The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 690. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, MARCH 7th, 1874. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
22 AND 24, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 22b

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

Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 287c

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, 76, Grainger Street. 9

BRIAR ROOT AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

HORN SNUFF BOXES.

JOHN TELFER has just received a large quantity of very Fine French and German BRIAR PIPES, tipt with beautiful Amber, from 1s. to 2s. each.

Also, a Lot of MEERSCHAUM PIPES, from 2s. 6d. upwards, in Spring Leather Cases.

A Splendid Assortment of Highly-finished HORN SNUFF BOXES, suitable for presents, at

JOHN TELFER'S,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
9 to 11, NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE. 894c

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES JOHNSON, FAMILY GROCER AND TEA DEALER. 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

FUNERAL ECONOMY.

E. H. HUTCHINSON,
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,
11, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

IS now prepared to execute FUNERAL ORDERS to any extent. ☞ Coffins always ready, or made to order. 483d

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.

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

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

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

All Orders punctually attended to. 172d

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
FURNITURE BROKER & HARDWAREMAN,
CATCHGATE,

BEGS to inform his Friends of Catchgate and surrounding neighbourhood that he has OPENED his NEW PLACE OF BUSINESS, and is now prepared to do Business in all classes of Household Furniture, Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit Down, Iron Beds, and Paper Hangings very cheap.

W.W. has on hand a Large Stock of WATCHES, both Gold and Silver, Gold and Silver ALBERTS, CHAINS, and JEWELLERY, which he is prepared to Sell Wholesale and Retail.

Hardware and Fancy Goods in all its different branches.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE.

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

☞ Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare *26a

Business Announcements.

JOSEPH OLEY,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
10, WOOD STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 22c

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER
LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR. 585b

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

ALSO, Fresh RABBITS always on hand. Wholesale and Retail FRUIT and POTATO Merchant. Fresh BUTTER, EGGS, and CHEESE. Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO. 523a

KNOX AND BATES,
BUILDERS, JOINERS, CABINET-MAKERS, AND UNDERTAKERS,
GIBSON STREET, CONSETT,

BEG to announce that they have succeeded to the Business for many years successfully carried on by Mr. JOHN ROUTLEDGE, and trust by good workmanship, punctuality in the execution of all orders, and moderate prices, to merit public support. 496

THOMAS LONGSTAFF,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND ALE MERCHANT,
"MASONS' ARMS,"
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,

HAS always on hand the best Foreign WINES, WHISKEY, RUM, GIN, and BRANDY; also, SPARKLING ALES from the best Burton and Edinburgh Breweries.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, and FUNERAL PARTIES supplied with Spirits in quantities or in Bottles from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. each. 311d

THOMAS CRESSWELL,
THE NOTED BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS IN
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL,

and hopes by supplying a good article at a moderate price, together with strict attention, to merit public support. A Large Assortment of Home-made MEN'S STRONG SEWED BOOTS, Always on hand.

REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES. 342d

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WILLIAM JENKINS,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
Respectfully announces that he
HAS REMOVED
FROM BLACKHILL
TO MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.

☞ For the convenience of Customers Orders may be left with Mr. W. HEADS, Confectioner, Durham Road, and Mr. REED, Grocer, Derwent Street, Blackhill.

A. MAY,
PRACTICAL CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, &c.,
No. 4, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

LEVER AND GENEVA WATCHES at All Prices.

GOLD AND PLATED JEWELLERY in great Variety.

GOLD AND SILVER ALBERT CHAINS of the latest Style.

WEDDING RINGS.

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

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

Jewellery neatly repaired and done up as new.
Work in the country promptly executed.

JOSHUA LAX,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

AGENT FOR THE HOME WASHER (the most perfect Washer yet invented), RIMINGTON'S MANGLES, TAYLOR'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES, and the SINGER SEWING MACHINES. At the Vienna Universal Exhibition the first prize—The Grand Medal of Progress—was awarded to the Singer Manufacturing Company for the unequalled excellence of the Singer Sewing Machines; and the Grand Medal of Merit for the best sewing done. In addition to these, the Company have also received *three medals* for their employes for the superior workmanship and perfection of the Company's Manufactures. Illustrated Catalogues and prices may be had on application. Instructions given free.

LAWRENCE'S
CRYSTAL PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES,
Guaranteed to preserve the sight. Every pair warranted perfect. 236d

LANGDALE'S PURE LINSEED AND COTTON CAKES;
ALSO
COMPOUND CAKES,
LOCUST BEANS AND FEEDING MEALS of all descriptions;
Sold by guaranteed Analysis.
MANUFACTURED BY
S. LANGDALE,
THE WALKER OIL AND CAKE MILLS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 267d

Business Announcements.

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

EDWARD ROBSON,
INNKEEPER, &c.,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends for their patronage during the time he has been in business, and hopes by keeping nothing but the best Wines, Spirits, Burton and Edinburgh Ales, to continue to deserve their Patronage. 9-Gallon Casks, Burton and Edinburgh, of the finest quality, from 12s. to 15s. each. 602d

NEW ARRIVALS of BERLIN, PARISIAN, LONDON, and YORK GOODS in fashionable High Combs, Fancy Arrows, Daggers, Pins, Ornamental Hair Twists and Coils. French Fans and Brushes, Berlin Ivory Fans, Rimmell's Perfumery, Rare Honeycomb Sponge, &c., &c. First-class Artists at counter and in rooms.

29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE,
C. ROUGIER, PROPRIETOR.
Wholesale Warehouse, York. 449d

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.

A LARGE STOCK OF SEALSKIN CAPS.

N.B.—*HATS MADE TO ORDER.* 495d

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

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in great variety.

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN. HARDWARE
PARAFFIN LAMPS and OIL, best quality.
AGENT for the HOME WASHER and WRINGING MACHINES.
BURY'S PATENT PICKS and SH[illegible]

JOHN SIMPSON,
CABINETMAKER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Annfield Plain and the surrounding neighbourhood, that he has on hand a large stock of well-seasoned

HOME-MADE FURNITURE,
Which he intends clearing out AT A REDUCTION OF 10 PER CENT. below present prices, previous to enlarging his place of business.

FURNITURE DELIVERED FREE.

☞ OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
THE CORNER SHOP, (Next to Mr. Doidge's Clothing Establishment),
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 598d

KIRTON & Co., CLOTHIERS,
BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD,
PROMISE TO
GIVE EVERY BOY A SHIRT
Who Buys a Suit.

Suits.............................from 6s. 11d.
Top Coats.......................„ 8s. 11d.
HATS, CAPS, SCARFS, COLLARS, &c.
Moleskin Trousers, home-made......9s. 6d.
ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING.
THE LITTLE BOYS' CLOTHING DEPOT.

NORTHERN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Capital (fully subscribed).....£2,000,000.
Accumulated Funds..........1,241,000.
Annual Revenue...............413,000.

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 10 years the "Northern" has paid more than *One Million Sterling* for Claims under its Fire Policies. Life Assurances, Endowments, and Annuities granted. Tables and full particulars on application to the District Agents:

HOBSON & LIDDELL,
NEVILLE STREET (opposite the Central Station Hotel),
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 719

NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE.

EVERY PERSON THAT TASTES
OUR JUSTLY
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEA
AT FOUR SHILLING PER POUND,
ARE DELIGHTED WITH ITS PURITY AND FRAGRANCE.
COME AND GIVE IT A TRIAL!

THE ADDRESS—
NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE,
14, NEWMARKET, STREET, CONSETT.
JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR. 374

Business Announcements.

INDIAN TEA.

(From the "Weekly Chronicle.

SIR,—I was much interested by an advertisement in your paper by Mr. W. Stewart concerning Indian Tea, and as a planter of tea myself, I am very glad to find our teas coming into such close notice at home.

Mr. Stewart, while pointing out the superior strength of Indian Tea, surmises that the Chinese plantations are becoming exhausted, to account for the weakness of their teas; but this is hardly the reason. The Assam indigenous plant is in appearance, in luxuriance of yield, and in the strength of its produce, vastly superior to the China tree. We have plenty of both in our plantations—the former being a fine large shrub with broad light green leaves, and the young shoots of quite a silky softness (the China plant is much smaller in size and in leaf); the latter being hard and dark coloured, and it yields not more than two-thirds of the indigenous out-turn. Now, here, tea made from the China plant sells at from 4d. to 8d. per pound lower than that made from the Assam plant on account of its weakness, although the conditions of manufacture are identical; and I think Mr. Stewart and your other readers will see that it is not hard to touch the real reason, i.e., natural inferiority of plant.

Judging from the prices we have been getting for the last eighteen months, and which have quite changed the hue of our prospects, I should say that 4s. per pound is very moderate, as an invoice of good tea will bring over 3s. in Mincing Lane without any duty charges.

After it leaves Mincing Lane, we planters never know what becomes of it, and one seldom sees it directly advertised; but I am confident that people who try it will rapidly give up China tea for good and all, and it certainly can go twice as far.

Yours truly,
J. F. W. W.
Annfield, Debrah Door, January 9th, 1872. 569b

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BOOKBINDER,
GUARDIAN OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

EVERY description of LETTERPRESS PRINTING executed in the first style of typography, with accuracy and despatch, on the most reasonable terms.

SHOW CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, CONTRIBUTION CARDS, and TICKETS of all kinds.
WEDDING CARDS, FUNERAL CARDS, and MOURNING CARDS.
PAMPHLETS, CLUB RULES, AUCTIONEERS' CATALOGUES, and REPORTS and RULES of Public Institutions and Societies.
PROGRAMMES, BOOKS OF WORDS, and CONCERT BILLS in the most approved styles.
BALANCE SHEETS, INVOICES, and DELIVERY NOTES.
HAND BILLS POSTING BILLS, PLACARDS, and WINDOW BILLS, of all sizes, in black and coloured inks, executed in a bold and effective style.
CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADINGS, and ORDER NOTES.
SERMONS, LECTURES, and all kinds of BOOK WORK neatly and quickly executed.
CHEQUE BOOKS of all descriptions made to order
and CLOTH and PARCHMENT TALLIES.
LITHOGRAPHING and ENGRAVING.
BRASS and ZINC WINDOW and DOOR PLATES.
BOOKBINDING in all its Branches.
A large Supply of LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, MINUTE BOOKS, and every variety of STATIONERY

THE FOLLOWING ARE KEPT IN STOCK:—
OVERSEERS' COLLECTING AND DEPOSIT BOOKS.
HIGHWAY RATE BOOKS and HIGHWAY RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
POOR RATE BOOKS and POOR RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.

W. AYNSLEY has much pleasure in stating that, notwithstanding the considerable increase in the price of WINES & SPIRITS lately made by many other houses consequent upon the failure of the vintages abroad, he is still enabled to supply Messrs. W & A GILBEY'S various brands of WINES & SPIRITS at the same prices as hitherto. This is owing to the large stocks which are held by Messrs. W & A GILBEY, amounting in some instances to upwards of two years' consumption. Should the upward tendency of prices continue, an increase at some future period will be inevitable, but at the present time the prices of Messrs. W & A GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS are considerably below those of any other quoted house, while their quality, which can be easily tested by comparison, has secured for them a trade amounting to a twentieth part of the entire quantity of Foreign Wines consumed in the United Kingdom

The undermentioned WINES & SPIRITS, from their moderate price, are specially suited for ordinary consumption at this season. They are guaranteed by Messrs. W & A GILBEY to be imported from the places named, and to be according to the descriptions given

BOOKS OF PRICES of upwards of 200 varieties of WINES & SPIRITS forwarded on application

WINES

	Per Bott.	Per Doz.
Castle VP *Pale* MARSALA SHERRY *from Sicily, 3 years old*	1/4	16/
Castle 1A *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain, 3 years old*	1/6	18/
Castle 1 SPANISH PORT *from Spain, 2 years old*	1/3	15/
Castle 1A PORT *from Portugal, 4 years old*	1/9	21/
Castle A CLARET *from Bordeaux, 4 years old*	1/	12/
Castle 1 CHAMPAGNE (Sparkling) *from the Champagne District* — Quarts	2/5	29/
— Pints	1/5	16/6

SPIRITS

	Per Bott.	Per Doz.
Castle UP UNSWEETENED GIN *33 under proof*	2/	24/
Castle UP IRISH WHISKEY *33 under proof*	2/3	27/
Castle UP SCOTCH WHISKEY *33 under proof*	2/3	27/
Castle UP *Pale* BRANDY *33 under proof*	2/3	27/
Castle D *Pale* COGNAC BRANDY *33 under proof*	3/	36/
Castle UP JAMAICA RUM *33 under proof*	2/3	27/

W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT & LEADGATE

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, EBCHESTER. 706b

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

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

JAMES MURRAY & Co.,
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENTS,
GRAINGER STREET, WEST,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

PROPERTIES of every description disposed of at reasonable terms.

Houses wanted in town and country to rent and purchase.

Estates managed and collected wherever situated.
Loans on property effected. 664c

BURRELL AND COMPANY,
METAL BROKERS & GENERAL DEALERS,
LANCHESTER. 21d

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.

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE LOSS OF THE GIPSY QUEEN.

The festive bowl went round with glee,
It was the Christmas-tide,
When each man's heart is light and free
Around his own fire-side.
All quarrels were forgotten now,
Friend wished old friend good cheer,
And words of welcome circled round
Like music in the ear.

But sad was the scene,
Where the Gipsy Queen,
A sunken wreck did lie;
Men strong and brave
Sunk under the wave,
With a groan and bubbling cry,
In sight of home, on the river Tyne,
Where they so oft had been,
This noble crew,
So steady and true
Went down in the Gipsy Queen.

Uprose next morn, when sounded the horn,
Three-score Commissioners' men
But ere that day beheld the sun's ray,
But two score came back again.
The joke went round with a joyous sound;
The captain yielded his charge,
When a mighty crash—a cry—and a splash—
Betokened a sunken barge.

Oh! sad was the scene,
Where the Gipsy Queen,
A sunken wreck did lie;
Men strong and brave
Sank under the wave,
With a groan and bubbling cry,
In sight of home, on the river Tyne,
Where they so oft had been,
This noble crew,
So steady and true,
Went down in the Gipsy Queen.

Hard, hard, was the fate of a crew so elate,
At merry Christmas-tide,
Who an hour before on their native shore,
Had cheered their own fire-side.
But harder for one, who sadly had gone,
To the grave of a daughter dear,
Three days before his loss, to deplore,
And sprinkle a father's tear.

Sad, sad was the scene,
Where the Gipsy Queen,
A sunken wreck did lie;
Men strong and brave
Sunk under the wave,
With a groan and bubbling cry,
In sight of home, on the river Tyne,
Where they so oft had been,
This noble crew,
So steady and true,
Went down in the Gipsy Queen.

GEO. TURNBULL.

Stephenson Schools,
Willington Quay.

SWEET NANCY THAT LIVES AT THE PIT.

A thought crossed the mind of poor Jimmie one day,
That he'd change his lone life and he'd live a fresh way;
And to make a good wife, he thought none was so fit
As a girl they call Nancy that lives at the pit.

He went to the school-room on Christmas-Day,
But not for the plum-cakes, nor yet for the tea;
Nor for wreathed decorations he cared not a whit,
But he thought he'd meet Nancy that lives at the pit.

Lo! Nancy at first would not hear his appeal;
Her mother said nothing but wished Jimmie weel.
But, to lose his sweet Nancy, he could not submit—
For a prince might have envied his prize at the pit.

When soul-parting beams cast their shade on the lea—
He ne'er once neglects his dear Nancy to see.
In memory they'll live those sweet hours he has sat
With his heart's only treasure, that girl at the pit.

The time has been mentioned; she says she will go
And live with her Jimmie, come weel or come woe;
But friends and relations all think it a hit—
And the neighbours all talk of it now at the pit.

When winter is over, we all will be gay,
For Jimmie is going to be married in May;
He well may be proud of her beauty and wit,
For there's none like sweet Nancy that lives at the pit.

W. H. B.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

It seemed rather curious to Londoners for a drawing-room to be held at Buckingham Palace before the session of Parliament had actually commenced, though, in the ordinary course, the session would now have been about a month old. But the London season, it appears, cannot wait for Parliament, and to West-End tradesmen this is a very satisfactory state of things. This first appearance of the Queen in her capital this season is a good augury for the world of fashion, and for the trade dependent upon it; and hopes are still further raised by the announcement that Her Majesty will accompany the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, on the 12th of March, on their entry into London. Without the Sovereign's presence the sailor Prince and his bride would have been warmly welcomed; but with it there will be an overflow of enthusiasm.

There was great excitement in London on Wednesday and Thursday on receipt of the telegrams from Sir Garnet Wolseley, announcing first a battle won, and then the capture of Coomassie after five days' hard fighting. But the excitement over the Ashantee expedition was eclipsed by that aroused in reference to the Tichborne case on Saturday, when many thousands of persons assembled about Westminster Hall to await the verdict in the case; and that verdict came very promptly—*guilty*—and was immediately followed by a sentence of fourteen years' penal servitude. This sharp result of the protracted trial would undoubtedly have created a riot but for the excellent police arrangements, which kept the mob in check.

If any one would take the trouble to go over the debates in the House of Commons for the last twenty years, and jot down the names of the debaters, he would probably be surprised to find how few there are compared to the number of members. The same men speak over and over again. Certain names are familiar in our mouths as household words, but other names never appear except on a division. The same men are before us day after day. It can scarcely be said that the same remarks are applicable to the subordinate offices in the new Ministry. These are filled for the most part by comparatively new and untried men. They may be men of talent and ability, and well fitted for their several posts; but this has to be proved. My own opinion is that this *will* be proved, but we shall see.

Whether Sir Stafford Northcote intends to propose the abolition of the income tax is best known to himself. I think he will have a hard time of it if he does not do so. In his book entitled "Twenty years of the Financial Policy"—I quote the title from memory, and believe it is correct—he spoke decidedly against the tax as a source of permanent revenue, and on more than one occasion he has denounced the income tax, though it is only fair to add that he has done this in rather a guarded way, and that he has never expressed his decided opinion that the tax could be definitively swept away. But at all events he has so far written and spoken against it that we may fairly hope, if not expect, he will propose its abolition. As to the railway passenger duty he has denounced this still more strongly, and as a great deal of pressure will be brought to bear upon him to repeal the duty, it is highly probable he will propose to do so. There is this difference, however, between the two duties. In the case of the one the whole community feels the pressure; in the other it is but railway directors and shareholders. The latter, however, are very powerful in Parliament, and it is highly probable that the new Government may like to conciliate the party. Reverting to the income tax, if it is to be continued, whatever the amount, there ought to be some guarantee that the tax is paid by all who are legally liable. At the present time I am absolutely certain that many of the upper section of the working class, who earn considerably over £100, do not pay the tax at all; and that many who earn £200 or £250 a year return their incomes at considerably under those amounts. Their wages are fluctuating, but on the average far more than those of many curates, young surgeons and barristers, clerks, &c., who pay on all they earn. Clerks, for example, with fixed salaries, are returned by their employers as liable, and the said clerks pay accordingly. Not so many and many a prosperous working man. I write from facts that I know. Indeed, if the income tax were fairly assessed and collected, it would not be open to the objections that now are very properly entertained against it; but its demands are not fairly met. The conscientious, the steady, the fixed place-man, pays to the utmost; the migratory artisan, with a larger income, manages to escape. It may be distasteful or unpopular to say this, but it is true nevertheless. And another word about the income-tax. Many years ago there was a great clamour about direct taxation being superior to indirect taxation. I cannot but think that the public are heartily sick of the former. The fact is, that we do not feel indirect taxation till some agitating financial reformer points out to us how much we are oppressed; but we keenly feel direct taxation—when we have to pay it. Sir Stafford Northcote would do well to relieve our minds and our pockets in this respect.

I observe that the "Quarterly Journal of Prophecy" has come to an end, and that the editor, in a parting wail of sorrow, laments that people no longer study prophecy. I cannot be surprised at the end of this periodical, for it was a very dreary affair, but I would respectfully suggest that the editor showed he was no prophet in one respect—he could not fore-tell the result of his venture. Could he have prophesied that his journal would have been a failure, he certainly would never have started it.

Le roi est mort, vive le roi! The motto is applicable to editors. When an editor dies, in harness or out of it, his successor must be immediately appointed. *Punch* is no exception to the rule. This so-called facetious publication (*lucus a non lucendo*, some will say) must have an editor in the place of Mr Shirley Brooks, around whose grave in Kensal Green cemetery a host of literary men and journalists assembled on Saturday. It was at first thought that Mr Burnand would have the post, but he is a very staunch Catholic of the Ultramontane school, and this was found to be an objection, though I confess I cannot see the force of it. The choice then lay between Mr Tom Taylor and Mr Percival Leigh, both of whom have been for many years on the staff of *Punch*. I believe the choice has fallen on the latter gentleman. He is well fitted for the post. His profession as a surgeon leaves him little time for literary work, but nearly all his spare hours have been devoted to *Punch*. He is a man of calm and sound judgment, much needed in the editorial chair; and he would not be likely to allow the contributors to *Punch* to run riot. Some of your readers may remember a very clever series of papers entitled "Mr Pips, hys Diary," which were illustrated by Mr Richard Doyle. They were written by Mr Leigh.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE GRACE DARLING, OF BLYTH.

FOURTEEN OF THE CREW DROWNED.

Intelligence has been received from Fraserburgh, stating that the barque Grace Darling, of Blyth, which left the Tyne, with coal and coke for Swinemunde had been totally wrecked two miles west of Rattray Head, and that only one of the crew of fifteen had been saved. The Grace Darling, which has become a total wreck, was a barque of 653 tons register, was built in 1864 on Prince Edward Island, and belonged to Mr Robert Richardson, Mrs Jane Isabella Richardson, Amble; and Mr W. A. H. Schollar, Blyth. The vessel was registered at North Shields. The vessel left the Tyne on Tuesday bound to Swinemunde. The crew of the Grace Darling signed articles at the North Shields shipping office and the following is a list of them:—

Captain—Ralph Davidson, Blyth.

Mate—James Graham (25), 8, Coronation Street, South Shields.

Boatswain—George W. Girling (21), 5, Curry Street, Jarrow.

Cook and Steward—William Townsend (24), 33, West Holborn, South Shields.

A.B. Seamen—John Claxton (21), 24, Walpole Street, South Shields.

George Horn, 31, Duke Street, North Shields.

Edwin Stephenson (29), Norway.

Thomas Nelson (29), South Shields.

Antonio Cruffe (21), South America.

Ordinary Seaman—Patrick Chapman, Londonderry.

Apprentice—W. Barker, Blyth.

Details of the wreck are supplied by the *Dundee Advertiser* of Tuesday. The seaworthy condition of the ship was not known in Aberdeen on Sunday; but it is believed that, although the signal of distress was pulled down on Friday afternoon, she must have been in a leaky and disabled condition. When she passed northward, Lord Provost Leslie despatched a telegram to Provost Alexander, Peterhead, and arrangements were made there for having assistance rendered to the vessel at whatever part of the coast she might appear. Nothing was heard of the barque at Peterhead, however, till about ten o'clock at night, when information was received as to a vessel having appeared inshore some three or four miles to the eastward. The lifeboat was at last despatched, although several of the wives of the crew protested against their husbands going out in the darkness with so heavy a sea running. So complete is the wreck that for a distance of two miles the beach is strewn with pieces of it.

We understand that the Lord Lieutenant of the county, Earl Grey, has appointed Charles Frederic Hamond, Esq., M.P., a Deputy Lieutenant for Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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A FELON'S CONFESSION.

By DR. MAURICE DAVIES.

It always struck me that the adage, "Murder will out" clashed considerably with man's known instinct of self-preservation. On every principle of that instinct, murder ought to keep in, and hide itself as cleverly as it may; and yet how often do we find the murderer glad to give himself up, and make a full confession, as though that were the only reparation he could offer for his crime. On the same supposition, I ought, for my own sake and that of my family and profession, to conceal my hideous secret, which has lain hid now so many years. And yet I cannot do it. I dare say I shall repent as soon as these lines see the light. I know my innocent wife and children will feel that I am sacrificing them for a mere selfish whim of my own, a sort of luxury of penitence—if there be such a thing; but I cannot help it. It is not only murder that "will out." Thank Heaven! I have been saved from that extremity, though perilously near it on that awful night—but I am anticipating, let me to my narrative.

It boots not now to say how many or how few years ago. I am a young man yet, and commenced practice as village sawbones in the rustic retirement of Oakfield, West Somersetshire. I never went in for being a genius, or had any ambition to rival Abernethy; so when I got made parish doctor of Oakfield, with stipend enough to keep my horse, and prospect of general practice enough to preserve the connection between body and soul, I was satisfied. I smoked my cigar in the little parlour behind the surgery of an evening, when the day's work was done. There was only one step in advance I ever speculated upon, only one castle in the air formed itself among the curling wreaths of tobacco smoke; and that was matrimony. It was no mere abstract idea, but a real concrete notion I had of the hymeneal condition. I longed to be able to take to my hearth and arms the beloved form of Phillis Beadon.

Of course, directly I came to Oakfield, I felt bound to fall in love, and the same idea appeared to strike the fair Phillis at the same time. She was a good girl—I mean piously inclined, and addicted to curates. That was her only fault in my eyes. She was tall—her enemies said scraggy—and delicate. Of course, she was in my eyes a paragon of beauty. I don't know whether the curate—the Rev. T. Potts—thought so too, or whether he only flirted with Phillis as part of his parochial duties. I thirsted for his blood.

We became engaged one day at a game of croquet. Potts had inadvertently sent my ball spinning a mile out into the open, where Phillis was located, too; and as I stooped close by her, pretending to contemplate a scientific stroke, I made another *coup*, and said,

"Phil"—I had got so far as to abbreviate her baptismal title—"Phil, I love you; will you have me?"

She made no bones about it, but whacked her ball so as nearly to shin Potts, as she said, "I will. All right."

It was unromantic, but satisfactory; and I only added, "Bar curates."

"Bar curates," she rejoined; and we went on with croquet as though nothing had happened, managing to seal the compact, and arrange about seeing papa to-morrow when we were clearing up the implements.

Phil's father was a well-to-do farmer in the village—for Oakfield was only an overgrown village—and I knew I had no reason to anticipate any objection from him. So I felt tolerably serene.

At the tea-drinking which ensued upon the croquet there were present two old maiden ladies, who were my special abominations, and the bosom friends of Rev. T. Potts. These were Miss Todd and Miss Burley Todd. They were gorgons of the most unmitigatedly hideous order, and bitter as gall where they took a dislike, but slimy to a nauseous degree where they affected anybody. Rumour said they were after the Rector, who was an archdeacon and non-resident; so, in his absence they contented themselves with Potts, and soaped him beyond measure. Potts seemed to like it.

They had made up their mind that Potts was to marry Phil; and whether they knew what had taken place in the garden, or only waited to bring matters generally to a climax, they played Potts off on Phil so tremendously that evening, that I felt inclined to poison their tea. It was a mercy, you see, I was saved from murder.

After putting Phil next him at tea, talking disparagingly of the medical profession in general, and young medical men in particular, and getting Potts to sing his effeminate songs to Phil's accompaniment, they clinched the matter by saying,

"You won't forget our garden party to-morrow, Mr. Potts; you will bring Miss Beadon. Sorry you can't come, Mr. Morris; we know it's your parish day. Mr. Potts, we are going to have evening croquet. Fine opportunity for flirtation, isn't it, Miss Beadon?"

Potts sniggled; he always did. I ground my teeth savagely. Phil blushed and said,

"Yes."

That was all. Not a word beyond that innocent monosyllable; but that was quite sufficient for me in my then frame of mind. The blush finished it. She was guilty. She had been playing the fool with me. Potts or I must die. Possibly both of us.

Wild with fury, I pretended a professional engagement, and, as I passed out, I smelt the savoury partridges, and heard those old cats, Miss Todd and Miss Burley Todd, laughing. I fancied Phil joined them. I know Potts sniggled louder than usual.

When I got home, I flung myself in a chair, omitted to light my cigar, and wrote as follows:—

"My dear Miss Beadon,—After what has occurred to-night, you will not be surprised if I recall what I said on the croquet ground. Consider yourself disengaged as far as I am concerned.

"Yours faithfully,

"C. MORRIS."

Having sealed this—which I considered a model of epistolary composition—I dashed out into the darkness, made for the pillar-box at the corner of our village street, nearly overturned Miss Todd and Miss Burley Todd as I returned after a spurt up the hill, and so back into my bachelor abode, and lighted my cigar.

As I smoked it, and watched the blue spirals mounting up to the ceiling, then gradually supervened upon my consciousness an overpowering idea that I had made an ass of myself; that I had, in vulgar parlance, bitten off my nose to spite my face, or, in plain English, played into the hands of the Rev. T. Potts and the Misses Todd.

I lighted a second cigar, and then, amid the smoke-wreaths, I saw the face of pretty Phillis, and thought how disgusted she would be with me when she got that cruel letter in the morning, and——

My resolution was fixed. It was felony; but I would do it.

I supped heartily. I took a glass of grog—and another. I smoked goodness knows how many cigars. The village clock struck twelve—one—two. A quarter-past—half-past—a quarter to three chimed.

I rose, took a small bottle labelled "poison" from the shelves of my surgery, and out again. It was not for T. Potts. It was not for Miss Todd or Miss Burley Todd.

Crouching beside the pillar box, I saw the postman come up, as I knew was his wont at three a.m., unlock the box, and take out the letters—my own amongst them. I rushed forward, emptied the chloroform bottle on my handkerchief—applied it to his nose, abstracted my letter, made off, and went to bed.

Letters were disgracefully late the next morning, and people shook their heads, and said old Tout had been out on the drink again. It was currently reported that he came to the office covered with mud and reeling drunk at five a.m.

I saw papa next day, made all square, and married Phillis in due course. Until she read this confession, she had not the least idea that her husband had committed felony to get her!

TURNING THE TABLES.

AN AMERICAN STORY.

The sun had just dipped its orb of gold behind the steely surface of the frozen river; the chill of coming twilight sent a tremulous shiver through the woods, tinkling the icicles, like a string of fairy bells as it went, and the drifted snow shone like pearls along the waysides.

"Good seasonable weather," thought Squire Merriford, as he came out to look at the big thermometer that always hung, summer and winter, beside the porch door. "Halloo, Steele! is that you?"

"Yes, squire, it is I," said Milford Steele. "Is Josephine at home?"

"She's at home," said the squire, rather slowly; "but—the fact is—she's engaged just at present."

"That means, I suppose, that Mr. Leslie Willoughby is calling?"

Squire Merriford made no direct answer; but stared hard at the thermometer.

"Perhaps," went on the merciless catechist, "you could let me have the money you promised towards the church debt this evening? There is a vestry meeting the day after to-morrow, and—"

The squire coughed dubiously.

"Well, the fact is," said he, "it an't convenient just at present. The church'll have to wait. I'm makin' arrangements to let out all the cash I can spare now on bond and mortgage at nine per cent., and a bonus. A man don't get such an opportunity every day, Steele, you know."

"I should think not," said Steele dryly. "Nine per cent. and a bonus seem like a very nice little arrangement; but suppose the question of usury is raised?"

"It won't be," said the squire confidently. "It's between friends, you known."

"I need not ask who this liberal-hearted *friend* is," said Mr. Steele; "Mr. Willoughby, of course."

"Suppose it is," said the squire testily; "what then?"

"Mr. Merriford," said Steele earnestly, "you are an older man than I am, yet I cannot forbear from entreating you to pause and reflect, before you invest your whole property in such an unsafe speculation as this. What do you know about this Leslie Willoughby?"

"I know he's Chief Justice Chipman's nephew."

"He *says* so."

"And he owns four thousand acres of land out West."

"According to his own account."

"And he might be member of Congress, if he chose."

"Rather improbable, that."

"And he owns a lot o' property in the upper part of the City of New York."

"Pardon me, but I do not credit all this. I sincerely believe," went on Steele, "that he is deceiving both you and your daughter."

The squire grew very red in the face.

"All that sounds like envy and malice, Milford Steele. I wasn't born yesterday, and it an't for you to set up to dictate to me. And if Josephine fancies him more 'n she does you—"

"She is quite welcome to her preference," sharply interrupted Steele. "I have said all that I mean to say on the subject. Good evening, Mr. Merriford."

He walked quickly away down the snowy road, the blood boiling in his veins. He loved Josephine Merriford heartily—he respected the good-hearted old squire; but just now he felt that he was almost banished from their counsels.

"If I could but prove all that I suspect," murmured he to himself as he crossed the little bridge that spanned a brawling rivulet.

A hand fell on his shoulder at the same instant.

"Hallo, Sprowle! I'm punctual to the second, you see."

Steele stared round, without immediately answering to this unexpected greeting.

"Well, then, Mr. Leslie Willoughby, *Esquire*, if you like that better," cried the stranger, with a hoarse burst of laughter. "Have you raised that sour of money yet? That's what I want to know. Because old Esau Samuels is getting crusty, and—The deuce!"

Just at that moment, looking full into his face, the stranger discovered his mistake.

"I am not Leslie Willoughby," said Mr. Steele composedly, "but I can tell you where he is. Just at present he is making love to Squire Merriford's daughter, and trying to induce the old man to lend him money."

"That won't do, you know, cries the man, who was evidently a little the worse for liquor. "No how you can fix it, that won't do. No love-making! 'Cause he's married to my sister Illiza, Peter Sprowle is! I don't blame him for not living with Eliza—she's got a temper like vinegar and hot iron; but he ha'n't no business to make love to another girl—not while *I'm* around."

"You have arrived just in time then," said Steele, secretly exulting. "Perhaps you wouldn't mind letting the young lady know that your friend is already married."

The man swore a tremendous oath.

"I'd just like to put a spoke in Pete Sprowle's wheel!" cried he. "I believe in honour among thieves; but I'm hanged if I don't think Pete means to do me this time."

Josephine Merriford was a very pretty girl cherry cheeked and dimpled, with innocent hazel-dark eyes, and a red, laughing mouth; and the firelight made a fair picture of her as she sat by the great old-fashioned hearthstone with Mr. Leslie Willoughby suspiciously close to her.

"It's easily done," coaxed Mr. Willoughby, stroking his long waxed moustache. "Just to step down to the nearest parson's—and, whew! we're off to New York, man and wife, by the evening train."

"But poor papa, Willoughby!"

"*He* won't mind, once it's over. I can easily telegraph to him from New York. By Jove, won't that meddling old beau of yours—Steele is his name, isn't it?—stare!"

And Mr. Leslie Willoughby indulged in a hearty laugh at the idea; but Josephine coloured, and then grew pale.

"Don't Leslie," she pleaded; "Milford Steele has always been a good and true friend to me."

"I dare say, I dare say. Well, Josey, just you get your father to advance that hundred dollars, and we'll give 'em all the slip—a regular elopement, by Jove. We'll take the eight train—"

"No you won't—not if I know it," interrupted a gruff voice, and Mr. Lawrence Ensley broke in upon the tete-a-tete. "For my sister Eliza, your lawful wedded wife, Pete Sprowle, you know—she an't neither dead nor divorced. And you're no more Justice Chipman's nephew than I'm step-father to Queen Victoria—and your name an't Willoughby—and you're a *con*-founded scoundrel, and a villain, Pete Sprowle—that's what you be!"

And Mr. Leslie Willoughby, struggling to his feet with a face of wrath and confusion, found himself face to face with his respected brother-in-law and co-plotter, and Mr. Milford Steele.

"Slanderer! this is your work!" gasped he, aiming a blind blow at the latter.

"And I am proud of it," declared Steele; "or rather, I shall be, when I've kicked you out of this house!"

Word and deed were simultaneous, and in another second Josephine and Milford Steele were alone in the room.

"O, Milford!" she faltered, "can this be true? or am I dreaming?"

"It is true, Josey, that you are saved—that yonder miscreant is a married man, as well as an unprincipled adventurer. My instincts told me so from the first, but I did not anticipate being able to prove it so promptly."

"Dear Milford, how can I ever thank you?" she murmured, lifting her soft brown eyes to his face.

"I will tell you, Josey—one of these days."

Squire Merriford could hardly believe his own ears when he heard the tale.

"I came precious near being an old fool," observed he sagely; and there was some truth in his remark.

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION AT BLACKBURN.

A dreadful boiler explosion took place on Monday morning at the Hollin-bank Mill, Blackburn, twenty persons, including Mr Richard Thompson, son of the owner are reported killed. The destruction of property is immense. The following are the particulars of the explosion:—The mill belongs to Alderman James Thompson, and his eldest son, Richard, who is about thirty-five years of age, was killed by the accident. The boiler-house was demolished, and the people working in the weaving shed were buried in the ruins. The cause of the explosion is not known. The boilers were new, and the mill only started work last May. The corpses were fearfully mangled, and in some cases were unrecognisable. Mr Thompson's scalp was severed from his head. Besides the killed by the accident, there are a great many wounded, fifteen of whom have been taken to the Infirmary. Alderman Thompson had not left his son more than five minutes when the explosion occurred. Richard Thompson, who was killed, was in the engine-house at the time of the explosion. It was usual to work only one of the boilers at once, but on Monday morning both were at work. Great as the loss of life has been it may be regarded as small compared with what it must have been had the mill been built in the ordinary style of stone. Fortunately it was iron built.

FATAL BOILER ACCIDENT AT FENCE HOUSES.

FOUR MEN KILLED AND THREE INJURED.

About three o'clock on Friday afternoon, an accident, attended with loss of life, took place at the Britannia Iron Works, Fence Houses, near Durham. On Saturday, the rolling mill was laid off, and the 200 hands who are employed in that part of the works were either grouped on the roads in front of the works, or were congregated in the reading-room connected with the establishment. There were sometimes as many as fifteen persons engaged in this way, but at three o'clock there was a group of some five men, named Clifford, Munro, Davis, Gooley, and Malone, standing at the corner of a small wash-heating furnace, which stands almost at right angles with the end of the boiler. Beside these a man named M'Kie was dozing amongst the coals, which were heaped a little to the right of the fire-hole, and was thus within a few feet of the end of the boiler, while in the rear three young men were seated on a plank on the top of the boiler. Daniel Munro, a mill hand, who was one of those standing near the wash-heating furnace, pointed out that the water guage indicated that there was plenty of water within, and he remarked "That's the way to keep a boiler." This caused a boiler-man, named Joseph Wood, to examine the steam gauge, which he found indicated 35lbs. of steam pressure, or 5 lb. below the regular working pressure. He descended and intimated that fact to those about him, and Munro had just remarked, "That's as it should be," when the end of the boiler was blown open, and a large column of scalding hot water shot out in a straight line as if propelled from a mortar, carrying with it numerous moveables, such as bricks and pieces of iron lying about, and seizing up in a giant grasp the five poor fellows standing at the corner of the wash heating furnace, threw them across the works over the rollers, which were lying idle, and in amongst the heaps of iron. Beside the shears was lying the body of a man, terribly injured about the head and abdomen, and the body was partially stripped of its clothing. This was afterwards identified as the body of Daniel Malone, a coal wheeler. About 40 yards from the seat of the accident was found the body of William Davis, another workman. His body was stripped naked, and had also received injuries from water and from bricks and metal thrown by the steam. The body and been totally stripped of its clothing, and life was quite extinct. The body of another labourer, named Michael Gooley, was immediately afterwards found near the wash-heating furnace; he was less injured than his two fellow-sufferers, but life was totally extinct. Besides those, a young man, named James Clifford, a puddler, and son of James Clifford, night foreman was found; he was terribly injured about the head and fore part of the body, and it was soon seen there was little hope for him, and he died about an hour after the accident. The young man Daniel Munro was also found to have received serious injuries to one of his legs from flying bricks, &c., while he had been severely scalded. These it was ascertained were the most serious cases, but besides them one or two of the other men had also received scalds of a slight nature. The list of the sufferers is as follows:—

KILLED.

Michael Gooley, labourer, aged about 40, single, lodged at Houghton-le-Spring.

Daniel Malone, labourer, aged about 34, single, lodged at Dagmire.

William Davis, underhand puddler, aged about 34, single lodged at Colliery Row.

James Clifford, millman, aged 17, lived with his parents at Dagmire.

INJURED.

Daniel Munro, aged about 24, married, hopeless. Died on Monday.

James Costello, married, slightly injured about the side of the face.

John Smith, slightly about the head.

Seventeen election petitions have now been filed in the Court of Common Pleas.

An explosion of fire damp took place on Monday morning at Dixon's Pit, Blantyre, near Hamilton. Two brushers, named Pollok and Ker, the only men in the pit, were killed. They both leave families. The cause of ignition is unknown.

Thomas Caris, was brought up on remand at the Gateshead Police Court on Monday, charged with having attempted to kill his wife on Sunday, the 22nd ult. Prisoner was committed to the Assizes to take his trial.

Ellen Davies, aged 67, was found dead on Tuesday morning in her house near Wolverhampton, where she lived alone, under circumstances which left no doubt that she had been strangled by some persons whose object was plunder. No apprehension has been made.

THE TICHBORNE IMPOSTURE.

A HISTORY.

The great Tichborne case may be compared with those unwieldy old romances in which the main stream of narrative is always being obstructed, and every chapter has its episodes, and every new personage has his little story to tell. Tale within tale and incident within incident have indeed never been found in Oriental fiction more curiously exemplified that in that wonderful Romance of the Law Courts which has at length bidden its last "farewell to the reader." It seems already half a lifetime since paragraphs from the Australian newspapers brought us the intelligence that there had arrived in Sydney a man who, though entitled to a baronetcy and £25,000 per annum, had for many years led the life of a slaughterman and butcher, concealing his true name and position. The tale was startling; but it found faith. Sir Roger Charles Tichborne, long believed to be dead, had at last come out of obscurity and retirement, and with wife and family and retainers, black and white, was about to set sail for England to claim his own again. Then lovers of romance got down their Baronetages, and there found it recorded that Roger Charles Tichborne, eldest son of Sir James and Lady Tichborne, of Tichborne, in the county of Hants, born in 1829, was "lost at sea, off the coast of South America," in the spring of 1854. But the Australian butcher had declared that this was all a mistake. Wrecked he had been, but not lost; on the contrary, he was alive still, and weighing nearly twenty stone. Even at that early time there were paragraphs in the papers mentioning the Osprey, which has since become so familiar a name, and the story of the rescue was abroad—in a rude and imperfect state it is true, but sufficiently complete to satisfy to some degree, while it whetted the public appetite for particulars. The statement then was that "when the Bella went down, Sir Roger and a dozen others escaped in the longboat, and after all but four or five men had been washed overboard, the Osprey had picked up the survivors." It was also announced that Andrew Bogle, an old negro servant of the family, who happened to be at Sydney, had recognised the gentleman.

About the beginning of the year 1867 English journals began to take up the wondrous tale. It was reported that a member of the family, entering the chapel attached to the mansion near Alresford one Sunday morning, had been startled at seeing the old black domestic, who had left Tichborne with a pension many years before, and who now reappeared, bowed with age, and with grizzled locks, but not to be mistaken by any who had known him in the past. Then it was told how an enormous individual, who had called himself Mr Taylor, had—quite apart from a gigantic "R.C.T." upon his portmanteau—been utterly unable to conceal his identity from gossips in the Swan Hotel in the little town of Alresford. There he had attempted to maintain his incognito by shunning the coffee-room, and living at a private chamber. Old tenants and old neighbours, however, knew him. The farmers around had hung about the hotel doors, only anxious to satisfy themselves "whether his knee turned in" and "his eyebrows twitched." One enthusiastic person having obtained, by particular request, what, in his excitement he called "a full faced view of his back," at once "slapped his thigh" and declared that he "would swear to the gentleman all over the world." Then the Australian stranger—forgetting his thirst for privacy in the enthusiasm of the moment,—"recognised many persons," and even reminded them of little incidents of past years. There was, it is true, a jarring note in the form of a sturdy old village blacksmith, who had spent his life at Tichborne, and who, being asked by the gentleman, "Should you think I am Sir Roger?" had been so forgetful of decency and good manners as to answer, "No, I'll be d—— if you are." But his questioner had at once reminded him of how once upon a time, when a little boy, Roger had set a dog upon the blacksmith's cat—an old tom cat—and how the blacksmith had run after the boy to chastise him with a flail. A few years later much grave discussion arose as to what were the precise words used on that occasion, and even the sex of the famous animal was hotly debated; while Sir Roger and the blacksmith were unhappily at direct issue on the point of whether the mere mention of the anecdote had not made the blacksmith "jump." But some people are by nature sceptical; and old Etheridge, the blacksmith of Tichborne, soon came to be known as the one infidel in a whole neighbourhood of believers. When three weeks later there came news from Paris that the Dowager Lady Tichborne had thrown her arms—as far as they would go—around the long lost wanderer, and had declared, in the presence of his attorney, that "the back of his head was like his father's," and "his ears exactly like his uncle Edward's," the bells of Alresford rang a merry peal; the joyful news was confirmed that Tichborne House which, since the death of Sir Alfred, had been let to a stranger by the trustees of his posthumous son, was going again to be inhabited by one of the old race, who had been great folks in that part for nine hundred years. The joy became greater still when it was stated that "Sir Roger," having heard of the embarrassments of his late younger brother, had determined to pay all "Sir Alfred's debts" as soon as he came into his estates. Old Etheridge, indeed, was obstinate, while shoeing horses in his grimy old smithy was accustomed still to grunt out rude observations. But then the estate of the late Sir Alfred owed him nothing; and what did Alresford care for what old Etheridge said?

Among the most conspicuous of the converts in Alresford was Mr Hopkins, who, in conjunction with his intimate friend, Mr Baigent, of Winchester began to busy himself very early in this matter. Mr Hopkins had been solicitor to Sir James Tichborne, but the family and ceased to employ him. He had also been a trustee of certain Tichborne properties; but had been removed from that position by the late Sir James, at which he had expressed himself greatly chagrined. Roger Tichborne had never been his client; and letters of Roger have been brought to light in which he expresses considerable dislike towards Mr Hopkins. But Hopkins had been dispatched to Ireland in 1850 by Sir James to obtain his son's consent to settlements on coming of age; and on the strength of this fact, Mr Hopkins made an affidavit of his "belief" that the Claimant was his "old client." Hopkins, however, took care to add that he "could not call to mind his features," and that he had been influenced solely by the "knowledge" that this man had displayed of the family properties. What this knowledge could have amounted to may be inferred from the famous Wagga-Wagga will, in which, with a view of dazzling Mr Gibbes by similar "knowledge," the Claimant disposed of a number of Tichborne properties, all of which are now known to have been purely imaginary. Converts make converts, and success, according to the proverb, begets success. Busy Mr Baigent, who knew even less of Roger than Mr Hopkins, but who kept his eye upon all matters connected with the Tichborne genealogy, went about industriously spreading the report that the family solicitor had recognised Sir Roger. Then Colonel Lushington, the tenant of Tichborne House, who knew less than either, was so convinced, that he invited the Claimant and wife to stay with him, and at a subsequent visit a child of the Claimant was baptised in the chapel attached to the mansion. Colonel Lushington had never seen Roger, and had no connection with the family beyond hiring their house with the old pictures at a yearly rent. But he has explained that it was the "knowledge" shown by the Claimant of the family pictures which had satisfied him. The Claimant did not tell him that when he came down under the fictitious name of Mr Taylor, he had sent old Bogle to ask the housekeeper at Tichborne to let him look over the old place, or that he then gave the old black instructions to observe the position of the family pictures. Bogle, however, has admitted this, and that he at once made a report to his new master on the subject. Hence the Claimant's knowledge of the pictures was certainly not so conclusive as it appeared to Colonel Lushington. But the sojourn of the Claimant in the ancestral home necessarily helped still further in propagating faith in his pretensions, and the baptism of his child in the old chapel was even more calculated to add prestige. More than that, Colonel Lushington's ill-advised step necessarily tended to increase that "knowledge" which, however obtained, it was clear that the Claimant knew how to use. Few weeks, indeed, could have elapsed before the Claimant was familiar with every part of the house in which Roger Tichborne had passed so many days with his aunt and uncle and their daughter, Miss Doughty; and he necessarily became acquainted with the park and the country round.

A few examples of this kind are as good as a hundred. Having once established that it was a system with the Claimant, aided by his numerous busy supporters, to pick up facts connected with Roger Tichborne's career, and to pass them off upon people as genuine recollections, it is hardly necessary to do more in order to dispose of arguments founded on "knowledge" than to show not only that facts were picked up, but that they were industriously sought for. Doctors'-commons furnished Mr Holmes, the defendant's attorney, with the copious information contained in Roger Tichborne's will, which had been proved in what appeared the certainty of his decease. Before this document was referred to, the Claimant had been asked by Mr Gosford, "Who made your will?" to which he had replied "Hopkins, of course." But ever after the visit to Doctors'-commons the Claimant affirmed that Mr Slaughter made his will, which was strictly correct. Possibly that piece of "knowledge" satisfied other people who had not so clear a recollection of the slim young gentleman who used to come to Tichborne on short visits fifteen or sixteen years before, either to affirm or deny the enormous Australian butcher's claim to be the same man. After Doctors'-commons the Claimant's attorney applied to the Horse Guards, and not only obtained copies of records of all the movements of the Carabineers, but exact dates and periods of all leaves of absence granted to Mr Tichborne when serving as cornet and lieutenant in that regiment in Dublin, Cahir, Waterford, Clonmel, and Canterbury, in the years 1849-53. Mr Norris, the dowager's solicitor, was employed to obtain from Stonyhurst a list of all the professors and heads of that celebrated Jesuit College during Mr Tichborne's three years of study there. Such documents would undoubtedly have furnished an "impostor" with valuable "knowledge;" and it is important to observe that they could not have been of the slightest use to Roger Tichborne. It was shortly after the date at which Mr Norris charged in his bill for obtaining the list of the Stonyhurst professors, that the Claimant was examined in Chancery with regard to this subject, and on the previous day he had written to the Dowager, "I am in town preparing for my examination." These circumstances undoubtedly detract from the value of the "knowledge" which the Claimant displayed in examination of the names of the Stonyhurst professors, particularly as he pronounced those names, not as they sound to the ear, but as they might appear to the eye. When he was heard, for example, to pronounce Father Clough and Petre as "Clo" and "Petrey," some Stonyhurst men who were present were struck at once with the fact that they never heard these names pronounced other than as "Cluff" and "Peter."

It is easy to see that "knowledge" of this sort was likely to increase at a sort of compound interest. Undoubtedly the Claimant did display, soon after this time, a good deal of knowledge, not only of the movements of the Carabineers in Mr Tichborne's time, but of the anecdotical gossip of that regiment, so much indeed that several officers, unable to account for the fact, not only came to the conclusion that no imposter could have known so much, but began to find traces in the voice and features of the Claimant of their old brother officer. These gentlemen have since ceased to number themselves among the Claimant's supporters, except Major Norbury, who on his second appearance in the witness-box, admitted that he had then considerable doubts. They, however, were certainly not aware that some months before venturing to approach any single officer among Roger Tichborne's old associates, he had taken into his house Carter, the regimental servant of Mr Tichborne, besides Sergeant M'Cann and Sergeant Quin, late of the Carabineers. Carter was a coachman, and he had left another employment to come into the Claimant's service, yet it is admitted that the Claimant had at that time neither horses nor carriages. It is certain that the Croydon household was at that period greatly overstocked with male servants. Bogle was living there, but then he was a martyr to rheumatics and unable to do anything unless it was to chat about old times. Carter may, therefore, have been useful in some honest way; but why Quin? why M'Cann? not to speak of Moody, Dunn, Fry, and the numerous others, who, though not quartered in the house, were equally in the Claimant's service? Of course, the retaining of all these "old soldiers" may have been a mere eccentricity; but when the Australian Claimant was found to be priding himself on his "knowledge" of the fact that the officers put a young donkey into Mr Tichborne's bed, and played upon him other practical jokes—when they heard that he sought to confirm his identity by remembering that Cornet Tichborne's horse, when in Dublin, kicked out the brains of his military servant, named Clark, whose fault was it, under the circumstances, if some persons formed uncharitable conclusions? Still in the first six months after the Claimant's arrival it could not be denied that he had won over a great number of persons, especially in Hampshire and in the neighbourhood of Poole, where the Tichborne family had property. They knew that he was an illiterate man; but then they were told by Mr Baigent and Mr Hopkins that it could be shown by Roger's letters that he made mistakes in grammar, which was quite true; but a high authority has justly pointed out that these errors were rather such as a foreigner would make than such as are peculiar to an unlettered Englishman. Then they knew that the claimant's habits and manners were not those of an English gentleman. But Mr Baigent was positive that Roger Tichborne's chief associates were servants and stableboys, which was an entire mistake, though not at that time very easily disproved. But while the system of converting Carabineers and Alresford and Poole folks was in full operation, and volumes of affidavits were carefully circulated among hesitating witnesses, there were some who were aware of the full force of the fact that the claimant held studiously aloof from all persons who had known Roger Tichborne intimately. Upon this point his family could be under no mistake; for there was not a solitary member of the numerous Tichborne and Doughty families, who received a visit, or was even allowed, except by a *ruse*, to see him for some months after his arrival. There was his dear friend Mr Gosford. About Roger's feeling towards that gentleman there had been, and could be, no dispute. Everybody knows that the Claimant has positively asserted that besides making him his executor, he confided to him a secret of the most delicate kind; and, moreover, intrusted him with a duty demanding the most devoted friendship, and the highest prudence and discretion. Yet the man calling himself Roger Tichborne left Mr Gosford to track him out at a hotel at Gravesend, and when his old friend arrived there, rushed up to a room, locked himself in, and refused to see him. There were Roger's cousins, the Greenwoods, at Brookwood, about half an hour's ride from Alresford. In no house, except Lady Doughty's house at Tichborne, had the real Roger been more welcome; but though the Claimant was frequently at Alresford, and at Tichborne, he never went near Brookwood; nay, when Mrs Greenwood expressly invited him in the well-known "My Cousing Kate" letter, excusing himself on the ground of headache, and giving a promise to come, which he never kept. It was the same at the house of his uncles, the Seymours, at Knoyle, and at the residences of all those numerous cousins whose names are mentioned affectionately by Roger. They received no visit from the long-lost Roger. Mr Seymour, indeed, contrived to see him at the house of Mr Hopkins; but, after questioning and examining him, he pronounced him an imposter. The Claimant had been in England four months when that famous interview at Croydon between him, Mr and Mrs Radcliffe, and Mrs Towneley was brought about, not spontaneously, but by arrangement between the attorneys, so that the names of the parties coming were known beforehand. Every one has read the story of that interview at which the Claimant addressed Mrs Towneley, whom Roger had known intimately, in the words, "How do you, Kate?" evidently mistaking her for Mrs Radcliffe, while he not only addressed Mrs Radcliffe as Lucy, but continued to converse with both cousins under that evidently mistaken impression of their identity. Yet Mrs Radcliffe was in her maiden days that same Miss Doughty for whom Roger had so strong an affection. It was not until the 30th of July, 1867, and two following days, that the whole family circles of Tichborne and Seymour, and a number of Carabineer officers who had been most intimate with Roger, had a full opportunity of seeing him. For those entire three days the Claimant was under examination. The great hall of the Law Institution, in which these proceedings took place, was crowded by aunts and uncles and cousins of Roger, who had known him well; but there was no recognition between them and the man who claimed to be their relative; and with one accord they pronounced him an imposter. The only exceptions were Mr Biddulph and Mr (afterwards Sir) Frederick Constable, who were only remote connections, and both these gentlemen have stated that they did not personally recognise him, but came to the conclusion that he must be the same person from his being able to remind them of certain facts in connection with Mr Tichborne's past life. Neither Mr Biddulph nor Mr Constable was of course aware that when in Australia the Claimant had shown himself entirely ignorant of Roger Tichborne's history and connections as proved, not by somebody's memory, but by written records; nor did they know that he had now access to correspondence and probably to diaries of Roger which had been religiously preserved by the Dowager. They were not aware that he had taken into his house the old servant of Mr Tichborne, and had engaged several other persons who could give him information; nor did they probably suspect that there were at that time at least half-a-dozen persons busily engaged in procuring for his use documentary information. It is easy to see that in this way a considerable amount of knowledge might be acquired by an imposter; but what these persons did not perceive was that in a case of disputed identity it is not by a man's knowledge of what he might have learnt, but by his ignorance of what he must have known if he were the true man, that he is to be judged. For example, what number of anecdotes about life in the regiment could weigh against the admitted fact that the Claimant's mind on the subject of his life in Paris was a mere blank? Roger Tichborne, as was well known, was born and reared in Paris; residing there till his 17th year; frequently revisited the city; maintained old friendships in childhood; and parted there with many dear friends and acquaintances after a visit of three weeks immediately before embarking for South America—he being then in his 24th year. Let him be able to tell ten thousand tales of practical jokes played off upon Cornet Tichborne in Dublin, Cahir, Clonmel, and Waterford—still how could we explain his total blank of memory with regard to all Paris associations, save on the assumption that, being ignorant of France and the French language, he had found it impossible to get hold of old servants or others who could instruct him as Carter, Bogle, and M'Cann could undoubtedly do with regard to Tichborne, Ireland, and Canterbury?

We have dwelt at some length upon the subject of the Claimant's "feats of memory," because the history of the case lies in these beginnings. To any one who will carefully study the examinations of his numerous witnesses on the civil trial it will be apparent that this is the key to the extraordinary amount of support which he obtained. There are indeed plenty of witnesses who affirm that they remembered the voice, the walk, the upper part of the face, and what not. But in every case it is evident enough that what had really impressed them was that the claimant was able to remember something which they remembered. But how easy this trick has again and again been shown, and mere recognition after many years is of so little value on either side that testimony of that kind is in some Continental systems of jurisprudence altogether excluded. The scientific probing by Sir John Coleridge of the Claimant's ignorance of Roger Tichborne's life in all its relations and experiences, though now shown, or designed for popular amusement, was in fact masterly and complete. It was this long cross-examination which finally exploded the Claimant's pretence to be Roger Tichborne, and furnished the sure foundations of that criminal indictment which has brought the Claimant to a convict prison. If Sir John Coleridge would but have taken him through all the matters he had picked up since, with funds and opportunities at his command, this "picking up" became the business of his life, doubtless a show of knowledge would have been presented which would have carried conviction to the uninitiated. But Sir John's object was to find out what he did not know, and yet what he must have known if he were Roger Tichborne. When to this was superadded the damaging exposure of the fraudulent devices to which he had resorted to maintain his claims, and the discreditable circumstances of his past life, the case was really at an end.

Long before this time, however, the Tichborne family had discovered abundant evidence that the man claiming to be the Dowager's son was in fact the son of Orton, the Wapping butcher. An accidental discovery by a gentleman sent out to make inquiries in Wagga Wagga led to a search, in the month of September, 1867, in Wapping, where, by exhibiting the photograph, the gentleman prosecuting the inquiry found, not what he expected, but something still more startling. It was on showing it to the landlady of the now famous Globe public-house that he was informed by that lady that she did not remember any neighbour or neighbour's son in former years like that; but did well remember a stranger of vast bulk making inquiries about Orton and other old inhabitants of Wapping on the previous Christmas Day, the very day, in fact, of the Claimant's arrival. This mysterious person, she said, was the very original of the photograph. Further evidence was then found that the Orton sisters, who had been very poor, had suddenly become prosperous; and, moreover, that Charley Orton had confided to a friend in the butchering trade that he had a brother who was entitled to large property, and had promised him £5 a month at once, with a future prospect of £2,000, "when he got his estates." Charles Orton, as is well known, confessed the whole affair, when the payments became irregular, and the Claimant, who at first denied all knowledge of Wapping, was finally compelled to admit his visit to make inquiries on the Christmas Eve, his allowance of £5 a month to Charles, besides allowances to the Orton sisters, for which he could give no satisfactory or consistent explanation. The Commission sent out to Melipilla, in South America, to examine the folks whom the Claimant had admitted to be old friends of his there, resulted, as is well known, in their all deposing that they only knew him as Arthur Orton; and his old employer's widow in Australia not only said the same, but produced evidence of the fact in the shape of ledgers of her late husband. There is no need to go through the marvellously complete chain of circumstances which renders it inconceivable that the defendant can be anybody but the butcher's son. Those who imagine that his conviction on all the counts of the indictment has resulted from the jury putting more faith in the "Yea" of one set of witnesses than in the "Nay" of another set, have certainly not gone very deep into the evidence. It was, in fact, the marvellous completeness of the circumstances, including records and other documentary evidence, all independently leading to the same conclusion, which constituted the strength of the prosecution, and placed the guilt of the defendant, both in affirming himself on oath to be Tichborne and denying that he is Orton, beyond all reasonable doubt.—*Daily News.*

(From our London Correspondent.)

Public interest in the Tichborne trial has greatly fluctuated. For a long time it was apparent in many ways that the trial and its incidents were of increasing interest for the readers of newspapers; then during the general election it was comparatively neglected, and even when the elections were over the public did not revert to the Tichborne trial with the same interest as before. But when the Lord Chief Justice drew towards the close of his summing-up, and the verdict was looming in the immediate future, the public interest in the result was intense. I saw some of the closing scenes, and shall not easily forget them. Saturday the 28th of February was indeed a memorable day in this respect. The trial was not to be resumed till 10 o'clock, but an hour before that time the court was full. The barristers mustered in unwonted force; the reporters were in unusual numbers, representatives of London, and provincial weekly papers, who had not formerly been present, having managed to gain admittance; and the gentlemen of the black-lead were all on the *quivive* in anticipation of the close of the trial. The crowded throng, that packed the judicial chamber listened attentively, almost breathlessly, to the concluding words of the Lord Chief Justice. His Lordship spoke unmistakeably in opposition to the claims of the defendant. There was, it was true, a judicial calmness in the manner which is not found, or expected in the advocate; but otherwise the final summing-up was certainly in the style of the advocate, and no one who listened could fail to see how decided, how firm was his Lordship's opinion. A remarkable addendum to the actual summing-up was the Lord Chief Justice's warning to the jury as to the duty of their agreeing, unless the mind of any one of them should be absolutely and decisively made up against the preponderating opinion. What effect this may have had on the mind of any of those gentlemen it is impossible to say, but it is certain that two or three persons in the knot of listeners near me were strongly of opinion that the jury would not agree. It was in some sort a relief when the two junior judges expressed their concurrence in the charge of the Lord Chief Justice, for their remarks, at once brought the end nearer, and made the anticipated verdict more certain. The departure of the jury at noon was a signal for relief from constrained silence. People chatted, attacked sandwiches, and flasks of something or other, handed scraps of paper about, and were altogether very much at their ease. The time during which the jury were absent was marvellously short, and I incline to think that their retirement at all was a mere formality, their minds having been previously made up. The preliminary calling over the names of the jurymen having been gone through, then came "the momentous question," and still the more momentous answer—guilty on all counts. Orton bore the verdict and the terrible sentence—fourteen years penal servitude—with apparent calmness, and he was to all appearance far less moved than many a mere spectator. He bowed to the Judges; he took calmly the judicial rebuff when he was refused permission to speak; he shook hands with Dr Kenealy; and he walked calmly out of court in the custody of Mr Frayling, the tipstaff, preparatory to being immured in Newgate, as the commencement of 14 years' penal servitude. Thus ends this memorable trial; but whether it is the absolute end of the whole affair is doubtful.

THE ELECTION RIOT AT HETTON-LE-HOLE.

TWENTY-EIGHT PITMEN BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

On Tuesday at a special meeting of the Houghton-le-Spring magistrates, W. Stobart Esq., (Chairman,) R. H. A. Johnstone, and H. R. Hay, Esqrs., twenty-eight pitmen appeared before the magistrates for assaulting the police, and being the ringleaders in the electioneering riot which took place at Hetton-le-Hole, on the 9th ult., causing the total destruction of the County police station, and breaking the windows of the Rev J. S. Nichol, J.P., besides doing considerable damage to property, and injuring several persons in the riot.—Mr C. M. Barker, of Castle Eden, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr Forster, of Newcastle, for the defence.—Robert Girquett of Haswell, for assaulting Sergeant Forster, of Hartlepool, at Hetton-le-Hole on the 9th ult., sentenced to six months' imprisonment.—James Butler, for assaulting Superintendent Fairbridge, at Hetton-le-Hole, on the same day, sentenced to thirty days' hard labour.—James Downs and Richard Porter were charged with assaulting Inspector Harrison, of Hartlepool, at the same time and place; Porter was sentenced to two months' hard labour, and the other to six weeks' imprisonment.—Oliver Thompson of Murton Colliery, Christopher Whitefield of Seaton Colliery, Joseph Haggatt, Jas. Crossly, James Dalkin, Ralph Bell, John Gordon, Robert Kennedy, William Stafford, Thomas Craggs, Thomas O'Brian, Thomas Young, James Harison, John Marsden, Peter Knight, Benjamin Wright, John Ibbotson, John Sotheron, Matthew Cooper, Robert Smith, John Storey, and John Surtees all of Hetton-le-Hole, and Thomas Dodds, of Haswell, who were charged as the ringleaders in the riot, were placed in the Dock.—Mr Barker, in his opening address, said that he was instructed to prosecute the defendants for the riot at Hetton-le-Hole, on the 9th of February the day of the polling. They were, he said, charged with a serious offence. He would prove that the defendants along with a mob of 3,000 assembled and broke in the whole of the windows of the police-station, and completely demolishing the whole of the furniture of Sergeant Hill, doing damage to the amount of £100, besides stealing £7 and liberating three prisoners, and Mrs Hill and family had to be closeted from the ruffianism of the defendants. They had afterwards gone and broken in the whole of the windows of the Rev. J. S. Nichol, J.P., and done other damage not only to property but also to peaceable persons. He (Mr Barker) would ask the magistrates to commit the whole of the defendants to take their trial before a higher tribunal.—Sergt. Hill and P.C. Longstaffe fully bore out the above remarks, and after an examination of the above two witnesses, which extended over three hours, and from the fact of having other four witnesses to call for the prosecution, the trial was adjourned.—A great number of pitmen assembled. Good order, however, prevailed. There was a large number of policemen present.

DURHAM ASSIZES.

These assizes were opened on Monday, before the Hon. G. Denman and Baron Amphlett. The following are some of the cases which came on for hearing:—

UNLAWFUL WOUNDING AT HEBBURN.

Peter Sandstorm, 21, Sailor, was charged with feloniously wounding John McMorrow, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.—Mr Blackwell, who appeared for the prisoner, at the outset stated that his learned friend Mr Milvain, who appeared to prosecute, had intimated his intention to accept a verdict of unlawfully wounding, and to that charge his client, the prisoner would plead guilty. It was a singular feature in the case that the principal witnesses were not present, the fact being that the vessel in which the prosecutor and prisoner had been shipmates, and where the occurence under notice took place, had to put to sea without them, and she had since been lost with all hands.—His Lordship said it was indeed most singular, and this occurrence had probably saved the lives of the prisoner and prosecutor. He agreed that the case should be reduced to one of unlawfully wounding.—Mr Milvain then stated the case, and called the prosecutor, John McMorrow, who stated that he was a fireman on board the screw steamer Sidra, and at the time of the present occurrence that vessel was in Leslie's dry dock, at Hebburn. On the night in question, the prosecutor, prisoner, and a number of the crew, were on shore drinking, and returned on board at 10 o'clock, when they went into the forecastle, where the drinking was resumed. Prosecutor and prisoner were sitting on a bunk, when the latter stabbed him in the head with a "jack" knife. He could tell little about how it occurred.—His Lordship: How was that? Were you so drunk?—The prosecutor: Perhaps so.—His Lordship (warmly): You have been like a pack of wild beasts, drinking in that place until you had no reason left.—Mr Blackwell: They had drunk six bottles of wine and spirits in the forecastle.—His Lordship, addressing the jury, said there was ample evidence to justify a verdict of felonious wounding.—The jury at once found the prisoner guilty of that offence.—Prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for twelve calendar months.

THROWING A PIECE OF WOOD ON THE RAILWAY.

Richard Cresswell, (19), a labourer, was charged with feloniously throwing a piece of wood upon and across the North-Eastern Railway, at Lanchester, on the 28th of January 1874.—Mr Blackwell appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Wright for the defence.—It appeared that the North-Eastern Railway Company have a branch from South Shields to Pontop, which was a line that passed various colliery villages, down to South Shields. On the 28th of January, about eleven o'clock in the morning, a North-Eastern engine attached to some empty waggons, was proceeding up the incline near Pontop, when it was found necessary to put on the steam to make her go at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Whilst the train was passing Pontop weigh-house, the prisoner, who was a spragger, deliberately, in sight of the fireman, Matthew Hunter, threw a sprag at the engine, which caused her to jump heavily that she stopped running and came to a complete standstill. On examing the engine, it was found that the sprag had got between the driving or middle wheel, and the horn plate. On the prisoner being charged with the offence, he replied "I did not put one into the engine, I put one into the waggon after the engine stopped.—The jury return a verdict of guilty and expressed at the same time the opinion that the prisoner committed the offence more through a reckless spirit than of a malicious intent.—His Lordship agreed with the verdict and also with the recommendatien of mercy. He had no doubt the prisoner committed the act more through a reckless spirit than aught else, as he did not appear to be possessed of a bad and dangerous nature. Bnt it was to be hoped the lesson would not be lost upon him, as he must remember he had charge of human life and valuable property. The prisoner was then sentenced to one week's imprisonment.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER AT CRAWCROOK.

John Armstrong (27), pitman, was indicted for the manslaughter of Eleanor Frame at Crawcrook on December 2nd. Mr Steavenson prosecuted and Mr Blackwell defended. A verdict of not guilty was returned.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT SOUTH SHIELDS.

John Arnold (29), and Patrick McVay (34), sailors, were indicted for stealing a watch from Alexander Anderson, with violence, at South Shields on Januray 29th. Mr Greenhow prosecuted, and Mr Wright defended. The prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

ELECTION RIOT AT WILLINGTON.

Matthew Cocklin, Francis Boal, Alexander Boal, William Hurne, and Thomas Green were charged with having taken part with others in a riot at Willington, on the 11th February. Mr Fawcett and Mr Edge appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr Wright was engaged for Cocklin; Mr Blackwell for Alexander and Francis Boal; and Mr Ridley for Hurne and Green.—Mr Fawcett stated that the prisoners were indicted for rioting. There were five counts. The first three were drawn according to the Act of Parliament 24th and 25th Vic., chap. 97, sec. 12. In one count they were charged as having damaged and attempted to destroy the house of Mrs Manners; in a second count as having damaged and attempted to destroy Mr Welsh's shop; and in a third count as having damaged and attempted to destroy the house of Mr Wakefield. In the fourth count they were charged with tumult and riot, and in the fifth with affray.—Cocklin and Alexander Boal were found not guilty; F. Boal, Hurne, and Green were found guilty.—His Lordship condemned the practice of bands playing at election times. Although the band on this occasion had nothing whatever to do with the election, and was not a political band, still it seemed to have set them on, and therefore he thought it would be better for no bands to play at election times.—F. Boal and Green were sentenced to four months' imprisonment; and Hurne, who appeared to be the ringleader, was committed to prison for six months.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.

Mary Jane Bothwell and Sarah Cooper were indicted for endeavouring to conceal the birth of a male child, at Shildon, on the 2nd of February.—After Mr Greenhow had stated the facts of the case, his Lordship remarked that it was merely a case of suspicion.—Mr Greenhow said he was of the same opinion.—The jury, by direction of his lordship, gave a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were at once discharged.

MANSLAUGHTER AT THORNLEY.

John Black (22), pitmen, was charged with the manslaughter of Geo. Lonsdale, at Shadforth, on the 1st of November, 1873. The prisoner was found not guilty, and after a few words of kindly admonition from his Lordship, he was discharged.

DYER'S WORKMEN'S WATCH CLUBS.—Mr. Geo. Dyer, the eminent watchmaker, 90, Regent Street, London, has organised a system of workmen's watch clubs, which enables members to obtain at wholesale list prices, his celebrated silver watches by the payment of as low a sum as 1s. weekly. The advantage to working men and others of obtaining good watches on such easy terms is fully recognised by the numerous clubs which are and have been established in all branches of trade, and in Her Majesty's service at home and abroad. Secretaries are required at all places to establish and conduct them, and any party wishing to obtain the management of a club, can obtain particulars by post, or otherwise, on application as above. The system has proved a real boon to thousands of the members as tending to encourage provident habits and enabling them to obtain valuable watches without trouble or inconvenience to themselves.

Lost.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, in the neighbourhood of Consett, on the 5th inst., Two CARRIAGE LAMPSOCKETS.—To be left at the *Guardian* Office, where the above reward will be given. 695d

Found.

FOUND, at Iveston, a COW. The owner can have the same by paying expenses. If not claimed in eight days will be sold.—Apply to JAMES SHEARER, Butcher, Iveston. 701d
Iveston, March 5th, 1874.

Wanted

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

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

WANTED, LOCAL AGENTS, in the surrounding villages, for a Life Assurance Company. For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, District Manager. 673d

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

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

WANTED, to be known by every Lover of a Pipe of Good Tobacco, that S. WALKER, Hair Dresser and Stationer, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL, has just received a beautiful assortment of MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR ROOT PIPES; also, Fancy CLAY PIPES of every description. Real Meerschaum Pipes, from 2s. 6d. each; Briar Root Pipes, from 3d. each. Also, a Choice Stock o TOBACCOS and CIGARS of the Finest Flavour.f

To Let.

TO LET,

PREMISES suitable for Stable, Storehouse, or any other purpose, situate at top of FRONT STREET, Consett.—Apply to A.B., *Guardian* Office. 706d

TO LET, the TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE, suitable for Concerts, Lectures, Public Meetings, Sales, &c.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. R. HENDERSON, Blacksmith, Catchgate, by Burnopfield.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, first-class Seed HAY.—Apply to J. CALVERT, Consett. 505d

FOR SALE, Spring Tares, Seed Cake, and best Maple Peas, at EDWARD DIXON'S, Miller and Seedsman, Ebchester Mill. 680d

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

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

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

Contracts.

TO BUILDERS.

TO LET, by Contract, the BUILDING of a House with four rooms at Pont Terrace, Leadgate. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further particulars obtained on application to Mr. THOMAS FLEMMING, Grocer, Pont Terrace, Leadgate, by whom Tenders will be received. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. 688d

Public Notice.

GO AND HEAR THE

SERVICE OF SONG,

IN THE

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, CONSETT,

On MONDAY, March 9th, 1874,

BY ABOUT

150 SUNDAY SCHOLARS.

OPENING OF TANFIELD LEA CHAPEL.

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

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

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

And on SUNDAY, April 12th, in the morning and evening by Mr. THOS. ELLIOTT, of Swalwell, and in the afternoon by Mr. GEO. PEEL, of Whickham.

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

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

"I charge Intemperance with the murder of innumerable souls. I charge it as the cause of almost all the Poverty, the Crime, the Misery, the Ignorance, and the Irreligion that disgrace and afflict the Land."—*Dr. Guthrie.*

A PUBLIC MEETING

Is appointed to be held in the

TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

On THURSDAY, March, 12th,

To which the Public are invited to the Address of

SAMUEL BOWLEY,

The Veteran and Eloquent Advocate of Temperance.

Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock, by E. O. TREGELLES.

Doors to be open at Half-past Six o'clock.

Tickets for Reserved Seats—ONE SHILLING EACH—to be had from JOSHUA LAX or JOHN BRODIE, Jun., Shotley Bridge. 699d

Public Notices.

MUSIC HALL, CONSETT.

Lessee.... Mr. EDWARD FIELDING.
PIANIST............ Mr. BURNETT
STAGE MANAGER .... Mr. BROOKS

For the week commencing MONDAY, March 9th,

MR. AND MRS. ALF. DIEY.
MR. ROBERT LINTON.
MASTER JESS JUBA.
CARL AND MADAME ERATO,
Swedish Jymnasts
OSCAR DUBOURG,
The Man Fish.

☞ On FRIDAY, March 13th, being for the BENEFIT of MR. OSCAR DUBOURG, the Proprietor will give a PURSE of SILVER to the Lad (under 16 years of age) who can SWIM the BEST.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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

NOTICE.

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

Purchasers please come in time to allow the above arrangement to be punctually observed. 702d

EDUCATION.

NORTH OF ENGLAND
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS,
THE CRESCENT, HIGH ST., GATESHEAD.

THE course of instruction embraces every subject likely to aid in developing the moral and intellectual faculties of the Pupils, so as to fit them for the duties of life.

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

CASTILE OR OLIVE OIL SOAP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Apply to the Manufacturers,
THE WALKER OIL SEEDS CRUSHING CO.,
26, GRAINGER STREET WEST,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Or to TAYLOR GIBSON, and Co., 30, Bigg Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. HERT, Jun., Hexham; and all respectable Grocers and Druggists. 569d

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Thomas Blandford.

WHITTONSTALL WOOD SALE.

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

The Sale will commence at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon punctually, near Newlands Grange Farm.

Corbridge, March 5th, 1874. 709d

By Mr. Henry Brown.

MR. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer, is honoured with instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, a large portion of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to Mr. JOHN FLETCHER, on the premises at Leadgate, on SATURDAY, March 7th, 1874, comprising Clock, in Wainscot Case; Mahogany High Chest of Drawers; excellent Kitchen Press; Couch; Kitchen Table with Oak Top; Round Table; half-dozen Kitchen Chairs; Arm Chair; Mahogany Card Table; large Looking Glass; Dressing Table; Corner Cupboard; Tudor Bedstead and Mattress; French do.; Warming Pan; large Map of the British Isles; handsome Picture, subject: "Slave Traffic on the coast of Africa;" Do., "Battle of Balaclava;" Barometer, a first-class article; together with a variety of other useful articles.

Sale to commence at Two for Three o'clock.

Sale Office, Durham Road, Blackhill. 687d

BYERMOOR WEST FARM, NEAR BURNOPFIELD.

FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, &c., for SALE BY AUCTION, belonging to Mrs. BAILEY (who is declining farming), on WEDNESDAY, March 11th, 1874.

MR. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer.

HORSES.

Powerful Black Mare; Bay Mare, in Foal to Honest Tom; Grey Mare, in Foal to Do.; Brown Horse, 9 years old, suitable for a butcher or grocer; Brown Filly, 3 years old, a model animal; Two-years-old Filly, a perfect representative of horse flesh; Two-years-old Colt, very promising; One-year-old, all by Honest Tom.

Also, at the same time and place, that celebrated Bay Stallion Horse, HONEST TOM, belonging to Mr. James Brown, Chester-le-Street, 9 years old, perfectly quiet in all yokes, and his stock is now fairly before the public, and speak for themselves. Cards, with pedigree, will be supplied on the day of Sale.

CATTLE.

5 Milch Cows, Calved and to Calve; 2 Fat Steers; 3 In-calving Heifers; 8 Two-years-old Steers; 3 Two-years-old Heifers; 2 One-year-old Heifers.

SHEEP.

40 Leicester Ewes, Three-parts-bred; 10 Mules; Leicester Tup.

IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Long Cart; 2 Coup Carts; 2 Iron Ploughs; Double Drill Plough; Scuffler; Double Drill Turnip Sower; Reaping Machine; Thrashing Machine, 3 Horse Power; Winnowing Machine; One-Horse Hay Rake; Weighing Machine; Turnip Cutter; Cart and Plough Harness; Sheep Troughs; Barn and Stable Utensils, &c., &c.

Sale to commence at One for Two o'clock.

Byermoor is near Whickham and Burnopfield, and within 20 minutes walk of Swalwell and Rowlands Gill Stations, on the Derwent Valley Railway.

Sale Office, Durham Road, Blackhill.
February 24th, 1874. 686d

Public Notices.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND AUDIT DISTRICT.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

Gateshead, 21st February, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—I have Audited the Accounts of your Local Board for the year ended 29th September last, and herewith summary of receipts and payments.

The Pasture Drift New Highway and outlay for Board-room, with additional rates for those purposes, occasioned extra work; but I found all the Accounts, Books, and Official Papers in good order.

The difficulty with the Contractor, as respects the Pasture Drift, will require care when you come to a winding up; but I hope you may get a satisfactory adjustment.

No other observation occurs to me.

I am, Gentlemen,
Very faithfully yours,
JAS. RADFORD,
District Auditor.

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

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

AUDITOR'S SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 29th, 1873.

Dr.			£ s. d.
To Balance in Treasurer's hands......			6 16 9
Do. Surveyor's hands......			17 14 5
RECEIPTS.			
First rate made July 22, 1872 (for Pasture Drift New Road) on £13,677 10s. on Houses at 1s. 4d. in the pound	£911 16 8		
£1,111 10s. on Land at 4d.	18 10 6		
£14,789 3	930 7 8		
Less not recoverable ..	3 3 5		927 3 9
Second rate made Dec. 4, 1872, on £14,324 5s. on Houses at at 1s. in the pound	£716 4 8		
£1,109 0s. on Land at 3d.	13 17 3		
£15,433 5s.	730 1 6		
Less recoverable	25 18 3		
Not recoverable	0 10 4		
	26 8 7		703 12 11
Third rate made June 4, 1873, on £14,726 10s. on Houses at 1s. 3d. in the pound	£920 8 1½		
£1,109 0s. on Land at 3½d.	17 6 7		
£15,835 10s.	937 14 8½		
Recoverable arrears from last rate	25 18 3		
	963 12 11½		
Less recoverable £1 15 0			
Not recoverable 1 11 10½	3 6 10½		960 6 1
Fourth rate made August 6, 1873 (for New Board Room) on £14,747 10s. on Houses at 1s. in the pound	£737 7 6		
£1,106 0s. on Land at 3d.	13 16 6		
£15,853 10s.	751 4 0		
Less recoverable 11 18 3			
Not recoverable 1 2 6	13 0 9		738 3 3
FROM OTHER SOURCES.			
On Private Improvement..	83 5 1		
Interest on do.	0 6 4		
			83 11 5
Market Tolls			10 7 8
Encroachment Rents			2 8 6
Limestone sold			24 7 3
Flags sold			2 6 6
Manure sold			3 12 0
For Removing Ashes			4 15 7
Penalties			1 6 8
Bank Interest			2 9 2
Treasurer's Bond Stamp returned			0 7 6
			£3,489 9 6

Cr.		£ s. d.
Balance due to Collector		0 3 2
PAYMENTS.		
IN RESPECT OF HIGHWAYS.		
Labour	£144 9 4	
Contract Work	106 1 10	
Materials	122 0 9	
Team Work	93 12 3	
Tradesmen's Bills	4 7 11	
Surveyor's Salary	17 10 0	
		488 2 1
Pasture Drift Highway on Account..		942 7 1
Sewerage		98 4 8
Fire Brigade and Attendance at Mr. Armstrong's Fire		17 6 0
APPLIANCES FOR EXTINGUISHING FIRE.		
Consett Water Company for Fire Plugs	£77 10 0	
Repairs of Hose	0 16 6	
		78 6 6
Public Street Improvement	66 15 8	
Public Conveniences	4 10 11	
		71 6 7
IN RESPECT OF PRIVATE IMPROVEMENT.		
Foundry Row	187 2 6	
John Street, Gibson Street, and others....	106 12 2	
		293 14 8
Public Lighting		367 4 6
ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.		
Salaries of Officers	62 10 0	
Do. Medical do..	8 8 0	
Collector's Commission	60 0 11	
Stationery	17 4 11	
Advertising	9 3 0	
Tools and Smith's Work	2 12 6	
Town Hall Company Rent	8 0 0	
Stamps	3 16 4	
Audit Fee	5 5 0	
Election Expenses	8 10 0	
Disinfectants	0 18 8	
Inspection of Lodging-houses	2 0 0	
Surveyor's Chain and Instruments	1 8 0	
Justice of the Peace	1 4 6	
Sundries	0 10 0	
		191 11 10
New Board Room on Account		250 0 0
Balance in Treasurer's hands	682 13 2	
Do. Surveyor's	8 9 3	
		691 2 5
		£3,489 9 6

(Signed) JAS. RADFORD, District Auditor.

698d 21st February, 1874.

MR. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer, has given authority to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, of Consett, to arrange Sales for him at Consett and its vicinity.

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

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

CHEAP COALS.

THE Public can be Supplied with good Unscreened House Coals at 10s. per Ton, or 2s. 6d. per Tub of 5 Cwt., at the new Coal Drift opened out adjoining the Ebchester Railway Station; or with Unscreened Busty Coals at 12s. per Ton, or 3s. per Tub of 5 Cwt., at Broomhill Colliery, near Ebchester Station. Good Unscreened House Coals may also be had at Carr House Coal Depots, at 12s. per Ton or 7½d per Cwt. 464d

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 thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. 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

TO LEND, £50, £150, £170, and £600 on approved security.—Apply to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Sharebroker, Consett. 674d

THE BEAMISH, PONTOP, and CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SHOW of LIVE STOCK, &c., will be held at SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on the 26th August, 1874. 697d

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the DIPTON GAS COMPANY, will be held at Mr. CLARK'S, Innkeeper, Dipton, on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at Six o'clock. All Shareholders are requested to attend. 703d

TO BONA FIDE INVESTORS.

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

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

WILLIAM BEER,
GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, WATCHMAKER, &c
116, COLLINGWOOD STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
FOR UPWARDS OF THIRTY YEARS PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT TO MESSRS. REID & SONS,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above Address, where he invites an inspection of his New and Select STOCK of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c., and hopes to receive a share of their Patronage and Support. 415d

JOHN AITCHISON & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
SCOTCH AND INDIA PALE ALES.
OFFICE AND STORES—LISLE STREET, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
JOHN BORTHWICK, AGENT.

RE-OPENING

OF

LUTON HOUSE,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

MESSRS. SHAW & ATKINSON

RESPECTFULLY announce to their numerous

friends that THEIR SPACIOUS PREMISES

in Middle Street, Consett, ARE NOW OPEN for

the transaction of business.

Consett, 6th Feb., 1874. 645d

MR. SANKEY'S PORTRAITS

CAN only be obtained in this district from E. HEPTON, Cross Street, Blackhill, who has been appointed Sole Agent. 614d

THOROUGH-BRED STALLIONS at Woodlands Stud (Mr. VAN HAANSBERGEN'S) a mile from Knitsley Station, County of Durham.—Apply to stud groom for pedigrees, &c. "Macgregor," brown, 16 hands high (winner of the 2,000 guineas), at 15gs. "Stantor," bay, 16h. 2in. high, (winner of French 2,000 guineas), Sire of Absalon, &c., at 10gs. "Hesper," chesnut, 16h. 2in. high, (winner of many races), Sire of Sir Bertram, &c., at 6gs. Half-bred Mares, Half-price; Grooms, 10s. 6d, Thorough-breds or 5s., Half-breds.

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.

Business Announcements

GEORGE HOBSON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and SEEDSMAN,

GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT,

HARPERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILL, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,

Has always on hand a large STOCK of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes; Indian Meal; Pea Meal; Barley Meal; 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. &c., on hand. 145b

NOTICE.

THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

OF

DRAPERY GOODS

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

OW GOING ON

AT

C. SHAYLER & Co.,

(LATE VARDY & Co.),

VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

WILL BE CONTINUED

FOURTEEN DAYS' LONGER,

AS THE

WHOLE OF THEIR STOCK

MUST BE CLEARED OUT

AT A

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE

PREVIOUS TO THEIR REMOVAL

TO THE

MORE EXTENSIVE PREMISES,

LATELY OCCUPIED BY

JOSHUA HEATHERINGTON,

20, NEW MARKET STREET, CONSETT,

As their present Premises will be opened

by SHAYLER & Co., Anotomical

Bootmakers, from Blaydon-on-

Tyne, with one of the

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,

of the best Makers.

☞ Their practical knowledge of the business places them in a position to suit all parties at the *LOWEST CASH PRICES.*

645d

SHAYLER & Co.,

BLAYDON-ON-TYNE AND CONSETT.

GOOD NEWS FOR NEW YEAR, 1874.

ROBERT DOBINSON

Respectfully calls the attention of his Customers and the Public generally that he has made very LARGE PURCHASES SPECIALLY for the Festive Season, consisting of Teas, Coffees, Raisins, Currants, Jellies, Jams, Fruits, Bon-Bons, Cosquaes, Biscuits, &c.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—

ROBERT DOBINSON,

GROCER AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN,

1, NEW BRIDGE STREET,

547d NEWCASTLE.

WILLIAM RAW,

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

Business Announcements

JOSEPH PATON,

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Blackhill and neighbourhood that he intends commencing Business in part of the Shop occupied by Mr. JOHN WRIGHTSON, Grocer, on MONDAY, Feb. 9th, and hopes by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery repaired on the premises at moderate prices.

Country orders punctually attended to. 630d

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.

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

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

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13, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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

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

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COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION:

JOSEPH HEALD Esq., (Joseph Heald and Co.), 22, Leazes Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Chairman.
Alderman John Strachan, J.P., East Winchester Street, South Shields.
John Crosse Brooks, Esq., Shipowner, Wallsend, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
C. Langdon-Davies, Esq., Anerley Park, London, S.E., Managing Director.

BANKERS:

Messrs. Lambton and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hexham, Gateshead-on-Tyne, Alnwick, North Shields, and Sunderland.

SOLICITORS:

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

SECRETARY:

R. V. Betty, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICE.

13, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

STORES:

13, West Grainger Street, (Building).

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

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—The Stores will be at 13, West Grainger Street. The Temporary Office of the Foreign Service Supply Company, Limited, is at 13, Mosley Street. 700d

Business Announcements

WILLIAM MURRAY, Leazes, Burnopfield, begs respectfully to announce that he has now on Sale, Thirty-five HORSES and PONIES, all young, and of prime quality, just imported from Ireland and Scotland. 110d

SEWING MACHINES,

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

"EUROPA" SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED,

AT

G. D. POWELL'S,

13, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES, price Sixpence per Bottle.

NAMES OF COLOURS.—Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Puce, Purple, Canary, Cerise, Scarlet, Orange, Blue, Pink, Green, Crimson, Brown, Black, Lavender, Slate, Grey.

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

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

Country Orders punctually attended to. 665d

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WISHES to call attention to the high position the North stands in as manufacturers,

AND WHY NOT IN BOOT TOPS?

And begs to say that the want experienced to get first class Tops made to measure can be supplied by him on the shortest possible notice; also with MILLER'S PATENT GUSSETS, which all ought to wear.

Agent for HOWE'S and WESTMORELAND'S MACHINES.
Do. MACHINE TWIST and THREAD.
Do. MORRIS and YEOMAN'S NEEDLES.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM BIGGINS,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

WISHES to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from Raglan Street, to No. 2, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

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

Collieries contracted for if desired. 88d

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Gold Patent Lever Watches	10	10	0	to	40	0	0
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TODD'S QUININE WINE.

Agents—W. AYNSLEY, grocer, Middle Street, and D. IMRIE, chemist, Front Street, Consett.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1874.

Local and District News.

GOOD TEMPLARISM AT MILKWELL BURN.—On Saturday evening last a public meeting, to further the cause of temperance, was held under the auspices of the I.O.G.T., at Milkwell Burn. Brother W. Rutherford occupied the chair. Addresses and readings bearing on the folly and evils of intemperance were given by the Chairman, Bros. Leybourne, Kelly, and Carss, while appropriate melodies were sung by Bro. James Wears. The address of Mr. Carss was particularly interesting, and at the close he pointed to the unholy alliance between the priests and the publicans at the late election. Votes of thanks to the chairman and speakers closed the proceedings.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—This chapel, which has been considerably enlarged, was re-opened for public worship on Tuesday afternoon. The event was celebrated by a public tea, which was held in the Wesleyan School-room. In the evening, the Rev. W. O. Simpson, of Bradford, preached to a very large audience from these words—"But as many as received Him to them gave He power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on His name; which were born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." (John I., 12 and 13 verses.) At the commencement the preacher spoke upon the word *but*, explaining the meaning of it in the text, after which he very forcibly showed what was meant by being a son of God, and concluded by treating the latter part of his subject, proving that the change was effected by God, and "not by blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man."

A SPLENDID RUN WITH THE DURHAM FOXHOUNDS.—On Monday last these hounds met at Colpike Hall, the residence of E. T. Smith, Esq., J.P., who, with his usual generosity, provided a handsome spread, to partake of which every sportsman present was kindly invited. The morning was rather foggy, but towards mid-day the sun shed her glorious rays through the hazy sky. The hounds drew Hole House covert, where they soon found a rattling fox. He broke covert towards the Ford, turning through the Roman station, crossed the road by Newbiggin, through the Hurbeck Aqueduct, made for The Woodlands, where he found no rest. The gallant pack closely pressing him here, he made by the Five Roads End, on to Knitsley, through Howens Gill, passing Consett Park and Consett, for Allen's Ford through the Snods, where he was viewed, the pack going in such style that a sheet would cover them; ran him to ground at Shotley field. Great praise is due to Harrison, the huntsman, for having his hounds in such good fettle.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE.—At the Shotley Bridge Police Court, on Monday, before T. Wilson, Esq., John Megan, Bernard McDonald, Patrick Rogan, John Kearney, and Thomas McGuire were fined 10s. and costs for drunkenness. Michael Hinds was fined 5s. for a similar offence.

BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Thursday evening last, an influential meeting of the tradesmen, &c., of Shotley Bridge and Benfieldside was held at the former place. Mr. John Murray, of Consett, occupied the chair. It was announced that upwards of £14 had been subscribed towards the Shotley Bridge Tradesmen's Cup. Committees were formed to collect subscriptions.

TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT AT MARLEY HILL.—The members of the Lintzford Band of Hope gave one of their popular entertainments in the School-room at Marley Hill, on Saturday evening last,—James Gilchrist, Esq., of Marley Hill, presiding. Some good and well-selected dialogues were delivered by Misses E. Pen, H. Pen, M. Appleby, M. Nicholson, M. E. Greener, and A. Appleby, and also Messrs A. Fail, H. Reed, T. Dixon, W. Appleby, R. Weedy, J. Bainbridge, T. Pen, and H. Weedy. Recitations were given in grand style by Messrs A. Fail, T. Dixon, R. Sharp, J. Weedy, S. Bainbridge, J. Atkinson, J. Bainbridge, and W. Appleby. Melodies were sung by Misses E. Pen, H. Pen; Messrs J. Palliser, H. Reed, T. Dixon, and J. Watson. Messrs R. Palliser and M. Nicholson presided at the harmonium. The meeting was listened to with a respectable and appreciative audience. After a few striking remarks from the chairman, the meeting was brought to a close by singing the doxolgy.

COURSING.—By the kind permission of the Earl of Durham, a number of gentlemen belonging to Consett and Leadgate had a day's coursing over the Langley estate, on Wednesday last. Mr. Forster, jun., acted as slipper, Mr. W. Armstrong, as judge, and Mr. J. Parker, as flag-steward. The hares were plentiful, and some capital runs were made to the admirable slipping of Mr. Forster. The following is a return of the running:—1st ties—Mr. Geo. Young's Winslow beat Mr. R. Jackson's Evening Star, Mr. L. Carnon's John Bull beat Mr. Geo. Brown's Numa Pompillius, Mr. W. Lumsdon's Valiant beat Mr. W. Armstrong's Lady Margaret, Mr. T. Longstaffe's Bogle Hole Lad beat Mr. W. Whittaker's Whif, Mr. T. Brown's Bruce beat Mr. T. Lewis' Tomboy, Mr. J. Parker's Peculiar beat Mr. G. Suddes' Matilda. 2nd ties—John Bull beat Winslow, Valiant beat Bogle Hole Lad, Peculiar beat Bruce. After several undecided courses, John Bull, Valiant, and Peculiar divided the stakes. The company afterwards met at the Black Bull Inn, Leadgate, where an excellent supper was provided. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Parker, Leadgate; and the vice-chair by Mr. Harry Lee, of Consett. After the cloth was drawn the national toasts were given, various songs and recitations intervening. The health of the Earl of Durham and Mr. H. T. Morton, his Lordship's agent, was given and lustily responded to with three times three. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. R. Jackson, the secretary and promoter of the coursing, and the Host and Hostess were proposed and responded to, after which the company separated.

MUSIC HALL, CONSETT.—The talent which the enterprising manager has placed before his patrons during the past week deserve the highest encomiums that can be accorded him. The company were more numerous than usual, and comprised the following celebrated artistes—Miss Rose Yates, serio-comic vocalist, who proves herself an artiste of a very high order; Miss Emily Willis, another of the serio-come stamp. Although a mere child, her efforts were highly successful in gaining the approbation of the audiences with which she has been favoured during the week; Sailor Hughes, nautical vocalist, and Messrs. Moore and Barnes, comic duettist, are up to their special line of business, and deserve the greatest praise for the able manner in which they perform their tasks. Young Sambo is indeed a true delineator of the negro comedian, and his songs, dances, and eccentricities fail not to evoke bursts of laughter and applause. Oscar Dubourg, justly called the "man fish," is the greatest attraction. This amphibious wonder is a young gentleman, who makes his appearance before a large tank with plate-glass front, which is fitted up on the stage, and containing a quantity of water. After making his obeisance to the audience, he enters the tank, and performs some of the most wonderful and astonishing feats we have ever witnessed—he eats a biscuit with great gusto, enjoys the soothing effects of a smoke, keeps his mouth and eyes open, throws sumersaults, all of which he performs while under water. We would advise all of our readers who have not yet witnessed the marvellous exploits of this daring gentleman, to pay him a visit while the opportunity lasts. Our readers will observe by a notice in the advertising columns that there is a change of part of the company, also, that Oscar Dubourg takes his benefit on Friday next (March 13th), on which occasion, Mr. Fielding purposes giving a purse of silver to the youth (under sixteen years of age), who can swim the best.

A WRINCLE IN FENIAN FREEMASONRY.—On Thursday, a young man named James Clark, a puddler at the Consett Ironworks, was charged before M. Kearney, Esq., and Henry Smith, Esq., at the Lanchester Petty Sessions, with cutting and wounding Hugh McGough, at Blackhill, on the 7th of February.—Mr. Bush, jun., who appeared to prosecute, stated the facts of the case, and adduced, as a proof that the defendant was a very violent man, the fact that he had been previously sentenced to twelve months' hard labour for a similar offence to that under notice.—The complainant stated that he was a labourer at the Consett Ironworks, and that previous to the attack upon him, the defendant had sent his underhand to pick a quarrel with him. This did not succeed, but on the night of the 7th inst. he was in the parlour of the Rose and Crown public-house, when the prisoner came in, accompanied by a young man named Quinn and a woman. He (complainant) went to the fire to light his pipe. The prisoner uttered some words, and seizing a glass from the table, threw it at complainant's head. It hit him on the temple, and was smashed to pieces, but inflicted a severe wound, which he still had covered with plaster. The prisoner (who had pleaded guilty) here said they had quarrelled because he would not join the complainant's organisation.—Thomas Quinn said he accompanied the prisoner into the Rose and Crown, and they sat down in the parlour. The complainant, who was there, went to the fire to light his pipe. Before doing so, he stooped to dust the leg of his trousers, and the defendant at once threw the glass at him.—This was the case for the prosecution.—The defendant stated that he had been in the Fenian society, and because he had left it the complainant and his crew had been following him about and calling him a sawdust man.—The magistrates: A what?—Defendant: A sawdust man, because I left the organisation, and when he saw me enter the room he stooped to dust the sawdust of his trousers.—The witness Quinn re-called, said the complainant stooped to dust something off his trousers.—Mr. Kearney: What was it he dusted off?—Witness: Perhaps it was sawdust.—Mr. Smith: Was that the cause of it. Was there not something in the quarrel?—Witness: Yes, there was something in it.—Mr. Smith: Do you know of your own knowledge that the defendant has left the Fenians?—Witness: I do not know.—Mr. Kearney: Do you know that the dusting sawdust from his trousers was a slight passed on the defendant by the complainant?—Witness: There may be something in it, but I do not know it was more of a slight upon the defendant than it was upon any of the other men in the room.—Mr. Kearney, after consulting with his brother magistrate, said whether there had been a slight put on him or not, defendant was not justified in throwing a glass at complainant. He was therefore fined £5, including costs.

FRANCHISE MEETING.—A franchise meeting took place at the Hat and Feather Hotel, near Medomsley, on Saturday last. The chair was occupied by Mr. Hopper, who, in explaining the object of the meeting, said they wished to have an extension of the franchise to manhood suffrage.—Mr. Robert Gray, of Oxhill, addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks observed that the working classes had too long been regarded as political nonentities, but they were determined to be up and doing and show the country that they would no longer be deprived of their rights. (Hear, hear.) The working men were called upon to obey laws, and he contended that they should have a voice in the making of those laws. Their opponents had a reason for withholding the franchise—they knew that if the working men of this country obtained a share in the representation of the country they would form a majority, and not a minority. In Spain, in America, and in other countries working men had the franchise, and why should they in England not have it? Their opponents had asked the question—in what did manhood consist? Manhood, the speaker remarked, did not consist in walking the streets with a silver-headed cane and a cigar. The working man had been described as something scarcely human, but he was proud to say that amongst the working classes could be found men gifted with as much intelligence as could be found in the higher ranks of society. It had been said that if the franchise were extended to manhood suffrage the working men would not be able to exercise the privilege extended to them. He asked his opponents to reconcile this statement with the recent defeat of the Conservative candidate for North Durham, which had been brought about by the votes of the working classes, who had learned to know their friends from their enemies. If working men had been ignorant in the past they did not intend to continue so; they meant to cultivate their minds, and by doing so let the Government see that they were determined to have that which was the right of way man, namely, a voice in the making of those laws which they were called upon to obey. (Applause.)—Mr. Joseph Weatherall, of Oxhill, also addressed the meeting. The working man, he said, had been so long regarded as a donkey that he wondered much why their opponents "did not order saddles and make them go on all fours." (Laughter.)—Mr. John Hunter proposed "that this meeting pledges itself to use all legitimate means to secure manhood suffrage and a redistribution of seats."—Mr. Ralph Calvert seconded the proposition, which was submitted to the meeting and carried amid cheers.—A vote of thanks to the chairman and speakers brought the meeting to a close.—Before dispersing, Mr. Hunter stepped forward and intimated that Mr. William Walton, their overman, was about to leave the colliery, and they had determined upon showing their appreciation of that gentleman's conduct by presenting him with a testimonial. (Applause.)

Correspondence.

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

ANTI-BEER LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—Thanks for your article in last week's issue on anti-beer legislation. It contains, however, one remark that is calculated to create a wrong impression, and which you will perhaps allow me to correct. You stated the beer interest has gained a victory over the alliance; how far this is so, let the following facts tell. Of the ninety who voted or paired for the Permissive Bill in May last, fifty-six have been re-elected, eighteen did not seek re-election, one died, and fifteen were defeated, but seven out of the fifteen were replaced by Permissive Bill men, so that actually only eight seats out of ninety were taken from us. To set against this we have gained between forty and fifty new adherents, so that we are much stronger in the new, than we were in the old Parliament. Of the 140 Liberals who voted against us, only seventy have been re-elected. But not in numbers only has the alliance been successful, in other aspects of the question we have reason for congratulation; for example, several men of mark and undoubted influence, who are our staunch supporters, have been sent in, in spite of beer; and in all the great centres of population, such as Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Belfast, Hull, Newcastle, Sunderland, &c., have Permissive Bill men headed the poll; and what is still more remarkable, the largest constituencies in England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland have placed our supporters ahead of all comers! And then, our leader in the House of Commons, Sir Wilfred Lawson, has been returned by a larger majority than he ever had before. It is true that beer has helped the Conservative to beat the Liberal ministry, but the Alliance is not responsible for that, since a great number of Liberals were as much opposed to our measure as the Conservatives; and it must never be forgotten, that the late ministry voted almost to a man against Sir Wilfred Lawson. I may say that so far as the northern counties are concerned, wherever the Liberal candidates were favourable to us, and nearly the whole of them were, we have seen them carried triumphantly in; whereas the only Liberals who have been defeated, were those who trusted to the publicans, and lost their seats in consequence; and it is my opinion that had the Liberals *as a whole* taken up the question of the popular veto, apart from details, they would not so readily have gone to the shady side of the House; they secured the opposition of the publicans because they were Liberals, and they did not secure the help of the temperance people in many instances, because numbers of them were opposed to the Permissive Bill, and so they fell between two stools.—Yours truly,

T. CARRICK.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, February 28th, 1874.

THE CONSETT PIANO CASE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—In giving publicity, through your columns, to the real facts of the above case, which was decided against me last Tuesday by Mr. Baron Amphlett and a jury, I trust no one will think for a moment that I am doing so for sympathy, or any personal motive whatever; but merely to show that I was deceived, as regards the purchase of the piano, and to cancel any erroneous impression which the verdict may have caused. In the first place, Robert Black called on me, and offered the piano for sale. I agreed to buy the same for £10, and immediately sold it to Mr. Wood, Consett, who was in want of such an instrument. Shortly afterwards, I heard strange rumours and stories about the piano; and happened to mention the same to Dr. Savage, Consett, who at once said he believed this piano, which I had bought and sold, was the identical one which his late assistant, Dr. Butler, had on hire; and when he (Dr. Butler) left his employ, the hire, as it now seems to be, had been transferred to Black. I then advised Dr. Savage to endeavour to see the assistant to urge on him the necessity of seeing Black. After parting from Dr. Savage, I met Black and charged him with selling a piano which did not belong to him. He said it was all nonsense; that he had bought the piano, and paid all except £3 2s. 6d., which he was on his way to pay. This he told me in the presence of Mr. E. Fielding, Music Hall, Consett, who can testify to the correctness of the same. Two days afterwards Mrs. Wood sent word to the effect that a woman was in her house claiming the piano as hers, and insisted on having possession of the same. I went to her house, and endeavoured to expostulate quietly with the female, as I was anxious to put her on the proper track; but she would have none of it. She sat herself down on the piano, and declared, like a modern Shylock, that it was hers, and that she would have it. I told her to rise from the piano, as, for aught I knew, she might be an impostor. As she still persisted in clinging on to the instrument, I removed her, but used no violence whatever, as she asserts I did. She used very abusive language, so much so that Mrs. Wood was afraid, and begged me to take the piano back to my warehouse till her husband's return, when he would see me, which I did, and, subsequently, returned it. I understand the case for the piano was decided against me, because plaintiff proved that Black had the piano on hire from her, of which I was entirely ignorant, as, by Black's statement, he had bought the piano. And as regards the question of damages, why I was not allowed to deny the charge *in toto*, and prove the same by witnesses to be false, I know not. Apologizing for trespassing so much on your valuable space.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

JOHN JENKINS.

2, Trafalgar Street, Consett, March 5th, 1874.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE GATESHEAD EAST RAILWAY STATION.

A fire, which at one time threatened to be of a very serious nature, broke out in Gateshead East Railway Station about half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday night. On being discovered information was sent to the police station, which is distant about a hundred yards, and almost immediately afterwards a posse of men under the superintendence of Mr Chief-Constable Elliot arrived on the spot, and at once set to work to subdue the flames. The hoses being fixed, a pretty fair supply of water was obtained, but the flames spread so rapidly that in a short time the whole of the upper part of the station was blazing, and in a very short space of time after the commencement of the fire the roof fell with a crash, causing the glare which had illuminated the sky for some distance to disappear. Every effort was then made to save the two lower flats of the station, and the men working with a will under Mr Elliott's instructions, that portion of the premises was rescued from destruction, and with the exception of the damage done by the water nothing further was noticeable. About eleven o'clock all fear of the fire making any further progress was put at an end, although the hoses were still kept playing on the few burning embers. The premises destroyed have just been newly built by the railway company. All traffic through the station was entirely stopped, and the late trains to Sunderland and South Shields had to be taken on to the Team Valley line, and from thence shunted by another route. The origin of the fire and the full extent of the damage done is not known.

THE WAGES QUESTION IN THE IRON TRADE.

On Monday, the resolution submitted for approval by the representative ironmasters to the representative ironworkers at the private meeting on Friday, at Derby, to regulate the future scale of wages of the whole of the ironworkers throughout England, were officially communicated. The employers proffered the following system of acceptance: That the average selling price of the iron made by the twelve Staffordshire firms hitherto taken into account in this district, and those of the North of England firms members of the Arbitration Board, shall be ascertained in the manner hitherto adopted in these two districts respectively, for the months of December, 1873, and January and February, 1874, and thenceforth every successive three months. The two average prices for the North of England and for Staffordshire respectively arrived at in this manner shall be added together and divided by two; and that upon the resulting average price the rates of puddling shall be fixed at 1s. for every pound of selling price, with the fractional fluctuations as before, and mill rates in proportion. The examination of the books to be made for three months, ending one month previous to each quarterly settlement; and that this basis of settling ironworkers' wages shall be binding on both parties until it be terminated by three months' notice by either side, to be given on January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1; but no such notice to be given by either party prior to January 1, 1875. It was also resolved that the prices in both districts be taken out immediately for the three months ending February 28, 1874. A further meeting was appointed in London for the 18th March.

JILTING THE WILLINGTON WEATHER PROPHET.

At the Bishop Auckland Police Court on Monday, an old man named Thomas Williamson, whose fame as the "Willington Weather Prophet" has made him in his own neighbourhood one of the most popular characters, applied to the magistrates for redress under the following circumstances:—He said he had happened a misfortune. A young lady had deceived him.—The Chairman (Mr G. P. Wilkinson): A young lady?—The Prophet: Yes sir, a young lady at Willington. She promised faithfully to be my loving wife if I would buy her some presents, she said she would prove true and faithful and I bought her goods to the amount of £12 or £13 (laughter.) After I did that she slighted me and ran away and left me as the old saying has it "in the lurch." (Laughter.) She took all my goods with her, and threw me to a deal of expense, and I want to see if I can have any redress. Gentlemen, her name is Mary Goundry and she lives at Byers Green.—The Chairman: This is a case of breach of promise of marriage. The Prophet: It was a breach of promise of marriage, sir, but not on my side. The Chairman: No, she promised to be your wife provided you gave her some very handsome presents. The Prophet: And so I did sir. (Laughter.) The Chairman: And then she went away. The Prophet: She did sir. The Chairman: I am afraid it is a case in which the magistrates here can give you no redress. I am afraid we can do nothing for you. Did she know you were a widower?—The Prophet: Yes, sir. She was living I may say in a respectable inn at Willington when she promised me, and she was turned away, and after that she slighted me.—The Chairman: Was she very young, sir.—The Prophet: She was about twenty-one. (Loud laughter.) But still at the same time she said she would have me if I would buy her these presents. I bought her the presents, but instead of being faithful as she had promised, she slighted me and ran away. (Renewed laughter.)—The Chairman: I think she behaved very badly?—The Prophet: Yes. I would like a little redress.—The Chairman: Your only redress would be to proceed against her in a superior court for breach of promise. Can you prove that she promised to marry you?—The Prophet: I can, sir. I have witnesses to prove that she said she would have me if I would buy her these presents. (Laughter.)—The Chairman: I am afraid you have been too credulous. I don't think you should have put so much confidence in any of the Willington young ladies. You have been very useful as a weather prophet, but you scarcely seem to have been appreciated in some other respects. (Renewed laughter.)—Mr Surtees: Has she transferred her affections to some man?—The Prophet: Not to my knowledge. She is not married yet. It is a very hard case I think to be put to the expense of £13 or £14 in such a manner, and then to be made game of as I have been. The Chairman: You are not the first person who has had to suffer for slighted affections, therefore you must make the best of it, and go on with your intellectual pursuits and try to forget the faithlessness of women in looking at the clouds. (Laughter.) The Prophet then retired, muttering as he left the court that he would have.

"114, Taylor Street, Glasgow, Oct. 4, 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 through 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.

THE PEOPLE'S TONIC.—The Quinine Wine manufactured by Joe Todd, of Carlisle, is not only the "pleasantest tonic of the day" but is also the safest and most efficient; it is regularly prescribed by medical men, with the greatest success, in cases of nervous debility, wasting diseases, scrofulous affections, and all complaints arising from weak or impaired digestive powers, and the happy effects which have followed its use, have entitled it to universal confidence. None is genuine unless signed Joe Todd on the Government stamp.

Local and General News.

At Winchester Assizes on Monday, Elizabeth Ellen Trevett was sentenced to death for the murder of her child.

A Waterford correspondent telegraphs that twenty-four persons have been poisoned by eating foreign nuts washed ashore in Tramore Bay. They are all still in a dangerous state, but no deaths have occurred.

On Friday, an inquest was held on the body of a young man named Charles L. Bruanaga, who had died on the previous day from being jammed between two waggons at Harton Green Lane, near South Shields.

DURHAM CITY ELECTION PETITION.—The Town Clerk of Durham received on Sunday morning a copy of the petition which was presented on Saturday against the return of Mr John Henderson and Mr T. C. Thompson. The grounds of the petition are bribery, intimidation, and treating.

We understand that Lord Ravensworth has accepted the offer of an earldom made to him in most flattering and complimentary terms by the present Premier. His Lordship will, it is believed, take the title of Earl of Ravensworth, and his second title Viscount or Baron Eslington of Eslington in the county of Northumberland.

At Guildford, last week, the members of a family named Coombes were attacked with vomiting, the cause of which is still a mystery. One of the children, a boy aged 10 years, died on Friday, and on Tuesday his mother, aged 41 years, expired. At the inquest, which was opened on Tuesday, the medical evidence showed that death had been caused by poison. The contents of the stomach will be analysed.

PROPOSED LIBERAL BANQUET FOR DURHAM COUNTY.—A private meeting of influential Liberals from all parts of the county of Durham was held at the County Hotel, Durham, on Wednesday, when it was agreed to hold a great Liberal banquet on the Saturday in Easter week. All the representatives of the county have been invited, and they have been empowered to invite Mr Gladstone and the members of the late Cabinet.

NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—The quarterly session of the above lodge was held in the Congregational Church, Morpeth, on Monday. Representatives from fifty-eight lodges attended, and there was also a large number of the order present. Brother G. C. Stewart, D.D., presided. The district secretary's report showed that there were 112 lodges in the county, with a membership of 6,654.

REDUCTION OF MINERS' WAGES IN SCOTLAND.—On Monday, at a general conference of Scotch miners' delegates in Glasgow, it was reported that in all the districts the employers had caused notices to be put up, stating that in some cases after the 14th, and in others after the 21st, there would be a reduction of the wages.—Mr Macdonald, M.P., counselled the men to consider their position well, and to set their house in order, for a reduction of the rate of wages was inevitable.

At a Liberal demonstration held at Bolton on Tuesday night, a letter from Mr John Bright was read, in which, after stating that he could not attend the meeting, he observed—"The Liberal party has failed mainly through want of organisation, arising from the security caused by the great victory five years ago. It still lives, and may soon recover its supremacy. Meanwhile, the party that has triumphed must march in its faith."

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE REV. MR TRAIL LATE OF SOUTH SHIELDS.—On Saturday, about noon, the Rev. Mr Trail, of the South Free Church, Elgin, died after a few minutes illness from, it is believed, heart disease. He was going about on the previous day in his usual way. The deceased pastor was one of the most talented Free Church ministers and eloquent preachers in the North of Scotland. In the course of his life he received seven calls, and for a time had been pastor of seven churches—viz., Strichen, South Shields, Manchester, Inverness, Tron Church, Glasgow, Kelvinside Church, Glasgow; and Elgin, at the last of which he has been fully six years.

REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF COAL.—In the Durham coalfield, which raises more coal than in any other district in the kingdom, the price of household coals was on Monday reduced from 3s to 4s per ton. All the large collieries have pretty well maintained their prices throughout the winter, until now. For some time, however, owing to more pitmen being engaged, they have been compelled to work short time, to avoid accumulations of stocks. A meeting has been held, at which the above agreement was come to. This will make the best coals 17s per ton at the pit's mouth. As such a reduction is taking place before winter is over, it is expected that further considerable reductions will occur before the summer.

A NAVVY ATTEMPTING TO MURDER HIS WIFE NEAR BISHOP AUCKLAND.—A man named Joseph Woodcock, a navvy, residing at Tottenham, near Bishop Auckland, was brought up on a warrant before the Rev. G. P. Wilkinson on Monday evening, on a charge of threatening to murder his wife. He had been drinking for some, and had gone home on Saturday night late and had used his wife in a violent manner and chased her with a "gully," threatening to murder her. She sought the protection of the police officer, who watched the ruffian till three o'clock on Sunday morning. He commenced his violent treatment on Monday morning, and the poor woman was obliged to take out a warrant. In default of finding sureties he was sent to Durham Gaol for three months.—Prisoner, on being committed, told his wife that he would do the three months for her, and when he came out he would be another Darlington murderer.

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

THE INVALID'S FRIEND.—The very agreeable character of Todd's Quinine Wine has rendered this preparation a general favourite with invalids. It is an invigorating and sustaining tonic, with a refined and grateful flavour, and is universally approved by the medical profession. This elegant and renowned preparation has been tested by thousands with the greatest success in all cases of indigestion, nervousness, neuralgia, emaciation langour, &c. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Todd, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government stamp.

DYER'S WATCHES.—The cheapest and best in the world (vide, Times), 30 per cent. saved. Lowest prices: Aluminium, 18s. to 25s.; workmen's good silver, 26s. to 35s.; ditto hunting case, 45s.; ladies' elegant silver (small size), 36s.; hunting case, 42s.; gent's splendid silver levers, 45s. to 105s.; hunting case, 70s. to 135s.; ladies fashionable gold watches, 55s.; ditto hunting case, 118s.; gent's splendid gold levers, 98s.; hunting case, 136s. Every kind of first class gold and silver watches kept in stock at lowest wholesale cash prices. All watches warranted to purchasers from one to five years, each by printed and stamped warranties, signed, GEORGE DYER. Price lists and orders sent safe per post to all parts of the world. Post Office Orders payable Regent Street; Bankers, Union Bank of London.—DYER, goldsmith and watchmaker, 90, Regent Street, London, W.

Railway Time Tables.

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

Leaves Newcastle (Week days)—5·0, 7·0, 7·45 (*), 8·0 9·0, 9·55, 10·45, 11·35 (*), 12·30, 2·10, 3·0, 3·35 (*) 4·0, 5·5, 6·0, 7·0, 8·0, 9·25, 10·5.

Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—6·10, 8·0, 9·30, 2·0, 5·0, 7·15, 8·15, 9·20.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Gateshead, 3; Felling, 7; Pelaw, 13; Hebburn, 17; Jarrow, 21; Tyne Dock, 20; and High Shields, 31 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 35 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

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

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

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

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

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

Jarrow, Tyne Dock, High Shields, or South Shields: First, 1s.; second, 9d.; third, 6d. Return, 1s. 8d., 1s. 2d., 10d.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

Leaves South Shields (Week days).—4·55, 7·0, 8·0 8·30 (*), 9·0, 10·0, 10·35, 12·30, 12·50 (*), 2·0, 3·10, 4·0 (*), 4·15, 5·5, 6·15, 7·15, 8·15, 9·15, 10·40.

Leaves South Shields (Sundays).—6·15, 8·0, 9·25, 2·5 5·0, 7·20, 8·20, 9·35.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—High Shields, 3; Tyne Dock, 8; Jarrow, 13; Hebburn, 17; Pelaw, 21; Felling 26; and Gateshead, 30 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 35 minutes after the times they leave South Shields.

ON SATURDAYS

Relief trains leave JARROW for NEWCASTLE at 2·5 p.m. and 3·5 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).—4·50, 6·50, 7·50, 8·50 9·50, 11·0 12·20, 1·50, 3·0, 3·50, 4·50, 6·5, 7·5, 8·5, 9·5, 10·30.

Leaves Sunderland (Sundays).—6·5, 7·50, 9·25, 1·55 4·50, 7·10, 8·10, 9·25.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Cleadon Lane, 7; Tyne Dock, 13; High Shields, 17. minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 20 minutes after the time they leave Sunderland.

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

Fares from Sunderland to Cleadon Lane: first 6d. second, 5d; third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 10d.; second 8d. third, 6d., High Shields and South Shields first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 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).—5·23 7·21, 8·21, 9·21, 10·6, 11·16, 11·53, 12·51, 2·31, 3·21, 4·21, 5·26, 6·21 7·21, 8·21, 9·56, 11·16.

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·31, 8·21, 9·51, 2·21, 5·21, 7·36, 8·36, 9·51.

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

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

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays).—6·10 (a), 8·30, 9.30, 10·5, 1·0 (†), 1·15, 2·0 (†), 2·15, 3·0 (†), 3·15, 4·0, 5·0, 6·0, 6·35 (†), 7·0, 7·35 (†), 8·0, 8·45, 9·15.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Manors 3, Heaton 7, Walker 11, Wallsend 16, Howdon 21, Percy Main 25, and North Shields 30 minutes after 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, 6d., second, 4d., third, 2½d. Return, first, 9d., second, 7d., third, 5d.

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·40 (a), 7·45, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·30 (*), 11·0, 12·0, 12·45, 1·45 (*), 2·15, 3·0, 3·30 (*), 4·0, 5·0, 5·30 (*), 6·0, 6·30 (*), 7·0, 7.30 (*), 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50 (b).

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·40, 1·0, 1·45 (*), 2·0, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5·45 (*), 6·0, 6·35 (*), 7·0, 7·45 (*), 8·0, 8·45 (*), 9·0, 10·0 (*).

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—North Shields 3, Percy Main 9, Howdon 11, Wallsend 16, Walker 19, Heaton 23, and Manors 30 minutes after afore 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.	5·55	12·40	2·30
Benfieldside	„	6·55	1·40	4·25
Rowley	„	7·3	1·48	4·35
Burnhill Junction	„	7·12	1·57	4·45
Tow Law	„	7·24	2·9	4·58
Crook	arr.	7·25	2·20	5·10
	dep.	7·35	2·30	5·20
Bishop Auckland	„	8·5	2·55	5·50
Darlington	„	8·35	3·40	6·40
Stockton	„	9·25	4·10	7·10
Middlesbro'	„	9·35	4·20	7·22
Saltburn	„	10·10	4·55	8·0

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·25	1·50
Middlesbro'	„	6·22	12·2	2·25
Stockton	„	6·34	12·12	2·35
Darlington	„	7·15	1·5	4·40
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	1·35	5·10
Crook	arr.	8·10	1·57	5·32
	dep.	8·15	2·20	5·35
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·32	5·45
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	6·0
Rowley	„	8·52	2·55	6·10
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	6·20
Newcastle	arr.	10·0	4·15	9·35

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP 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.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	10·0	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	„	5·52	10·7	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·55	10·10	12·43	2·44	5·54
Rowland's Gill	„	6·9	10·24	12·51	2·54	6·5
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·30	12·57	3·0	6·8
Ebchester	„	6·21	10·42	1·9	3·13	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·31	10·49	1·11	3·19	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·20	3·25	
	dep	6·41	10·55		4·20	6·30
Knitsley	„	6·51	11·9		4·34	6·4[illegible]
Lanchester	„	7·3	11·18		4·43	6·53
Witton Gilbert	„	7·10	11·27		4·50	7·[illegible]
Durham	arr.	7·25	11·40		5·5	7·15

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

TODD'S QUININE WINE stands pre-eminent for PURITY AND STRENGTH.

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

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

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

Agent—R. T. WATSON, Chemist, Jarrow. 3

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

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. EPPS, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and, being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cacao, and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage might be of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"—See Article in "Land and Water," October 14.

BREAKFAST. — EPPS'S COCOA. — GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

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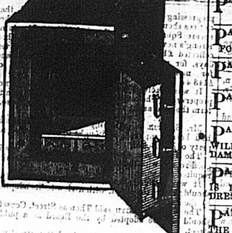
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CURIOUS DISPUTE ABOUT A PIANOFORTE AT CONSETT.

The cause, James v. Jenkins, was heard in the Nisi Prius Court, Durham, on Tuesday, before Baron Amphlett. Mr. Holker, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Meller appeared for the plaintiff, Miss Mary Elizabeth James, who carries on the business of a piano and music dealer under the firm of Dawson & Co., Saville Row, Newcastle; and Mr. Bruce appeared for the defendant, Mr. John Jenkins, auctioneer, Consett. The action was brought to recover the value of a pianoforte, and also for damage for an assault.

Mr. Holker, in opening the case, said that in July, 1873, the plaintiff let a rosewood cottage piano, by Cadby, No. 13,864, to Dr. Francis Butler, who was assistant to Dr. Savage, at Consett, at 10s. 6d. per month; and in October Dr. Butler, who was leaving Consett, asked the plaintiff whether she would allow the piano to be transferred from him to Mr. Black, an insurance agent, living at Consett. It was agreed that Mr. Black should hire the piano at 12s. a month. The plaintiff had a letter from Mr. Black asking what she would sell the piano for, and she replied that she would sell it for £35, but Mr. Black did not purchase the piano, nor, he thought, did Mr. Black pay any hire. Hearing that Mr. Black had disposed of her piano to the defendant, plaintiff went to Consett and found that the defendant was about to sell the piano to a person named Wood. She went to Wood's house, and found the piano there. She claimed the piano; and the defendant, who had been sent for to come to Wood's house, pushed her down, and insisted upon her going away; and at last defendant had the piano taken away from Wood's house. The defendant was most unnecessarily rude to the plaintiff, who was entitled to a verdict for the value of the piano, and also to some compensation for the indignity the defendant put on her.

Mary Elizabeth James, the plaintiff, was then called, and stated that in July last she let a piano to Dr. Butler, at 10s. 6d. per month, the hirer undertaking to deliver it on demand. Dr. Butler kept the instrument for some time, but in October last he was removing from Consett, and asked plaintiff to transfer the piano to Mr. Black, who ultimately engaged to take it on hire instead of Dr. Butler, but at 12s. per month. She subsequent made some inquiries about the piano, and found that Mr. Black had disposed of it. On the 10th of December she proceeded to Consett. She went to Mrs. Wood's house, and saw the piano standing in the lobby. She saw the name and number of the instrument, and identified it as the piano which she let to Dr. Butler. Mr. Jenkins was sent for, and she told him that the piano was hers, offering to let him see Dr. Butler's hire-note. Mr. Jenkins refused to look at the paper, said the piano was his, and pushed her down twice, remarking "How do I know that you are not a prostitute, and that you have not forged this paper?" Defendant then sent for a cart and the piano was taken away.

Mr. Bruce: You carry on business under the title of "Dawson & Co?"

Plaintiff: Yes.

Mr. Bruce: Who is the company?

Plaintiff: The company is myself. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bruce: How long have you carried on business?

Plaintiff: Over four years.

Mr. Bruce: Was not this piano let for 10s. 6d. a month?

Plaintiff: Yes.

Mr. Bruce: Was it to include the purchase as well?

Plaintiff: It was for the loan of it only.

Mr. Bruce: Did you at any time ask Dr. Butler for the piano?

Plaintiff: No.

Mr. Bruce: Had you seen Mr. Jenkins before you went to Consett?

Plaintiff: No.

Mr. Bruce: Did you know Mrs. Wood before?

Plaintiff: No.

Mr. Bruce: When you asked for the piano, did they not tell you that they did not know who you were?

Plaintiff: I showed them the hire-note signed by Dr. Butler. Mrs. Wood saw the note, but Mr. Jenkins refused to read it.

Mr. Bruce: When the defendant told you that he had purchased the piano what reply did you make?

Plaintiff: I said it could not be his, as it belonged to me.

Mr. Bruce: Did you want to take the piano away then?

Plaintiff: Yes.

Mr. Bruce: I suppose Mr. Jenkins objected to that?

Plaintiff: He said he had bought it.

Mr. Bruce: Did you sit down on the top of the piano?

Plaintiff: Yes, on the front of it.

Mr. Bruce: You were rather excited at the time, I believe?

Plaintiff: Not particularly so; in fact, I was no more excited than I am now. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bruce: Was it not while you was sitting on the piano that the defendant pushed you down?

Plaintiff: I think it was.

Mr. Bruce: When he pushed you off the piano, you struggled of course?

Plaintiff: He pushed me with such force that I had not time to struggle.

Mr. Bruce: Did you push the defendant?

Plaintiff: I never touched him.

Mr. Bruce: The piano is now worth about fifteen guineas?

Plaintiff: I would not take less than £33 10s. for it.

Mr. Bruce: I believe it does not improve pianos letting them out on hire?

Plaintiff: Not a great deal. Some people are very careful of the pianos, while others knock them about a good deal.

Mr. Bruce: The Consett people are not the most gentle players on the piano? (Laughter.)

Plaintiff: I believe that Dr. Butler always took a good deal of care of the piano.

Dr. Francis Butler said he remembered having a piano from Miss James, the plaintiff. He had it in his possession for about fourteen weeks. In consequence of something said to him by Mr. Black, witness saw Miss James about transferring the instrument to Mr. Black, who subsequently took it away. While witness had the piano, Mr. Jenkins was frequently in his house and saw it. Witness always spoke of the piano as a good one. He subsequently had a conversation with Mr. Jenkins about the piano, and defendant told him that he had bought it for the sum of £10. Witness told defendant that he must have known that £10 was nothing near the value of the piano. He also told Mr. Jenkins that he had let the piano on hire to Mr. Black, with the consent of Miss James. Mr. Jenkins at that time told witness that he had sold the instrument. He said he had done so in consequence of the manner in which she had gone and claimed it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bruce: Prior to the 10th November I told Mr. Jenkins that it would be unnecessary to get his cart, as I had got a person to take the piano on hire. I had previously asked for Mr. Jenkins' cart, but it was for the purpose of taking the piano to the Station. Witness made the arrangement with Mr. Black with plaintiff's consent.

Thomas Dunne, grocer, Consett, said on the 11th of December he went to see the defendant with the last witness. On leaving the house Mr. Jenkins spoke of Miss James having been impudent, and added that it was in consequence of this that he had completed the sale of the piano so soon. I asked him if it was after Miss James claimed the piano that he sold it, and he said "Yes." He also said that he afterwards gave a receipt.

Mr. Bruce did not call witnesses, but addressed the jury in mitigation of damages, designating the dispute as a trumpery one between the two parties.

The jury found for the plaintiff; damages £40, being £35 for the piano, and £5 for the assault.

OBSTRUCTING A TRAIN AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

At the Durham Assizes, on Monday, before Mr. Justice Denman, Richard Cresswell (19), labourer, was indicted for feloniously throwing a piece of wood upon and across the North-Eastern Railway, at Annfield Plain, on January 28th. Mr. Blackwell prosecuted, and Mr. Wildey Wright defended the prisoner.

Mr. Blackwell said the North-Eastern Railway Company had a line of rails from Pontop to South Shields. Nearing East Pontop Colliery the line was a steep incline, and, when trains were going up the incline, steam had to be turned on fuller than usual. About eleven o'clock on the morning of January 28th, a train of empty waggons was being taken to the East Pontop Colliery, and just before coming to the steep incline the steam was turned on, and the train was going at the speed of twenty miles an hour, when it suddenly began to shake and jump, and then came to a stand still. The driver and fireman stepped down from the engine, and on examination they found a "sprag" (a strong piece of wood used for the purpose of stopping waggons by being placed between the spokes of the wheels) in the driving wheel of the engine, between the spokes.

Matthew Hunter, fireman in the employment of the North-Eastern Railway Company, was then called. He stated that on the day in question he was going up the incline at the rate of twenty miles an hour, when he saw the prisoner, who was standing at the side of the line, throw a "sprag" at the engine, which at once began to shake and jump. The engine slid along the line for about seventy yards, and then stopped, and it was then found that a sprag, between two and three feet long, was between the spokes of the driving wheel and the horn-plate of the engine. The prisoner was standing at the left side of the engine when he threw the "sprag." When the engine stopped they found the "sprag" at that side. There was a plough attached to the engine. If a "sprag" had been thrown on the rails, the plough would have pushed it off. There were other young men standing near prisoner when the "sprag" was thrown, but witness was quite sure that Cresswell was the man who threw it. The prisoner was employed as a "spragger" at Pontop Colliery, and it was his duty to "sprag" waggons and trucks, but not engines, which were never "spragged."

Cross-examined by Mr. Wright: The engine was going in the direction of Harelaw at the time the "sprag" was thrown. It was not customary to "sprag" the waggons at Pontop Weigh. The "sprags," as a rule, were kept at a certain place at the side of the line. When a "sprag" was dropped on the line, and was found by a "spragger," it was his duty to send it by the waggons to its proper place. He did not know of an instance where a "sprag" was thrown on the tender for that purpose. They kept a number of "sprags" on the tender of the engine for ordinary purposes.

By Mr. Blackwell: I saw the "sprag" when it was taken from the wheel of the engine. The "sprags" kept on the tender of the engine, and which belonged to the Railway Company, were not marked, but those belonging to the Colliery had a hole in them. The "sprag" produced had a hole in it.

By a Juror: Our engine was coupled with side-rods. I cannot say whether the prisoner threw the "sprag" on the line or into the spokes of the wheel.

By His Lordship: Supposing waggons were going at the rate of twenty miles an hour, is it customary to throw "sprags" into the wheels?

Witness: Yes.

His Lordship: Would it not break the wheels?

Witness: No.

His Lordship: Did you ever before know an engine, going with empty waggons on that part, "spragged?"

Witness: No.

Henry Watchman, engine-driver, deposed: On the 28th January I was driving an engine with empty waggons up Pontop Bank. I had been accustomed to drive on this line. They put the steam on about 300 yards before they got to the Weigh. When they passed the latter place they were going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. When the engine got about four yards past the Weigh, the wheels skidded, and they were brought to a stand still. We got off the engine and found a drag between the wheel and the horn-plate. The "sprag" produced had a piece broken off the end. It was newly broken when we took it out of the wheel. I have known the prisoner for about four years.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wright: Witness never saw a "sprag" thrown on the tender of the engine for the purpose of taking it to Pontop Colliery. If a "sprag" had been thrown into the wheel it would not have been broken.

James Hodgson, railway guard, stated: On the 28th January I was on the engine. When it passed the Weigh I saw the prisoner and some more young men. I did not observe anything in Cresswell's hand. The engine stopped shortly after we passed the Weigh. I saw the "sprag" taken out of the wheel. The end had been newly broken.

P.C. Joshua Reay, stationed at Oxhill, deposed to apprehending the prisoner. Witness charged him with putting a "sprag" into the wheel of the engine, and he replied, "I did not put one into the engine, but I put one into the waggon after the engine stopped; the "sprag" which was in the engine I had it a short while before the engine came up, and I laid it down further up the line than where I was standing when the engine passed."

The defence set up was that the prisoner had no guilty intent in throwing the "sprag," and that he intended to throw it upon the tender, to be taken to Pontop Colliery, but, making a bad shot, the "sprag" got in between the spokes of the driving wheel of the engine.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and recommended him to mercy, as they did not think he threw the "sprag" with any malicious intent, but thought it was a reckless and foolish trick.

His Lordship said the law supplied the malice. He would, however, take the recommendation of the jury into account when passing sentence. Addressing the prisoner, his lordship said he had been guilty of a very foolish thing. The sentence he was about to pass upon him he hoped would serve as a warning to the prisoner for the remainder of his life. Taking into consideration the recommendation of the jury, and also the fact that he had been already imprisoned, he sentenced the prisoner to one week's imprisonment.—The prisoner was removed, showing evident signs of satisfaction at his lenient sentence.

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Dyer's Workmen's Watch Clubs.—Mr. George Dyer, the eminent watchmaker, 90, Regent Street, London, has organized a system of Workmen's Watch Clubs, which enables members to obtain, at wholesale list prices, his celebrated silver watches by the payment of as low a sum as 1s weekly. The advantage to working men and others of obtaining good watches on such easy terms is fully recognised by the numerous clubs, which are and have been established in all branches of trade, and in Her Majesty's service at home and abroad. Secretaries are required at all places to establish and conduct them, and any party wishing to obtain the management of a club, can obtain particulars by post; or otherwise, on application as above. The system has proved a real boon to thousands of the members as tending to encourage provident habits and enabling them to obtain valuable watches without trouble or inconvenience to themselves.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of the members of the above Board was held in the Board-room, Consett, on Wednesday, Mr. William Jenkins (Chairman), presiding. The following members were also present—Rev. T. Smith, Mr. John Calvert, Mr. E. Charlton, Mr. John Dickinson, Mr. W. H. Hudson, Mr. McNally, Mr. R. Murray, Mr. Davison, and Mr. John Gledstone.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

MR. MURRAY'S ENCROACHMENT IN DELVES LANE.

The Chairman asked what had been done with regard to the above encroachment.

The Clerk (Mr. Elliott) replied that he found it was necessary to serve a notice on the occupier and not the owner, and he had accordingly served a fourteen days' notice on Mr. Ward.

The Inspector (Mr. Dawson) intimated that Mr. Ward was outside and wished to have an interview with the Board.

Mr. Ward was ushered into the presence of the Board, and expressed a wish to have his notice extended a little longer.

The Chairman thought as Mr. Ward simply asked for an extension of time his application was not unreasonable.

Mr. Calvert (to Mr. Ward): What length of time do you want?

Mr. Ward replied that he should like to remain until May.

Mr. Calvert: What is the law on the subject?

The Clerk: We have given fourteen days' notice for the removal of the obstruction.

Mr. Calvert: Have we power to extend that time?

Mr. Hudson: By doing so we would have to give Mr. Ward a fresh notice.

The Chairman: Will Mr. Ward give us a written undertaking that he will remove it in May?

Mr. Murray: He has not power to do so.

The Clerk: Mr. Murray is present, and he will perhaps tell us what he intends to do in the matter.

Mr. Murray said, as far as Mr. Ward was concerned, neither the Board nor himself had power to remove him. He was a yearly tenant, and would require six months' notice. His brother, Mr. J. S. Murray, who also occupied the obstruction, was a yearly tenant, and legally he could not be removed until next February.

The Chairman thought the Board had nothing to do with the tenancy.

Mr. Murray: I have been a tenant of the Board for a number of years, and you cannot get rid of me in fourteen days.

The Chairman observed that it was an obstruction, and therefore they could compel Mr. Murray to remove it within the time prescribed by law.

Mr. Murray said his was not the only obstruction in the place. He was quite prepared to give the ratepayers the full value of the obstruction. He considered that if they, as a Local Board, let all the available land in the township, the amount thus obtained would largely decrease the rates.

The Chairman said he for one did not wish to deal harshly in the matter, but as Mr. Murray had himself suggested the pulling down of the obstruction, he thought they had better adhere to the original motion.

Mr. Hudson thought the Board should allow Mr. Ward to remain until the 13th May.

Mr. Dickinson was in favour of carrying out the motion already passed by the Board.

Mr. Murray said he was quite willing to remove the obstruction, provided that he had proper time allowed him to do so. As he had said before, he was a yearly tenant, and should have proper notice.

Mr. Hudson: For the sake of the tenants, I consider that the obstruction should be allowed to remain until the 13th of May.

Mr. Murray said a great cry had been raised about the overcrowding, yet the Board were now wishing to decrease the number of houses.

Mr. Dickinson observed that the question of overcrowding had nothing to do with the question before the Board. The building in question was not a dwelling-house.

Mr. Murray said Mr. Ward would be compelled to occupy another shop, and this would lessen the number of houses.

On the motion of Mr. Calvert, seconded by Mr. Charlton, it was decided to extend the notice to the 13th May.

The Chairman then read a letter he had received from Mr. J. S. Murray, another tenant of the property, in which he expressed surprise at receiving a notice from the Board to remove the building which he occupied as a slaughter-house. He was only the tenant, he said, and he did not consider that he would be justified in pulling down and removing another man's property. Moreover, he was a yearly tenant, and would require six months' notice to quit. He (the Chairman) thought they could only deal with Mr. Murray in the same way as they had dealt with Mr. Ward, that was, to allow him to occupy the premises until May.—Agreed to.

MR. JOHN WALKER'S CELLAR.

The Inspector intimated that he had served a notice on Mr. Walker, but the notice had not been acted upon.

It was decided to summon Mr. Walker before the magistrates.

DELVES LANE CROSSING.

Wooden protections to the rails at the Delves Lane Crossing not having been put in by the North-Eastern Railway Company as requested by the Board some time ago, the Clerk was instructed to write to Mr. Tennant, the general manager, in regard to the matter.

THE ENCROACHMENT IN BACK LANE, BLACKHILL.

The Inspector reported that the railings in the above street, belonging to Mr. John Jenkins, had not been removed.

The Clerk said Mr. Jenkins had been served with a notice.

SETTLING PONDS.

A letter was read from the Consett Iron Company offering to sell land for settling ponds at 1s. per square yard.

The Inspector submitted a plan of the proposed settling ponds.

Mr. Gledstone suggested some alteration in the plan, which, together with the question of land, was referred to the Sewerage Committee.

MR. THOMPSON'S NUISANCE IN DELVES LANE.

The Inspector intimated that the nuisance caused by an imperfect sewer in the property belonging to Mr. Thompson, of Tow Law, still existed.

The Clerk said the sewer had been altered, but owing to a defect in the engineering it was as bad as ever.

The Chairman thought they had better do the work properly, and charge Mr. Thompson with the cost.

The Clerk said Mr. Thompson did not object to the cost, provided the job was properly finished.

The Chairman said he remembered visiting the place, and he found that the water was made to run up-hill into a sewer. The water had forced its way into one of the houses, and was knee deep.

Mr. Charlton approved of the Chairman's suggestion to finish the job and charge Mr. Thompson with the cost.

The Inspector said it would be a costly job.

Mr. Davison wished to know if there was a main sewer into which Mr. Thompson could drain.

The Clerk replied that the Board were not compelled to provide one.—Mr. Thompson would have to make a settling pond.

It was decided to summon Mr. Thompson before the magistrates.

THE NUISANCE AT HOWDEN BURN.

The Inspector reported that the above nuisance had been abated.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector reported that the improvements in Sand Street were nearly completed. Pit Street was progressing favourably. He recommended that notices should be served on the owners in Shakespeare Square, to form the road as far as Mr. Armstrong's new house. Since last meeting he had collected £11 for the use of the Board-room for ten days, for private improvements, £136 10s. 1d., and for market tolls 14s. 9d., making a total of £148 4s. 10d.

It was resolved to serve notices on the owners of property in Shakespeare Square, requiring them to form the road as far as Mr. Armstrong's new house.

NEW STREETS.

Mr. Siddell said Eltringham Street, Blackhill, had been completed, and ought to become the property of the Board.

The Inspector observed that the street was in good repair, with the exception of a few flags, which required renewing.

It was decided that the Highway Committee should inspect the street, with a view to its adoption by the Board.

The Rev. T. Smith said Thomas Street, Consett, should also be adopted by the Board as a public street.

The Inspector stated that the latter street was only partly built upon.

The Rev. T. Smith thought the portion built upon ought to be taken by the Board.

Mr. Gledstone called the attention of the Inspector to the bad state of the road at the foot of Puddlers' Row, caused by a stream of water running across it.

PASTURE DRIFT ROAD.

The Rev. T. Smith complained about the bad condition of the footpath near the Tin Mill Railway Crossing. The footpath was impassable at that spot, and he considered that the Inspector should be instructed to attend to it at once.

The Inspector explained that he had refrained from bringing the matter before the Board in consequence of other important matters which required attention. He was quite aware, however, of the filthy condition of the footpath, which would require to be protected by a stone wall at the particular spot indicated by Mr. Smith.

The Rev. T. Smith thought that too much attention was given to the roads, and too little to the footpaths in the district.

COTTAGE ACCOMMODATION AT CONSETT.

A letter was read from Mr. Hedley Nicholson, butcher, Consett, stating that he purposed fitting up a place, which he had used as a stable, measuring 12ft. by 14ft., and 8ft in height, as a dwelling for a workman and his wife, who were now staying with two families in one room. As the parties referred to had received an order from the Inspector to quit the room, they would be compelled to leave the Works if they failed to get a dwelling.

Mr. Gledstone thought the Board should have a plan of the stable before them.

The Inspector said the stable had already been occupied by a man and his wife, upon whom he had served a notice to quit. The stable was unplastered and unceiled, and instead of being 8ft., it was not more than 6ft. high. In addition to this there was a butcher's midden resting against the wall.

The Chairman stated that the Consett Iron Company alone had, during the last four or five years, spent no less a sum than £35,000 in building cottages and improving the dwellings of their workmen, yet there was still as great a demand for houses as ever.

Mr. Calvert said the stable in question was close to the rear of his house, and he considered that in its present condition it was unsuitable for a dwelling-house. In addition to the midden already referred to, there was a privy in close proximity. He had no objection to the stable being converted into a dwelling provided the privy and midden were removed.

It was decided that Mr. Nicholson should not be allowed to proceed with the alteration without first submitting to the Board a plan of the proposed alteration.

PLANS.

A number of plans were submitted, amongst others being plans for twenty cottages for the Consett Iron Company. Most of them were passed, the others being referred to the Building Committee for approval.

The Board then adjourned.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, March 5th.—Before, M. Kearney (chairman), E. T. Smith, and Henry Smith, Esqs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Michael McCriskey, who did not appear, was charged by P.C. Thompson with having been drunk and disorderly at Dipton.—Fined 10s. and costs.

Owen Kelley, labourer, was summoned by the same officer for a similar offence at Dipton. Defendant did not appear.—Fined 10s. and costs.

Connor Reiley was charged by Sergt. Morland with a similar offence at Dipton.—Ordered to pay a fine of 10s. and costs.

Francis Docherty, charged by P.C. Raine with a similar offence at Flint Hill on the 21st ult., was fined 10s. and costs.

Samuel Smith and *Robert Alston* were summoned by the same officer for a similar offence at Flint Hill on the 13th ult. Neither of the defendants appeared.—Ordered to pay a fine of 10s. each.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

John Purr, miner, East Pontop Colliery, was summoned for refusing to quit the licensed premises of Ralph Dixon at Dipton.—Defendant pleaded guilty.—Mr. Smith: How long were you in the house?—Defendant: All day.—Sergeant Morland (who proved the case): I believe that to be incorrect.—Mr. Dixon was called, and in answer to Mr. Henry Smith said the defendant was in his house only a few minutes before he was put out.—Defendant: Was I not in in the morning?—Mr. Dixon: You had a pint or two, but left shortly afterwards.—Defendant: I got drunk in your house.—Mr. Henry Smith observed that defendant had made a serious charge against the publican, and if it was correct, Mr. Dixon was much more to blame than the defendant was.—He was ordered to pay a fine of 5s. and costs.

CHARGE OF PERMITTING DRUNKENNESS AT SHIELD ROW.

John Peacock, innkeeper, Shield Row, was charged with permitting drunkenness.—Dr. Carr, of Wolsingham, defended.—P.C. Stamper stated that on Saturday night, the 14th ult., he visited defendant's house in company with Police-constable Nicholson. Witness went into the parlour, while Nicholson went through a passage into another part of the house. After looking through the parlour, witness came into the passage, where he heard Nicholson calling Mrs. Peacock's attention to a man named York. Nicholson asked her if she had seen York, who was drunk, and she replied that she had and that she had also ordered him out, but that he refused. Witness then went into the tap-room, where he saw York and another man named David Moor, both of whom were drunk. There were glasses on the table, but witness could not whether they had anything in them or not. The officer added that he frequently had occasion to complain to the defendant about the manner in which he conducted his house. Defendant was, in fact, incapable of keeping a public-house, as he was from home most part of the day, and during his absence the house was badly conducted. Peacock had a brother residing further down the street, and witness subsequently went to his house, and was informed that York and Moor had been there and were ejected two hours prior to their being found in the defendant's house.—Cross-examined by Dr. Carr: York and Moor were sitting at a table, and appeared to be drinking.—The officer informed their worships that men could get drink without being supplied by the publican, there generally being plenty of beer on the table belonging to other parties.—P.C. Nicholson gave corroborative evidence.—In defence, Dr. Carr said the men went into his client's house drunk. Mrs. Peacock ordered them to leave, but they refused.—Mrs. Peacock was called, and stated that on the evening in question, York and Moor went into her house drunk. They asked for drink, but witness refused to let them have any, and ordered them to leave the house.—By Mr. H. Smith: She was positive the men had no drink before them when the officers entered the house.—John Gill said he was in the defendant's house when York and Moor entered. Peacock refused to supply hem with drink, and told them to leave the house.—The Chairman, addressing the defendant, said the magistrates had agreed to dismiss the case, as there was a doubt whether the men were actually supplied with drink in defendant's house. They were quite aware of the mischief caused by holding rabbit coursings at public-houses, he (the chairman) having more than once seen large crowds of low blackguards collected to witness such brutal exhibitions. Such scenes were very discreditable indeed, and no respectable publican would allow them.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT AT BLACKHILL.

John Ritchie, Michael Welsh, and *Philip Foy*, puddlers, were charged with assaulting John Colman, at Blackhill. Ritchie and Welsh did not appear. Complainant stated that on Monday evening he was in Front Street, Blackhill, when Ritchie stepped up to him and said he could beat complainant or any of his friends. Foy then came forward, and struck him on the mouth. Ritchie and Welsh also attacked him, the former kicking him on the legs.—In answer to the bench, complainant said the defendants called him a "turncoat" and a "coward."—Mr. H. Smith: What did they mean by calling you a "turncoat?"—Complainant: I do not know. Three weeks before, about 100 men followed me and threatened what they would do.—The Clerk (Mr. Watson): Are you in any union?—Complainant: No.—Mr. H. Smith: Did the men ask you to join a union?—Complainant: No. They followed me because I refused to go along with them.—Mr. H. Smith: Are you an Orangeman?—Complainant: No.—Mr. H. Smith: Are the defendants Orangemen?—Complainant: I cannot say.—The magistrates considered that the defendants had been guilty of a most unjustifiable assault, but as Foy had appeared, he would only be fined 20s. and costs. Ritchie and Welsh, who had not thought proper to appear, would have to pay a fine of 40s. and costs.

NEIGHBOURS' QUARRELS AT BLACKHILL.

Ann McCluskey, married woman, Blackhill, was charged with assaulting Mary Ann Murray, at Blackhill, on the 2nd inst.—Complainant, a little girl, stated that on the day in question, the defendant struck her on the head with a coal-rake, inflicting a serious wound.—Fined 10s. and costs.

Patrick and *Thomas Murray*, father and son, husband and son of the last complainant, were then charged with assaulting Ann McCluskey, defendant in the last case. Complainant stated that Patrick Murray went to her house and "blinded her with a bucket of water." He subsequently, in conjunction with his son, Thomas Murray, went to her house, the father being armed with a poker, while the son brandished a tea-kettle, and assaulted her. Patrick Murray also broke her window with the poker.—Fined 5s. and costs each.

Ann McCluskey was then charged with assaulting Mary Colgan. Complainant stated that, hearing a disturbance, she went outside, when she was immediately struck on the face by defendant. Defendant was ordered to pay a fine of 5s. and costs.

ASSAULT AT CATCHGATE.

John Millmore, miner, was summoned for assaulting Patrick Fox, labourer, at Catchgate. Complainant stated that he went into a public house at Catchgate and ordered a quart of beer. It was brought into the room, and as he was in the act of paying for it, the defendant who had been sitting in the room, jumped up and knocked both the pot and the money out of his hand, and afterwards struck him about the face.—Defendant admitted the offence, but said the complainant and another man had previously attacked him with a life-preserver.—The bench found the case proved, and fined defendant 10s and costs.

ASSAULT BY A LODGER.

Bernard Lewis, a young man of respectable appearance, who had been apprehended on a warrant, was charged with assaulting Matthew Murphy. The defendant, it appears, lodged with Murphy at Consett. On Saturday night he went to his lodgings accompanied by a friend. Dominoes were introduced, over which Murphy and the defendant quarrelled. Defendant asked Murphy out to fight, and went outside for that purpose. Murphy, however, instead of following, closed the door upon Lewis, and after putting the other man out also laid down upon a couch. He had no sooner done so, than Lewis and his companion pounced upon him and put him to the door. Complainant called his daughter, a little girl, who deposed to the above facts.—Defendant's version of the affair was that Murphy, who was drunk, pushed him outside without his coat and vest.—This complainant denied, and again called his daughter to prove that he had only partaken of a little beer and one glass of whiskey.—The magistrates considered the assault proved, and fined defendant 10s. and the expenses.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Dangerous Chest Complaints.—The enumeration of these diseases is scarcely necessary, as unfortunately, most Englishmen know them to their cost. Coughs, common colds, influenza, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy, inflammation of the lungs, and even consumption in its early stages, are successfully treated by rubbing Holloway's Ointment upon the chest and upon the back between the shoulders, It penetrates internally, checks the cold shiverings, relieves the over-gorged lungs, gradually removes oppression from the chest, and restores the obstructed respiration hitherto both distressingly disagreeable and higly dangerous. In treating this class of diseases, Holloway's Pills should always be taken while using his Ointment; they purify the blood, promote perspiration, and allay dangerous irritations.

Tow Law Local Board.—The monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, on Tuesday evening. Present: Messrs. W. Ridley (chairman), W. R. Teasdale, M. Thompson, Joseph Ridley, D. Thomson, and W. Smith. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.—Mr. Smith made a declaration of qualification to act as a member of the Board. The Inspector's report was read, and some complaints were made of some persons being difficult to move to sanitary improvements. Orders were given for proceeding against them. The Surveyor's report was read. In his recommendation, plans were passed for three houses in Bridge Street, for Mr. J. Kirk, and a plan for a house for Mrs. Hopwood was not allowed for want of sewerage and out-offices being shown, as well as the adjoining property not being shown. A petition was presented, asking the Board for a ballast footpath on Inkerman Road, from the National School to Inkerman Road End, which was unanimously approved by the Board. Mr. M. Thompson having removed out of the district, gave in his resignation as a member. The meeting then closed.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

Blackwell—On the 1st inst., the wife of George Smith, police constable, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Consett—On the 28th ult., aged 36, Elizabeth Routledge, wife of Edward Routledge, chemist, &c.

At Medomsley Road, on the 1st inst., aged 83, Mr. James Batey.

At 4, Shakespeare Square, on the 28th ult, aged 49 years, Margaret Gibson.

Blackhill—At 25, West Row, on the 27th ult., aged 36 years, Matthew Simpson, labourer.

Shotley Bridge—At 7, Wood Street, on the 2nd inst., aged 6 months, Horace William, son of Horace Arter.

Annfield Plain—Died at sea, on Sunday morning, October 26th, at 6 a.m., on board the Sobraon, bound for Melbourne, in latitude 12·52 south, longitude 33·51 west, and buried at sunset with reverential solemnity, Thomas, aged 22, the beloved son of John and Mary Hall, Annfield Plain. The deceased was endeared to all on board, and lamented by all who knew him.

On the 27th ult., aged 61, Ann, relict of the late Henry Watson, chemist and druggist, Annfield Plain.

Dipton—On the 27th ult., aged 2 years and 4 months, William, son of Mr. W. Leger, miner.

Stockton-on-Tees—At 16, Brown Street, on the 27th ult., aged 40, Thomas gardener, roller, formerly of Blackhill, deeply lamented.

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