjoyed by four noblemen of different families, the last of whom was the celebrated Regent Murray; when, at length, a period of 130 years having elapsed, it was restored by Queen Mary to John, Lord Erskine, who should of right be reckoned as sixth Earl of Mar of the Erskine blood. According to the decision of the House of Peers, however, he will count henceforth as the first Earl. From him and from his son John, styled by Sir Bernard Burke, 7th Earl, one of those nobles who accompanied James VI. to England. the earldom passed in unbroken male descent to John, 11th Earl, who, having attached himself to the fortunes of the Chevalier, "the elder Pretender," and, having taken an active part in the rising of 1715, retired with the Stuarts to the Continent, while his title suffered attainder. This attainder, however, was reversed by Act of Parliament in 1824, at the recommendation of George IV., in favour of John Francis Erskine, great grandson of the 10th Earl. The Earl, however, dying in the following year, the title passed to his eldest son, John Thomas, styled 14th Earl, who died without issue in 1866. The Earldom of Mar was thereupon claimed and assumed by Mr. John Francis Goodeve-Erskine, as only son of the last Earl's elder sister, by her marriage with Mr. William James Goodeve of Clifton, and also by the present Earl of Kellie, as eldest great grandson in the male line of the nobleman in whose favour, as we have stated, the reversal of the attainder was made. Lord Kellie, who, by the decision of the House of Peers, now becomes Earl of Mar and Kellie, was born in 1839, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took the usual degrees. He has enjoyed the Scottish Earldom of Kellie (created in 1619) since his father's death in 1872, and married in 1863 Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. William Forbes of Medwin, in Peebles, by whom he has a son, now heir to both Earldoms, who was born in 1865.—*Times*.

The Church Association.—The annual meeting of the Church Association was held on Friday last in St. James's Hall, London, Mr T. R. Andrews presiding. The report referred to the 150,000 petitions presented against the eastward position, to the numerous publications of the association, and the controversy between Monsignor Capel and Canon Liddon. The Rev. Canon Freemantle, in moving the first resolution, passed a high encomium on Mr Disraeli as an upholder of Protestantism. The other speakers were Mr Holt, M.P., Mr C. H. Lovell, and Mr P. S. O'Brien. It was urged that after July 1st the first shot under the Public Worship Act should be fired against Canons Gregory and Liddon.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey's Services and Religious Mania.—At the Salford Board of Guardians on Friday, the Chairman stated, in answer to inquiry from a member of the Board, that two women, of forty-eight and twenty-seven years of age, had been taken to the Workhouse suffering from religious mania, said by the relieving officers to be due to attendance at the recent meetings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. Several similar cases had been sent to Prestwick Lunatic Asylum, where they were so common now that the officers said, on their arrival—"What! another Moody and Sankey case?" Several members said it would be interesting to know the antecedent condition of these patients. The meetings might have the exciting cause, but there must have been a predisposition to insanity. The Board was generally of opinion that reports of persons suffering from religious mania ought to be received with considerable suspicion.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND MINERS WAGES.

On Monday, the proceedings before the Court of Arbitration agreed upon to settle the wages dispute between the coalowners of Northumberland and the miners were commenced, in the long room of the Queen's Hotel, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle. Mr Rupert Kettle sits as umpire, whilst Mr George Baker Forster and Mr Thos. Bates are the arbitrators on behalf of the masters, and Mr Thomas Burt, M.P., and Mr Alex. Macdonald, M.P., represented the miners. The proposal of the masters is that a reduction of 20 per cent. on soft or house coal and of 16 per cent. on hard or steam coal shall be carried into effect. The proceedings were of a strictly private nature, and came to a close on Wednesday.

THE CHEMICAL WORKERS' STRIKE.

There is nothing particular to relate in connection with the strike of the men employed at the various chemical works on the Tyne, with the exception that the Newcastle Chemical Company's men each received 11s and 9s, according to their circumstances, on Monday; and that the men engaged at Messrs Hugh Lee Pattinson's Works will receive their subscriptions on Friday night.

THE DURHAM COAL TRADE.

Should the miners continue to resist the masters in their demand for a 20 per cent. reduction, other branches of industry dependent on the coal trade are likely to be thrown into a state of disorder. The coke burners at most of the collieries have received an intimation that their services will not be required after the 13th inst., and in case the masters' terms are not accepted this week, preparations will be made for damping down most of the furnaces in the North. Comparatively little coal has been stacked by the owners, and a lock-out of a few weeks' duration would therefore bring nearly every department of the iron trade to a standstill.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

A NAVAL CAPTAIN SUED BY A NEWCASTLE LADY—DAMAGES £500.

On Monday, in the Court of Exchequer, at the Guildhall, London, before Mr. Baron Pigott and a common jury, the case of Nightingale *v.* Perry was disposed of. This was an action to recover compensation for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. The defendant pleaded denial of a promise, and that the plaintiff had exonerated him and released him from the engagement, if such had ever existed. The Hon. Alfred Thesiger, Q.C., and Mr. Palmer were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Serjeant Parry and Mr. Webster appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Thesiger, in opening the case, stated that it was of rather a strange and romantic character. The plaintiff, Miss Louisa Nightingale, was now about twenty-eight years of age, but at the time of her meeting the defendant was only twenty-three. She was the daughter of Mr. Nightingale, who died at the end of the year 1869. He was for many years a surgeon dentist at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who had made about £60,000 by his profession. Owing, however, to the failure of certain banks in which he had invested a large amount of his money, his fortune was reduced to £10,000. In November, 1869, he died leaving a widow, two sons, and five daughters, of whom the plaintiff was one. On the death of his widow he willed that this £10,000 was to be divided amongst the five daughters, the plaintiff's portion in expectancy being something equal to £100 a year. The business of surgeon dentist was carried on after his death by one of his sons. The other son, Charles, came to London and settled as a surgeon dentist in Sackville Street. Notwithstanding that he was an independent gentleman, the defendant, Captain Perry, of Her Majesty's navy, was staff commander, stationed at the Cape of Good Hope, a position that brought him £500 a year, in addition to a house, garden, and other allowances, and he had a prospect of a good retiring pension. He was a gentleman by birth, education, and proper feeling; while that unfortunate event took place upon which this action was founded. He further possessed a remarkably handsome face and figure, and was, indeed, endowed with all these qualities which were calculated to win the heart of any lady. His age was about 42 or 43 years. In 1869, a vessel called the Castor, of which he was captain, was stationed for a short time at Shields. Miss Nightingale happening on one occasion to be driving with her father through the streets of the town, he drew the attention of the plaintiff to an exceedingly handsome man they observed walking. This was no other than the defendant. Nothing further passed on that occasion, but the appearance of Captain Perry, to whom she was then a stranger, made a deep impression on her mind. In the summer of 1870 the plaintiff received an invitation from Mrs. Gordon to an evening party, at a boarding-house kept by a Miss Hollis, in Harley Street. She and her sister went there, and almost the first person the plaintiff saw on entering the room was the very same man to whom her father had directed her attention in the streets of Shields, and whom she now heard for the first time was Captain Perry, of the ship Castor. His appearance that evening renewed the impression he had made on her, and, as it appeared subsequently, a similar feeling towards the plaintiff influenced that gentleman, there could be no doubt that a mutual adoration was engendered on that occasion. It was, as Tennyson described it,

"Love at first sight—
First born and heir to all."

Curious to say, neither of the parties was introduced to the other on that occasion. Miss Nightingle had been singing, and she was unwarily observed by Captain Perry, who was to leave on the following day for Plymouth, in order to depart for the Cape of Good Hope, but before he left the house he saw Miss Hollis and made delicate inquiries as to her name and address, avowing that she had made a considerable impression upon him. Miss Hollis was extremely reticent on the matter. He, however, begged of her to send him all particulars respecting the young lady, observing that as he was absolutely obliged to start immediately for Plymouth, he should certainly endeavour to procure every information regarding her and her family himself. After Captain Perry had left, Miss Hollis communicated to the plaintiff everything he had said respecting her, and expressed a strong desire to receive her photograph. She was further led to expect the receipt of a letter before long from him, accompanied by his photograph. Miss Nightingale did not then take any steps to bring herself in communication with Captain Perry, thinking that the movement towards their acquaintance should come first from him. Fourteen months from this time then elapsed, in the course of which she had given her photograph to Miss Hollis to be forwarded to the defendant. Not having received any letter from the captain, the idea entered her head that perhaps his letter had been stopped on its way, or that her photograph had never been forwarded to him. She thereupon addressed the following letter to him:—

"30th August, 1871.

"My dear Captain Perry,—A year ago I had the pleasure of meeting you at 39, Harley Street. If your retain any remembrance of me I should be delighted to hear from you. Trusting you will pardon me writing to you, with kindest regards, I am, yours sincerely,

"Lousia Nightingale.

"P.N.—May I beg you will keep this note strictly *entre nous*?"

In reply she received the following letter from the defendant:—

"Simonstown, Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 18, 1871.

"My dear Louisa—Yes! I have a distinct remembrance of having met you one evening only in Harley Street. As I left England a few days after the event, I had no opportunity of improving the acquaintance. I could not even ascertain your precise name from Miss Hollis. I, however, made her promise to find out all about you, and if possible to send me your photograph. Now, my dear Louisa, you must send me a long letter, detailing all your hopes and fears. Let there be no reserve towards me. You can do so with the most perfect confidence. I assure you I look forward to your early reply with great eagerness.—Yours, ever,

"George."

A long correspondence took place between the parties, each letter becoming warmer and warmer in protestations of love for each other. Photographs were exchanged, and at length it was arranged between them, as it was impossible for him to obtain leave to return to England before the expiration of three or four years, that she should go out to him by the mail boat which left England in November 1873. He had made every preparation to receive her on her arrival, and to conduct her to the altar as his loved bride. He had even written to her brother Charles, making her a formal proposal of marriage and expressing the most tender and abiding love for her. At this time his income had reached £1,000 a year, and he gave her instructions to communicate with his bankers in case of her requiring pecuniary assistance. On the 4th November, however, a letter was received by Mr Charles Nightingale from defendant, in which the latter seemed to think that plaintiff was in direct possession of £2,000 (her portion of the £10,000 left to his daughters on the death of their mother) and that such sum was to form part of her marriage settlement. She insisted upon replying, and stating that her property was only prospective on the death of her mother, that then she would be in receipt of £100 a year, being the interest of her £2,000 in the Five per Cents. In this letter she says, "I will ask you have you any love for me and do you apart from consideration of my fortune desire me to be your wife? Upon your answer my dearest love depends the future happiness or misery of my life." She then complains of the coldness of his last letter or two and observes, "I am told I am looking so ill; I seem scarcely to have slept for a fortnight. May God bless you my dearest love. The defendant's letters were about this time becoming gradually fewer and colder. She wrote desiring to postpone her departure until the following January. However, previous to the arrival of the date she proposed for her departure, he wrote to her brother a letter to the following effect:—

"Sir,—My letter to you, per mail of the 4th November, was clear and explicit, and upon a subject of sufficient importance to demand some acknowledgment at your hands. As you have failed to make me any reply, I must now consider the matter between your sister and me at an end."

This (the learned counsel observed) was a base and unmanly pretext to get rid of an honourable engagement. There was not the least foundation for the assertion contained in that letter, as nothing could be plainer, more candid, or explicit than Mr. Charles Nightingale's reply to the letter referred to. In that reply Mr. Nightingale informed him that, however much he loved his sister, and should feel the loss of her society, as he always considered her "the star of the family," he should not stand in the way of her union with Captain Perry, but would do all in his power to facilitate her departure for the Cape, and to assist her in the accomplishment of her object. On the 18th August, 1874, the defendant married another woman he met at the Cape, and the present action was the result.

The reading of the correspondence occupied upwards of two hours. The letters on both sides were far above the ordinary class of literary compositions disclosed on similar occasions. They evinced, both in language, idea, and construction, much poetical feeling, beauty of sentiment, and intellectual refinement. The lady herself was present, but the letters themselves was the chief evidence in support of the case. The defendant did not appear. Mr. Serjeant Parry, in an able speech, endeavoured to support the pleas. After, however, a careful summing up on the part of the judge, the jury found a verdict for for the plaintiff—damages £500.

A Scene in the Austrian Parliament.—A scandalous scene occurred last week in the Austrian Reichsrath. During a debate on the validity of an election, one of the Ultramontane deputies, Dean Pflugl, made a violent attack on the Emperor Joseph II., declaring that he was the most autocrat of autocrats, and that the country had reason to be thankful when he was removed to another world. This statement elicited a stormy protest from the Liberals, and when the noise had ceased, the president sharply rebuked the speaker for having slandered the memory of a sovereign who was universally respected and beloved by his people.

A Public-House Transaction.—At Newcastle-on-Tyne assizes, on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Field, the cause was heard of Harrison v. Tait. In 1873, the defendant, James Tait, as the agent of William Harrison, hotel-keeper, Scarbro', purchased on behalf of plaintiff, a public-house in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and afterwards sold it without plaintiff's consent at a profit of £500. Plaintiff had had much trouble in obtaining repayment of the deposit money, and now brought the action to recover the £500 profit on the sale. The jury found for the plaintiff for the sum claimed.

A Gravedigger Buried Alive.—On Monday forenoon a shocking event happened at the Preston Cemetery. Robert Tayler, a gravedigger employed in the Roman Catholic portion of the ground, was employed alone in finishing a grave, and it would seem had got inside the excavation to remove the props and shoring which supported the sides. Suddenly Mr Clarkson, the superintendent of that part of the cemetery, was alarmed at hearing cries of distress from the direction of the grave at which Taylor was working, and hastening thither found that the sides had fallen in. He called together a few labourers from other parts of the cemetry, and they worked hard to clear away the soil which covered the unfortunate man; but when they extricated him he was quite dead, having been suffocated. The deceased who was 47 years of age, has left a wife and family.

"North of England Templar Guide."—The first "Year Book" of the Good Templars of the North of England has just been issued, Mr. W. E. Dennison, the recently-appointed agent, being the editor. We congratulate him upon the handy and useful book he has given to his brethren so soon after his installation into his office, and also congratulate the Northumbrian Templars upon having secured the services of such an energetic and able gentleman. The way to keep and aid such an officer in his arduous labours is to treat him well. (This we say to his "masters.") The book is replete with information respecting the Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, and old Temperance Societies in the four northern counties; besides which there are several poems and a paper on temperance subjects. It is neatly got up, and will, doubtless, have a large circulation.

Partridge's Periodicals.—The "British Workman" and "Family Friend" for January, February, and March are full of entertaining and instructive articles. The numbers for this month excel in point of engravings, the portrait of Miss Thompson, painter of the "Roll Call," and the view of Westminster Abbey in the latter publication making it specially attractive. "The Bridal Wine Cup" is a thrilling temperance story, and the other letterpress and music go to make up such a pennyworth as is put into the hands of the British public by no other house than Messrs. Partridge and Co. In the "British Workman" for March, "The Workman's Home Concert" is something like a scene which can be witnessed in many homes in this county, more especially in the colliery districts. We have ourselves seen them, and could only wish they were more numerous. The "Workman" is continuing to do its great work of reforming the "hardy sons of toil."

Poetry: Original and Select.

OPPRESSION.

And must the poor man no ambition know,
But bow submissively to want and woe,
Content to tread the path his fathers trod,
And fancy all his ills are sent by God?
Hath he no nobler aim, no higher trust,
But to calcine a sod or slake the dust?
To rake, to dig and hoe, to scatter seed,
To slay a weasel or to maim a weed?
Must he toil unpitied and unblest,
Without a ray of hope to cheer his breast;
A helpless drudge, a thing without a plan
That dares not lift its head to be a man?
Oh! wealth, thy golden arms subdues the land,
And justice trembles when it feels thy hand;
For thee the mighty bid their anger cool,
For thee the rich man casts away his soul.
Where is the heart o'er which thy power would fail?
Where is the knee that hath not bowed to Baal?
Yet think not that all things are ruled by thee,
Thou proud usurper of the pow'rs that be!
'Twas industry which bade thy throne arise,
'Tis industry which still thy strength supplies.
Let commerce stop her wheels, destroy her plough,
Bid labour cease—and Mammon where art thou:
Then why is he who toils by wealth defied,
His name a byeword and his rights denied;
A crust his food, a few old sticks his store,
And branded "rebel" if he ask for more?
England, the millionaire may love thee well,
And wealth's proud children all your glories tell,
The rich may worship thee, the great adore,
But thou art hateful to the honest poor,
While men will bow their heads and toil and sweat,
Through chilling winter and through summer's heat;
And he with want oppressed and sorrow bowed,
That lords and ladies may grow rich and proud.
A few small coins you give as wages mean,
Not to the man, but for the flesh machine;
And when old age hath marr'd his robes of clay,
And stitch by stitch the threads of life gives way,
When the frail limbs are rack'd with lingering pains,
And the blood curdles in the languid veins,
What is the balm which you supply him then,
To dress the wounds of threescore years and ten?
A pauper's coat to cover o'er his grief,
A vagrant's bed, the diet of a thief.
Ah! this is England, generous England, grown
Mother of every country but her own.
F. J.

LOVE'S TRIUMPH.

A Sequel to "Lines to Susan."

Dear Susan I am come to take
A final leave of you at last;
And O, I think my heart will break,
Since all my dreams of bliss are past.

I had my mind made up to die,
Since you with me refused to wed;
But second thoughts are best—and I
Intend to emigrate instead.

I've just come through from Glasgow town,
The port from which I mean to sail,
I've paid my passage money down,—
But why, O! Susan, turn so pale?—

A week to-day, I sail away
Across the blue Atlantic main;
And I'm afraid sweet lovely maid
We've little chance to meet again.

And Susan dear I do not doubt
When I am far removed from here,
That you will often think about
My lonely lot, and shed a tear.

But happy here, I might have been
Through all my future years of life,
If you had only clearly seen
Your way to be my wedded wife.

But ere I go I wish to make
A present of this photograph;
I hope you'll keep it for my sake,
Since you wont be my better-half.

And now to soothe my wounded soul,
Give me one kiss before we part;
There, that will do; farewell, adieu,
Dear idol of my youthful heart.

* * * * * * *

And so you mean to emigrate;
Ah, well! one word before you go;
In justice I but wish to state—
What every man like you should know—

That we in courtship often mean
The quite reverse of what we say;
A blind and simple fool you've been,
There, take my hand, and name the day.

Mr. Editor.—The above will tell its own tale. However, I may remark that when last I wrote you I was on the brink of despair; but now—as the song says—"I am a happy man." At the risk of giving offence to Susan, I may tell you that I had no more intention of emigrating than I had of dying; I merely wished to bring the business to a crisis, and you see how nicely I succeeded. I enclose you an invitation to the wedding which will come off as soon as it takes place. Wishing you all success, I remain, yours, &c.,

LABOURER.

Jarrow Paper Mill.

Local and General News.

Early on Saturday morning the wife of a servant on the farm of Doronie, Forfarshire, about nine miles from Dundee, rose without being observed and deliberately cut the throats of two of her children with a razor. She afterwards attempted her own life, and now lies in a critical state. Both children are dead. It is presumed the mother is insane.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY.—Preparations are being made on a gigantic scale for the forthcoming services of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in London. The Agricultural Hall is being fitted up to accommodate 18 000 persons. Two services of a revival nature were held there on Sunday. Four thousand persons were present at the first, and six thousand at the second.—The *Daily News* understands that the use of Her Majesty's Opera House in the Haymarket has been granted to Messrs. Moody and Sankey for a series of revival services.

MUSIC HALLS AT GLASGOW.—A deputation, consisting of about 200 leading citizens of Glasgow, waited on Monday upon the Lord Provost and magistrates and presented a memorial pointing out the evils connected with Glasgow music halls. Mr John Burns, of the Cunard Company, said he had visited the worst places in Glasgow, but he never witnessed anything so revolting and so demoralising as the sights presented by the music halls. Other speakers stated that women danced half-naked, obscene songs were sung, and indecent gestures exhibited. The Lord Provost promised that the magistrates would endeavour to stop the evil. Meanwhile the halls are crowded nightly.

ROBBERY OF A FARMER.—Early on Tuesday morning a daring robbery of nearly £100 was committed at Newcastle. John Little, farmer, Calton Hall, Cumberland, came to Newcastle on Monday night to attend market next day. He went to the Cattle Market Inn, which was full, and he had to occupy the same bed with a man named John Hall, of Darlington. About four o'clock in the morning he was awoke by his bed-fellow rising. Hall dressed, and Little got up, and on striking a light found that £90 in notes had been taken from his pocket and slips of paper, evidently intended to represent bank notes, substituted. Hall went out and Little followed, and found him on the landing. He and another gentleman brought back Hall to the bedroom, and he was afterwards given given into the custody of the police. The notes were found in the pocket of a coat hanging near the landing, and £6 10s. in gold, the exact amount in coin which had been taken from Little's pocket, was found on Hall. He was taken before the magistrates on Tuesday and remanded.

It is currently reported that Mr. Macdonald, M.P., will be prosecuted for libelling several South Wales coalowners in a recent speech at Manchester.

Parliamentary Summary.

THURSDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS the Bishop of Peterborough moved the second reading of his Church Patronage Bill, which is directed against the free sale, &c., of benefices. After a discussion, in which the Archbishop of Canterbury and other prelates took part, a suggestion, made on behalf of the Government by the Duke of Richmond, was adopted referring the bill to a Select Committee. With that understanding the second reading was agreed to. The House rose at a quarter to eight o'clock.

In the COMMONS, new writs were ordered for St. Ives and Norwich. After the questions, none of which were of an important nature, the order for the second reading of the Friendly Societies Bill was proceeded with. The rejection of the measure was moved by Dr Cameron, who maintained that it contained but one main principle—the principle of emasculation; and that it would abolish a most salutary feature of the present law, and substitute in its place a retrograde and obnoxious provision. In the debate that followed, Mr Lowe condemned the bill as embodying almost every vice of drawing which it was possible to imagine. For a measure that was to be consulted by poor and often ignorant people, the right hon. gentleman looked upon this as a fatal blot. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to the various criticisms passed on the bill, and pointed out that all the objections that had been urged might be dealt with in committee. The amendment was then withdrawn, and the bill was read a second time. The Home Secretary obtained leave to bring in a Bill regarding explosive substances, and the House rose soon after midnight.

FRIDAY.

The Lords, to-night, were engaged in discussing the Patent Laws. Earl Granville led the way, advocating the entire abolition of the Patent Laws. Lord Selborne spoke in the same sense, and it is tolerably clear that the next Liberal Government will take some steps towards putting the granting of monopolies on a quite different basis.

In the COMMONS we had a dull evening. Why, even the Irish debate was dull. Mr Newdegate, however, interposed by a solemn speech. In his solemnest manner he tried to introduce a discussion on the Dr Kenealy escapade, and to argue that the House made a mistake on the occasion. What this had to do with Mr Mitchel was not quite clear, and the Speaker called the hon. member to order. Mr Sullivan told us a story of Mr Mitchel which is worth preserving. He declared that when Mr Mitchel was on his trial he was informed that a juror had been bought; at once he challenged the juror, and so went to his condemnation. Such a fact ought to be kept in mind when we look of Mitchel breaking his parole. Mr J. Martin moved for a copy of list of jurors, but it was finally withdrawn. Sir George Jenkinson made a motion for the House to deal in a comprehensive manner with the tenure and maintenance of roads, but after a discussion this was also withdrawn.

MONDAY.

The HOUSE OF LORDS sat for little more than half an hour. On behalf of the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Redesdale gave notice of a motion to insert a clause in the Judicature Bill retaining the appellate jurisdiction of the House. Lord Penzance also gave notice of a motion with respect to the same bill. Replying to Lord Cadogan, the Duke of Richmond promised that the whole question of the water supply of London would before long be considered by the Cabinet.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the Postmaster-General, replying to a question by Mr Sullivan as to the alleged loss of a valuable mail bag between Dublin and London, stated that although the letters were delayed, they were not lost—adding that a similar irregularity had not been known for several years. The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated, in answer to Mr Bolckow, that before bringing in a bill dealing with police superannuation, the Government intended to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the matter. In reply to Mr Pease, the Premier announced that Her Majesty had appointed Captain Gossett to succeed Lord Charles Russell as Sergeant-at-Arms. The orders of the day having been postponed, the Chief Secretary for Ireland explained the nature of the measure by which the Government proposed to deal with the Acts for the preservation of peace in Ireland. The Marquis of Hartington promised the Government every assistance in carrying out their bill; whilst Mr Shaw and other Irish members intimated their attention to oppose it. The bill was ultimately brought in—Sir M. H. Beach expressing his hope that he would be able to fix the second reading for some day before Easter. The House rose shortly before nine o'clock.

TUESDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS the Land Titles and Transfer Bill passed through committee. A measure to give legal power for the appointment of an arbitrator under the European Assurance Society Arbitration Act, was, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, read a first time. The House rose shortly before seven o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS a return was ordered, on the motion of Sir G. Balfour, giving statistics of exchanges in the army from 1861 to the abolition of purchase. In reply to Lord R. Montagu, who suggested that the second reading of the Peace Preservation Bill should be postponed until after Easter, the Chief Secretary for Ireland intimated that it was desirable to proceed with the measure as speedily as possible. The Home Secretary stated, in answer to several hon. members who had questions on the paper in reference to the subject, that he had written to Dr Hardwick, coroner for Middlesex, asking his reason for holding an inquest on the body of Sir C. Lyell, and having received a letter which gave no reason whatever to justify the proceeding, he had referred the matter to the Lord Chancellor. Mr Fawcett then called attention to the present unsatisfactory condition of education in the rural districts, and submitted a resolution declaring it to be undesirable that a less amount of school attendance should be secured to children employed in agriculture than to children employed in other branches of industry. Lord F. Cavendish having seconded the motion, Mr Pell moved as an amendment that it is undersirable to withhold from children employed in agriculture the advantages secured to children employed in other branches of industry by the services of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories. The Home Secretary intimated that the Government intended to inquire into the education of agricultural children through the agency of the School Inspectors and of the Commissioners about to be appointed in reference to the Factory and Workshop Act. The right hon. gentleman thought it would be well to wait for reports from these officials before taking any further steps in the matter. In the course of the debate Mr Forster spoke in support of the motion, and was followed by the Vice-President of the Council and Lord Hartington. On a division, the motion was rejected by a majority of 80—the numbers being 229 to 140.

WEDNESDAY.

At the noon sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr Cowper-Temple, moved the second reading of the bill to enable the authorities of the Scotch Universities to confer degrees upon female students who may be found qualified. After a debate which lasted several hours, and in the course of which the bill was opposed on behalf of the Government by the Lord Advocate, the measure was thrown out by a majority of 43—the numbers being 194 to 151. The House rose shortly before six o'clock.

MURDER IN IRELAND.—At Sligo Assizes on Friday, a tramp, named John McDaid, pleaded guilty to the murder of a farmer named Ferguson. Prisoner was sentenced to be hanged, and was removed expressing his satisfaction at the fate which had befallen him.

DISASTER TO A LARGE GERMAN STEAMER IN THE NORTH SEA.—Whilst on her passage from Hamburg to Shields, in ballast, the German steamer St. Pauli, Captain Tait, broke her propellor in the heavy gale which prevailed last Friday, about midway between the Elbe and the English coast. The captain contrived to navigate her by the means of the canvas until Sunday afternoon, when a Tees tug sighted her. The tug towed her for four or five hours, when her own machinery became disabled. Soon afterwards, the disabled vessel fell in with the steamer Amazon, bound to Hartlepool, which took her in tow, and proceeded to that port. where, on arrival, she got athwart the channel. causing a schooner, called the Merchant, which was entering at the same time, from London, in ballast, to drive ashore within the piers, but as it was on a flood tide she soon came off uninjured.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

THE CROSSING SWEEPER.—"Sundays is my best days. People ain't in sich a 'hurry to git to church as they are to git to their business, and then they're kinder a-Sundays. There's a sweet-lookin' lady goes hover my crossin', as tame as the clock, hevery Sunday, with her three little gals, as like their mar as little peas is to big 'un. They take it in turns to give me my penny, an' they speaks so pretty to me. I reg'lar look hout for seein' of 'em. Real gentlefolks they are, I'll go bail, though they ain't dressed nigh so smart as a good many as goes by an' never give me noffink."—*Cassell's Magazine.*

CONVENIENT FOR STEAKS.—The great traveller, Bruce, was discredited for having described a fact of which he was an eye-witness. This was the vivisection of a cow, driven by natives, who cut a steak out of her hindquarters. I had a bull with a very large hump. This animal was very handsome, and was kept for stock. I observed that the skin of the hump showed a long jagged scar from end to end, and my people assured me that this bull had frequently been operated upon. It had been the property of one of the slave-hunter's parties, and they had been in the habit of removing the hump (as a surgeon would a tumour). This is the most delicate part of the meat, and I was assured that the hump would always be replaced by a similar growth after each operation.—Sir S. Baker's [illegible].

GROTE'S HISTORY OF GREECE.—His enormous industry, his clear intellect, his sober sense, worked together to produce a book which among histories written by Englishmen can only be compared with that of Gibbon. No future historian of Greece, as has often been said, can help basing his work upon Grote's volumes; and no extension of our knowledge can have any other result than to show us how wisely and exhaustively Grote used the materials that were open to him. To write the history of the most poetical people the world has ever seen, a man must be himself a poet; and to criticise Plato adequately, one should start with some other design than that of proving that Plato was a Benthamite without knowing it. Few people who have read the "History of Greece" attentively can have helped regretting that the author's mind had not rather been turned to the study of the history of Rome. There, among the Scipios and the Catos, the Gracchi and the Cæsars, he would have found characters more really congenial than among the impressionable, many-sided Athenians, "ever delicately moving through most translucent air." And yet, perhaps, it is ungrateful to say even this, in judging the historian to whom every student owes so much. When all has been said that can be said against the "history," it remains a magnificent memorial of English work and modern knowledge; of work done and knowledge acquired in no favoured academic atmosphere, but amid the bustle of public life or in the solitude of the country, with no aim save the single aim of doing something for humanity.—*Cassell's Illustrated "History of England."*

HOW TO WALK A HORSE.—To make a horse walk there is nothing more stupid than ill-temper, the use of the whip, or the abuse of the spur. If a horse is very fresh from want of exercise, the first step is to "sit down and ride him" at a sharp pace until he is settled, and this may be done, if there is a clean and soft road or a field convenient for a hand-gallop, without in the least fatiguing your nag. Then, if he is a young horse, be content with the slowest pace of walking, as long as he does not "jog," or "shog," as some call it. At every break he must be stopped firmly and patiently, and made to begin again. In the meantime, if the rider be a novice, he must carefully study the walking attitudes of those who ride well, and seek to obtain an easy, not solvenly style. The best way of improving pace is to keep to a walk when travelling toward the stable, to which your horse is eagerly looking for his corn. Although a perfect hack may be trusted to walk with a loose rein, this is a practice which cannot be safely followed by a tired horse. He must be held so that he will be compelled to move his legs alternately and evenly. No man in the world can hold a horse up, at any rate as long as he sits on his back; all that he can do is, by a judicious smooth, steady feel of the reins, particularly the curb rein, to draw the horse's head downward and toward his chest, and thus incline him to bring his hind legs under him in support of the fore-legs, in regular time. Walking over deeply-ridged ploughed fields, and fields where turnips are grown on ridges, is capital practice for young riders and young horses. Thoroughbred horses, recently drafted from the turf into back or hunter stables, and a fine class of park and ladies' horses, which have been bred and trained on the smooth turf of countries where hills are unknown, may be very much improved by being daily trotted over rough, undulating, and hilly ground. Young riders are apt to despise the walking pace, and to be not unnaturally impatient to press on the smart trot or the luxurious canter; but they may depend on it that a close observer will learn a great deal that must be learned to become a real horseman in walking exercise, by studying a finished horseman and his horse when walking.—*Book of the Horse.*

A BORN SCAVENGER.—The scavenger beetle is one of the most useful of all insects, as it really performs the duties indicated by its name. In hot climates they abound in many villages, which are always sweet and clean, and very unlike those that have to trust to the cleanliness of the natives. No sooner are any pieces of offal or excrement dropped than, attracted by the scent, the scavengers are heard coming humming along as fast as their wings will carry them. They roll away the droppings of cattle at once, in round pieces often as large as billiard balls; and when they reach a piece fitted by its softness for the deposit of their eggs and the safety of their young, they dig the soil out from beneath the ball till they have quite let it down and covered it. They then lay their eggs within the mass. While the young grubs are growing, they devour the inside of the ball before coming above ground to begin the world for themselves. The beetles with their gigantic balls look like Atlas with the world on his back; only they go backwards, with their heads down, and push with their hind legs as if a boy should roll a snowball with his legs while standing on his head. Dead birds, lizards, and all sorts of unpleasant things are thus got rid of and made useful to the young of this important little beetles.—*World of Wonders.*

THE CAULIFLOWER CLUB.—The permanent secretary of the "Free and-Easy Counsellors under the Cauliflower" was a worthy old fellow, Mr. Christopher Brown, an assistant of Mr. Thomas Longman, in Paternoster row, who delighted in his quiet glass of Tabby's punch, a pipe, and a song, after the labours of the day. This faithful old clerk had refused all offers of friends to set him up in independent business. Before the purchase of Mr. Evan's business, the great firm of Longman was conducted by merely two principals and three assistants. The large cauliflower painted on the ceiling of the club was intended to represent the cauliflower head on the gallon of porter which was paid for by every member who sat under it at his initiation. The president's chair, a masterpiece of Chippendale's workmanship, was sold in 1874 at Christie and Manson's. The height is five feet less two inches; breadth in front, from twenty-five to twenty-seven inches. An exquisitely carved cauliflower adorns the chair, extending, from near the top of the chair downwards to the end of the root, exactly one foot; while the spread out leaves, including the flower, extend a foot across; so that it was literally true of whoever occupied the chair, that he sat "under the cauliflower." The sides and arms of the chair are adorned with leaves, and both legs and arms are fluted, the whole being carved out of solid dark Spanish mahogany. A foot-board, serving the purpose of a slightly-raised platform for the use of the speaker, also of solid mahogany, is attached to the chair by hinges.—*"Old and New London."*

[illegible] PATRON.—Burke is a name never to be mentioned without reverence, not only because Burke was incomparably the greatest of all English political writers, and a standing refutation of the theory which couples rhetorical excellence with intellectual emptiness, but also because he was a man whose glowing hatred of all injustice and sympathy for all suffering never evaporated in empty words. His fine literary perception enabled him to detect the genuine excellence which underlay the superficial triviality of Crabbe's verses. He discovered the genius where men like North and Shelburne might excusably see nothing but the mendicant versifier; and a benevolence still rarer than his critical ability forbade him to satisfy his conscience by the sacrifice of a five-pound note.—*"Crabbe's Poetry," in the Cornhill Magazine.*

THE GUITAR.—Considering the object for which the guitar has been adopted by all classes of society in Spain, and more especially in this light-hearted Malaga, namely, that of serenading *al ciel sereno* a favourite belle or a mere friend during the still hours of a starry night, no instrument can compete with it for effect. As the serenader—generally attended by one or two friends to sing second or as chorus—enters one of the aristocratic *calles*, to plant himself in front of the palacio in which the divinity dwells, and sweeps his fingers over the strings *rasquerando*, the soft sound pervades the air, and breaks on the ear with a pleasing thrill which must be heard to be understood. He continues *floseando* on the strings, or as the Italians say, *arpeggiando*, for a few minutes, certain that by this time the harmonious sound has penetrated to the intended nook within the abode and awakened the favoured inmate. Then a tenor, a bass, or a baritone, are softly combined with the sounds of the guitar, producing the effect of an opera terzet accompanied by violin pizzicati. To make sure that this melodious prelude has awakened from her slumbers the adorato, the serenader now strikes all the strings in a particular manner—*gospeando*, tapping the sound board at the same time with the hand for two or three minutes in the most hilarious style. But now the raising of the lower half of a jalousie in an upper room, through which a faint beam of light appears, once more awakens the soft arpeggios of the instrument, accompanying the touching and imploring seguidillas according as the intentional theme is required to be affectionately tender or simply joyous, and with that the serenade terminates.—*Autobiography of Dr. Granville.*

PRUSSIAN MILITARY MANŒUVRES.—Let me now endeavour to sum up, in all friendliness, what may honestly be considered defects in the Prussian system of manœuvres, and in doing so I can come to no other conclusion than that we have little to learn from them—that we have fallen into the habit of underrating our own standard of excellence, and that their tactical errors are more flagrant and of more frequent occurrence than with ourselves. Frequently I witnessed heavy columns of infantry advancing over an open plain under the destructive fire of three or more batteries. I have seen opposing skirmishers blazing away into each other's faces within an interval of twenty yards. A brigade of cavalry in column remained quietly halted for a quarter of an hour under the fire of twelve guns, barely 600 yards distant. Batteries continued with the utmost *sang-froid* in action while infantry, from a plantation 400 yards distant, might be supposed to have picked off every single gunner. The information furnished by patrols was frequently defective, and the lines of communication were often disregarded. These errors were admitted by the Prussian officers, but were never commented on with marked severity, though they had been committed by troops of such famous military renown.—*Military Correspondent of the Times.*

EDWARD III, AND FRANCE.—A paper communicated by M. Luce, one of the custodians of the National Archives, to the last meeting of the Academie des Inscriptions, has thrown fresh light on a passage in French history. It appears that a treaty between Edward III of England and Charles of Nevarre for the division or partition of France, published by Rymer, with the date of the 1st of August, 1351, was really concluded in 1358, only a few hours after Stephen Marcel, Provost of Paris, had been killed, when on the point of surrendering the city to the King of Nevarre. Edward III., it is inferred, had a hand in Marcel's insurrection, and the presence of the English at the gates of Paris, questioned by some historians who defend Marcel, is indirectly confirmed. Edward having concluded a three years' truce with France, expiring in 1359, could not openly interfere in the struggle between Paris and the Regent; but he evidently expected that Charles, assisted perhaps unwittingly by Marcel's revolt, would overthrow the Regent, and he bargained in the treaty, which was apparently drawn up after both kings had learned Marcel's death, for the lion's share of the spoil. That Rymer misread the date M. Luce considers is proved by the irrelevancy of the treaty to the circumstances of 1351.—*Times.*

ACCIDENTAL NATURALISATION OF PLANTS.—It is well known that many of our most pernicious weeds are foreign plants that they have been accidentally introduced into this country, where they have become naturalised and have spread in some cases far more rapidly than on their "native heath." M. Balansa relates two striking cases of this kind in his account of New Caledonia, the island to which so many of the French Communists have been transported. In the first instance, about four years ago, a gendarme, who was transferred to this island from Otaheite, brought with him a bolster filled with the feathery seeds of Asclepias curassavica. Having occasion to wash the tick cover, he opened the bolster at the Pont des Francais, when some of the seeds were carried off by the wind, and the plant has since then increased to such an extent as to seriously interfere with cultivation, its roots running underground to considerable distances, and sending up shoots in all directions, so that it is difficult to eradicate it. In the second case, M. Balansa relates that, a few years ago, some boxes arrived from Sydney containing various articles packed in European hay. This was thrown out and left on the ground where the boxes were unpacked. In the following year a new graminaceous plant was observed growing plentifully where the hay packing had been left. This proved to be common couch grass (Triticum repens), and it has spread so rapidly that M. Balansa states that it is already exterminating the native grasses.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

WHAT FRANCE HAS DONE FOR THE WORLD.—Not all the errors and crimes of which that country has been guilty can blot out the fact that ever since the first great Revolution she it is who, on this side of the Atlantic, has chiefly lifted into the universal air those immortal principles of human right to which M. Favre appeals as the final arbiters of all human policy. In this sense France has exercised a vivifying influence in the world such as not even England, excellent as her practical example has been, can boast, because England has made little assertion of abstract principle such as quicken the general pulse of humanity, but has rather followed a series of local experiments, cautious, fragmentary, and hesitating, from want of faith in any higher standard than what is convenient for the day. If France, with her keen perception of the very elements of political right, had possessed self-control enough to abstain from demagogic violence and theatrical exaggeration, we might at this moment have seen Europe a hundred years in advance of where she really stands. But merely to have uttered great ideas is much. Germany within the region of politics has conferred no such service on the world. Her work has been rather that of dull and harsh repression; and as a consummate drill sergeant, with not even the ambition to be anything better, she yet stands before the nations. M. Favre, in pleading the cause of his own country, was asserting principles in which *all* countries are equally interested; and his moral tone was as far superior to any which his adversary has ever evinced as the instincts of philanthropy are higher than the promptings of selfishness.—*Cassell's History of the War between France and Germany.*

SCOTT'S LITERARY EARNINGS.—The total of Scott's earnings by his pen has been estimated at £250,000, and the daily value of the "task" which he set himself when at work upon "The Life of Napoleon" averaged £36 a day. It must be recollected, however, that Scott was then working double tides, as he called it—that is, six, seven, eight and ten hours a day. But the best way of testing the value of Scott's work is to compare it with what one of the ablest and most industrious of the rank and file of literature could then make by his pen when "working like a ditcher." Take Hazlitt. Hazlitt was writing for the "Edinburgh Review" when Scott was at work upon "Woodstock," and yet, working under whip and spur, the utmost that Hazlitt could earn was £5. 5s. a day—what is now paid for a *Times* article. "I regularly do ten pages a day," the reviewer tells his lady-love in one of his letters in "The New Pygmalion," "and this mounts up to thirty guineas a week. So you see I must grow rich at this rate if I could keep on so; and I could keep on so if I had you with me to encourage me with your sweet smiles and to share my lot." That, of course, was hyperbole with Hazlitt. But it was plain matter-of-fact with Scott, and Scott made by his pen in a week more than Hazlitt made in a couple of months.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

EXERCISE FOR CHILDREN.—Slow walking is of but little use to anyone as a sanitary measure; it should be quick and brisk. Such large numbers of the children of our towns appear to be almost shut up to walking as the only out-of-door exercise that they can take, that it is one by no means to be despised, but rather to be made the most of; and where, as in the country, a walk can be made to include all sorts of games—leaping, running, climbing, and so forth—nothing could be better. But still, for a large majority of English boys and girls, the usual tame "constitutional" is not enough. It does not afford a sufficiently wide outlet for the boiling over of their fun and vitality; neither does it equably exercise and develop all the muscles of their frame those of the arms, back, chest, and abdomen being left almost inactive. To ensure these two essentials we must give them games and sport, out of which, if rightly directed, double the enjoyment and double the hard work is to be got. Even the boisterous merriment and noise of these pursuits is good for them physically. How the chest is expanded, and the lungs exercised and strengthened, by the shouting and free and loud use of the voice that always is heard throughout the games of childhood and youth! By their very noisiness they are unawares making use of a very important means of health.—*The Management of Infancy and Childhood.*

TOO MUCH MUSIC.—It is my fixed and well-considered opinion that to a young man engaged in serious pursuits the prodigious waste of hours of the night, and not unfrequently even of the day, which music is certain to entail, is perhaps its least evil, more particularly to one who has to practise a learned profession. But there are other and even more serious disadvantages to be deprecated under the circumstances, which will occur to the minds of most men of the world, dangerous alike to both soul and body. In the course of sixty years of inter-social life, I have not known a single individual remarkable for musical talents as an amateur in early life, monopolising all the invitations at evening parties, receiving all the petting and charming *accueils* of the fair sex, who proved good for anything else afterwards. On my first settling in London as a half-pay naval surgeon in the early part of this century, what most stood in my way was the fact that at the brilliant soirees of Lady Charleville, in Piccadilly terrace, I had often alternated the recitations of one of the authors of "The Rejected Addresses," with my singing "Io que soy contrabandista, y a nadie tengo miedo," accompanied by the guitar. That fashionable reputation stuck to me long enough to make me abjure my talents, for whenever the name of the "Doctor" was mentioned or recommended, the icy remark invariably followed, "Oh, he who used to play and sing on the Spanish guitar, you mean." Let no prudent father be anxious to make of his son a musical *dillettante!*—*"Autobiography of Dr. Granville."*

CHAUCER.—On Richard II. coming to the throne Chaucer got somewhat into trouble, through his leaning towards the side of the people in the civil broils which disturbed the early part of that king's reign. Some of the poet's biographers say he was so violent in his partisanship that he was obliged to fly from the wrath of the Government to Holland; but this is most decidedly a myth. Chaucer's nature was not of that stuff of which martyrs are made. He certainly, it is true, inclined to the popular cause. His friend and patron the Duke of Lancaster was the chief leader of the Liberal party. No doubt the poet disliked tyranny in any form, and no doubt he wished to see the Church of Rome purged from her worst abuses. Very likely, also, he may have sometimes gone privately to hear Wickliffe preach, and his heart may have been drawn towards the new doctrines. But most assuredly he showed his feelings and opinions in a very mild, cautious way, and the only sign of the King's displeaure was a temporary stoppage of the pension which Chaucer had for some years received. This must have made Chaucer and his Philippa, in the decline of life, know what straitened means were like; but doubtless cheery wit and merry smiles made home music and home light around the scantily-spread table. Afterwards, however, the pension was restored. Of the "Canterbury Tales," that vast storehouse of humour, of pathos, of fancy, and of strong, manly common sense, we have no space to speak here. They were the work of his ripened power in middle age, and probably the old man was still busy with them when he heard the whisper which called him to rest.—*A Cluster of Lives.*

A SERMON AND ITS PUBLISHER.—A poor vicar, in a remote diocese, had, on some popular occasion, preached a sermon so acceptable to his parishioners, that they entreated him to print it, and he undertook a journey to London for that purpose. On his arrival in town he was recommended to Mr. Rivington, to whom he enthusiastically related the object of his journey. The printer agreed to his proposals, and required to know how many copies of the sermon he would have "struck off." The reply was, "Why, sir, I have calculated that there are in the kingdom ten thousand parishes, and that the majority of the parishes will at least take one, and others more, so that I think we may venture to print about 35 000 or 36,000 copies." The publisher remonstrated, the author insisted, and the matter was decided, and the latter returned home in high spirits. With much difficulty and great self-denial a period of about two months was suffered to elapse, when his golden venture so tormented his imagination that he could endure it no longer; so he wrote to Mr. Rivington, desiring him to send him the debtor and creditor account, most liberally permitting the remittances to be forwarded at Mr. Rivington's convenience. Judge of the astonishment and anguish excited by the receipt of the following account:—

	£.	s.	d.
The Rev. ——, Dr. to C. Rivington.			
To printing and paper, 35,000 copies of Sermon	785	5	6
Cr.			
By sale of 17 copies of the said Sermon	1	5	6
Balance due to C. Rivington	784	0	0

The publisher, however, in a day or two sent a letter to the following purport:—

"Reverend sir.—I beg pardon for innocently amusing myself at your expense, but you need not give yourself any uneasiness. I know better than you could do the extent of the sale of single sermons, and accordingly have printed but 100 copies, to the expense of which you are heartily welcome."—*Leisure Hour.*

Business Announcements.

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

EVERY PURCHASER OF TEA has a choice of the following Articles:—Butter Dishes, Sugars and Creams, Vases, Teapots, Work Boxes, Ladies' Bags, Copper Kettles, &c.
Prices of Tea:—2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per lb.
Finest Indian Tea Imported, 4s. per lb. 6235

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

JAMES DONNELLY

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

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

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

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

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

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

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

IT is the best known remedy for Indigestion, Nervous Complaints, Debility, Wasting Diseases, &c., and is recommended by the Faculty.
TODD'S QUININE WINE strengthens the whole system. The genuine is manufactured only by JOB TODD, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government Stamp. Sold by all Chemists. Ask for and have only
TODD'S QUININE WINE.
Agents—W. Aynsley, Grocer, Middle Street, and D. Imrie, Chemist, Front Street, Consett; J. A. Curry, Grocer, Dipton; T. J. Muse, Castleside; and Joseph Robinson, Chemist, Stanley.

NOTED FOR GENUINE ARTICLES.

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

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

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

☞ A trial is respectfully solicited.

A FEW FACTS WORTH SPECIAL ATTENTION.

THAT our INDIAN TEA, at Four Shillings per pound, is really first-class.
That our INDIAN TEA, at Three Shillings and Sixpence per pound, is really good value.
That our NEW CURRANTS, at Fourpence per pound, are beautifully cleaned by patent machinery and ready for use.
That our PALE and MOTTLED SOAPS, at Threepence per pound, are the cheapest and best value in the district
That OUR SHOP is noted for FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS generally, at remarkably low prices.

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

JOSHUA LAX,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS leave to call attention to a large Stock of CRYSTAL PERISCOPE and EUREKA SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES, just received, unequalled by any for their strengthening and preserving qualities. Too much cannot be said as to their Superiority over the ordinary Glasses worn. There is no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness, or other unpleasant sensation, but, on the contrary, from the perfect construction of the Lenses, they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of relief to the wearers, and producing a Clear and Distinct Vision, as in the Healthy Sight. They Preserve as well as Assist the Sight.
To those who are in want of an excellent SEWING MACHINE, J. L. begs to call their attention to the Singer, Family, Medium, and Tail-ring Machines, for which he has the sole agency in this district. Sold on the instalment system or a liberal discount allowed for cash.
Rimington Mangles, the HOME WASHER (never beaten in competition), and Taylor's Patent Sewing Machines supplied on the best terms.
September 30th, 1874.

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

GEORGE YOUNG,

Wholesale and Retail
ALE, PORTER, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

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

LIST OF PRICES.
SPIRITS.
Brandy, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per Bottle.
Whiskeys (Irish), from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
Whiskeys (Scotch), from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
Rum (Jamaica), from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
Gin (Geneva), from 4s. 6d. per Bottle.
Old Tom, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
WINES AND CHAMPAGNE.
Wines—Port and Sherry, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per Bottle.
Champagne, from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per Bottle.
BURTON AND EDINBURGH ALES.
Burton Ales at 4s. 6d. per Dozen Quarts.
Burton Ales at 3s. per Dozen Pints.
Edinburgh Ales at 3s. 9d. per Dozen Quarts.
Edinburgh Ales at 2s. 3d. per Dozen Pints.
LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT.
London Stout at 4s. per Dozen Quarts.
London Stout at 2s. 3d. per Dozen Pints.
Dublin Stout at 5s. per Dozen Quarts.
Dublin Stout at 3s. per Dozen Pints.

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

Business Announcements.

POTTS'

GREAT

ANNUAL

CLEARANCE

SALE!

PREVIOUS TO

STOCK-TAKING!!!

The Sale will commence
ON SATURDAY NEXT,
WHEN SOME MOST
WONDERFUL BARGAINS
WILL BE OFFERED.

EUROPEAN SEWING MACHINE CO.,
COVENTRY AND MANCHESTER.

WINNERS OF ELEVEN PRIZE MEDALS.

HIGHEST HONOURS OBTAINED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

SOLE AGENT FOR CONSETT AND DISTRICT,
JOHN POTTS,
DRAPER, &c.,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

IN connection with the above Agency, J. P. is prepared to SUPPLY all the different classes of MACHINES made by the EUROPEAN and COVENTRY MACHINE CO.

No. O MACHINE, guaranteed to Sew the Finest and all required in a Family ..... 6½ Guineas.

No. 1 MACHINE, for Dressmaking and Light Tailoring, with Arm to Sew on Sleeves and Round Cuffs ..... 8 Guineas.

No. 3 MACHINE, same as above, with large Table, Flap, and Box Cover for Top ..... 9 Guineas.

No. 5 CABINET MACHINE, from .... 12 Guineas.

No. 6 CABINET MACHINE, Walnut, Rosewood, &c. ..... 16 Guineas.

No. 7 HEAVY MACHINE, for Tailoring, highly recommended ..... 9 Guineas.

The SPEEDY, ONE-THREAD, HAND MACHINE, complete, and quite noiseless ..... 55s.

The LITTLE RAPID KNITTING MACHINE, complete ..... 6 Guineas.

Also, several SECOND-HAND MACHINES, of various makes, will be SOLD CHEAP.

MACHINES LET OUT ON HIRE, on Terms that make the Machine eventually become the Property of the Hirer.

Business Announcements.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!

2,000 VERY PRIME HAMS.

THOMAS SWAINSTON

IS now offering his Prime Mild-cured HAMS and BACON, equal to those Sold so rapidly by him last year, and which gave such satisfaction to Purchasers.
In point of Quality there are none better in Town or Country.
Those who have not tried these Splendid HAMS and BACON would do well to Purchase at once.

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

Observe the Address—
THOMAS SWAINSTON,
THE READY-MONEY TEA DEALER,
12, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 6649

EASTER, 1875.

SHAW AND ATKINSON
(THE NOTED CLOTHIERS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM BELL,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT,
CONSETT.

AGENT for the GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and the WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE. 6571

HARMONIUMS! PIANOFORTES!!
CARR AND SMITH,
HARMONIUM DEALERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

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

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

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

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.

AGENTS WANTED for the Sale of the Celebrated ASAM PACKET TEAS—the purest, strongest and finest flavoured Teas imported. Terms the most liberal in the Trade. Quality has stood the test of over a quarter of a century. Apply to the ASAM TEA COMPANY, 145, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.
Established 1844. 6357

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

B. H. FOSTER AND CO.
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
NORTHUMBERLAND MACHINERY DEPOT,
38, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET,
MANUFACTORY—167, CENTRAL BUILDINGS,
WESTGATE ROAD,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
Beg to announce that they are prepared to Contract for the supply of Winding Engines, Pumping Engines, Boilers, Machinery Tools, and Fitting of every description, including Steam Gauges, Boiler Covering, Boiler Composition, Patent Lubricators, and Lubricating Packing. Sole Agents for Northumberland and Durham for the Excelsior Direct-acting Steam Pump. Sole Agents for the Self-cleansing High Pressure Filter. The largest stock of Sewing Machines and Knitting Machines in the North of England.
All Repairs promptly attended to.
☞ All communications to be addressed to 38, Northumberland Street. 628

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, EBCHESTER.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!!
SHORTER HOURS FOR WOMEN

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WM. MIDDLEMASS,
Sole Agent for
WM. WHITELAW AND SON,
Brewers,
Fisher-row, Edinburgh.
THE CITY OF DUBLIN BREWERY CO. (Limited),
Blackpits, Dublin.
ROBERTSON, SANDERSON, AND CO.,
Distillery Agents and Wine Importers,
Leith and Liverpool.
HAS REMOVED
To more Extensive Premises,
CENTRAL BUILDINGS,
161, WESTGATE ROAD,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he now Manufactures on the Premises all kinds of
FRUIT,
SEED,
And RICE CAKES,
Of superior quality.
☞ BRIDES' CAKES made to Order, plain or ornamented Icing, from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per pound.
DRY AND BOILED GOODS not to be equalled for quality, at the lowest Market prices.
The greatest variety of SUGAR TOYS in the North of England.
All Orders punctually attended to.
PLEASE TO OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
WILLIAM JENKINS,
MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

THOMAS ROWE begs to inform the Inhabitants, of Consett and surrounding District that he has REMOVED his large and Valuable DRAPERY STOCK to more Commodious Premises, 16, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT (the Shop lately occupied by Mr. R. SHAYLER, Boot and Shoe Maker).
T. R. takes this opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks to all who have favoured him with their patronage since his commencement in business, and trusts by keeping a FIRST-CLASS STOCK of CHEAP DRAPERY GOODS, and selling at the very LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES, to merit a continuance of the same.
NOTE.—T. R. wishes especially to call attention to his unrivalled STOCK of WOOLS, WORSTEDS, ALLOA YARNS, FLEECYS, &c., acknowledged by every one to be the Largest, Best, and Cheapest Stock in Consett.

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

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED ON CONTRACTED TERMS.

NOTED FOR HOME-MADE BOOTS.

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

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

JOHN TAIT AND SON,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
307, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

BEG to return thanks to the Inhabitants of Consett and its Vicinity for the liberal support they have received since they have resided amongst them, and hope by civility and strict attention to business, to still merit a share of their patronage. J. T. & S. beg to remind them that all kinds of ENGLISH and FOREIGN WATCHES and CLOCKS are Repaired and Cleaned on the premises under their own supervision; and any Orders they may be favoured with will be done in a workmanlike style, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

Contracts.

BUILDERS are invited to Tender for the ERECTION of a large BARN, ROOT HOUSE, GRANARY, &c., at Ellis Park, near Shotley Bridge, County of Durham, for CHARLES WILSON, Esq. Drawings and Specifications, &c., may be inspected on application to the undersigned, by whom Tenders will be received up to March 10th, 1875. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.
Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, March 3rd, 1875. 6690

Found.

FOUND, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 6th inst., a Black RETRIEVER BITCH, with Leg broken. Apply to STEPHEN CRAWFORD, "Paddies' Row, Consett. If not claimed within seven days, will be sold to defray expenses. 6645

FOUND, on the 27th February, near Annfield Plain, a Black Retriever DOG. The Owner can have it by paying expenses to ROBERT DIXON, Loud Cottages, near Annfield Plain. If not claimed within Seven days will be sold.
March 4th, 1875.

To Lend.

LOANS AND MORTGAGES.

MONEY to LEND, in sums of £50 and upwards, on personal Security, at five per cent. per annum Interest, repayable in one or seven years.
Also several sums upon Mortgages of Freeholds and Leaholds from 5½ per cent. Terms 10 to 21 years. No commission charged.
Apply to Messrs BRYAN, No. 10, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C. personally (preferred) or by letter.
N.B.—Interest is payable half-yearly, and is not required in advance. 6362

To Let.

TO LET, FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Apply to JOHN PROUD, Draper, Front Street, Consett.

TO LET, FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Apply at Mrs. SCOTT'S, Front Street, Shotley Bridge.

TO LET, for Good Templar or Miners' Meetings, Sales, &c., the ODDFELLOWS HALL, Annfield Plain.—Apply to Mr. JOSEPH AMBLER, Wood Cottages, Annfield Plain. 6632

TO LET, for Lectures, Concerts, Sales, &c., the TEMPLARS' HALL, MEDOMSLEY.—Apply to Mr WILLIAM ROBINSON, Grocer, Medomsley. 6038

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, by Contract, the BUILDING of a House and Shop, &c., situate in Front Street, Consett. Plans and Specifications may be seen at Mr. GEORGE WADE'S, Butcher, Front Street, Consett, to whom Tenders must be sent on or before March 23rd, 1875. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, all that FARM, consisting of 41 Acres of Land, 11 Acres of which are Old Grass, with FARMHOUSE and usual OUT-BUILDINGS, called TINKLER HILL, situate at Shotley Bridge. The Bailiff (G. CRESSWELL) will show the Premises, and further Particulars may be had of Mr. JOHN BOOTH, Solicitor, Shotley Bridge, who will receive Tenders up to the 10th March. The highest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. 3966

Wanted.

WANTED, immediately, TWO WOODMEN.—Apply to CHRISTOPHER WATSON, Timber Merchant, Blackhill. 6664

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN as FARM SERVANT.—Apply to ROBERT ANDERSON, Mossgood. 6656

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

WANTED, Proposals for Putting up a Quantity of Rail FENCING and Setting a QUICK-HEDGE, at Allansford.—Apply to JOHN CANEY, Allansford. 6657

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

WANTED to Rent, from next May or August Term a Six or Eight-Roomed HOUSE, either Furnished, or Unfurnished, in the neighbourhood of Shotley Bridge or Ebchester.—Address B. B. S., *Guardian* Office, Consett.

CONSETT WATERWORKS COMPANY.

WANTED, Purchasers, at Current Prices, for—
90 Shares of the First Issue of New Capital,
80 Shares of the Second Issue of New Capital,
27 Shares of the Third Issue of New Capital,
47 Shares of the Fourth Issue of New Capital.
244—All Paid up.
Wanted, also to Purchase 100 Original Shares.
Apply to WILLIAM RICHARDSON, 48, South Street, Durham.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

DISTRICT OF LEADGATE.

SURVEYOR OF HIGHWAYS WANTED.

THE above-named Board will, on the 10th day of March next, proceed to the ELECTION of a SURVEYOR of HIGHWAYS for the District and excluded part of Medomsley Township. Length of Highways, about 26 miles. Joint Salary, £47 per annum.—Applications, marked "Surveyor," must be sent to me, not later than MONDAY, the 8th day of March next, at Twelve o'clock noon.
By Order,
M. COUPLAND, Clerk.
Westwood House, Shotley Bridge,
February 18th, 1875. 6641

Public Notices.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

AUDITOR'S SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1874.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in Treasurer's hands			262	13	2
" Surveyor's hands			5	9	2
" RECEIPTS.					
First Rate made Dec. 8, 1873, on £16,110 on Houses, at 9d. in the pound	604 2 6				
On £1,167 on Land, at 2½d. in the pound	10 7 6½				
Recoverable Arrears from former Rate	13 13 3				
	628 3 3½				
Less not Recoverable	6 19 0				
Less Recoverable	1 13 3½				
	8 12 3½	619 16 11½			
Second Rate made April 14th, 1874, on £16,260 on Houses, at 1s. in the pound	813 0 0				
On £1,197 on Land, at 2d. in the pound	13 16 9				
Recoverable Arrears from former Rate	1 13 3½				
	828 10 0½				
Less not Recoverable	13 6 7				
Less Recoverable	7 4 0				
	20 10 7	807 19 5½			
FROM OTHER SOURCES.					
On Private Improvements		205 13 6			
Peter Forster, for Party Gable		12 12 6			
R. Ritson, for Attendance at Fire		19 19 0			
Market Tolls		13 19 2			
For Use of Board-room		27 19 0			
Manure Sold		6 9 2			
Encroachment Rents		0 5 0			
Limestone Sold		5 15 6			
Bank Interest		3 5 0			
		£2,504 14 2			

Cr.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	IN RESPECT OF HIGHWAYS.						
	Labour	166	19	0			
	Contract Work	109	14	6			
	Materials	209	7	9			
	Team Work	116	12	6			
	Tradesmen's Bills	1	10	9			
	Surveyor's Salary	20	0	0			
					617	15	6
	Pasture Drift Highway Balance				344	4	10
	Sewerage				97	10	4
	Fire Brigade Charges	1	16	0			
	" Drill and attendance at Fires	44	10	6			
					46	6	6
	Public Street Improvements	20	3	6			
	" Scavenging	82	7	7			
					102	11	1
	Public Conveniences				6	5	6
	IN RESPECT OF PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS.						
	Blackhill	65	16	11			
	Consett	16	10	9			
					82	7	8
	Public Lighting				459	1	9
	New Board-room Balance				553	16	7
	Board-room Furnishing				61	2	3
	ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.						
	Stationery	10	11	7			
	Advertising	7	13	0			
	Salaries of Officers	71	10	0			
	Salary of Medical Officer	10	10	0			
	Collector's Commission	36	12	6			
	Tools and Smith Work	2	16	9			
	Coals and Leading	3	2	4			
	Town Hall Company—Rent	3	6	8			
	Agreement Stamps, Postages, and Carriage	2	5	2			
	Rates	2	3	6			
	"Justice of the Peace" Newspaper	1	4	6			
	Election Expenses	10	14	3			
	Audit Expenses	7	2	6			
	Plans	1	11	10			
					172	4	7
	Balance in Treasurer's hands				2	13	2
	" Surveyor's hands				17	14	6
					£2,504	14	2

22 February, 1875.

(Signed,) JAMES RADFORD, District Auditor.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND AUDIT DISTRICT.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

7, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 22 February, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—I have Audited the Accounts of your Local Board for the year ended 29th September last, and have signed Summary of Receipts and Payments, which had been carefully made out by your Clerk. With trifling additions, I had no difficulty in adopting it as my Summary.

The two large works you were engaged upon at last Audit, I was glad to find had been completed. The Board-room Buildings for the amount of the estimate, viz., £800.

As respects the Pasture Drift Road you have a set-off against the	£266	4 10
Charged in this year's Summary of	266	4 10
Received from the Contractor's Sureties since 29th September		
Balance therefore is	138	0 4
Last year's outlay being	942	7 1
And Land bought for widening Road since 29th September	56	5 4
Making the total	£1,136	12 9

For these important public improvements, all out of current rates, without incurring a loan.

You have been fortunate in your Law proceedings. It is satisfactory to find that four Estimates, Contracts, Bond, and other legal instruments stood the test of an Assize Trial. A flaw often occurs in such cases. It is very creditable to your Clerk that you were steered clear of many difficulties that might have arisen in these respects, and you may be considered fortunate that in these and previous matters of Local Board nicety he has proved to be so well versed in Local Board knowledge.

I have suggested that an Inventory should be kept of the Furniture and Fittings of your new Board-room (a great improvement on your old one). It is satisfactory to find that you have been able to get a return in the way of rental for the use of the Board-room; and the new Justice-room will, I trust, be found a great public advantage.

I am, Gentlemen,
Very faithfully yours,
(Signed,) JAMES RADFORD, District Auditor.

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

THOMAS HETHERINGTON has succeeded C. CALVERT, Dipton Carrier, and leaves the White Swan, Newcastle, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock each day; and Dipton, Leadgate, and Consett every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY. T. H. respectfully solicits the support of the Inhabitants of the district and begs to state that they may at all times depend upon his sobriety and punctuality. 6572

LANCHESTER UNION.

ELECTION OF NURSE.

THE Guardians of this Union will at their Meeting, to be held on THURSDAY, the 11th of March next, proceed to the election of a NURSE for the Union Workhouse Hospital.

The Salary is £25 per annum, together with the usual officers' rations, washing, &c.

Candidates must be single women or widows and thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of the office as defined by the orders of the Local Government Board.

Applications and recent testimonials to be forwarded to me, at my Office, in Lanchester, on or before THURSDAY, the 11th March next, not later than Ten a.m.

By Order,
W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Guardians.

Lanchester, February 25th, 1875. 6571

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

WEST DIVISION OF CHESTER WARD.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.

ON THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, 1875, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, and on every ALTERNATE THURSDAY afterwards, at the same hour,

PETTY SESSIONS

For this Division, will be held at the LOCAL BOARD-ROOM, CONSETT, for all Petty Sessional purposes, including the Criminal Justice Act, 18 and 19 Victoria, Chapter 126; the Juvenile Offenders' Act, 10 and 11 Victoria, Chapter 82; and the Act for Prevention of Poaching, 25 and 26 Victoria, Chapter 114.

On the remaining THURSDAYS, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon,

PETTY SESSIONS

For this Division, will be held at the JUSTICE-ROOM, LANCHESTER, for all the above purposes, as hereto fore.

By Order of the Justices for the County of Durham, acting in and for the Lanchester Petty Sessional Division.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1875.
6636 JOHN WATSON, Clerk.

OPENING OF THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST NEW CHAPEL AND SCHOOL-ROOM, LEADGATE.

CONTINUATION OF SERVICES.

ON SUNDAY, March 7th, SERMONS will be preached —in the Morning at Half-past Ten and in the Evening at Six o'clock, by the Rev. J. W. LEWFORD; and in the Afternoon at Two o'clock, by the Rev. A. EDMAN, Wesleyan Minister.

On MONDAY, March 8th, the Rev. J. W. LEWFORD will deliver a LECTURE on "Patriotism." Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock, by J. DORMAND, Esq. Tickets, Sixpence each

On SUNDAY, March 14th, SERMONS will be preached in the Morning at Half-past Ten and in the Evening at Six o'clock, by the Rev. A. LATTIMER; and in the Afternoon at Two o'clock, by the Rev. H. GIBSON, Wesleyan Minister.

On SATURDAY, March 13th, the Rev. A. LATTIMER will deliver a LECTURE. Subject: "Christianity: a Power Irresistible and Invincible." Tickets, Sixpence each. Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock, by J. ROBINSON, Esq., of South Shields. Tickets, Sixpence each.

Collections will be taken on behalf of the Building Fund.

Tickets—for the Tea and Lectures—to be had of Messrs. T. FLEMING, T. ROWE, G. HAWDON, G. ROBSON, W. ROGERSON, and D. WHEATLEY, Leadgate; W. WORNSDORFE, Carrhouse; and of the Members of the Society. 6627

BENFIELDSIDE CRICKET CLUB.

THE Committee of the above Club beg to announce that they intend giving

A GRAND CONCERT
IN THE
TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8TH, 1875,
When the following distinguished performers will appear:—

MESSRS. C. STEPHENSON, N. C. SIDDLE, CHAYTON, AND W. R. SWANSTON,
AND
MISSES UNSWORTH AND THOMPSON.

PIANIST .. .. .. MR. E. CAULFIELD.

RE-JAMES GRAHAM, DECEASED.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament, 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, entitled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Creditors and other Persons having any Claim or Demands upon, or against the Estate of JAMES GRAHAM, late of Delves Lane, Consett, Co. Durham, deceased, who died on the 7th day of April, 1873, and whose Will was proved by JAMES GRAHAM, the younger, of Delves Lane, aforesaid, agent, one of the Executors named in the said Will, on the 24th day of October, 1874, in the District Registry, at Durham, attached to Her Majesty's Court of Probate, are required to forthwith to send the Particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said JAMES GRAHAM, the younger, at Delves Lane, aforesaid, and the said Executor will not be liable for the assets of whose Debt or Claim he shall not then have had notice.

Delves Lane, Consett, March 3rd, 1875. 6550

NOTICE.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT, 1874.

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

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

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

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

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

Second MONDAY in each Month, at MR STOKER'S, Westwood Colliery, from Eleven a.m. to Two p.m.

Second MONDAY in each Month, at MR WILLIAM CHARLTON'S, Ebchester Hill, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.

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

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

Second FRIDAY in each Month, at MR THOMAS HUNTER'S, Annfield Plain Wood Cottages, from Ten a.m. to Twelve noon.

Third MONDAY in each Month, at MR JACKSON'S, National School, Holmside, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.

First MONDAY in each Month, at MR THOMAS WAUGH'S, Hill Top, from Eight a.m. to Ten a.m.

First MONDAY in each Month, at MR COCKRILL'S, Quebec, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.

First MONDAY in each Month, at MR SIDDELL'S, Old Carnsay, 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.

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

GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS!!

A Large assortment of choice GARDEN SEEDS always on hand at THOMAS ANDERSON'S, Hareclaw, near Dipton. 6686

EBCHESTER SCHOOL.

THE Duties of Miss ARMSTRONG'S School will Resume on MONDAY, March 8th.
6667 MISS ARMSTRONG, Schoolmistress.

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

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

HORSES taken in at Livery, and for Sale on Commission. Excellent accommodation and attendance. 6566

NOTICE.

WM. DUNN respectfully informs the Public of Dipton, Leadgate, and Consett, that he has commenced CARRYING on his own account, between Newcastle and the above places, and that all Goods given to his care will be carefully delivered. 6659

CASTLESIDE CHURCH.

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY of the Consecration of the above Church will be celebrated on SUNDAY, March 7th, 1874, when TWO SERMONS will be preached by the Rev. W. FARRAR, in aid of Church Expenses. 6672

THE COMMITTEE of the Leadgate Industrial and Provident Society (Limited) beg to inform the Members and the Public in general that they intend holding their TEA PARTY on SATURDAY, March 13th, 1875. Tickets—One Shilling each—may be had of any of the Committee or Manager.

For Particulars see Bills. 6678

NOTICE.

NORTH-EASTERN BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

CONSETT BRANCH.

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

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

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

ON MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1875,
And during the week.

MISS L. GILBERT'S
JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE,
Twelve in number.

MR. AND MRS. T. HIBBS,
Negro Comedians.

MR. A. RABY,
Ventriloquist.

MISS P. COLLINS,
Serio-Comic.

MR. VAUGHAN AND MISS GROSETTE,
Duologists.

On FRIDAY, an ELECTRO-PLATED BUTTER POT will be given away.

MR. FIELD, Violinist. | MISS FLORENCE, Pianist.

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

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a Good SPRING CART.—Apply to Mr. JAMES ROUTLEDGE, Annfield Plain. 6687

FOR SALE, two Cows, calved and to calve; also, Gold COWS.—Apply to WILLIAM COWARD, Stationer, Dipton.

FOR SALE, a CORNET, in good condition.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

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

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

FOR SALE, SIX COTTAGES, at ANNFIELD PLAIN.—For Particulars, apply to THOS. LAMB, Stationer, Annfield Plain. 6616

FOR SALE, 50 CONSETT WATER SHARES (New Issue).—Apply to Mr JOSEPH HOWARD, Railway Terrace, Benfieldside.

FOR SALE, the GOOD-WILL of Half-an-acre of Garden GROUND at CONSETT.—For Price and Particulars, apply to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Blackhill.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, Two Half-Bred COWS, only a few weeks to go with Calf.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. ISRAEL STOKER, Annfield Place. 6661

FOR SALE, a Low-wheeled CONVEYANCE, made like a Basket Carriage, very suitable for an invalid. Price low. Also, a Good WOOD STABLE.—Apply to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Blackhill. 6618

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

UNDER POWER OF SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, in the TOWN HALL SALE-ROOM, CONSETT, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, March 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, a large quantity of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, and BOOTS and SHOES of all kinds, and of very superior quality.

MR. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer.

The attention of the public of Consett and surrounding district is especially directed to this Sale, the Goods being in good condition and of the best makes, whilst there is absolutely no reserve on any lot. Full Particulars in Posters.

Sale to commence at Half-past Six o'clock each Evening. 6683

By Mr. John Jenkins.

STANLEY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at Mr. FORSTER'S Long-room, STANLEY, on MONDAY, March 8th, 1875, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Mr. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer,

Consisting of Mahog-ny Sideboard; Toilet Tables; Washstands; Chests of Drawers; splendid Oval Loo Tables; Rocking Chairs; Bed-room Chairs; Folding Chairs; Easy Chairs, in Hair and Leather; Night Commodes; Sofas, Couches, and Longsettles; Brass, Wood, and Iron Bedsteads; Mattresses; Feather, Flock, and Down Beds; large Gilt Mirrors; Mantlepiece Mirrors; Tidies, Fenders, and Fireirons; also, a large quantity of Felt Carpeting, Druggets, Mats, Cocoa Matting, Blankets, and Counterpanes; together with a large assortment of useful Articles too numerous to mention.

N.B.—The Auctioneer can with confidence recommend the Articles to be of the best quality.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock p.m. 6655

Messrs. DONKIN and SON.

BELGIAN DRAUGHT HORSES, warranted true in yoke, and selected for adaptation to the heaviest draught, in combination with every quality attractive to the connoisseur in the horse, FOR PUBLIC SALE, by Messrs. DONKIN and SON,

At Messrs. MURRAY and Co.'s Repository, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at Two o'clock.

On view from the previous SATURDAY.

CATALOGUE.

No.	Description.	Ht.	Age.	No.	Description.	Ht.	Age.
1.	Roan Horse	16·3	9	11.	Black Horse	16·3	9
2.	Do. do.	16·2	5	12.	Brown do.	17	5
3.	Grey do.	16·2	5	13.	Roan do.	16·2	5
4.	Roan do.	16·2	5	14.	Do. do.	16·2	5
5.	Do. do.	17	5	15.	Do. do.	16·1	6
6.	Do. do.	16·3	6	16.	Bay do.	17	6
7.	Bay do.	16·2	6	17.	Brown do.	17·1	6
8.	Brown do.	17	5	18.	Do. do.	17	5
9.	Bay Roan do.	16·2	5	19.	Do. do.	17	6
10.	Roan do.	16·3	6				

Rywell and Felton, March 1, 1875. 6668

By Mr Joseph Oley.

KYO WEST HOUSE, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at KYO WEST HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, March 24th, 1875, the following GOODS, belonging to Mr. CHARLES SMITH, viz:—12 very excellent young Dairy Cow, in Calf; a quantity of Poultry, including 8 Ducks; the Dairy Utensils, including an excellent Barrel Churn, Butter Tub Butter Board, Cream Bungs, Milk Dishes, &c.; 1 Horse Hay Rake, nearly new; Hand Hay Rakes and Forks; 2 Scythes; with all the Garden Implements; Cow Stools and Tins; Garden Tools; also, a Chair Bed, nearly new; 1 Longsettle; with other articles.

Sale to commence at One o'clock in the Afternoon.

CASTLESIDE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the House of Mr. NICHOLAS POTTS, Smelters' Arms Inn, Castleside, on WEDNESDAY, March 17th, 1875, at Two for Three o'clock in the Afternoon,

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,

(Subject to such conditions of Sale as will then be produced,) all those Two Copyhold Dwelling HOUSES, with the Gardens and Conveniences behind the same, situate at CASTLESIDE, in the County of Durham, and late belonging to Miss FRANCES FEATHERSTONE, deceased.

For further Particulars, apply to the AUCTIONEER, Shotley Bridge; or Mr. GEORGE STEPHENSON, and Mr. T. J. MUSS, Castleside; or to

T. MADDISON, JUN.,
Solicitor, 43, Sadler Street, Durham.
Durham, March 2nd, 1875. 6669

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1875.

THE LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

DURING the present month the members of the Local Boards throughout England will, in conformity with a recent Act of Parliament, be elected, and, as there are in this district several Local Boards established, it may be well for us to bring the subject before the attention of the ratepayers. For some time after the establishment of Local Boards in Consett, Leadgate, and Benfieldside, the generality of the ratepayers were well represented and their interests were to some extent cared for. Since that time several changes have taken place, and amongst these is one which cannot fail to have been observed by all who are at all interested in Local Board matters here. Time was when the Consett Iron Company were willing for the general body of the ratepayers to elect as their representatives those whom they approved—whether they were connected with the Iron Works or not. But a revolution has taken place, and now in place of the general ratepayers nominating gentlemen to fill the important offices, many persons are nominated by the nominees and employees of the Iron Company. What is the result? Measures are proposed and carried at these Boards by persons so elected, and who form a clique in those assemblies, which would otherwise not be passed. The ratepayers protest against the Consett Iron Company taking upon them such a position. The Consett Iron Company were always liberally treated by the Local Boards here, and, in the opinion of many, too tenderly dealt with. What the ratepayers require is that the Iron Company will give them fairplay; that they will not use their influence to elect men who must vote according to their behest; but that the same good feeling and liberality which tended to make some gentlemen so much respected will again be shown, and that the electors, as a body, will be allowed to have gentlemen of their own selection placed on the Board, rather than have the nominees and supporters of all measures relating to the Consett Iron Company thrust upon them. The ratepayers request this as a simple matter of justice, and they will be content with nothing short.

Local and District News.

Wolsingham Park and Burnhill estates, containing about three thousand acres, have been bought by Cuthbert Bainbridge, Esq., of Lazens House, Wolsingham.

EBCHESTER WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—Mr. J. Wardle, of Witton Gilbert, delivered his popular lecture, "Tom-o-Jack's lad," in the above chapel on Monday evening last, to a large and attentive audience.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—Owners of cottages who are desirous of compounding with the overseers for securing the extra abatement of 15 per cent. can have the necessary forms on application to this office. Such forms must be in the hands of the overseers on or before the 25th March.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A PIGEON SHOOTER.—A few days ago a miner, named George Branston, living at Burnhopе, was shooting pigeons near Witton Gilbert, when the barrel of the gun he was using burst, blowing off several of his fingers. He was afterwards admitted to the Infirmary at Durham, where amputation of the hand was found necessary.

CONSETT MUSIC HALL.—A company of first-class artistes has been performing to appreciative audiences at this place of amusement this week. Prof. Walker is to give an afternoon performance to-day (Saturday), when, no doubt, he will be rewarded with a "bumper" house. We understand that Miss Gilbert's juvenile troupe and an attractive company are engaged for the coming week.

DEATH OF MR JOHN SMAITH.—We regret to have this week to record the death of Mr. J. Smaith, which took place at the Borough Home, Windmill Hills, Gateshead, on Saturday, the 27th ult. Mr. Smaith was for many years teacher at the Grammar School, Tanfield, and afterwards as agent under the Marley Hill Coal Company. Of late he has acted as town agent for the Lintz Colliery Company. Mr. Smaith was only forty-eight years of age at the time of his death, and leaves a widow and eleven children to mourn his loss.

SUDDEN DEATH IN NEWCASTLE.—On Thursday night, about seven o'clock, Mrs. Armstrong, of Armstrong Villa, Consett, accompanied by a lady friend, went to the Theatre Royal, Newcastle, to witness the performance at that place. When they had reached the pit, Mrs. Armstrong said to her companion that she was going to die, and, almost immediately afterwards, dropped back, and in a few minutes expired. She was taken into a room in the Theatre, and Dr. Newton, who was sent for, tried every means to restore her, but without effect. The sanction of the coroner for the removal of the body was obtained, and it was conveyed to a friend's house in St. Martin's Court, Newgate Street, Newcastle, to await an inquest. The intelligence of Mrs. Armstrong's death has cast quite a gloom over Consett and the district, where she was well known and universally respected.

GOOD TEMPLARISM.—On Saturday last, the "Lily of Derwent" Lodge, celebrated their third anniversary in the Lodge-room, Shotley Grove School, by a public tea and meeting, when a large number of the order as well as the general public, sat down to an excellent tea. The tables were efficiently and gracefully presided over by Sisters I. Smith and M. Milburn, assisted by a numerous staff of waiters. After ample justice had been done to the good things placed before them, the evening was harmoniously and pleasantly spent. Bro. J. Lax ably presided at the meeting, and address, recitations, songs, and readings were given by members of the Ebchester, Medomsley, and other lodges. Altogether the evening was one which will long be remembered by the brethren connected with the temperance movement. The proceedings were brought to a close by votes of thanks to the members who had so largely contributed to the entertainment of the evening, and also to the chairman, which were suitably responded to.

HEXHAM AND EDMONDBYERS MINING COMPANY.—On Friday evening last, the annual meeting of the shareholders of this enterprise was held at the Royal Exchange Hotel, Grey Street, Newcastle, Mr. J. R. Young, chairman of the Company, presided. Some discussion took place as to whether all the information required by the Acts regulating limited liability companies had been furnished. It was at last ascertained that information could be had by any shareholder at the office, but that the law did not compel its being sent to each shareholder.—The election of new directors was next taken. Messrs. W. Moor, Ingledew, and Pearson retiring, but all being eligible for re-election.—Mr. J. White, Hexham, moved to add three additional directors to the existing nine. This, though carried by votes present, was withdrawn on a poll being demanded.—A motion to re-elect the retiring directors was lost. An amendment substituting Messrs Pearson of London, and Ingledew and Pearson of Newcastle, being carried.—A proposition was made that the secretary, who had hitherto worked gratuitously, should be renumerated.—After some conversation it was agreed to leave that matter in the hands of the directors. The directors also counting their duties on same conditions as heretofore.—Messrs. C. Young and R. Armstrong were re elect-d audit rs.—At the conclusion of this meeting, an extraordinary meeting was constituted for the purpose of considering the desirability of obtaining powers to increase the number of shares by 2,000. Mr. J. Snowball, of Hexham, stated that he did not consider it would be necessary to create much new capital. The produce of the mine, with the proceeds of the recent allotment, would almost enable them to get ore to market in such quantities as to provide for more extensive plant. But the directors, considering it better to be provided for an emergency, he moved that powers of increase be got, which was carried.—Votes of thanks were accorded to the secretary and directors for their past services, and the meeting dispolved, the present prospects of the company being highly satisfactory.

FACETIÆ.

Head Lights—Bright eyes.

A taking paper—The sheriff's warrant.

It is said that a man with glass eyes can't (real eyes) anything.

When may a chair be said to dislike you? When it can't bear you.

Why is a kiss like a rumour? Because it goes from mouth to mouth.

What is that of which the common quality is best? Common sense.

When does a vessel become an equestrian? When it rides at anchor.

Why is a bee-hive like a spectator? Because it is a bee-holder (beholder).

Which travels fastest, heat or cold? Heat does, because you can catch cold.

How is bread the first necessary of life? Because it is always kneaded (needed).

Why are conundrums like monkeys? Because they are far-fetched and troublesome.

Love without money has been compared to a pair of shiny leather boots without soles.

Why is blind man's buff like sympathy? Because it is a fellow feeling for a fellow-creature.

Why should taking the proper quantity of medicine make you sleepy? Because you take a dose.

What is that which every one can divide, but no one can see where it has been divided?—Water.

Disgusted.—A disgusted Milwaukee fisherman offers a chromo to every fish that will take the bait.

Why is a melancholy young lady the pleasantest of all companions? Because she is always a-musing.

Why is it easy to break into an old man's house? Because his gait (gate) is broken and his locks are few.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Directions for Use.—One or two teaspoonfuls to be taken three or four times a day between meals. A piece of lump sugar or a morsel of bread to be taken immediately after the medicine, which must not be mixed with water or any liquid but taken alone. Sole agent J W Chater, 89, Clayton-street Newcastle.

The Invalid's Friend—Todd's Quinine Wine—This elegant and reowned preparation of genuine English Quinine stands unsurpassed for purity, strength and flavour, and is universally approved by the Medical profession as a valuable and wholesome bitter, an efficient tonic, and an unequalled stomachic. It has been tested by thousands, and proved to be one of the best, safest and most agreeable remedy known for indigestion, loss of appetite, tic or neuralgia, nervousness, scrofulous affections, ague, debility, spasms, and all derangements of the stomach. Manufactured only by Joe Todd. Chemist, Carlisle.

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

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d per bottle.—Manufactured in New York, and at 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. Certificate from Dr. Versmann on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask your Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford Street, London, and sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d per bottle.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost 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.

PRINTERS' ART UNION. (By Permission). £50 PRIZES. FOURTH ANNUAL DRAWING. Patrons: Ald. Sir S. H. Waterlow, Bart., M.P. Ald. Sir F. W. Truscott, & other Gentlemen. TICKETS ONE SHILLING EACH. (Prospectuses gratis), at the Offices, 3, Raquet-court, Fleet-st., of J. BORER, Sec.

MONEY. A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN with surplus capital, is desirous of making immediate ADVANCES to gentlemen, manufacturers, farmers, tradesmen, and others, male or female, requiring the same, in town or country, in sums from £10 to £500 on note of hand. No law costs. Terms from £5 per cent, extending from three months to five years. Mortgages negotiated at less interest. Distance no object, as persons can repay by P.O.O. or cheque. By applying personally from Ten till Four, or if by letter, enclosing a stamped directed envelope, stating the amount required, to Mr. A. Bradbury, 161, Walworth-road, London, S.E. particulars will be sent by return of post. N.B.—No connection with loan offices. Residing in the same district ever since 1841. Secrecy with despatch. (49

Railway Time Tables

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

Leaves Newcastle (Week days) 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, 9·30, 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.

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

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

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

Hebburn: First, 10d., second, 7d., third, 5d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. third, 9d.

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

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

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, 10·36.

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 3·5 3·19, 8.24, 9·24, and 10·44 p.m. calling at all intermediate stations.

* First, second, and third-class express trains calling at Tyne Dock, Jarrow, and Gateshead, leaving Jarrow 19 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 25 minutes after 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, 9·53, 11.18.

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

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

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

On Saturdays only, 1·45 and 6·45.

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

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

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

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

a.—This train stops at intermediate stations when required, to set down passengers arriving from the south by either the 4.38 or 5·58 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, 3·0, 4·5, 5·0, 5·35 (*), 6·0, 6·30 (*), 7·0 7·30 (*), 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50 (*).

On Saturdays only, 2·45.

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

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—North Shields 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	3·50
Middlesbro'	„	6·22	12·5	4·30
Stockton	„	6·34	12·15	4·40
Darlington	„	7·15	1·5	5·30
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	1·35	6·0
Crook	arr.	8·10	1·57	6·25
	dep.	8·15	2·20	6·35
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·32	6·45
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	7·0
Rowley	„	8·52	2·55	7·10
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	7·20
Newcastle	arr.	10·5	4·30	9·35

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
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	3·26	
	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	11.40		5·5	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2 G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·35		12·10	3·35	7·56
Witton Gilbert	„	7·50		12·24	3·48	8·9
Lanchester	„	7·55		12·35	3·59	8·20
Knitsley	„	8·12		12·45	4·4	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·20	
	dep	8·27	9·15	1·0	3·35	8·43
Shotley Bridge	„	8·32	9·20	1·5	3·40	8·48
Ebchester	„	8·36	9·23	1·9	3·44	8·52
Lintz Green	„	8·47	9·33	1.19	3·54	9·3
Rowland's Gill	„	8·53	9·38	1·24	3·59	9·8
Swalwell	„	9·2	9·47	1·33	4·5	9·17
Scotswood	„	9·9	9·53	1·39	4·14	9·24
Newcastle	arr.	9·20	10·5	1·50	4·30	9·35

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.		
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·0	5·25	7·30
Scotswood	„	7·17	4·9	5·32	7·37
Swalwell	„	7·23	4·15	5.39	7·44
Rowland's Gill	„	7·31	4·25	5·49	8·56
Lintz Green	„	7·37	4·29	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	6·13
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	6·30

DR. BLEECK LYE'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS are not a Quack Medicine, but are prepared from the Prescription of the most eminent Physician ever practising in the West of England. Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., by the Proprietor, Ralph, Hereford, and all Medicine Vendors.

£2 WEEKLY and UPWARDS may be EASILY and HONESTLY REALISED by EITHER SEX, without hindrance to present occupation.—Enclose, for particulars, 1, or with sample 12 stamps (returned if desired,) addressed Evans, Watts and Co., Merchants, Exchange-buildings, Birmingham.

HEALTH, TONE, AND VIGOUR.

Dr. SWEDOUR'S VITAL REGENERATOR.

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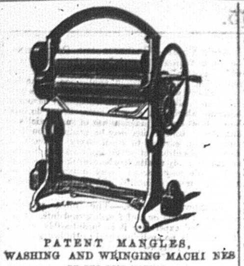
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CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, Consett, on Wednesday afternoon, when the following members were present—Rev. T. Smith, M. Calvert, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. McNally, Mr. Davison, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Dunne, Mr. Gledstone, Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Siddell. In the absence of the Chairman (Mr. Jenkins), Mr. Dickinson was called upon to preside.

ALBERT ROW.

A letter was read from Mr. Calvert protesting against the road in front of Albert Row being made, as the proceedings of the Board were, he alleged, informal.

In answer to Mr. Dunne, the Surveyor (Mr. Dawson) said the tenders for the road had been examined, and it had been resolved to accept Mr. Geo. Howard's as the lowest, the amount of his tender being about £310.

Mr. Calvert said as they all knew he was opposed to the making of this road. At a former meeting he understood Mr. Dickinson to have said that it would not be to their (the Messrs. Dickinson's) interest to have the road made, and that they did not care about it. Was that true?

The Chairman intimated that he would reply to Mr. Calvert at the proper time.

Mr. Calvert (proceeding) said he should be able to show that Messrs. Dickinson and Co. were more interested in the road than any other person in the district.

Mr. Siddell (interrupting): What has this to do with the question?

Mr. Calvert said Messrs. Dickinson had sold a road through their Brick Works, and by forming the road in question it would not put them to the inconvenience of having one through their works. He contended that the Board could not legally make the road. He was quite prepared to prove that the minute relating to the making of the road had not been carried by a majority.

Mr. Siddell: Do you deny the minutes?

Mr. Calvert: I deny the legality of the minutes.

The Clerk: But you don't deny the minutes?

Mr. Calvert: I don't deny the minutes, but I deny the legality of the act. Mr. Calvert went on to say that a parallel case had taken place in the Norwich Town Council, where an application had been made to pay some expenses out of the rates. Counsels opinion had been taken, with the following result:

Question—1. Whether it is absolutely imperative that the Council shall decide all questions by a majority of the members of the Council present.

Opinion—I am of opinion that it is imperative on the Council to decide all questions by a majority of the members of the Council present. This is expressly enacted by the 5th and 6th William IV., cap. 76, sec. 69.

Question—2. If thirty-nine members be present and nineteen vote for a motion and nineteen against it, and one remain neuter, whether there would be an equality of votes so as to give the Mayor or Chairman a casting vote, and whether the neutral member, though actually present at the time of voting, can be legally rejected by the Council in the computation of votes.

Opinion—I am of opinion that in the case supposed there would be an equality of votes. I think that the vote of every member of the Council present, when any question is put, who does not vote in the affirmative must be counted in the negative. When a member of the Council does not wish to vote on either side he should go out of the room.—George Mellish.

Mr. Charlton said the latter sentence was contrary to all law.

Mr. Calvert said with regard to the power of Local Boards as to making of new public roads, the 21st and 22nd Vict. enacted: "It shall be lawful for any Local Board to agree with any persons for the making of roads for the public use through the lands and at the expense of such persons, and to agree that such roads shall become, and the same shall accordingly become, on completion, public highways, maintainable and repairable at the public expense; and it shall be liable for such Board, with the consent of two-thirds of their members, to agree with such persons to pay, and accordingly to pay, any portion of the expenses of making such roads out of the funds at the disposal of such Board for public improvements."

Mr. Charlton (interrupting) said he begged to move the adjournment of the debate. The Chairman was not present to defend himself, and it was only proper that he should have an opportunity of taking part in the discussion.

Mr. Calvert: If you choose to go on with the road I give you notice that every member of this Board who signs a cheque will be surcharged by the auditor. If they searched the Act they would find it distinctly stated.—(Interruption).

Mr. Charlton thought the discussion altogether out of order

Mr. Calvert said he had received a letter from the Local Government Board in answer to a letter that had been sent by the Local Board, at least it was signed by the Clerk, Mr. Elliott. He really thought before writing such a letter to the Local Government Board, Mr. Elliott should have looked into the Act of Parliament relating to the matter. The following was a copy of Mr. Elliott's letter to the Local Government Board:—"In reply to yours of the 8th of January, asking to be furnished with the observations of the Local Board on a letter written to you by Mr. John Calvert, I am directed to say that the resolution to make the public highway in question was properly carried by a majority of the Board at the usual meeting." That, said Mr. Calvert, was clearly not the case. According to Act of Parliament it had not been carried by a majority.

The Clerk said he was instructed to say that the resolution was carried by a majority of the Board, and he had only carried out the instructions of the Board. He might say that he was as well acquainted with the Act as Mr. Calvert.

Mr. Calvert then read the concluding part of the letter as follows:—"With regard to the conveyance of the land for this public highway, Mr. Calvert seems to have been under the belief that the Board wished to occupy this land without a legal title, and that the Consett Iron Company could not grant it, as well as being under the impression that the Messrs. Dickinson and others, who have property abutting upon part of it, had not been served with the usual notices as per the 69th section of the Public Health Act, which had already been done. This was satisfactorily explained at our last Board meeting; the transfer will be made forthwith, and the owners of property as above noted will be charged with their due apportionment of the expenses, and I am not aware that there will be any further contention on the subject."

Mr. Hudson said he would like to be informed who authorised Mr. Elliott to write that letter.

The Chairman said at the last Board meeting the Clerk was instructed to do so.

Mr. Calvert said Mr. Elliott was not instructed to state what appeared in the latter part of the letter.

Mr. Hudson, amid some interruption, asked if a motion could be said to be properly carried when one member sat neutral.

The Chairman said there was a majority on the Board when the motion was carried.

Mr. Hudson said when a member did not vote for a motion it showed that he was against it.

The Clerk said, with regard to the wording of the letter, he had acted to the best of his ability. If complaints were to be made against him in this respect he would in future require letters dictated to him before forwarding them.

After some further observations, the Chairman requested the members to conduct themselves with propriety. (Hear, hear). He was sorry to say that a good deal of misunderstanding had arisen with regard to their connection with the road in question. It was true that the Messrs. Dickinson had sold a piece of ground for the use of the tenants on the premises, but the public had no right to use this road. With regard to the advantageousness of the road he might say that they would not benefit by the road, in fact they would have to contribute £30 or £40 towards forming the road. The latter would be a convenience to the public, and they were therefore willing to pay their share in its formation.

Mr. Dunne said there had been a misunderstanding, but the Clerk's letter to the Local Government Board represented Mr. Calvert as having been entirely wrong in the matter. Mr. Calvert had supposed that the Consett Iron Company and Messrs. Dickinson and Company could not give a proper title to the land, and it could not be said that Mr. Calvert was wrong until the contrary had been proved.

The Chairman (interrupting) asked if any member would second Mr. Charlton's resolution to adjourn the debate.

Mr. Dunne (resuming) said the mistake lay in commencing with the road before they saw the title.

The Chairman: Do you question the veracity of the statement made by the Chairman last meeting to the effect that he had seen the deeds of the land?

Mr. Dunne by no means disputed the word of the Chairman, but at the same time they were not obliged to accept his word. It would have been more business-like had the deeds been examined by some one appointed by the Board.

The Clerk, while admitting it was not strictly legal, said in two instances land had been bought by the Board, and the deeds not obtained for some time after.

Mr. Siddell asked if gentlemen were to be insulted by questioning their power of giving a title to the land.

Mr. Dunne said by asking for that which was lawful and right they could not be insulting anyone. He had no wish to insult Mr. Jenkins or any other person, but he contended that the ground should have been conveyed to the Board before they commenced with the road.

Mr. Calvert said, with regard to the letter he wrote to the Local Government Board, he did not dispute the Iron Company's power to convey the land.

Mr. Siddell: You questioned it.

Mr. Calvert: I did not. I only questioned the Board's right to make a road before the land had been conveyed. We have no right to spend the public money for any purpose whatever without being on a sure foundation.

Mr. Charlton again made his proposition that the debate be adjourned in consequence of the absence of Mr. Jenkins.

Mr. Dunne said it was quite competent for Mr. Dickinson to conduct the meeting. They all had a great respect for Mr. Dickinson, and to adjourn the question would be an insult to him.

The Chairman asked why all these objections had not been previously made to the formation of the road. Mr. Jenkins had told them that the Company were prepared to convey the land at any moment.

Mr. Dunne said he had not the slightest doubt but that the Consett Iron Company had a perfect right and would convey the land. He only wished to comment on the unfairness of Mr. Elliott's letter to the Local Government Board. Mr. Calvert never meant the Board or the public to come to the conclusion that the Iron Company could not convey the land.

Mr. Hudson said when the Board decided to make the Pasture Drift Road it was understood that the owners of houses abutting should pay their proportion of the cost, and he could not see why a distinction should be made in the case of Albert Road.

Mr. Siddell said it was questionable whether the Board could compel the owners of property in Pasture Drift Road to pay for the road after the latter had been made out of the general district rate.

The Chairman said they had spent a lot of money in making Pasture Drift Road, but when they were called upon to spend a few pounds in making Albert Road a number of objections had been raised. It had been proposed that the debate be adjourned, would any member second the resolution.

Mr. Siddell moved as an amendment that the debate should not be adjourned, but that they ratify the contract and proceed with the business.

The Chairman observed that it was a great waste of time.

Mr. Siddell said the opposition to the road had been prompted by a cantankerous feeling.

Mr. Calvert denied this statement, and said if Mr. Siddell knew half as much about the law as he (Mr. Calvert) did, he would not argue in the way he had.

Mr. Siddell said Mr. Calvert had not shown his knowledge of the law.

After some further discussion relative to the Pasture Drift and Albert Roads, the Chairman said there was a wide difference between the two roads, a portion of the former having been bought, whilst the land on which Albert Road was to be formed had been given,

Mr. Calvert said Albert Road should be made by the owners of property upon it.

Mr. Hudson said in the case of Pasture Drift Road no houses were built, but there was property on either side of Albert Road.

Mr. Siddell said the question of the Company's liability to make Albert Road could be brought up at a future time, if it were found that the Board had done wrong in making the road out of the district rate, and he was sure that the Iron Company and others would refund the money expended by the Board.

Mr. Dunne said when they once declared the road public they could not recover from the Company.

Mr. Calvert said the road was to be let to one contractor, whereas the private improvement portion and the Board's portion should have been let separately.

Mr. Davison said there was nothing to be gained by prolonging the discussion, and he therefore begged to move that they proceed with the business.

Mr. Dunne thought they had better thoroughly ventilate the question.

Mr. Hudson said as long as a certain class of members persisted in doing what was not right there would be nothing else but disorder.

The matter then dropped.

CEMETERY ROAD.

After a good deal of discussion, the Clerk was instructed to call the attention of the Benfieldside Local Board to the bad state of Cemetery Road, with a request that the road be made.

DEFECTIVE FLAGS.

The flags in many of the streets having been reported to be in bad repair, the Surveyor was instructed to put them in order as soon as practicable.

THE FOOTPATH IN SHERBURN TERRACE.

The Surveyor reported that the channelling on the south side of Front Street required remodelling, and Harvey Street and Sherburn Terrace also required attention.

Mr. Calvert said the owners of property in Harvey Street and Sherburn Terrace had contributed to the making of roads and footpaths in other parts of the town, but they had not got anything done to their own streets, beyond the laying down of a few cart loads of ashes on the footpaths here and there They were literally without footpaths and crossings, and he considered the Board had not acted fairly to the ratepayers in that part of the town.

Mr. Davison quite agreed with the remarks of Mr. Calvert. It was quite time the Board paid some attention both to Harvey Street and Sherburn Terrace. Crossings should be laid down where needed, and if they had not power to flag, at all events the footpaths should be kerbed and channelled.

Mr. Calvert said they had power to flag the footpaths.

The Chairman expressed himself in favour of kerbing and channelling the footpaths. The Board had power, but were not compelled to put down flags. The Benfieldside Local Board had put down kerbing and channelling, but the owners of property had provided flags. This plan had been carried out at Consett, and he considered it should not be deviated from in the case of Sherburn Terrace and Harvey Street.

Mr. Calvert said he would certainly object to a footpath other than the Board had decided to make in front of the Church.

The Chairman said they could be compelled to flag in front of all churches and chapels.

Mr. Dunne said it was perfectly proper that buildings of that description should be flagged in front. He thought the Board should kerb and channel the streets in question, but the expense of flagging ought, he considered, to be borne by the owners of property abutting.

Mr. Hudson said the Board had from the first made a mistake in not making the whole of the footpaths out of the general district rate.

Mr Dunne said if the Board decided on flagging Sherburn Terrace and Harvey Street they would have to flag in front of all the property in the district.

The Chairman begged to move that the footpaths be repaired with ashes.

Mr. Dunne seconded the resolution.

Mr. Calvert protested against a cart load of ashes being laid on either of the footpaths.

Mr. Dunne said Mr. Calvert could not prevent ashes being laid down.

It was ultimately decided to pospone the consideration of the question for a month, Mr. Calvert intimating that in the meantime he would satisfy himself as to whether or not the Board could be compelled to flag.

OVERCROWDING.

Mr. Davison said his attention had been called to a hut on Taylor's Fell. It appeared that the place was occupied by a man and his wife and a family of six or seven children, two of the boys being fourteen or fifteen years of age. He understood that another man lodged with them. Was it proper that the Board should allow such a disgraceful state of things to exist?

Mr. Charlton: Certainly not. Where's the Inspector?

The Inspector replied that he reported the case last summer, and was asked by the Board what the Medical Officer had to say about it. Dr. Renton had said that the people could not do any harm.

Mr. Calvert suggested that the Inspector should be instructed to report to the next meeting on the state of the hut.

Mr. Dunne asked if it was true that the hut was occupied by a lodger as well as the family?

The Inspector replied that the man who had been termed the lodger was the occupier of the house, and the man and wife and family only lodgers.

THE RETIRING MEMBERS.

The Clerk intimated that there would be an election before next meeting, the retiring members being the Rev. T. Smith, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Dunne, and Mr. Hudson,—Mr. Calvert was appointed Returning-Officer.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT AND SUMMARY

(Which will be found in our advertising columns) having been read, the Board adjourned.

NEW CHAPEL AT LEADGATE.

On Saturday last the new Primitive Methodist Chapel and School-room at Leadgate were formally opened. The chapel and school are built of stone, in the early English style of architecture. The front gable is faced with blocking course walling, relieved with ashlar stone dressings. The school-room and vestries are in the basement, and approached by an easy gradient from the main road to the entrance doors which are in the side walls. The school-room, internally, is 29ft. in length, by 22ft. in width, and is lighted by four two-light square-headed windows. The chapel, which, externally, is 46ft. in length, by 35ft, in width, is approached by two flights of stone steps, one on either side of the entrance doors, which are in the centre of the front gable. The floor of the chapel is raised about 6ft. above the level of the main road, and the steps leading from the level of the main road to the entrance doors are protected by an ornamental wall, with massive stone dressings. There is a large vestibule with door on either side leading to the aisles of the chapel, and in front of this vestibule are placed the rostrum and singer's pew. The pews in the chapel are, on an average, 2ft. 7in. wide, with sloping backs and seats, and the whole of the internal woodwork is stained and varnished. The pews at the back end of the chapel are each raised 6ins. above the one immediately in front. The ceiling is in the form of half an octagon and divided into compartments, the timber being partially exposed to view. Light is obtained through lancet windows in the side walls, through two large two-light windows, with pierced stone heads, in each gable, and through three lancet windows over the vestibule. The chapel, school-room, and vestries are provided with gas; the fittings in the chapel are mostly of polished brass, and, when lighted, reflect the light with great effect. Ventilation is secured by means of swivel ventilators in the side walls and by means of ceiling ventilators. The floors of school-room and vestries are secured from damp by means of through and through ventilation. The chapel will accommodate about 300 persons. The total cost will be about £1,500. The buildings were commenced in July, 1873, but, owing to the failure of the joiner who then took the contract and the difficulty that the mason found in getting a sufficient number of men, the work has been delayed beyond the usual time. After the failure of the first contractor for the joiner work, that portion of the work was let to Mr. T. McAdam, whose work has given great satisfaction not only to the trustees, but also to the architect. Mr. W. Whitfield was the contractor for the mason work; Messrs. Walker and Emley, of Newcastle, for the ironfounder and plumber's work; Mr. J. Cato, of Byker, for the painting and glazing; Mr. G. Nicholson for the slating, and Messrs. Ormerod Brothers for the plastering. The designs were prepared by Mr. Thos. Southron, of South Shields, and the works have been carried out under his superintendence.—A public tea took place in the afternoon, and at night a public meeting was held, when the chapel was filled to overflowing. Stirring addresses were delivered by Miss McKinney, of Paisley, and a number of local gentlemen. Sermons were preached in the same place on Sunday, and on Monday evening, Miss McKinney delivered a lecture, the subject being "Gideon, the mighty man of valour." Mr. George Hawdon occupied the chair. Miss McKinney introduced her hero by pointing out the Israelites, who, on account of their backslidings, their murmurings, and their wickedness, were delivered by God into the hands of the Midianites, by whom they were greatly oppressed and impoverished; how the Israelites were rebuked by the prophet, and how the angel appeared to Gideon, whilst the latter was threshing wheat. Miss McKinney next spoke of the burnt offering, of God's command to Gideon to throw down his father's false god Baal, and of the wrath of the Israelites when they discovered what had been done, and their threat to put Gideon to death. Her hearers were next told of the argument between Gideon and the worshippers of Baal, of the former's triumph, the signs of the fleece of wool, the disbandonment of Gideon's soldiers until only 300 remained, the stratagem of the trumpets, pitchers, and lamps, and the ultimate defeat and flight of the Midianites.—The usual vote of thanks brought the meeting to a close.—The services have been continued during the week by the same lady, who has been listened to by overflowing congregations. We understand that already about £60 have been realised.

Christ Church, Consett.—On Sunday last, services were conducted in Christ Church, Consett, on the occasion of re-opening the organ, which has recently been enlarged and repaired, by the Vicar, who preached in the morning and evening. In the evening, the Vicar discoursed on "The use of church music," and the service was choral. Mr. Nicholson, of Newcastle, and Mr. J. Surtees, of Blackfine, officiated at the organ with their usual ability.

Epp's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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Death of Mrs. Hobson, of Harperley Mills.—With extreme regret we have to announce the death of Mrs. Hobson, wife of Mr. Geo. Hobson), of Harperley Mills. Deceased had been unwell for some time, but hopes were entertained of her recovery until recently, when grave symtoms set in which terminated fatally on Monday last, at the age of forty-six years. The deceased lady was greatly respected in the district, where her kindness and affability endeared her to all. The interment, which took place at Collierley Churh on Thursday, was largely attended by the tradesmen in the district, and the funeral service was conducted in an impressive manner by the Rev. Dr. Hurst.

"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 bears his name on the Government stamp.

Alleged Right of Way Case at Slaley.—On Tuesday, at the Hexham Monthly Petty Sessions, Alexander Macpherson, a school boy, of Spring House, was summoned for trespassing on the farm of Mr. William Robson, Slaley Townfoot, on the 11th ult.—Mr. Isaac Baty, jun., appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. L. C. Lockhart for defendants.—The lad was in the habit of going to Slaley School, and as a short cut he passed through a portion of the land occupied by complainant. For the defence witnesses were called to show that it was a public footpath. Mr. Smith, owner of Spring House Farm, stating that he had travelled it for the past forty years.—The Bench considered the trespass found, and the lad was mulcted in 6d. fine, 6d. damages, and costs.

Threat to Murder by a Murderer's Brother.—On Saturday last, at Castle Eden Police Court, Peter Daley, a miner, brother to the late Hugh Daley, who was executed at Durham in January last, for murder, was brought up in the custody of Police-Constable Walker, charged with assaulting him whilst in the due execution of his duty, at Haswell Moor, on the 6th inst. The officer informed the magistrates that his attention was drawn to the defendant, who was partly naked, running his wife about, threatening to murder her. The officer intercepted him, when the defendant struck him a heavy blow, saying "I will murder you. I have had one brother hung for murder, and I'll be hung before the year's out." He was fined 40s. and the costs for the assault, and 2s. 6d. and the costs, for damaging the officer's helmet. The defendant's wife refused to prefer a charge of assault against him.

Tradesmen's Supper at Consett.—On Thursday evening sen., a number of tradesmen of Consett sat down to an excellent supper, provided by Mr. Brown, landlord of the Railway Inn. The repast was served up in the Sale-Room attached to the Town Hall Buildings, which had been cleaned and decorated for the occasion. Amongst those present were Mr. John Jenkins, Mr. George Oliver, Mr. John Allison, Mr. Joseph Walton, Mr. John Brodie, Mr. Joseph Walton, Mr. John Brodie, Mr. Jos. Whitfield, Mr. George Young, Mr. Mole, Mr. Iager, Mr. Towns, Mr. Thomas Davison, Mr. Tate (watchmaker), Mr. Joseph Siddell, Mr. John McKie (Newcastle), Mr. Robert Cole, Mr. Charles Almond (grocer), Mr. John Brown, Mr. Herbert Rawes, Mr. P. Bennison, Mr. Mr. Clements, Mr. Taylor, Mr. McConnon, Mr. Thompson (hatter), Mr. George Brown, Mr. E. Routledge, Mr. Hedley, Mr. Sewell, Mr. Swinburne Murray, Messrs. Walton Brothers, Mr. Robert Jackson (cabinetmaker), Mr. Walters (London), Mr. Jacobs (Newcastle), &c. After supper the cloths were removed, when Mr. John Jenkins was called to the chair, and Mr. Jacobs to the vice.—Mr. Jenkins, on taking his seat, expressed the pleasure which he experienced in meeting them that evening. While getting his supper he had been struch with the different nationalities of the company: there were English, Scotch, Irish, and German, and they had a little Welshman in the chair. (Laughter). He hoped nothing would transpire to cause ill-feeling or in any way interrupt the harmony of the evening—(hear, hear)—and above all he trusted politics would be altogether avoided. (Laughter).—The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been proposed and responded to, the Chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "Success to the Trade of Consett," coupled with the name of Mr. Hedley. While trade, he said, in other parts of the northern counties had been much depressed during the winter months, they in Consett had prospered, and he hoped they would have a continuance of prosperity for some time to come. (Applause).—Mr. Hedley, in responding, said there had been many "ups and downs" during the fifteen years he had been connected with the district. As many of them would remember, everything was in a very depressed state fifteen years ago, but things had gradually improved, and now Consett was one of the most prosperous towns in the North of England. While trade had been prosperous he was glad to say that the moral and social condition of the people had not been neglected. (Hear, hear).—At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Thompson, hatter, advanced to the head of the table, and, amid much applause and laughter, placed a diadem, in the shape of a smoking-cap, on the head of the Chairman. The latter having acknowledged the compliment, Mr. Routledge favoured the company with a song, "The old English gentleman," which, being an old favourite with Mr. Routledge, was of course most enthusiastically applauded.—Mr. Hedley next proposed "Success to the Iron and Coal Trade," coupled with the name of the Chairman, Mr. Jenkins.—The Chairman, in responding, said he had formerly been an ironworker, having followed that employment for a period of twenty-seven years. The world, he might say, had been turned upside down since his first connection with the iron trade. He remembered the time when men were treated like slaves, when they were not allowed to think for themselves. Now, however, all this was changed, and the working man took his seat amongst the foremost in the land. (Applause).—The remainder of the evening was spent in toast and song.

Local Police Courts.

CONSETT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, March 1st.—Before A. Town, Esq., (chairman), and J. Priestman, Esq.

DRUNK AND INDECENT.

Thos. Sherry was charged with having been drunk at Consett. P.C. Petty said that on Saturday night he was on duty in Medomsley Road when his attention was directed to the defendant by three young women. Sherry was very drunk and exposed himself. Defendant, who said he only came to Consett on Saturday afternoon, was fined 5s. and costs, or seven days in default.

MIDNIGHT BRAWLING.

Patrick Haughen was charged with being drunk and causing a disturbance in Middle Street, on Saturday night. P.C. Balmer deposed to finding defendant drunk. He caused a disturbance by brawling, refused to go home, and was consequently locked up.—Defendant admitted having got a drop too much.—This was his third appearance for drunkenness, but as he had gone quietly to the lock-up he was only fined 5s. and the expenses.

DRUNK AND ANNOYING THE PUBLIC.

John McAnnily was placed in the dock on a charge of having been drunk and disorderly. The evidence of P.C. Balmer tended to show that between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday night defendant was knocking at people's doors and annoying people in the streets.—Defendant said it was quite true that he was drunk. He had only entered the town on Saturday night, having come from Jarrow, where he had been employed at the Ironworks.—The Chairman said there was plenty of drunken men in Consett without defendant adding to the number.—In answer to the bench, P.C. Balmer said defendant had 2d. or 3d. in his possession at the time he was taken into custody.—In default of paying a fine of 5s. and costs he was sent to prison for seven days.

TOO LITTLE FOOD AND OVER MUCH WHISKY.

Richard Farrell, a Scotchman, was charged with having been drunk and incapable on Saturday night. The case having been proved by P.C. Balmer, defendant said he only came out of Durham Gaol on Saturday morning and having "nothing on his stomach," a few glasses of whisky got into his head.—In default of paying a fine of 5s. and costs, he was sent back to his old quarters at Durham.

THIRSTY SOULS.

John Murray was charged with drunkenness. P.C. Turner proved apprehending the prisoner. Defendant who had been in the lock-up since Saturday, was fined 5s. and costs.—Owen Shovellan, the elder, charged by P.C. Turner with a similar offence at Medomsley Road, was fined 5s. and costs.—John Donachey was charged by P.C. Stoner with a similar offence. Fined 2s. 6d. and costs.——James McShaw, charged by the same officer with a similar offence, was fined 5s. and costs.

Correspondence.

☞ *We do not hold ourselves responsible for the pinions expressed by our Correspondents.*

THE VICAR OF COLLIERLEY.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I was much pleased and delighted on reading the paragraph in last week's *Guardian* on the subject of "Qualifications for heaven," preached by Dr. Hurst, the respected and venerable Vicar of Collierley. Having had the pleasure of sitting under the reverend gentleman's preaching, some years ago, in some of our large towns, when in the full vigour of his health and strength, I can well remember with what eloquence and earnestness he impressed his subject on his hearers (the church being packed full) and what pathetic and earnest appeals he put forth, and how the congregation seemed, as it were, spell-bound. I can also endorse your correspondent's views that it is a treat to have such a minister. I would, sir, before closing, now that, in the course of nature, the reverend gentleman's ministration must be drawing to a close (although, I believe, the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak), suggest that something should be done at once to mark the respect and esteem in which he is held.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A Parishioner.

A Black Man in Trouble at Consett.—A man of colour, who appeared unable to understand more than two or three words of English, was brought before the Consett magistrates on Monday, on a charge of assault. The complainant, a man named Wake, stated that at an early hour on Sunday morning defendant was found sleeping in an engine-shed at Consett Iron Works. He refused to leave, and bit witness on the arm while trying to put him out.—On being shown the bite on complainant's arm, the defendant became excited, took off his belt, and was understood to signify that Wake had attempted to pull down his trousers.—In answer to the bench, Wake said he never did anything to the defendant before the latter bit him.—P.C. Stoner said he had been informed that the defendant was begging on Saturday afternoon. Instead of knocking he had opened people's doors, and the sudden appearance of his head through the doorway of one household caused the occupants great alarm.—In default of paying a fine of 10s. and costs defendant was sent to prison for a fortnight.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

Blackhill—At 12, Silver Street, Mrs. Conway, of a still-born child.

Annfield Plain—On the 13th ult., the wife of Mr. C. F. Cook, draper, of a son.

Catchgate—On the 14th ult., the wife of Mr. George Dixon, of a son.

Dipton—On the 13th ult., the wife of Mr. Alexander Anderson, of a son.

On the 16th ult., the wife of Mr. Wm. Richardson, of a son.

Tanfield Lea—On the 1st ult., the wife of Mr. Henry Bartle, of a daughter.

South Garesfield—On the 26th ult., the wife of Mr. John Charlton, of twin-daughters.

MARRIAGE.

Mickley—At the Parish Church, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. J. A. C. Maughan, William Thompson Elliott, of Prudhoe, to Miss Mary Jane Thompson, of Mickley Square.

DEATHS.

Consett—At Trafalgar Street, aged 14 days, the infant son of Mrs. Rooney.

At Queen Street, aged 49 years, J. Lymskey.

Dipton—On the 26th ult., aged 20 years, Ellen, wife of Mr. Ralph Hedley.

On the 28th ult., Ada, infant daughter of Mr. John Doidge, draper.

White-le-Head—On the 23rd inst., aged 67 years, George Kirkley.

Harperley Mill—On the 1st inst., aged 46 years, Ann, wife of Mr. G. Hobson.

Burnopfield—On the 28th ult., aged 72 years, Robert Miller.

On the 27th ult., aged 8 months, Michael, son of Mr. James Nichol, joiner.

Newcastle—Suddenly, aged 49 years, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Armstrong, of Armstrong Villa, Consett. Interment at Tanfield on Sunday first. Friends, who will please accept this intimation, to meet at the residence of the deceased, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Gateshead—At Borough House, on the 27th ult., aged 48 years, Mr. John A. Spaith.

Sing Po, China—Drowned at Sea, on the 20th of September, aged 35 years, Alexander Brand, late of Consett.

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