The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 867. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1877. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

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

J. BATES
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, UNDERTAKER, HARDWAREMAN,
HARVEY STREET, CONSETT. 6758

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

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

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NOTICE.

ANY Person or Persons found TRESPASSING or KILLING GAME upon Derwent Grange Farm, near Castleside, will be Prosecuted according to Law.

By order,
372g WILLIAM R. DICKINSON.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

E. BROOKS,
59, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF STOCK FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
Splendid FELT HATS at 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. 850g

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Tampering with any Meter, Pipe, or other Property of the above Gas Company, without first obtaining thesaid Company's permission, will be prosecuted according to Law.

By order of the Directors,
August 21st, 1875. M RICHLEY, Secretary.

BEST HOUSE COALS at Shotley Bridge Railway Station Depot, can now be obtained on application to Mr. GIBBINSON, Station Master.

SOUTH GARESFIELD COALS.
Screened, per load of 15cwt., 6s. 6d., or 8s. 8d. per ton.
Unscreened, " " 5s. 6d., or 7s. 4d. "

Orders taken by Mr. GIBBINSON, Station Master, Shotley Bridge. 559h

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

BEG to announce that they have commenced business as above, where they are prepared to execute all Mill Work, together with the Manufacture of Crushing Machines and Circular and Endless Saws, Thrashing Machines, Reaping Machines, together with every description of Agricultural Implements. All orders promptly attended to. 6874

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KNOX

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

N.B.—Estimates given for general Repairs, Shop Fronts, &c. 6178

LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERRACE, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

PRINCIPAL:—MRS. CLEMINSON.

SEVERAL of the Pupils have passed the Local Examinations of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham. The result of this year's examinations—Six passed the various English subjects, one in first-class honours; five passed in French, four University Prizes gained; and four passed South Kensington Science and Art Department, one Prize gained. 180h

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FOR NEWSPAPERS AND STATIONERY,
TRY

J. COCKBURN
(Successor to Mr. T. BATEY),
STATIONER, NEWSAGENT, BOOKSELLER, AND PRINTER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

ORDERS for the Daily Delivery of Newspapers punctually attended to

PICTURES FRAMED AND BOOKS BOUND
At reasonable charges. 452h

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

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

NOTED FOR GENUINE ARTICLES.

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

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Dipton and surrounding district for the liberal support accorded to him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to intimate that he has now on hand

SPIRITS OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

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

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

☞ A trial is respectfully solicited.

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

THIS elegant and renowned Preparation of genuine QUININE stands unsurpassed for Purity, Strength, and Flavour, and is universally approved by the Medical Profession. It is the best, safest, and most agreeable Remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Tic or Neuralgia, Ague, Debility, Spasms, and all derangements of the Stomach.

The genuine is manufactured only by JOE TODD, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government Stamp. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, and Wine Merchants. Ask for and have only

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

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

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

C. M. STONEHOUSE,
PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
JEWELLER, &c.,
LEAZES, BURNOPFIELD. 578h

JASMINE ACADEMY, WHICKHAM, GATESHEAD.

A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT where Boys are thoroughly Trained for a Business Life upon the easiest terms. Next Quarter commences April 16th.—Apply to Mr. BURNS.

MRS. I. ELSDON,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to her Friends and the Public that she has commenced business as GENERAL PROVISION DEALER, in VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, and has always on hand HOME-MADE BREAD, TEA CAKES, &c.

SOUP and BROTH ready every day.

TEA, COFFEE, and other Refreshments provided on the shortest notice. 177g

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JOHN CHARLTON,
SLADE HOUSE,
NEAR EBCHESTER STATION,

BEGS to inform the Public that he has now on hand a select Stock of VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, SEED POTATOES, CABBAGE PLANTS; also, GREENHOUSE and BEDDING-OUT PLANTS.

J. C. will attend Consett every Saturday. 683h

NOTICE.

THE AUCKLAND UNION PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY are now prepared to receive money on Deposit in sums of not less than £10 repayable at one month's notice. The interest is five per cent. payable half-yearly without deduction.—Apply to Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT, Agent at Consett; or, to Mr. GEORGE STILLMAN, the Secretary, 56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland, of whom any further information may be obtained. 603h

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WILLIAM HALL,
MACHINE AGENT, DIPTON.

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

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

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

Sewing Machines Cleaned, Adjusted, Repaired, or Exchanged.

☞ Instruction Free by an Experienced Machinist.

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

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

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others supplied with any quantity of PORTLAND and other CEMENTS, PLASTER, HAIR, LATHS, LATH TACKS, &c.

CONCRETE FLOORING executed in all its Branches.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WAREHOUSE.

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

PIANOS, Harmoniums, Concertinas, German Accordians, Violins, Flutes, Drums, and all kinds of Musical Instruments and Fittings.

Depot for Messrs. F. BESSON and Co.'s celebrated Military Band Instruments and appurtenances.

Bands supplied with the above or with guaranteed French Instruments of the best manufacture on special terms of payment by instalments.

A large Stock of all the above kept on hand.

Brass Instruments thoroughly repaired, polished and made equal in appearance to new, by first-class workmen employed upon the premises. Boxes for the safe carriage of Instruments to repair will be forwarded on notice being sent to the above address.

Repairs to whole sets contracted for. 255h

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

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

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

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

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

CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS OF THE SEE OF DURHAM.

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

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

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT

THAT in these hard times there is a greater consumption of tea than when labour is plentiful and money abundant. It is then that the true character of the English housekeeper shines by her genuine thrift and considerate economy, alike creditable to herself and satisfactory to her household. In no year since 1851 have circumstances come to the help of bad times more than in the present year. China has been pouring in her supplies of fragrant Teas by millions of pounds, and India is fast coming up in the race. This flooding of the markets with the early tea crops has reduced tea below its real value. It is only necessary for us to remind the housekeeper, who has not found her way to our establishments, that the tea we are selling at 2s per pound is the most wonderful tea ever sold at the money. The 3s tea is the very cream of China's groweth. It is scarcely necessary for us to mention our Indian Tea, that has made the name of Stewart so famous throughout the country.

We offer no inducement except quality and price. If it is your pleasure, a call at any of our places of business will best prove our statement.

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
NEWCASTLE, 33, GRAINGER STREET; 32, MOSLEY STREET; 33, SANDHILL.
SUNDERLAND, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET. 254h

LARGE REDUCTION.

MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES. KITCHEN RANGES.
REGISTER, GILL, HALL, AND SHOP STOVES.
GAS COOKERS, HEARTH TILES, &c.

DINNING AND COOKE, HOT WATER ENGINEERS,
91, 93, AND 95, PERCY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
Intend altering their Premises, and to avoid damage, offer the whole of their STOCK in
12 SHOW ROOMS AT FROM 15 TO 20 PER CENT.
Off the regular plain-marked prices for cash.
A FEW SECOND-HAND HOT WATER BOILERS IN STOCK. 689h

W & A GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS—The seals and labels on all WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W & A GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 & 39 Vic., Cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

From W & A GILBEY'S List of 200 varieties two descriptions of each class of WINES and SPIRITS are quoted below, the first on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age.

AGENT—

W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT & LEADGATE

PRICES THE SAME AS AT HEAD ESTABLISHMENTS

WINES

		Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1A PORT *from Portugal* A good-bodied well-matured Wine. 4 years old		1/9	21/
Castle B PORT *from Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine. 8 years old		2/4	28/
Castle 1 SPANISH PORT *from Spain* A full-bodied fruity Wine. 2 years old ..		1/3	15/
Castle 4 SPANISH PORT *from Spain* The finest Spanish Port produced. 10 years old		1/10	22/
Castle 1A *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A pure Spanish Sherry. 3 years old ..		1/6	18/
Castle C *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A good type of nutty Sherry. 6 years old		2/4	28/
Castle VP *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* A delicate Dinner Wine. 3 years old ..		1/4	16/
Castle C *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* The finest Marsala produced. 7 years old ..		1/8	20/
Castle A CLARET *from France*. A pure Medoc Wine. Upwards of a year in bottle		1/	12/
Castle C CLARET *from France* A fine flavored and well-matured Medoc Wine		1/6	18/
Castle 1 CHAMPAGNE A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use	Quarts	2/2	26/
	Pints	1/3	15/
Castle 3 CHAMPAGNE A high class delicate Champagne	Quarts	3/6	42/
	Pints	1/11	23/
Castle SAUMUR *Silver Foil* A fine dry Sparkling Wine	Quarts	2/1	25/
	Pints	1/3	14/6
Castle SAUMUR *Gold Foil* A fine old dry Sparkling Wine ..	Quarts	2/6	30/
	Pints	1/5	17/

SPIRITS

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle UP GIN Highly rectified at W&A Gilbey's own Distillery. 33 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
Castle PROOF GIN Highly rectified at W & A Gilbey's own Distillery. Strength, proof	2/10	34/
Castle UP IRISH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle DO IRISH WHISKEY Finest old Dublin Whiskey. Strength, proof ..	3/3	39/
Castle UP SCOTCH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle SO SCOTCH WHISKEY Finest old Scotch Whiskey. Strength, proof ..	3/3	39/
Castle UP BRANDY Has much of the fine flavor of Cognac. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle PROOF BRANDY Has much of the fine flavor of Cognac. Strength, proof ..	3/	36/
Castle D COGNAC An excellent Cognac Brandy of fine flavor. 33 under proof ..	3/	36/
Castle FO COGNAC The finest old Champagne Brandy. Strength, proof	4/9	57/
Castle UP JAMAICA RUM A well-matured Jamaica Rum. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castls JO JAMAICA RUM The finest old Jamaica Rum. Strength, proof	3/3	39/-
Castle 1 HOLLANDS A pure Dutch Spirit from Rye Wheat. 14 per cent. under proof	2/4	28/
HOLLANDS (*Silver Stream*) A fine old Dutch Spirit, bottled abroad. 14 under proof	2/8	32/

RE-INTRODUCTION OF MADEIRAS AT MODERATE PRICES

Large stocks of old Wines, estimated at Five Million gallons, having accumulated in Madeira, growers have been compelled to submit to a considerable diminution in prices, and there appears therefore every prospect of these Wines, of which W & A Gilbey have recently made important shipments, coming again into general use, especially as from their full body and nutty character they are particularly suitable for consumption in this country.

Castle MADEIRA A full-flavored nutty Wine from the Island. 3 years old	2/1	25/
Castle GRAND MADEIRA An excellent nutty Wine from the Island. 5 years old	2/6	30/

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

CHEAP FLOUR, PROVISION, AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSES.

WM. AYNSLEY,
THE TEA DEALER,
3, MIDDLE STREET, 11, NELSON STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
Is selling his

Best Superfine FLOUR at 2s. 2d. per Stone, or 42s. 6d. per Sack of 20 Stones.
Best Fines FLOUR at 2s. 0d. per Stone, or 39s. 6d. per Sack of 20 Stones.
Indian MEAL, 20s. per Sack of 20 Stones.
Barley MEAL, 20s. per Sack of 16 Stones.
BOXINGS, 11s. 6d. per Sack of 12 Stones.

BRAN, 6s. 6d. per Sack of 8 Stones.
Crushed OATS and BEANS, 17s. per Sack of 12 Stones.
Prime BACON, 7d. per lb.
Excellent HAM (whole), 7½d. per lb.
Splendid BUTTER, 1s. 4d. per lb.
Pure LARD, 8d. per lb.
Good SUGAR, 3d. per lb.

PICKLED LOBSTERS, SALMON, SARDINES, CHICKEN, HAMS, AND TONGUE.

MARMALADE, JAMS, AND JELLIES.

☞ Orders from the Country Punctually Attended to.

Always on hand
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
TODD'S QUININE WINE.
A Large Stock of First-class CONFECTIONERY. Shops supplied.

Note the Address:—

WILLIAM AYNSLEY,
THE TEA DEALER,
3, MIDDLE STREET, 11, NELSON STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.
☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR.

JOSEPH PATON,
PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
11, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 624h

ROBERT SEWELL,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
1, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

ANY Person found Trespassing in pursuit of Game, gathering Mushrooms, Brambles, &c., on Middle Heads, Oliverford, Middles, Knitaley Grange, Allen Heads Lyerdeen, Rowley, Dean Houl, and Healeyfield Farms will be Prosecuted as the Law directs.

July, 1875. 7132

PERFECTION IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH AND PAINLESS DENTISTRY AT MODERATE CHARGES.

MR. T. F. WATSON, DENTIST,
36, CLAYTON STREET (Corner of Newgate Street), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

RESPECTFULLY calls attention to the Superiority of his Rugosite Suction Palate and Dental Coral.

☞ TEETH STOPPED OR EXTRACTED. 55h

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

Agent for the Royal Life and Fire Assurance Company and the Union Permanent Building Society. Meeting night, on Monday Evening, Mar. 5th, 1877.

Agent for the Sale of Pianofortes and Harmoniums.

WILLIAM NICHOL
(Nine Years with N. Brown, Shotley Bridge),
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT,

HAS commenced Business in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. William Biggins. Carriage, Gig, Cart, and Pit Harness made to order. Repairs neatly done, on reasonable terms. 531h

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

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

TERMS—CASH. 879a

FOR CHEAP GROCERIES, &c., TRY

G. J. ROBINSON,
THE NOTED GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

JAMS, JELLIES, SAUCES, PICKLES, SALMON, LOBSTER, &c. A Good Assortment of CHEESE, BUTTER, BACON, and HAMS.

Agent for the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, of which Tables, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., will be forwarded to persons wishing to enter with a good Company. 550h

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TO DRAPERS, MILLINERS, CLOTHIERS, &c.

NEWPORT'S REGISTERED PINS for Window Tickets, are indispensable to Drapers, &c. In Boxes, containing 1 Gross, at 1s. 9d. each. To be had at the *Guardian* Office.

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

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

GREAT REDUCTION IN FURNITURE.

PARTIES NOW FURNISHING will do well to visit WM. WILKINSON'S Establishment, where they will find a large and well-made Stock of Household Furniture in great variety; also, Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit-down, Ready-made Ticks, Brass and Iron Bedsteads (very cheap), Washing and Wringing Machines, and Paperhangings, in newest designs.

N.B.—Wholesale Agents for Hardy and Bury's Patent Picks.

Travellers in the Trade supplied with Clocks, Watches, Hardware, Jewellery, Spectacles, Telescopes, and Field and Opera Glasses at Wholesale Prices.

WM. WILKINSON, CATCHGATE.

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

DIARRHŒA Mixture, Tonic Drops and Pills for Nervousness and Indigestion, Specific Oil and Eclectic Liniment, Drawing and Healing Salve for Dry and Wet Scurvy, Cough Drops, Breast Ointment, Certain Cure for Asthma and Bronchitis, and Miraculous Mixture for Gravel.

The above to be had of Messrs. TAYLOR, GIBSON, and Co., Druggists, Bigg Market, Newcastle; CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Consett; Mr. HENRY POSTLE, Stationer, Leadgate; Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, Grocer, Tow Law; Mrs. MYERS, Grocer, Cornsay; and Mr. WM. DAVISON, Castleside. 375g

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

HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.

IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.
Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 6735

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Layard's removal from Madrid to Constantinople is not regarded with much favour by the public. It is thought to be a sulky way of Lord Derby taking back with one hand what he had conceded with the other. The public are more dissappointed with Lord Derby than with any other member of the Cabinet. He is unlike Lord Beaconsfield, who to do him justice—has the courage of his convictions, and almost chivalrously took the part fo the Turk last year. Lord Derby on the other hand, did not show his hand, and even made a merit of taking his instructiods of his employers. But all the while he had been the silent but steadfast friend of the Turk. He shielded Sir Henry Elliott as long as he could, but now that he has to throw him overboard, he goes out of his way to transfer an old Radical from Madrid, where he does very well, to Constantinople, where he is sure to continue the policy which Sir Henry Elliott is in disgrace for carrying out so obstinately.

The story goes that after his appearance in Dr Parker's City Temple (where by the bye, he did not mount the marble pulpit at all, but only spoke from the platform) Mr Gladstone was besieged with supplications from nonconformist preachers to enable him to give them practical proof of what he considers the best style of pulpit speaking. For the sake of human nature I hope this is only a weak invention of the enemy. If dissenting preachers are such poor creatures as to catch at popularity in this way, they would deserve the contempt with which they are regarded by stiff churchmen; but, for my part, neither do I believe that the invitation has been sent, nor, it is needless to add that it would be accepted, if sent. Mr Gladstone's foible is that he does not stand enough on his dignity; but he is not likely, like a blind Samson, to furnish sport for Tory Philistines in this way quite yet.

Lord Penzance is said to weary of the unpopularity which his decisions bring him from both parties in the Church. Spiritual jurisdiction, truly, is hardly calculated to increase the spirituality of the judge who exercises it, and Lord Penzance must be a very patient man if he has not lately contracted the habit of profane swearing.

Mr Tooth has been satrized in *Punch* and cartooned in *Vanity Fair*. All the minor fry of so-called comic papers have visited their feeble and prefunctory humour upon his devoted head and pun-provoking name. He has appeared in the *Police News*. He has been interviewed and photographed. And now, at length, he has reached the abyss of martyrdom and notoriety. His effigy appears in Madame Tussaud's!

The great demonstration in favour of the County Franchise and the re-distribution of seats is to come off on the 16th of May. Mr Bright has been secured as chairman for the afternoon conferences, and Mr Cewan the Member for Newcastle, for the evening. At first, the promoters of the meeting thought of holding it in the Memorial Hall; but the fact that Mr Bright is going to take the chair has justified them in securing Exeter Hall, which is the largest public hall in London, though, for the matter of that if there were a larger it would be filled on such an occasion. Both Mr Trevelyan and Sir Charles Dilke are expected to take part in the Conference, which is looked forward to with much expectation by London Liberals.

Maundy Thursday never comes round without the revival, in some form or other, of the moot question as to the meaning and derivation of "Maundy." Many still contend for the old-fashioned theory that the word is a corruption of "Mandatum," which happens to be the first word of the service that used to be chanted at the washing of the feet of pilgrims on the Thursday before Good Friday—a custom dating so far back as the time of St Augustine, and invariably accompanied by gifts to the poor. There is a Saxon noun *maunder*, meaning a begger, which points to a more probable divination. But the supporters of the "mandatum" theory argue that maunder is derived from "maund," a basket, a beggar being one who carried a basket in which to receive alms; and that this word "maund," as applied to a basket, is derived from the wicker-work constructions which were used on "Mandantum Thursday" for the distribution of eatables. The unprejudiced and unecclesiastical mind will feel this explanation a little too far-fetched. Many scholars, however, believe in it. Good Friday this year contracts favourably with last year. After several trying weeks of piercing east wind and rain, we have had a few hours of genial warmth and sunshine.

Maundy Thursday at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, is a scene of elaborate ritualism in alms—giving, the only parallel to which must be looked for in St Peter's at Rome. The aged men and women in numbers corresponding to the age of Her Majesty, the long procession, the yeoman of the guard, the golden salver, the surpliced clergy, the Dean and the Almoner, the school children, the special service, the Psalms and the anthems, interspersed between the benefactions, with solos by professionals, all make a parade and pomp of Charity which remind one of Southern Europe or of the Middle Ages. One would like to hear the special service followed by a sermon or the prohibition of "doing alms before men," or of letting the right hand "know what the left hand doeth." A homily of this character has always been unaccountably omitted from the programme of the ceremony.

The Chemists are getting into hot water. In point of law, no chemist has any title to prescribe medicine without license given after examination from Apothecaries' Hall. Hundreds of Pharmaceutical Chemists, however, especially in the poor districts of London, depend almost entirely for their business upon their practice of prescribing physic; and this has become so much a thing of course that comparatively, few take the trouble of passing the Apothecaries Hall. There have been a good many prosecutions of late but the chemists have combined to pay the costs of defending the proceedings, and they rest their defence upon the somewhat unsatisfactory ground that, in London, many inferior surgeons keep what they call "open business"—that is, they keep chemists' shops. Their arguments is that if qualified practitoners encroach on their ground, they have an equal right to return the compliment.

If "the distinguished nobleman (!) now languishing in Dartmoor" be not released, it certainly is not for want of continued efforts, on the part of large numbers of people, to effect his discharge; but it becomes clearer, day by day, that all these movements will utterly fail, as our judges and the members of the Government are all decidedly opposed to any such course. And yet large numbers of people "imagine a vain thing." Easter Monday so-called popular demonstrations will do little for the incarcerated Claimant. Mr John de Morgan says that, on the 17th, of April, he will "march at the head of 100,000 men to the House of Commons" to demand his liberation. I fully expect that the threatened demonstration of the 17th, of April, 1877, will prove a greater fiasco than that of the 10th of April. 1848. On the latter occasion it was announced that 200,000 men would march to the House of Commons to present the People's Charter, but the result was that only 20,000 men assembled—just one-tenth. Probably Mr John de Morgan's 100,000 men will dwindle down to less than a tenth. But whatever number may be congregated, it is pretty certain that they will achieve nothing for their pains.

The trial of the 81-ton guns has turned out so satisfactory, that the order to manufacture a large number has been given, and the defences of the Thames will accordingly be strengthened by placing four of these Woolwich infants on fortifications at Coal House Point.

The veteran Charles Matthews writes a humorous letter. "Only a short time ago," he says, "I had to express my surprise at finding that I had completed the first volume of my autobiography, and I am still in a prostrate condition at Bristol." And in a similar jocose strain he categorically denies other statements as to his alleged "total collapse, fainting state," and so on. Everybody who has ever enjoyed the acting of the aged comedian will be delighted to learn that, notwithstanding the alarming reports alluded to, he has been only a "little seedy." By the way he quotes Beranger,s line, "*petit bonhomme vit encore.*" It is a pity he did not cite the following line, "*Ma gaite c'est mon tresor,*" which I would freely translate, I shall make a good thing of my *Gaiety* engagement.

THE IRISH ECHO

CAUGHT BY "O'DONNELL ABU" FOR THE READERS OF THE *GUARDIAN*.

If The O'Conor Don does not feel very doubtful as to whether he will ever again be chosen to represent the electors of Roscommon in Parliament he must certainly entertain a very low estimate of the patriotism and moral character of his constituents, and if the electors of Roscommon have not resolved to despatch The O'Conor Don to some sphere of social existence more befitting his aristocratic tastes than the plebeian atmosphere of the House of Commons as soon as they possibly can, no estimate of their patriotism and moral character could be formed too low. No Irish M.P., has for a long time been the object of such a castigation from the Irish press generally as he has, and I am perfectly assured that no Irish M.P. has for a long time more thoroughly deserved it. This self-constituted fragment of the cream of humanity, because he happens by some whim of Chance to be able to trace his progenitors back to someone of his name who in pre-Norman time was lucky enough to possess a title or some other gilding of that character, appears to be sunning himself in the delusion that therefore he is a creature "not like unto other men." He apparently forgets that the only difference betwixt him and any other O'Conor is that he knows a few more grandfathers—that every O'Conor is by virtue of his name a recognised scion of the old kingly race. He seems to forget too that there yet remain on the earth certain of the O'Neils, O'Briens, and O'Rourkes—names that, if dependent on their patronymics for a reputation need never hold a lower place than even The O'Conor Don. But great names do not maintain the prestige they once held among our countrymen. The cant phrase of a person being "of the good ould stock" carries very little force with it now to an intelligent ear. People are awakening to the reality that a mere name does not make a prodigy any more than it gives the sweet smell to "that which we call a rose." I do not believe that there is an Irishman (worthy of the name) living to-day who would not admit that Isaac Butt with no boasted ancestry is worth fifty O'Conor Dons backed up by fifty genealogies even though they traced the pedigrees back to Finn McCool. If illustrious ancestry is to justify a man in assuming a position high above his countrymen as a whole and in opposing and obstructing anything that conduces to their welfare, because it does not meet with his elevated approval then, I say, perish ancestries, and "nobility" and aristocracy, for nothing must be tolerated that hinders the upward and onward progress of the People of Ireland.

"A few such defeats of the Irish party in the Parliament as this, must hasten the death of Parliamentary agitation, if its knell has not already sounded." So, referring to the rejection of Mr. Butt's Land Bill, spoke the last week the most extreme of the Irish national newspapers. But the same paper on another page is unwise enough to publish the fact that while the same bill last year had only sixty-eight supporters with a full house of Irish members; it had this year eighty-four voting for it with a shamefully large number of Home Rulers absent from the division. Surely the latter statement is a most complete contradiction of the former. When the Irish people see year by year an advance in their favour of English political opinion brought about by the parliamentary labours of their representatives they cannot reasonably believe, not to say assert, that parliamentary agitations is fruitless. I have seen it stated by an English member of Parliament—I believe one of the members for Newcastle-on-Tyne—that the debate this session on Mr. Butt's Land Bill; so far as it related to the speeches of its Irish supporters, made a very favourable impression in the House; and the same writer added that if the Home Rulers would bring all their motions before the House so ably and clearly as they did they might never despair of eventual success. I would like all my countrymen to remember that none of the great measures that have been won for even the people of England have been won in one Session or even in two, but had to be fought for, with pertinacity, resolution and firmness, year after year, even during a generation, before they were conceded. Ireland need consider herself no exception to this rule. She must buckle herself up, and lay out plans, for a protracted, persevering struggle. And why should she not? For three hundred years she has fought with the sword and gained but little; let her now give but a tenth, or even a twentieth, of that time to a struggle with the tongue and pen, and see if she will not have gained much.

Most of my readers will have read of the reception of the Irish Address by the American Congress. Notwithstanding the most strenuous and desperate efforts of her Majesty's representatives in America to frustrate it, this consummation has been effected. I wonder what will be the sensations of English statesmanship when it reads the following:—"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, that the people of the United States of America, accept the congratulations of the people of Ireland, with a profound acknowledgement and grateful recognition of the cordial sympathy always entertained towards themselves and their institutions, from the first struggle for freedom of our infant nation to the present time, and sincerely hope the example of this Republic will spread its benign influence among the nations of the earth until the principle of self-government shall be firmly established, and descend as a sacred heritage, to all future generations." This resolution was passed unanimously by Congress. It is easy to see that it contains a direct disapproval of England's conduct towards Ireland, and the hope expressed regarding the "principles of self-government" is a polite intimation to England that America does not look with pleasure on her refusal to grant to Ireland Home Rule.

The action of Messrs. Biggar and Parnell in the House of Commons is eliciting attention on all sides. Patriotic Irishmen all the world over greet their performances with the most unfeigned delight, while the enemies of Ireland howl and yell at them like chained tigers. The anti-Irish English press is trying with all its power to spread the belief that these two gentlemen are acting from a spirit of spiteful obstructiveness. That their aim is to worry and vex the Government into granting Home Rule so that they may be got rid of at any price. But this is a mistake. In the work that they have undertaken, Messrs. Parnell and Biggar have the approbation of the most independent English members of the House. This is their aim. They want to put a stop to the system of hurrying over public business in the early hours of the morning when members are too sleepy, or tired, to give it proper attention. It is notorious that by this system the Government have long managed to throw out any measure, however useful it might me, that was displeasing to them. All they had to do was to place the measure on the orders of the day so that its turn for consideration would come when most of its supporters despairing of its being brought forward at that sitting had gone home, and then by keeping a party in reserve themselves they were able to throw the measure out. And although Messrs. Parnell and Biggar are braving the ill-will, the indignation, and even the anathema of English "society" by spoiling the convenient little Government game, they are decried on all sides and by all parties. Even the *Times* has hurled a thunderbolt at them. An M.P. writing to this Jupiter of the press on last Monday dilates dolefully on the "obstructiveness" of the two gentlemen above named. He is supplemented by a leading article in the same issue which is a mixture of groans and impotent threatenings. It hints of some revolution in the rules of the House of Commons, which will render impossible this "fearful abuse" of its privileges. But most astounding stroke of all—it concludes by calling on Isaac Butt to save the honour of the Home Rule party by publicly condemning the course of action they are pursuing. Bravo! Mr. Jupiter. No joke of *Punch* will evoke for a considerable time a heartier laugh from the gentleman addressed. It is not surprising, however, that Messrs. Parnell and Biggar should be visited with the fulminations of the English press. Nothing else was to be expected. But there is room for astonishment when we are told that among their most bitter opponents are some of the "Home Rule members." I use the quotation marks because such members are not worthy of the name of Home Rulers. They are mere mouthpieces of the Treasury bench. This paragraph would be pointless if I were to close it without calling on my countrymen in England to encourage the efforts of Messrs. Parnell and Biggar. They can do this by resolutions passed at their Home Rule Association meetings and published in the Irish papers. If they knew how such repeated approbation encourages and stimulates the Irish M.P.'s I feel certain they would only be too glad to accord it.

The Bishop of Durham has expressed his willingness to give up £1,500 a year towards the erection of a seperate see for Northumberland, and he has given this as the subject for discussion to all the rural deaneries in the diocese.

A further reduction in miners' wages is proposed at Shireoaks Collieries, South Yorkshire. About six hundred miners struck work there on Tuesday in resistence of a reduction in wages of 8½ per cent., in addition to 6½ per cent. reduction agreed upon in February last.

A Singular Wedding.—On Monday forenoon there was witnessed in St. Pauls' Church, Alnwick, a sight rarely witnessed, viz., the marriage of two persons who were both of them deaf and dumb. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. J. M. Perry, who had the assistance of a gentleman from the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Newcastle, who acted as "interpreter" between him and the young bride and bridegroom. A very large congregation witnessed the ceremony.

Odd-Fellows Manchester Unity.—The yearly returns of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Branch of the above Order have just been completed, and show a great increase in the substantial position of the various lodges. The 23 lodges, with 2,723 members, have a nett capital of £21,688 16s. 4d., being at the rate of nearly £8 per member. The money is invested as follows:—Government Securities, £2,300; borough rates, £475; mortgage, £8,656; savings' bank, £3,290; building societies, £4,674; buildings £1,330; and in the hands of the various treasurers, £795. The lodges whose position is not so good financially as could be wished, should endeavour to improve their position by some retrenchment, careful management and careful investment, so as to imitate the example of some of the best managed lodges, whose high average per member has only been attained by the careful husbanding and placing of their funds at good interest.

"The Schoolmaster Abroad."—The following is a *verbatim et literatim* copy of an application received by the clerk of the Gateshead Board of Guardians for the situation of schoolmaster of the Workhouse:—"Gentlemen—In making application I beg to say that I have been a puple Teacher in my youth. I am over 50 age and now want Light employment. My Charicters state seberiety steedness Perseverience from my Late employers. I am able to teach Reading Writing part grammer Tinwell Arithmetic Part mensuration, Engneering and the sciences to some Extent. The Bible and the Testament, Theology and Christian Principles. Gentlemen, I am Your Humble Servant, R—— T—— Gentlemen, I beg to say that I have no Certificate as a Schoolmaster as yet. I am Percevering My Address is R—— T—— No — Tower St New Hendon, Sunderland Gentlemen I beg to say my age is 50 with no Incumberance or any thing to Stop my Performing Your Duties if required.—I Remain Your Faithful and Humble Servant R—— T——. Able to improve writing." Accompanying the applications were copies of two testimonials of "old Character" stating that he had been "maneger of steeam crain" and that he had conducted himself in a "steedy" manner.

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' bill. It is by the junicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

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

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

The Natural Age of Fruit Trees.—It seems to be the common belief that there is no limit to the natural age of apple trees. But this is certainly a mistake. We all know that the peach tree usually fails to be profitable at from 12 to 15 years of age, and the cherry and plum average only 20 to 30 years; the pear, in favourable circumstances, 40 to 50 yeers—in rare cases a much longer time; so, also, the apple tree has its natural limit, and although, like man's life, the duration of the period of health and vigour varies greatly, according to constitution, nurture, climate, &c., its approaching termination is clearly indicated by signs of debility and disease. On very deep and favourable soils, and where the trees are not damaged by severity of climate, apple orchards are occasionally found bearing fair crops of fruit at 80 to 100 years of age, but these are nearly as rare as for their owners to live so long. Very few soils are of the best kind for an orchard, and everywhere our climate is either too warm or at times too cold for the best health of the trees. Injury by severe cold blackening all the wood, I am convinced, is a very common cause of the premature failure of orchards; but starvation, in consequence of exhaustion of the soil, is still more common, and this is a more difficult matter to remedy than most people suppose, especially when trees have attained full-bearing size.—*The Garden*.

Language of Elephants.—Elephants utter four distinct sounds, each of which is indicative of a certain meaning. The first is a shrill whistling noise, produced by blowing through the trunk, which denotes satisfaction. The second is a note of alarm or surprise, a sound made by the mouth, which may be thus imitated, *pr-rut, pr-rut*. The third is the trumpeting noise they make when angry, which, when they are very much enraged, and when charging an assailant, changes into a hoarse roar or terrific scream. The fourth sound betokens dissatisfaction or distress, frequently repeated when separated from the herd, tired, hungry, or overloaded, which may be thus imitated, *urmph, urmph*.—"*Sport in Many Lands*."

Shakespeare's "Richard the Third."—That extraordinary relation of the hero to the play which has made the expression "a 'Hamlet' without the Prince of Denmark" to pass into a proverb, exists hardly less in "Richard the Third." Richard is everywhere; at the beginning and at the end; and the true interest of the play is less in the events for their own sakes than in them as they bear upon his character. This they are to develop and explain, and even the actions in which he has no visible place are mainly the result of his endeavour and intrigue. Hamlet passes through the world charged in his mind, but tardy in his deeds, "to set it right." Richard's effort is most obviously in the other direction, but his action is immediate and decisive. The play is assigned to an early period in Shakespere's work (1594), and it is, perhaps, not a little remarkable that Shakespere's first study of a life governed by hypocrisy, and till the end successful in its aims through intrigue, should be his profoundest and most complete. Iago's wiliness, though of greater subtlety in petty things, is less masterly than Richard's, for Richard's has the strength of audacity. His lies have the authority of boldness and simplicity. He is a greater Tartuffe, with infinitely more of daring. Thus perhaps it is that a character whose morality allows no sympathy wins it nevertheless from the public, whether in study or theatre, in virtue of the union of all physical disadvantages with determined and persistent endeavour; nothing to back his suit but "the plain devil and dissembling looks"—

All the world to nothing!

Force and authority win spectators to their side whether in life or in the theatre.—*Academy*.

During his stay in London, Prince Demidoff took a box at the opera for the season; but although he paid a high price he seldom made use of it. One night, however, he dropped in, but was refused admittance on the ground that he was not in proper evening dress. The next day he sent his valet to the manager with a large trunk, containing several suits of clothes, and asked him to be good enough to select one in which the prince would be able to obtain admission to the theatre. It is unnecessary to add that, in evening dress or not, his highness was never refused admission again.—*Once a Week*.

"Massa," said a black steward to his captain, as they fell in with a homeward-bound vessel, "I wish you'd write a few lines for me to send to the old woman, 'cause I can't write." "Certainly," assented the good-natured skipper, taking his writing materials, "what shall I say?" Pompey told the story that he wished his wife to know, which his amanuensis faithfully recorded. "Is that all, Pomp?" asked the captain, preparing to seal the letter. "Yes, massa," replied he, showing his "ivories," "tank you; but, 'fore you close him, jist say, 'Please 'scuse bad spelling and writing,' will ye?"

Illiterate Reflections.—A man who will chaw turbacker will drink Jamaiker rum, and a man that will drink Jamaiker rum will go to ruin, and a man that will go to ruin is mean enuff to do ennything. You can tell just about what a man will du, by hearing him tell what he has did. I am prepared to say tu seven of the rich men out of every ten, "Make the most of your money, for it makes the most of yu." Debt is an eel pot—a big hole where you go in, and a small one where you kum out. Man was created a little lower than the angells, and he has been gitting a little lower ever since.

We remember, relates a writer in a contemporary being once in a country house where a Japanese wall paper was being put up, in which birds formed a prominent feature. The birds were separate from the rest of the paper, and the hangers dotted them about the wall, apparently according to their fancy. The lady of the house, who was a bride, with all the zeal and curiosity of a woman who has at last got an establishment of her own, asked one of the men if they proceeded according to any system. "No, marm," said the man, "we only take care to make the females a-follering the males, and then we know it's about right."

American Advertisements.—"Mother," he said, "I can do without rum—I will even give up my pet chewing gum; I will also forsake my favourite chum, and at dinner time cease to whistle and hum, and whenever you call me I'll surely come, and if you've a headache I won't beat the drum or play hookey and on the street corners bum, on condition you take me to Charles M. Plun and Co., where you can purchase the richest furniture, upholstery, and carpets in the city, mother. His address is 641 and 644, Market street."—He won't do it again if he knows it. He wanted to surprise her, so at night, when he came home, he told her he had bought a very fine piano. "Was it a Hallet and Davis?" she asked. He told her it was not, and then the chairs began to fly, and the cat got trodden on, and he fled out of the house to back out of his bargain, and pay a visit to Mr. Badger, of 13, Sansome street. He soon got a beautiful Hallet and Davis, and peace once more reigned over the domestic hearth."

On a certain day, on a Pennsylvania railroad, a belle of a thriving Pennsylvania town, the daughter of a wealthy lumber merchant, was travelling in the same car with a shrewd old citizen of her native town and an agreeable gentleman from the west, who tells the story. The latter had been talking to the belle, but, as the night grew on and the young lady grew drowsy, he gave up his seat to her, and placed himself beside the somewhat cynical Pennsylvanian. The latter began conversation by pointing to a high mountain, past which they were whirling, and said, "You see that mountain? Six or eight years ago it was covered with as fine a forest as ever grew, and worth ten thousand dollars and upwards. Now, without a tree, covered with stumps, the land is scarcely worth a cent. The net produce of that mountain lies over there in that seat," and he pointed to the recumbent belle. "It has just absorbed all of that lumber which her father owned to raise and educate that girl, pay for her clothes and jewellery, bring her out in society, and maintain her there. Some of you young men, if you were given your choice between the mountain yonder, as it now stands, and the net produce on that seat, would take the net produce; but, as for me, give me the stumps!"—*American paper*

"Your goodness overpowers me," as the gentleman murmured to the champagne, when he couldn't rise from his chair.

A gentleman in Pennsylvania has a watch that goes so fast he is obliged to calculate a week back to know the time of day.

Why has a clock always a bashful appearance?—Because it always keeps its hands before its face. 'Benson" blushes!

Remarkably careful is that Danbury coal-dealer who stands on the scale himself to see that there is no fooling with the weight of a load.

A West-end tailor has had his bill-heads stamped with a picture of a forget-me-not. This is all right as long as his customers have anemone.

Why are young ladies at the breaking up of a party like arrows? Because they can't go off without a beau, and are all in a quiver till they get one.

A journalist says that the girl of the period prides herself on "being no larger round than a candle." What he means is that she has a taper waist.

It is asserted that an Illinois girl sheared thirteen sheep in two hours, and when she turned them into the street there wasn't a whole ear or tail among them.

"Why do butterflies waft their wings?"—a twenty-two-verse poem by "Esmeralda" is respectfully declined, with the information that they have to do it or walk.

A gentleman who fancied himself a pendulum always went upon tick, and never discovered his delusion until he was carefully wound up in the Bankruptcy Court.

They are laughing at Victor Hugo for having sent to a fraternal banquet which he was unable to attend in person "a shake of the hand from the bottom of his heart."

A slanderous paragraph: "Orange county has a musical association that is over fifty years old. One or two young ladies have belonged to it ever since it was organised."

Professor Huxley, in trying to prove that man descended from the same race as the donkeys, examined the head of a Chicago editor, and said they had the same ears and ears ago.

Rhode Island farmers cut hay in the night. When one of them gets nervous and can't sleep he gets up and mows the state over, after which he goes to bed and gets a good night's rest.

When a boy was asked "Where was the text this morning?" he replied "it was somewhere in hatchets." "In hatchets! No, it was in Acts." "Well, I know it was something that would cut," said the boy, triumphantly.

There is a North Hill man who goes to church three times a Sunday, who always sings "I am glad salvation's free" so loud that the deacon, whose ears are very sensitive, can't get within four pews of him with the contribution basket.

If the money which our young men throw away every day for cigars were devoted to charity, every man, woman, and child in Liverpool, could have ice cream for supper, and the stomach-ache and three kinds of cholera medicine before morning.

After having written a squib with much care and deliberation, and the dignified compositor upstairs halloes down the pipe, "Is this a joke or an advertisement?" such a salute is calculated to make a funny man take an interest in the means of cheap suicide.

"Steam is a great thing," remarked a traveller in a railroad car to his *vis-a-vis*. "So it is," was the reply; "I owe my fortune to it." "Monsieur is manager of a company?" "No." "An engineer, perhaps?" "No; I have lost a number of relatives by railroad accidents."

A negro witness, on a horse trial in a New Jersey court, was asked to explain the difference between a box stall and a common stall. Straightening himself up, he pointed to the square inclosure in which the judge was seated, and said, "Dat ar's wot I calls a box stall, dere, whar dat old hoss is a-sittin."

A bright-eyed four-year-old boy, upon hearing his father read the touching story of Joan of Arc, was greatly moved by her sad trials; but when the part was reached where she was about to be burned to death at the stake, the poor little fellow could not contain himself longer, but sobbingly clutched his parent's arms, and, with tears running down his cheeks, cried, "But, papa, w-h-ere were the police?"

Fishing for a Compliment.—A young man, having preached for a well-known D.D. one day, was anxious to get a word of applause for his labour of love. The grave doctor, however, did not introduce the subject, and his younger brother was obliged to bait the hook for him. "I hope, sir, I did not weary your people by the length of my sermon to-day?" "No, sir, not at all; nor by the depth either!" answered the doctor.

Amongst the London visitors at Paris some years ago were a fashionable hatter and his daughters. He had splendid apartments and gave grand entertainments to all those he could get to go to them. His magnificence gained him the sobriquet of the "Prince of Felt." He gave his card to everybody he met, and hoped to have the honour of seeing them at a *thé dansant*. The "Prince of Felt" was introduced to a gentleman on the Boulevards, and presented his card with the usual formula, when the other wickedly replied, "Thank you, Mr. B., I have got your address in my hat."—*American paper*.

They were very fond of each other and had been engaged. But they quarrelled, and were too proud to make it up. He called afterwards at her father's house—to see the old gentleman on business of course. She was at the door. Said he "Ah, Miss Blank, I believe? Is your father in?" "No, sir," she replied, "pa is not in at present. Did you wish to see him personally?" "Yes," was his bluff response, feeling that she was yielding—"on very particular personal business;" and he proudly turned to go away. "I beg your pardon," she called after him as he struck the lower step, "but who shall I say called?" He never smiled again.—*American paper*.

Clutterbuck's story of his aunt is familiar. Being very nervous, she told Sir W. Farquhar that she thought Bath would do her good. "It's very odd," said Sir W., "but that's the very thing I was going to recommend to you. I will write the particulars of your case to a very clever man there, in whose hands you will be well taken care of." The lady, furnished with this letter, set off, and on arriving at Newbury, feeling, as usual, very nervous, she said to her confidante, "Long as Sir Walter has attended me, he has never explained to me what ails me. I have a great mind to open his letter, and see what he has stated of my case to the Bath physician." In vain her friend represented to her the breach of confidence this would be. She opened the letter and read, "Dear Davis, keep the old lady three weeks, and send her back again."

A boarder at a San Francisco hotel thought it prudent to settle terms beforehand, to be sure that his money would hold out—two dollars a day. He stayed months, and sent for his bill. Horror! Two dollars a day for board was only a small part of the items charged. Sixty dollars for fire loomed up conspicuously, and the boarder demurred. "Can't help it," said the landlord; "we can't afford to furnish fuel and a man to attend to it for less than a dollar a day." "All right," replied the boarder; "I'm willing to pay a dollar a day for fire, but don't want to pay for any more than I've had. Now, out of all the time I've been here, it's impossible that I could have had a fire more than half a dozen days in the whole sixty." "Well," says the landlord, "that's not our fault. The fuel was there, and a man to attend to it; you might have used it if you had a mind to." But the boarder remonstrated still further. "If you'll come up and look at my room, I think I can convince you that there never has been any fuel there; and what's more," continued he, rising to the sublimity of the situation, "there's no place to put it if there were. There is no fireplace in the room, and no stove. There's not even a chimney in the room for the smoke to go out, nor a stove-pipe, nor a hole to put a stove-pipe around." The landlord collapsed.—*American paper*.

The Riddlers' Column.

Communications must be written on one side of the paper only. Names and technical terms and phrases must be written in full, and every letter distinct. A correct answer must accompany each riddle, enigma, conundrum, charade, anagram, &c. All communications must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. If a contributor wishes to contribute under an anonymous signature he can do so, but he must send his name and address to the editor, or his communications will not be used. All communications to this department must be posted in time to reach the *Guardian* office not later than Tuesday morning.

ENIGMAS, CHARADES, &c.

1
My first is an animal, I ween,
But, if transposed, by the sea its seen;
My second is different, I must confess,
For every man doth it possess;
My third is a fruit of various kinds,
Reversed it is a measure for wines.
My whole is the fruit of a tree
That was brought to England from Turkey.
THOMAS STACEY, Jarrow.

2
My first is in fish, but not in swim;
My second is in bird, but not in wing;
My third is in "ih," but not in out;
My fourth is in slash, but not in cut;
My fifth is in hill, but not in mountain;
My sixth is in stream, but not in fountain;
My seventh is in ocean, but not in sea;
My eighth is in "him," but not in "me;"
My ninth is in Snowden, but not in Cambrian,
My whole is a title in the *Guardian*.
W. SPOURS, 15, Clyde Street, Jarrow.

3 I am a word; behead me, and I am a covering for the head.

4 I am what people sometimes show, which, if you behead, you will find what people sometimes are.

5 I am a measure; entail me, I am what everybody uses.

6 I am some kind of weather, behead me I am what people are.

7 I am a sort of fish, which, if you curtail, a name you will find instead.
"CHATTERBOX," Mount Pleasant, Consett.

8
My meaning is calm and quiet,
But if you behead me now,
You will certainly have before you
What is done by the horses and plough.
Now, if you again behead me,
You will find that I am not well;
But what I am—and that's the point—
Is left for you to tell.
JAMES PETREE, 2, Wylam Street, Jarrow.

9 Please tell me what female's name, if you read backwards or forwards it is always the same?

10 My whole is a scholar's instrument—change, read, and I am a sort of dish; behead me, and I mean "not soon;" behead again, and I am a verb in the past tense; curtail me, and I am a preposition.

11 My first means to move; my second means "not down." My whole is a part of a horse's gear.

12 My first is a kind of fish; my second is a kind of fish, and my whole is a kind of fish.
J. PONDER, 29, Palmer Street, Jarrow.

13
Riddling bards, now I'll begin
To bring before your view
What is surely crime or sin
I think its known to you.
But if it is of head bereft
You'll very quickly see
What often comes when autumn's left—
Its name please tell to me.

14
A musical instrument if you change head
A river fish you'll have instead.
JOSEPH TWEDDLE, Shakespeare Street, Consett.

15
My first is in dog, but not in hog;
My second is in ran, but not in son;
My third is in boast, but not in roast;
My fourth is in learn, but not in fern;
My fifth is in fire, but not in lyre;
My sixth is in nest, but not in rest;
My whole is a city in the British Isles.

16 My first is not old, my second is a mansion, my whole is a town.

17 My first is the same as my second; and nobody wants to catch my whole.

18 My first is a part of speech; my second is an article of conveyance; my third is an instrument of agriculture; my whole is a celebrated work of Fiction.

19
My second's a portion of my first will be;
My final is two-fourths of tree;
Total will show an English town
Of famous mercantile renown.

20
A boy's name, and if you change my head
A kind of fruit you'll have instead.

21
If you change the head of a French town
To improve is left you all will own.

22 My second is used to fasten my first; my first is used as a storehouse; my whole is a town in Devon.

23 My first is a fruit; my second is a preposition, and my whole is a town in England.

24 My first is a boy's name; my second is a portion of land; and my whole is an English town.
BANKER THOMPSON, Westwood.

25 My first is a residium; my second a utensil, and my whole is made to hold my first.

26 My first is crystals; my second is where well-dressed people meet, and my whole is made of my first.
"NOSTIE," Beamish.

27
My first is in night, but not in day;
My second's in white, but not in gray;
My third is in green, but not in blue;
My fourth is in him, but not in you;
My fifth is ton, but not in quarter;
My sixth is in fire, but not in water;
My seventh is in nine, but not in eight;
My eighth is in George, but not in Kate;
My ninth is in ale, but not in beer;
My tenth is in listen, out not in hear;
My eleventh's in second, but not in third;
And my whole is the name of a pretty bird.

28
My first is solid water,
And is very, very cold;
My second's often wished for
By the English sailor bold
When he's tossed in foreign waters,
And the anchors take no hold.
My whole has plenty of my first,
And is far off the Pole,
Yet there are many places,
Where boiling waters roll:
Now, you must set your wits to work,
To try and find my whole.

29
Please to behead a boy's Christian name,
Transpose and you find it but the same.
JAMES PETREE, 2, Wylam Street, Jarrow.

ANAGRAM.

30 I am composed of 12 letters; my 9, 10, 11, 4, 3, 1, is a man's Christian name; my 6, 5, 2, 8, 11, 5, is the name of a flower; my 9, 12, 3, 8, is a vessel used for holding water; my 4, 7, 12, 6, is a mineral; my 9, 3, 7, is something nice to eat; my 8, 11, 1, is part of your frame, and my whole is the name of a village in the county of Durham.
J. KNIGHT, Lanchester.

31 I am composed of 11 letteos: my 10, 8, 3, 7, means to cut down; my 6, 2, 9, 4, 11, 10, 1 is a religious sect; my 2, 3, 10, 4, means to listen; my 7, 5, 3, 10 is a fruit; my 7, 3, 10 means equal; my 9, 10, 5, 3, is an open space, and my whole is the name of a poet of renown.
"NOSTIE," Beamish.

DIAMOND PUZZLES.

32 A consonant; part of the ocean; weapon of war; small town in Durham; something used in a dairy; the plural of the present tense of the word to be; a consonant.
W. S., Jarrow.

33 A consonant; uncooked; a dart; a military man; to mark by impression; a bricklayers' tray for mortar; a consonant; Centrals read downwards and across give a soldier.
JAMES PETREE, Jarrow.

ANSWER TO RIDDLES OF MARCH 24.

ENIGMAS, CHARADES, &c.

1. Jeer, peer, deer. 2. Geranium. 3. The letter "M." 4. A, 126; B, 63; C, 21. 5. Oporto, port. 6. Locomotive Engine. 7. Mark, noble. 8. Mount Rosa. 9. The *Guardian*. 10. Cramlington. 11. Horse-rose. 12. Hannah. 13. Nowhere, now-here. 14. Tynemouth. 15. Heel, eel. 16. Draw, ward. 17. Beast, east. 18. Murrain. 19. Ball-a-rat. 20. Fire, ship. 21. On, ore. 22. Death. 23. [illegible] 24. Pot, top. 25. The word "c-hanged." 25a. Jarrow. 25b. The letter "G." 25c. Dundee. 25d. Black-water. 25e. Bible, Bible.

DIAMOND PUZZLES.

25f.
I
AMY
APPLE
ARTLESS
IMPLEMENT
HARMFUL
GUESS
ANY
T

25.
B
NUT
BATON
GRATIFY
BUTTERFLY
ROARING
SIFTS
ALE
Y

ANAGRAMS.

25h. Theophrastus. 26h. Mignonette. 27. Sennacherib. 28. Erysipelas. 29. Magazine. 30. Stylography.

ARITHMOREMS.

31. Dnieper. 32. [illegible] 33. Canrobert.

SQUARE WORD PUZZLE.

34.
COAL
OGRE
AREA
LEAP

TRANSPOSITIONS.

35a. Muggleswick. 35b Witton Gilbert. 35c. Ebchester. 35d. Presbyterian. 35e. London. 35f. Roxburgh. 35g. Haddington. 35h. Ferryhill. 35k. Knitsley.

CONUNDRUMS.

36a. Because it flys swiftly.

36b. Because it receives travellers.

36c. The head.

37a. The widow's cap.

37b. Simply because he works *beneath* his fellow-creatures, and his day's work is only fit to be burnt.

38. Because he delights in a full crop.

39. The eye, because it is always under the lash.

40a. A look.

40b. Blue (blew).

40c. His own face.

41. Your nose.

Our correspondents will very much facilitate our labours if they will write on one side of the paper only and classify their various riddles in the order in which they are inserted in our paper.

We have received answers from the following correspondents, most of whom have solved the problems with remarkable accuracy:—Thomas Cawthorn, Hobson; "Noster," Beamish; J. W., Lintz Colliery; Jane Ann Davison, Greenfield Cottage, Tantobie; Thomas Plunkett, Charles Street, Jarrow; Banker Thompson, Westwood Colliery; James Petre, 2, Wylam Street, Robert Gardner, Blackhill.

AT a special meeting of the shareholders of the Southport Hotel Company, Limited, last week, it was decided to authorise the directors to let or sell the hotel. The chairman said the losses upon the transactions of the past year were about £700.

Mr. Forsyth's Public Baths and Washhouses Bill proposes to amend the Act 9 and 10 Vict., c. 74, and to authorise the establishment of covered swimming baths, for admission to which sums not exceeding 2d., 4d., and 8d. respectively for the 3rd, 2nd, and 1st classes may be charged.

It is currently reported at Tayport that negotiations are now in progress between one of the leading firms in the timber trade in Dundee and the North British Railway Company for the entire removal of their works from Dundee to Tayport. These negotiations are also understood to be considerably advanced.

The *Western Mail* understands that there is now no probability of a vacancy in the representation of Merthyr by reason of the retirement of Mr. Fothergill. The reasons which a short time since induced Mr. Fothergill to think of applying for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds are no longer in operation.

The board of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce decided, last week, to call a meeting of the members of the chamber, and of "all other friends of free trade," "for the purpose of agitating in favour of free trade with France, the abolition of the Indian import duties on cotton goods, and to consider generally the question of international tariffs."

The completion of the Temeraire, the armour-plated ship fitting at Chatham, will probably be delayed for some time owing to an accident. Her rudder, weighing nearly 15 tons, was being shipped, when the rope holding it broke, and the rudder fell, and was broken in two. The rudder had taken about 18 months to make.

The Rev. Canon Nevile, Rector of Fledborough, has been presented by the Bishop of Lincoln to the rectory of Stow, celebrated for its noble ancient Norman church, and for its connection with St. Etheldreda, foundress of Ely cathedral in the seventh century, and with the history of St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, at the close of the twelfth century.

"Are you looking for any one in particular?" as the mite said to the microscope.

A LESSON.—No one cares about the size of your foot except yourself; therefore be comfortable.

"We find that he came to his death by calling Bill Jackson a liar!" was the verdict of a coroner's jury in Missouri.

DEATH OF LIVINGSTONE.—Except for the sake of his family and friends, it can scarcely be regretted that his death should have been in harmony with the course of his life. Without Africa Livingstone might not have been famous; without Livingstone Africa might still have been comparatively unknown to us; considering, therefore, what he had done for it, and it had done for him, it was fitting that, instead of fretting away the remainder of life in England, he should have made his last effort, and spent his last breath, in the land with which his name will be ever identified.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

FITS.—EPILEPTIC FITS OR FALLING SICKNESS.—A certain method of cure has been discovered for this distressing complaint by a physician, who is desirous that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery; it is never known to fail, and will cure the most hopeless case after all other means have been tried. Full particulars will be sent by post to any person free of charge.—Address:—Mr. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, London. advt

THROAT IRRITATION.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London. Depot in Newcastle: Proctor and Sons, 11, Grey Street.

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

Medals have been distributed by the Danish Government to those who took part in the wars of 1848-1850 and of 1864 in defence of Schleswig.

SAGACITY IN A CAT.—In a Birmingham burglary case, heard at the Warwick assizes, the prosecutor deposed that he was awoke by his cat patting his face, puss having discovered the burglars rummaging his bed room.

At Cambridge Police-court, last week, Edward Thompson, a milkman, was fined £5 and costs for selling milk adulterated with 10 per cent. of water. Similar charges against other dairymen were proceeded with.

CHURCH LIVINGS.—At a meeting of the Diocesan Finance Association at Leicester, last week, a letter was read from Lord John Manners suggesting that the best mode of dealing with poor livings was by re-annexing tithes cut off before or since the Reformation.

MR. ROBERT LOWE AT SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.—Unless, perhaps, we go back to the year 1811, when he made his first appearance in the nursery at the Bingham Rectory, in Notts, we shall fail to discover a time when Mr. Lowe could by any stretch of language be called popular. Even as a lad at Winchester school he was imperious and aggressive. He was always clever, always pushing his way up to a position of authority and command. But though at Winchester his swiftly developing intellectual power made him respected and not a little feared by all who knew him, it is impossible to deny that he had an utter want of sympathy for the mental inferiority of his "weaker brethren," which rendered him by no means the most beloved boy in the school. He got on a little better at Oxford, where he joined University College. Possibly he found his level more easily there, and by association with a few young men who were as clever as himself, some of the more disagreeable angularities of his character may have been smoothed down. But even at University College his characteristic determination "never to be beaten by anybody," got free scope. He was fortunately gifted with great physical as well as mental strength, with an iron will and an unlimited capacity for hard and sustained work. He soon excelled all his contemporaries—a striking achievement at a time when amongst them might be reckoned the present Dean of Christchurch and the late Master of Balliol. When he took his degree he won the most brilliant first class in classics of his year, and not content with thus achieving distinction in one branch of scholarship, he aspired to win it in another, by taking second class honours in mathematics. This was in 1833, and during the next three years he seems to have entertained a desire to devote himself to academic pursuits. He was elected a Fellow of Magdalen, and devoting himself to tuition he became famed far and wide as the most brilliant and successful of lecturers.—*From Cassell's "National Portrait Gallery."*

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON AS SECRETARY FOR WAR.—In May, 1864, he was transferred to the Under Secretaryship for War. In the history of British administrations it will frequently be found—whether owing to some occult reason or another we cannot say—that the aptitude which a junior member of the Government has shown in a special department is by no means a certainty, when he is promoted, of ensuring his continuance in the work at which he has become a proficient. On the contrary, numerous instances could be cited where ministers and junior ministers have been unceremoniously transferred from spheres where their usefulness has been abundantly proved, to others where they have everything to learn, from the very initial steps, of officialism. This is one of the mysteries of political life. As regards the Marquis of Hartington and his relations with the War Office, however, history records an exception to this rule. From the post of Under-Secretary he was transferred to the high and responsible one of Minister for War. It may have been that he discovered a special fitness for coping with the questions which were continually arising in connection with the army; one thing is certain—that he was always regarded as a most efficient and able Secretary for War. It may also be mentioned that in this, as well as all other official positions which it has been the lot of his lordship to occupy, he has always been credited with a great capacity for work, and a determination to make himself master of the minutest details connected with the office whose direction he assumed. He had a long stay at the War Office, and no charge of perfunctoriness in duty was ever preferred against him. One of his great characteristics as a minister was his constant and assiduous attention to the duties of his office; and this is all the more remarkable when we reflect that if his lordship had chosen to adopt the easy and seductive *rôle* of a leader of society, he would have had few equals.—*From Cassell's "National Portrait Gallery."*

FRAU FROHMANN.—If ever there was a Tory upon earth, the Frau Frohmann was a Tory; for I hold that landed possessions, gentle blood, a grey-haired butler behind one's chair, and adherence to the Church of England, are not necessarily the distinguishing marks of Toryism. The Frau Frohmann was a woman who loved power, but who loved to use it for the benefit of those around her—or, at any rate, to think that she so used it. She believed in the principles of despotism and paternal government, but always on the understanding that she was to be the despot. In her heart of hearts she disliked education, thinking that it unfitted the minds of her humbler brethren for the duties of their lives. She hated, indeed, all changes—changes in customs, changes in hours, changes in cookery, and changes in furniture; but of all changes she perhaps hated changes in prices the most. Gradually there had come over her a melancholy conviction that the world cannot go on altogether unaltered. There was, she felt, a fate in things—a necessity which, in some dark way within her own mind, she connected with the fall of Adam and the general imperfection of humanity—which demanded changes, but they were always changes for the worse; and, therefore, though to those around her she was mostly silent on this matter, she was afflicted by a general idea that the world was going on towards ruin. That all things throve with her herself was not sufficient for her comfort; for, being a good woman with a large heart, she was anxious for the welfare not only of herself and of her children, but for that of all who might come after her, at any rate in her own locality. Thus, when she found that there was a tendency to dine at one instead of twelve, to wear the same clothes on week days as on Sundays, to desire easy chairs, and linen that should be bleached absolutely white, thoughts as to the failing condition of the world would get the better of her and make her melancholy. These traits are perhaps the evidences of the weakness of Toryism; but then Frau Frohmann also had all its strength. She was thoroughly pervaded by a determination that, in as far as in her lay, all that had aught to do with herself should be "well-to-do" in the world. It was a grand ambition in her mind that every creature connected with her establishment, from the oldest and most time-honoured guest down to the last stray cat that had taken refuge under her roof, should always have enough to eat. Hunger, unsatisfied hunger, disagreeable hunger, on the part of any dependent of hers, would have been a reproach to her. Her own eating troubled her little or not at all, but the cooking of the establishment generally was a great care to her mind. In bargaining she was perhaps hard, but hard only in getting what she believed to be her own right. Aristides was not more just. Of bonds, written bonds, her neighbours knew not much; but her word for twenty miles round was as good as any bond. And though she was a little apt to domineer in her bargains—to expect that she should fix the prices and to resent opposition—it was only to the strong that she was tyrannical. The poor sick widow and the little orphan could generally deal with her at their own rates; on which occasions she would endeavour to hide her dealings from her own people, and would give injunctions to the favoured ones that the details of the transaction should not be made public. And then though the Frau was, I regret to say, no better than a Papist, she was a thoroughly religious woman believing in real truth what she professed to believe and complying as far as she knew how with the ordinances of her creed. Therefore I say that if ever there was a Tory, the Frau Frohmann was one.—*From "Why Frau Frohmann Raised Her Prices," by A. Trollope, in Good Words.*

The farmer's best vest—Harvest.

Natural selection—Choosing a wife.

A man with a cast in his eye—A sculptor.

Sweet-meets—Two fond loves in a first embrace.

Press, pulpit, and petticoats—Three ruling powers.

How sweet to recline in the lapse of ages—say about eighteen.

Why are troubles like babies?—Because they get bigger by nursing.

"Draw it mild," as the boy with the decayed tooth said to the dentist.

"You can't make a noise here," as the wooden pavement said to the omnibus.

A FAMOUS TRAPPER.—Perhaps the most celebrated of all the Rocky Mountain trappers was Kit Carson, to whose exertions Fremont was deeply indebted when caught in the winter snows, though the old man used to complain that the "pathfinder" was rather stinted in the acknowledgment of his services. Born in Kentucky, he came at an early age to this wild region, and his name was soon known among the records of border warfare and dauntless deeds. His narratives were full of interest, and withal related with great modesty, a characteristic by no means common to all these mountain cocks. His famous ride of seven hundred miles from Santa Fe, in New Mexico, to Independence, in Missouri, carrying despatches regarding the outbreak of the Indian war in the former country, though one of the best known, is by no means the most extraordinary of his feats. This distance was accomplished by means of relays of horses in seven days from the date of his starting. When he arrived at his destination the saddle was found stained with blood, and the rider was so exhausted that he had to be lifted off his horse. Notwithstanding the great reputation of the man for courage and hardihood, the reader may be surprised to learn that Carson was by no means formidable in strength; on the contrary, he was a little man, about four feet four inches in height, stout, and rather heavily built, but with a frame alert and active. He was very quiet in his manner, and spoke in a soft low voice, common to those who have passed an exciting life. Towards the close of his career, Carson became "colonel" of irregular cavalry in New Mexico. He died in 1869. His deeds are recorded in many books and boys' tales of adventures, with various exaggerations, though the life of the man required no such embellishment.—*"The Countries of the World," by Dr. Robert Brown.*

THE TURKS' CRESCENT.—The Crescent is not a chance representation or symbol of the Mahometan faith; the new moon is inseparably connected in the Mussulman mind with special acts of devotion; its appearance is watched for with eager expectancy, and the moment the eye lights on the slight thread of silver in the western twilight it remains fixed there whilst prayers of thanksgiving and praise are offered, the hands being held up by the face, the palms upward and open, and afterwards passed three times over the visage, the gaze still remaining immovable. The eyes are snatched off, if possible, to be turned straight on some "lucky" face or precious object. A fond mother will send for her child to be near at hand before she takes her first look at the new moon, and as she concludes her prayer she will look into its eyes and kiss it; but not its eyelids—that would be a sure sign that the two would be shortly parted. Favourite slaves would cover their faces till they could find the young and beautiful princess, and then, as they looked into her eyes, would make their apology, which was sure to be accepted. I was in request for the same purpose, and one room I inhabited, in the heart of Stamboul, was besieged at the new moon by those who held the superstition that it was unlucky to see it through glass, and who flocked to my three windows because they had no kaffes, and could be thrown up (for they looked into a narrow court, and could not be seen from the street). I could not find it in my heart to rebuff these poor girls, whilst I smiled at their superstitious observances; and I gave permission to relay after relay of those who asked leave to station themselves at my windows and look straight from the moon into my face. "Who can bring us better luck than you?" they would say; "you wish good to everyone, and you are not a *slave*."—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A BURMAH VILLAGE THEATRE.—Dinner is over; the sounds of drums, cymbals, castanets, horns, and other musical instruments threaten to disturb our slumbers if we go to bed too early, while at the same time they indicate that a *poay* is being performed in our vicinity. Thither, therefore, we adjourn. In an otherwise open space in the village Ya-toung a rude stage is erected, a *doll poay* proceeding upon it. The place is lighted up with oil torches, the smoke and odour of which are wafted in our faces by the passing breeze. All eyes are turned to our party, yet not offensively; a place is cleared for us in the most favourable position to enable us to observe the performances, seats procured, and we invited to occupy them. The marionenetts, in obedience to manipulators only partially concealed, performed a series of absurdly unnatural gestures evidently expressive of the drama, which an invisible artist recites in very distinct tones, and with excellent pronunciation. Mr. Burgess, who is an accomplished Burmese linguist, explains the moral of the story. The *dramatis personæ* are decidedly limited in their numbers, consisting only of a prince, a princess, and their respective suites. The moral which is being illustrated is that it is good to avoid strong drink and to worship God; also, to indicate the evils that arise from inordinate self-conceit; the latter being explained by a fable somewhat after the manner of Æsop. A certain frog considered himself quite a superior being among the race to which he belonged, so, not content to live in mud and marsh, as do the humbler members of the family, he ascended a dunghill. From the summit he looked down contemptuously upon his brother frogs, and, moreover, behaved himself in so conspicuous a manner as to attract the notice of a kite which encircled above him. The bird made one of its swoops upon him, carried off the proud patrician in its talons, and at its leisure devoured the creature—a righteous end for all such as think themselves above their neighbours, and a moral by no means inapplicable to frogs elsewhere than in Burmah.—*"Our Trip to Burmah," by C. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.*

EARNINGS OF ARTISTS.—The high prices given for pictures during the last twenty years show no sign of diminution, either in England or France; indeed we seem to have reached a condition of things in which artists, whose reputation dates only from the present decade, receive prices equal to those of great old masters. M. de Neuville, M. de Nittis, M. Firmin Girard, M. Fildes, and others, may be mentioned as examples of the surprising rapidity with which reputations of the kind which leads to fortune may be made in these days. As for the elder artists, already in full celebrity, there seems to be hardly a limit to their pecuniary success. Meissonier accepted a commission a year or two since from a dealer known to us, for a small picture of two figures, at £3000, and when the work was finished asked twice that sum, on the ground that the value of his performances had doubled in the interval. A thousand pounds has become quite a common price for works by celebrities as recent as a new opera singer. For £100 you can get a small oil sketch of one figure by such a recent celebrity as M. de Neuville. The elder artists of reputation are building fine houses, like wealthy merchants, and the younger ones are either saving fortunes or spending them. Meanwhile there is just as much struggling as there ever was for those artists, young or old, who have not yet attracted the notice of the public, and are not on the dealer's private lists of available men. We do not know that this exceptional prosperity of some artists is really favourable to the interests of art—we are inclined to believe, rather, that it leads to a secondary pecuniary struggle in the career of an artist. First, he struggles for subsistence, and then for splendour. A philosopher might ask, "Why contend for splendour at all?" The answer is, that people are beginning now to estimate an artist very much by his way of living. If his brush can keep up a fine establishment, he is considered a great painter; if he lives moderately and economically, he is not thought to be very successful in his profession. The consequence is that some of those who earn the most money are the most hardly pressed by the necessity for earning, and do the most rapid work.—*The Portfolio.*

SLEEPING STORIES.—M. Plater, the celebrated lutanist, or lute player, one evening dropped asleep while playing, after partaking of an unusually liberal supper; he continued to "discourse sweet music," correctly and tastefully, until roused from his drowsy nap by the noise of his lute falling on the floor. A "reader" in a printing office fell asleep while reading for the correction of a proof, but continued reading down to the bottom of that page. In this case the probability is that his sleep only went to the extent of drowsiness; at any rate, when roused up he could not remember the words which he had just been correctly reading. Sir John Moore, during his ever-memorable retreat to Corunna, had to make forced marches night and day, as the only mode of averting capture by a vastly larger French army; his poor, tired soldiers often slept as they marched, or marched as they slept. A truly remarkable manifestation of somnambulism is that which can be brought about by the influence of other persons on the sleeper. External voices and sounds can move him to action even when his consciousness is asleep. Dr. Carpenter and other physiologists have recorded many instances of this kind. A young naval officer, signal-lieutenant to Admiral Lord Hood at Toulon, sometimes continued his anxious duties for eighteen or twenty hours at a stretch: going to his berth and falling instantly asleep, his mind was nevertheless so far awake on one particular subject, that if a comrade whispered "Signal!" in his ear, it roused him at once and irresistibly. A young military officer voyaging with his regiment in a troopship displayed a tendency which some of the mischevious wags around him took an unfair advantage of. When he was asleep in his berth they would whisper in his ear, giving him all the details of a duel, a shipwreck, or a battle; his mind unconsciously followed the narrative, until he was roused to action by the climax, and woke by springing out of bed; fortunately for society, such cases are rare.—*Chambers's Journal*

DEVIL-DANCERS.—I hold that—as far as sense can be trusted and history relied upon—several "peradis," or devil-dancers, could be produced to-morrow in Southern India who, as far as can be ascertained, are as truly possessed of evil agencies as was the man who was forced by the fiends within him to howl that he was not himself, but that his name was "Legion." Not a few of the persons I refer to are, on ordinary occasions, calm. They have their avocations, and often pursue them diligently. Sometimes they have their wives and children; they possess their inherited hut, small plantain-garden, well, and score of palmyras. They eschew bhang as a rule, and the juice of the poppy, and arrack. But evening draws near; the sunset reddens over the Ghauts; the deep mellow notes of the wood-pigeons grow fainter, and then cease; fireflies twinkle out; great bats flap lazily overhead; then comes the dull tuck of the tom-tom; the fire before the rustic devil-temple is lit; the crowd gathers and waits for the priest. He is there! His lethargy has been thrown aside, the laugh of a fiend is in his mouth. He stands before the people, the oracle of the demon, the devil possessed! About eight years ago I was staying in Tinnevelly, not ten miles distant from the scene of a tragedy on one occasion such as I have referred to. The priest appeared suddenly at the devil-temple before the expectant votaries. A caldron was over the fire, and in it was lead in a molten state. "Behold," calmly cried the priest, "the demon is in me. I will prove to you all the presence within me of the omnipotent divinity. With that he lifted the caldron and poured the liquid lead over his head. Horns were blown, tom-toms beaten, fresh logs of resinous wood flung into the fire, and goats duly sacrificed. The priest staggered about a little, and then fell down in a fainting fit. Three days afterwards he died in horrible agony. But his mind was clear and calm to the last. The latest words he uttered were "Naue sattya sami!" "It is indeed I who am the true God!" In the midst of his fearful torture, and even in the hour of death, he believed, with the fiercest certainty of faith, that his body was the inviolate shrine of the almighty demon he adored. That demon was to him the supreme. With that indwelling demon he identified himself. So he died with a cry announcing his own divinity. This is terrible, but it is true.—*Contemporary Review.*

SHELLEY'S SECOND MARRIAGE.—It was not until the summer of 1814 that Shelley and Mary Godwin became really acquainted, when he found the child whom he had scarcely noticed two years before had grown into the woman of nearly seventeen summers. The story has often been told, and told in different ways; but the facts as far as they can be gleaned from the scanty entries in Godwin's diary are these. Shelley came to London on May 18th, leaving his wife at Binfield, certainly without the least idea that it was to be a final separation from him, though the relations between husband and wife had for some time been increasingly unhappy. He was of course received in Godwin's house on the old footing of close intimacy, and rapidly fell in love with Mary. Fanny Godwin was away from home visiting some of the Wollstonecrafts, or she, three years older than Mary, might have discouraged the romantic attachment that sprang up between her sister and their friend. Jane Clairmont's influence was neither then nor at any other time used, or likely to be used, judiciously. It was easy for the lovers, for such they became before they were aware of it, to meet without the attention of the parents being drawn to the increasing intimacy, and yet without any such sense of clandestine interviews as might have disclosed to themselves whither they were drifting. Mary was unhappy at home; she thoroughly disliked Mrs. Godwin, to whom Fanny was far more tolerant; her desire for knowledge and love for reading were discouraged, and when seen with a book in her hand, she was wont to hear from her stepmother that her proper sphere was the storeroom. Old St. Pancras churchyard was then a quiet, secluded spot, where Mary Wollstonecraft's grave was shaded by a fine weeping willow. Here Mary Godwin used to take her books in the warm days of June, to spend every hour she could call her own. Here her intimacy with Shelley ripened, and here, in Lady Shelley's words, "she placed her hand in his, and linked her fortunes with his own." It was not till July 8th that Godwin saw in any degree what was going on. The diary records a "Talk with Mary," and a letter to Shelley. The explanation was satisfactory—it was before the mutual confession in St. Pancras churchyard—and Godwin and Shelley still met daily; but the latter did not dine again in Skinner street. On July 14th Harriet Shelley arrived in London. It is quite certain that Godwin used all his influence to restore the old relations between husband and wife; and on the 22nd, "Talk with Jane, letter fr. do. Write to H.S.," evidently refer to his dislike of the attention which Shelley now paid his daughter. But it was too late; for on July 28th, early in the morning, Mary Godwin left her father's house, accompanied by Jane Clairmont. They joined Shelley, posted to Dover, and crossed in an open boat to Calais during a violent storm, during which they were in considerable danger. As soon as the elopement was discovered Mrs. Godwin pursued the party. Chas. Clairmont wrote to break the news to Fanny, and devoted himself to his stepfather during the three days of uncertainty, till Mrs. Godwin returned from Calais on July 31st. On the evening of their arrival at Calais, Shelley and Mary began a joint diary, which was continued by one or the other through the remainder of Shelley's life. The entry for the second day gives an account of the entrance into their room of the landlord of the Calais Hotel to say that "a fat lady had arrived who said that I had run away with her daughter." As all the world knows, her persuasions had no avail, and she returned alone; Jane Clairmont, in spite of her mother's remonstrances, determined to stay with Shelley and Mary. The three went to Paris, where they bought a donkey, and rode him in turns to Geneva, the others walking. He was bought for Mary as the weakest of the party, but Shelley's feet were soon blistered, and he was glad to ride now and then, not without the jeers of the passers by, in the spirit of those who scoffed in the fable of the "Old man and his Ass." Sleeping now in a carbaret and now in a cottage, they at last finished this strange honeymoon, and the strangest sentimental journey ever undertaken since Adam and Eve went forth with all the world before them where to choose.—*William Godwin: His Friends and Contemporaries.*

Public Notices.

62 IS the WINNING NUMBER of HARMONIUM Raffled at Leadgate. 738h

LOOK OUT for the LINTZ GALA, on Saturday, May 5, 1877. 722h

184 gained the First Prize and 101 the Second of the Raffle at Leadgate. 736h

LOOK OUT for CONSETT and DISTRICT UNITED FRIENDLY SOCIETIES GALA, on Saturday, July 7th, 1877. 732h

FURNITURE REMOVED, or Conveyances Let out on Hire.—Apply to WILLIAM RUSSELL, or J. COULTHARD, Stanley. 721h

THE CONSETT WESLEYAN CHOIR intend giving a CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, on Monday, April 30th, 1877. Particulars in future announcements. 729h

NOTICE.

I intend to ENCLOSE part of the Waste Land adjoining my Property, situate at Hill Top, Dipton, in the Parish of Lanchester, Co. Durham.

717h WILLIAM BROWN.

LEADGATE CRICKET CLUB.

GRAND CONCERT.

To be held on Tuesday Evening, April 17th, 1877.
For further particulars, see Handbills. 715h

REV. JOHN KINNINGS,

Of Durham,
Will preach Two Sermons in the
CONSETT WESLEYAN CHAPEL,
On SUNDAY, APRIL 15TH, 1877.
Morning at Half-past Ten; Evening at Six. 739h

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TRAVELLERS by Railway and the Public generally of Consett and District are informed that a Conveyance will run from the house of Mr. George Brown, Railway Hotel, Consett, from this date, meeting all the principal Trains at Benfieldside Station. Orders for which will be taken by Mr. Brown, as above, or by Mr. Philip Bennison, Victoria Hotel, Proprietor.

Consett, April 2nd, 1877. 726h

CONSETT PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.

"PARADISE."

MONDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1877.

For particulars, see Bills and Programmes. 698h

THE CONSETT AND DERWENT VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

STALLION SHOW AT CONSETT, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1877.

A Premium of £25 is offered for the best Cart Horse Stallion.

Entries to close at Eight a'clock p.m. on April 10th, 1877.

CONDITIONS:—The Horse that takes the Prize to travel in the district for this season.

R. TELFORD, Treasurer, pro tem.
720h R. HEDLEY, Secretary, pro tem.

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.

Lessee, ...Mr. DAVID JENKINS.
Acting manager........Mr. G. BURNETT.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY.

MR. W. MALLALIEU IN TWO DRAMAS.

On Monday and Wednesday, April 9th and 11th, the performances will commence with a popular Drama, entitled,
THE SACRED TRUST; OR, TESTED, TRIED, AND TRUE,
Concluding with
MICHAEL EARLE, THE MANIAC LOVER.
Tuesday and Thursday,
INGOMAR,
and a favourite Farce.

Friday, April 13th, Grand Fashionable Night, under the Patronage and Presence of WILLIAM JENKINS, Esq. J.P., and Family. 748h

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD ELECTION.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BENFIELDSIDE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—My Term of Office, as one of your Representatives, will shortly expire. I beg to offer myself for Re-election, trusting that my Six Years' service has secured your approbation.

As the Tories are making this Election a party question, I respectfully solicit the suffrages of Liberals, Radicals, and Temperance Parties to place me in the proud position of one of your Members, despite the coalition of Publicans and Parsons, and defeat the attempt to form a "Bung Board" for the Township.

If Elected, I shall endeavour, with a view to the better administration of the affairs of the Board, to combine the duties of Surveyor, Inspector, and Collector in one official, that the whole of his time may be devoted to the service of the Board; also, that the duties of the Clerk shall be correctly defined, and the payment for law charges cease, except in special cases.

I shall advocate the formation of Bottle Bank and other Streets in that locality, and the lighting of the same with Gas, and other Sanitary Works in the Township conducive to the health and comfort of the Ratepayers.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
HENRY CARSS.
Cutlers' Hall Road, Benfieldside, Co. Durham,
March 13th, 1877. 649h

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

THE Cattle Plague Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England strongly recommend owners of Stock to adopt the following precautionary measures with a view to prevent the introduction of Cattle Plague poison to their Farms and other premises.

1.—Avoid purchasing fresh stock as much as possible.
2.—Keep newly purchased animals separate for three weeks.
3.—Keep your stock away from public roads.
4.—Prevent Strangers, especially Butchers, Drovers, and Jobbers from going near your animals.
5.—Employ no strange labourers.
6.—Be careful of the movements of your own labourers, especially do not allow them to visit other farms or premises.
7.—Tie up your own dogs, and keep off strange dogs.
8.—Be careful as to sources of fodder of all kinds.
9.—Avoid buying fresh manure.
10.—Prevent the entry of strange carts.
11.—If Cattle Plague should appear in your neighbourhood, put down fresh lime at all gateways and approaches.

The Committee also recommend the adoption of the following measures in order to detect the first signs of disease and to ascertain its nature.

1.—Keep a careful watch over all your stock.
2.—Separate animals showing any signs of illness from the rest.
3.—Prevent men going from suspected to healthy animals.
4.—Prevent the same buckets, brooms, &c., being used for suspected and healthy animals.
5.—Send for a Veterinary Surgeon.

In the event of the Disease proving to be Cattle Plague the Veterinary Surgeon will act immediately according to law.

By order of the Committee.
H. M. JENKINS, Secretary.
12, Hanover Square, London, W.,
March 16th, 1877. 719h

Business Announcements.

PRINT DEPARTMENT.

NEW PRINTS! NEW PRINTS! NEW PRINTS!

ENGLISH AND MILBURN

BEG to state that they are now Showing between Four and Five Thousand Yards of the Latest Novelties in NEW PRINTS for the present Season from 3½d. per yard.

☞ HAWKERS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
CONSETT AND DIPTON.

TIMES ARE BAD AND WAGES ARE VERY LOW,
SUCH IS THE COMPLAINT ON EVERY HAND.

JAMES LAKE,

6, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

IS prepared to prove that his effort of late has been to enable his Customers to get the full Benefit of their Low Wages by supplying a Good Article at a very Low Price, as the following will show:—

Prime Mild-cured HAMS (whole)	7½d.	per lb.
Good BUTTER, from	1s.	"
Finest BUTTER, only	1s. 6d.	"
Good BACON	6d.	"
Good CHEESE	6d.	"
Good TEA, strongly recommended	2s.	"
Good SUGAR	3d.	"
Good SOAP (Pale or Mottled)	3d.	"

And every other Article equally as Cheap.

☞ Cash Buyers will find great Benefit by spending their money at the
NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

416h JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR.

THE FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

SHAW AND ATKINSON

Are now showing, in their spacious gallery, several Hundreds of Fashionable Straw and Millinery Bonnets and Hats, which are all of the latest French and English production; also, a nice assortment of Fancy Dresses, Silks, Matalasse and Cloth Jackets, Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Skirts, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

In this department they are always noted for having a stock of Boys' and Youths' Suits which will bear comparison with any other Firm in England, having upwards of
2,000 SUITS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
In stock, from 3s. 11d. to 50s. Their stock of Men's Clothing is also very large and well worthy of inspection.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS AND BE-SPOKE DEPARTMENT.

The Newest Styles in Yorkshire, West of England, Scotch, and other Tweeds, Sataras, Diagonals, Meltons, Doeskins, Worsted Coatings, &c., in stock.

A GOOD FIT AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
A SUIT MADE TO ORDER IN EIGHT HOURS.

SHAW AND ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS,
CONSETT. 700h

WILLIAM TODD'S
EASY SHAVING AND FASHIONABLE HAIR-CUTTING ESTABLISHMENT,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE, 579h

GAINFORD SCHOOL. Principals: Rev. W. BOWMAN and J. SELKIRK CHARLES, B.A. (London).

The SECOND TERM of 1877 will begin on April 28th and terminate about the end of July. Classes will prepare for the Cambridge and Durham Local Examinations, and for Matriculation at London University.

The names of new boys may be entered now.

Prospectus, containing course of studies, &c., on application. 625h

ART UNION OF KENT, UNDER GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY.

TWENTY-FIFTH Season: One Shilling per Share. Many Hundreds of Prizes, ranging in value to £150. See Prize Lists. Purchasers of Ten Tickets entitled to large Photograph. The Committee present to purchasers of Forty Tickets and upwards (in the event of their not gaining a prize) a Picture to the value of half their subscriptions. Drawing, April 7th, 1877. Tickets—One Shilling—may be had of local Agent,
MR. R. JACKSON,
"GUARDIAN" OFFICE, CONSETT, DURHAM.

NORTHUMBERLAND CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.
Established 1794.
15, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

MESSRS. ATKINSON AND PHILIPSON, Invite an inspection of their new designs of carriages for 1877, which comprise the improvements of London, Paris, and America; also the large Stock of Second-hand Carriages and Harness standing for Sale, at the
NORTHERN COUNTIES CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.
ENTRANCE, AT MESSRS. ATKINSON AND PHILIPSON'S, 15, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE. 559h

A Book of Drawings sent post free on application.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE Directors of LANGDALES MANURE COMPANY hereby give Notice to Farmers, in the District of Annfield Plain, Lanchester, Consett, Mdomsley, Burnopfield, Tanfield, Tantobie, Stanley, Pelton, and Craghead, that their now well-known TOP DRESSINGS, CHAMPION AND CHALLENGE TURNIP, POTATO AND BONE MANURES, SUPER-PHOSPHATES, AMMONIA-FIXED AND PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN GUANOS, &c., are only to be had from their undermentioned authorised Agents. None genuine unless having their Trade Mark—the Game Cock—marked on each bag.

HOBSON AND LIDDELL,
CORN, OILCAKE, IMPLEMENT, AND MANURE MERCHANTS,
NEVILLE STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND HARPERLEY MILLS. 555h

NITRATE OF SODA, GOVERNMENT PERUVIAN GUANO (both genuine as imported), DUTCH STRAW, HAY, and HOOPS for SALE.—Apply to VAN HAANSBERGEN and USHER, B Lombard Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 657h

C. ROUGIER,

29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE,
FOR
COMBS, PERFUMERY,
AND
ORNAMENTAL HAIR.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE: YORK. 458h

JOHN STREET AND PITT STREET WINE, ALE, AND SPIRIT STORE.

WINES AND SPIRITS

Of the finest quality.
BURTON AND EDINBURGH ALES
Sold on Draught at 4d., 5d., and 6d. per Quart, usually sold at 8d.
FAMILY CASKS SUPPLIED.
DUNVILLE AND CO.'S FINE OLD WHISKEY,
From the Royal Irish Distillery, Belfast. 477h

FOURTH YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH:

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

Single Tooth, from 5s. to 10s.; Sets, from £2 10s. to £12.

Established at 40, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, A.D. 1832. 590h

FARM SEEDS.

NOW ON SALE:
FINE NEW SPRING TARES.
FINE POTATO AND TARTARIAN OATS.
FINE MAPLE PEAS, &c.
CLOVERS AND GRASS SEEDS.
G. H.'S CELEBRATED MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.
TURNIP SEEDS.
GARDEN SEEDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Ammonia-fixed and Phospho Peruvian Guanos, Turnip and Potato Manures, Crushed and Dissolved Bones and Top Dressings for Field or Garden use, Nitrate of Soda, and Agricultural Salt.

GEORGE HOBSON,
HARPERLEY MILLS, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN, AND CATCHGATE.
(ESTABLISHED 1817.) 654h

Business Announcements.

JOSEPH HARRISON,
CHIMNEY SWEEP,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

All Orders punctually attended to.

W. WILKINSON,
11, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT,

BILLPOSTER, Distributor, and General Advertiser for Consett and District. Lessee of all the Principal and Largest Posting Stations in the District.

FURNITURE REMOVED. 730h

SINGLE PAIR OF BOOTS AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

J. BLENKINSOP AND SON, Boot Manufacturers, 4, Middle Street, Consett, are now Selling their Home-made Boots and Shoes, in Single Pairs, at Wholesale Price.

Central Establishment:—
113, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE.

CLEARANCE SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BEST VALUE IN THE DISTRICT IN FURNITURE, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., AT J. WOOD'S, 17, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

Fine-toned HARMONIUMS in Rosewood and Walnut Cases, with Knee Swells, from Seven Guineas. 733h

NORTHUMBERLAND STEAM DYE WORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

JOHN BRADBURN & CO.,
DYERS AND CLEANERS,

BEG to inform the Ladies of Consett and District that they have appointed the
INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY,
As their Agents, in place of Mr. JOHN PROUD, Draper, who is leaving the town. Goods for Dyeing and Cleaning, left at the Co-operative Stores, will be forwarded to Newcastle every Friday and returned to Consett within Fourteen Days.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, of every description, Dyed and Cleaned in the most skilful manner. House Draperies, in all materials, Cleaned and Dyed. Prices the same as at our Town Offices. 728h

Contracts.

COAL LEADING.

THE Directers of the Annfield Plain Gas Company, Limited, are prepared to receive Tenders for the CARTAGE of their Gas Coal from Annfield Station to the Gas Works, Kyo.—For particulars, apply to the undersigned, to whom sealed Tenders may be sent on or before April 10th, 1877.

WM. HENRY RITSON, Secretary.
Annfield Plain, March 27th, 1877. 699h

TO CONTRACTORS.

TO LET, about 200 Yards of KERBING and CHANNELING in Bottle Bank and Walton's Row, Blackhill.

Tenders will be received by WILLIAM RAW, Durham Road, Blackhill, up to Monday, 16th inst, by whom particulars of Letting will be given.

N.B.—The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. 734h

TO BUILDERS.

TO LET, the BUILDING of a HOUSE, containing Twelve Rooms, Stable, and other Conveniences, in Parliament Street, Consett.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and particulars of letting obtained, on and after the 11th inst., by applying to WILLIAM RAW, Architect, Blackhill, who will receive Tenders for the Building thereof up till Monday, the 23rd inst.

The Owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Blackhill, April 6th, 1877. 750h

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the MAKING of a portion of New Road at Kyo Heugh, in the Township of Kyo.

Plan and Specifications may be seen at the Surveyor's Office, where Tenders will be received up to April 11th, 1877.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
WILLIAM DIXON, District Surveyor.
Surveyor's Office, Branch Villa, Lanchester,
March 30th, 8176. 718h

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. William Nicholson.

BENFIELDSIDE AUCTION MART, MONDAY, APRIL 9TH, 1877.

PRESENT ENTRIES:—
4 Black-polled BULLOCKS, Prime Beef.
4 Half-bred Fat STEERS.
4 Very Prime Fat COWS, with their Suckers.
40 Prime Fat HOGS.

Further entries respectfully solicited.
Sale at Twelve o'clock.
W. NICHOLSON, Auctioneer.
Armond Carr, April 5th, 1877. 751h

By Mr. T. Wetherell.

OX HILL, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

SALE OF CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, FARM IMPLEMENTS, HARNESS, SMITHS' TOOLS, POULTRY, &c.

MR. THOMAS WETHERELL, instructed by Mr. RALPH HODGSON (who is leaving the said Farm), will SELL BY AUCTION, at Ox Hill, on Monday, April 9th, 1877, all the FARMING STOCK, viz.:—

CATTLE.—4 Milch Cows, recently calved; Fat Cow; Fat Heifer; Heifer, in Calf; Two-year-old Grazing Heifer; Two-year-old Bull; Yearling Heifer; 4 Stirks; and 3 Veal Calves.

HORSES.—3 Cart Horses; Brown Mare, 7 years old, a good hack; 2 Yearling Colts, by "Wellington" and "Lord of the Marshes;" Pony, 13 hands.

PIGS.—2 well-bred Boar Pigs; Gilt in Pig; Sow and 3 Pigs.

With all the Implements of Husbandry; Phaeton and Harness; Dairy Utensils; Poultry, &c.

Sale at One o'clock. 724h

EDEN HILL, NEAR TANFIELD, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, FARM IMPLEMENTS, HAY, POTATOES, &c.

MR. THOMAS WETHERELL, by instruction from the Trustees of the late Mr. John Hutchinson, will SELL BY AUCTION, as above, on Wednesday, the 11th of April, 1877, the whole of the Valuable CATTLE, FARM HORSES, SHEEP, PIGS, FARM IMPLEMENTS, &c., viz.:—

CART HORSES.—Grey Mare, 7 years old; Grey Mare, aged; Brown Mare, aged; Bay Mare, 3 years old; Bay Colt, 2 years old; and Bay Yearling Colt.

CATTLE.—7 Cows, in Milch; 2 Geld Cows; Fat Cow; Fat Steer; 2 Two-year-old Grazing Heifers; Yearling Steers; 4 Heifer Stirks; and 4 Calves.

SHEEP.—15 well-bred Leicester Ewes and Lambs; 35 Wedder and Gimmer Hogs; and Tup Hog.

With all the Implements of Husbandry. Hay, to be consumed on the premises, and a few Tons of Potatoes, in lots.

A portion of Household Furniture, Dairy Utensils, and a quantity of Poultry to conclude the Sale.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock. 723h

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. T. Blandford.

IMPORTANT TO BUTCHERS.

BRIDGE HILL, NEAR BENFIELDSIDE.

ANNUAL SALE.

MR. THOMAS BLANDFORD is instructed by Messrs. JOHN ANNANDALE and SONS to hold their ANNUAL SALE of FAT STOCK, at Bridge Hill, near Benfieldside, on Monday, the 16th day of April, 1877, consisting of

CATTLE.

7	Prime Fat	STEERS.
5	Do.	HEIFERS.
10	Do.	Black-polled HEIFERS.
10	Do.	Yearling Half-bred SUCKERS.
3	Do.	Geld COWS.
1	Do.	Two-year-old BULL.

SHEEP.

27	Prime Fat	Leicester Tup HOGS.
23	Do.	do. Ewe HOGS.

A week's keep gratis.
Sale to commence at One o'clock prompt.
Corbridge-on-Tyne, March 27th, 1877.

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

THE FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE, the property of Mr. W. STOBBS, situate in Medomsley Road, Consett, not having been disposed of at the recent Property Sale, may now be treated for on application to Adam Brodie, Auctioneer, Town Hall, Consett. 753h

19, SHERBURN TERRACE, CONSETT.

THE above desirable FREEHOLD HOUSE, as occupied by Mr. WILLIAM HARDY, the owner, and which was offered for Sale by Auction at Mr. Brown's, Railway Hotel, Consett, on April 5th, 1877, by Mr. Adam Brodie, Auctioneer, not having been sold, may be treated for privately, on application to the Auctioneer, at his Office, Town Hall, Consett. 752h

VICTORIA SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

SUPERIOR AND NEARLY NEW MAHOGANY AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mr. THOS. WAUGH, Builder, Delves Lane, who is declining Housekeeping, to remove and SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises, 16, Victoria Street, Consett, as above, on Monday, April 9th, 1877, the superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Miscellaneous Effects, being the contents of the Residence in Delves Lane, full particulars of which will be found in Bills. Special lots—6 very Fine Old Mahogany Chairs, in Hair; a full compass Walnut Cottage Pianoforte, of exquisite tone and touch, nearly new, cost £35; and an excellent Half-cabinet Domestic Sewing Machine.

Sale to commence at One o'clock, exact time. 743h

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

MESSRS. BRODIE AND HEDLEY, Agricultural Auctioneers and Live Stock Salesmen, Town Hall, Consett, are prepared to undertake the Sale by Auction, or otherwise, of every description of Live Stock and Agricultural produce, and trust, by careful attention to all commissions with which they may be favoured, to merit the confidence of the Agriculturists of the District. Valuations for probate. Insurances on Farming Stock effected through the London Insurance Corporation (Established 1720). 744h

By Mr Joseph Oley.

EDDOWS BRIDGE FARM.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY has been honoured with instructions from Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY, who is declining Farming, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Eddows Bridge, near Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday, April 11th, 1877, all his Valuable HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and FARM IMPLEMENTS.

HORSES.

Brown Draught Horse, rising 5 years old; Grey Draught Mare, rising 6 years, in foal by "Honest Tom;" Grey Draught Mare, 10 years old, in foal by "Honest Tom;" Brown Colt, rising 3 years old, by "Honest Tom;" Brown Colt, rising 2 years old, by "Honest Tom;" Half-bred Filly, 4 years old, by "Langor;" Half-bred Filly, 3 years old, by "Langor;" Half-bred Colt, rising 2 years old, by "Stentor;" Bay yearling Colt, by "Young Pope;" Grey yearling Colt, by "Lord Clyde."

CATTLE.

4 Short-horn Milch Cows, calved and to calve; 2 Three-year-old Incalving Short-horn Heifers; Geld Cow; Two-and-a-half-year-old Short-horn Heifer; Do. do. Steer; 4 Short-horn Two-year-old Steers and Heifers; 7 do. Yearling Stirks; 2 Milch Calves.

SHEEP.

52 Half-bred Ewes, lambed and in lamb by a Leicester Tup; Leicester Tup Hog.

SWINE.

Brood Sow, in pig.

EXTRA STOCK.

Six-year-old Cow, due to calve April 11th; Short-horn Bull Stirk, 10 months old; 20 Half-bred Hogs; Milch Cow, in calf, close to profit.

IMPLEMENTS.

2 Long Carts; 3 Coup Carts; Butcher's Spring Cart; 2 Iron Swing Ploughs; Double Mold-board Plough; Scuffler; 2 Pair of Harrows; 2 Iron Grub Harrows; large Wood Roller; Clod Crusher; Double Turnip Drill and Roller; Combined Reaping Machine; One-horse Hay Rake; 2 Sheep Racks; Sheep Troughs; Turnip Cutter; Wheelbarrow; 3 Sets of Cart Harness; 2 do. Plough Gears; 2 Stackyard Ladders; Cow Tubs; Sacks and Pokes; some Chains; Grindstone; Barrel Churn; 4 Sheep Nets; with all the Hand Implements; a lot of Rabbit Traps and a lot of old Iron; also a quantity of Scotch Regent Seed Potatoes.

Sale to commence at One o'clock p.m. promptly.

BURNHOPESIDE, NEAR LANCHESTER.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, honoured with the confidence of Mr. THOMAS MITCHESON, of Burnhopeside, who is declining Farming, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above Farm, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1877, the whole of his Valuable FARMING STOCK, SHEEP, IMPLEMENTS, HAY, DAIRY UTENSILS, and part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—Powerful Bay Mare, 6 years old, 16 hands 3 inches high; Bay Mare, in foal, aged; Bay Horse, rising 4 years old, quiet in all gears; Two-year-old Colt, by "All Glory;" Two-year-old Filly, by "Briton;" Filly, rising 2 years old; 3 Young Milch Cows, in calf, stated time of calving, 12th, 18th, and 24th of April; 2 Two-and-a-half-year-old Steers; 5 One-and-a-half-year-old Do.; Do. Heifer; 4 Stirks, 9 months old; 3 Three-year-old Prime Fat Heifers; Do. do. Steer; 11 Leicester Ewes with their Lambs; Leicester Tup; Sow and Pigs; number of Hens.

The IMPLEMENTS comprise—2 Long Carts; 3 Coup Carts; Stone Cart; Wheel Plough; Swing Plough; Scuffler; Ribbing Plough; Double Mold Board Plough; Pair of Three-horse Harrows; Pair of Four-bull Harrows; Pair of Three-bull Harrows; large Oak Two-horse Roller; Oak One-horse Roller; Double Turnip Drill; Single Turnip Drill and Roller; Combined Reaping Machine, by Samuelson; One-horse Hay Rake, Ransome's Patent; Cart and Plough Gears for Four Horses; 2 Wheelbarrows; 2 Stone Pig Troughs; Three-horse Grubber; Turnip Cutter; Clod Crusher; and all the Hand Implements; a number of Sacks and Pokes; all the Dairy Utensils, including Barrel Churn; part of the Household Furniture, comprising Four-poled and Camp Bedsteads and Mattresses; Wainscot Chest of Drawers; Mahogany Dining Table; Mahogany Tea Table; Birch Snap Table; 2 Kitchen Tables and Form; Twenty-four-hours Clock; Dresser and Shelf; 3 Mahogany Chairs, in Hair-seating; 6 Kitchen Chairs; Long-settle; Fenders; Fireirons; Ash Pans; a quantity of Ware; Metal and other Pans; Tubs; Pails, &c.; an excellent Oak Mangle; Blacksmith's Tools, including Bellows, Anvil, Vice, &c. Also, about 7 Tons of Prime Seed Hay and a Stamp of Old-Land Hay.

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

N.B.—Burnhopeside is One Mile from Lanchester Station.

Sale-office, 10, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 713h

MR. J. OLEY'S PRESENT SALE APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Wheatley's Farm Stock, &c., Eddow's Bridge, Wednesday, April 11th, 1877.
Mr. Mitcheson's Farm Stock, &c., Burnhopeside, Wednesday, April 18th, 1877.
Sale-office, 10, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 672h

For Sale.

FOR SALE, Two New COUP CA
J. BURLINSON, Langley Park C

FOR SALE, CABBAGE PLAN
Wood Street, Shotley Bridge.

FOR SALE, a STACK of excellent
about 8 Tons.—Apply to Mr. Jo
Iveston.

FOR SALE, New and Secon
VEYANCES of every descriptio
ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Consett, or
Jun., Shotley Bridge.

SEED OAT
A quantity of Good, Clean, HO
OATS for Sale.—Apply to HEN
fieldside Farm.
March 29th, 1877.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RES
as The Briary, situated at Shotle
OFFERED FOR SALE, in May or
viously Disposed of by Private Contra
of moderate size, with Billiard Ro
Stabling, Dwelling Rooms for Grooms,
Garden, Vineries, and Conservatory, an
Cottage. The Grounds, over 2 Acres,
with great care, are in excellent order,
extensive view of the Valley of the De
10 Acres of Grass Land will be sold w
separately.—Further particulars, and
be had on application to Mr. JOHN
Shotley Bridge.

To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE and GARD
Field.—Apply to W. POTTS, S

TO LET, a HOUSE, containing 4
Conveniences.—Apply to WIL
Durham Road, Blackhill.

TO LET, at Consett, a HOUSE a
Bake-house attached.—Apply to J
Consett.

TO LET, at Pont Terrace, Leadgate,
Three Rooms and Cow Byre.—A
HAWDON.

TO LET, a Butcher's SHOP and H
the foot of Front Street, Consett.
Guardian Office.

TO LET, with immediate possession,
taining Four Rooms and other C
Garden attached.—Apply to E. PARKE

TO LET, for Entertainments, the C
Dipton.—Applications to be
SECRETARY.

FOR SALE or LET, a DWELLIN
taining Parlour, 3 Bed-rooms, Kit
&c., situate at Rose Mount, Consett.
STOBBS, Builder, next door.

TO LET, on Hire, SEWING MA
Hand or Treadle.—For terms
apply to WILLIAM HALL, Machine A
Lintz Green.

TO LET, at Shotley Bridge, a HO
Eight Rooms and Cellar, wit
attached to it; Rent, £18; Possession
Apply to Mr. PYBUS, 52, Alfred Street,

TO LET, and may be entered upo
HOUSE, containing 4 good Roo
and all Conveniences, adjoining Mr. P
Victoria Street, Consett.—Apply to
Accountant, Town Hall, Consett.

TO LET, at Hare Law, a HOUSE,
Rooms, with Stable or Cow Byre
attached. The Garden is suitable for a
Also, a portion of Grass Land. May be
Apply to W. WILKINSON, Furniture B

TO LET, at East Butsfield, Co. D
roomed HOUSE, with Dairy, Co
excellent Gardens attached. Also, 1
Grass Land. The above may be entere
Offers will be received up to April
SUDDES, East Butsfield, near Satley.
any offer not necessarily accepted.

VALUABLE AND WELL-SITU
PERTY FOR SALE AT CAS

MRS. M. NATTRASS, now de
successfully carried on for Thir
to SELL BY PRIVATE CONTRAC
and SHOP, with every convenience att
IN-TRADE, COTTAGE behind, a
and front.—For particulars, apply to
Castleside, near Blackhill.

Wanted.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVA
work.—Apply at the *Guardian*

WANTED, Two APPRENT
MILLINERY and SALES.—A
and MILBURN, Wholesale and Retail D

WANTED, for a Grocery and Pro
ment at Leadgate, a JUNIOR
Apply to W. AYNSLEY, Middle Street,

WANTED, by a YOUNG WOMA
GENERAL SERVANT.—
Leadgate.

WANTED, a DAIRYMAID.—A
Greencroft Park. A good p
required.

WANTED, by the Leadgate Indu
dent Society, Limited, an Act
as WAREHOUSEMAN, and to make
useful.—Apply to the Committee on
First, from Six to Seven o'clock.

THE Directors of the Prudential
pany are prepared to eng
Energetic Men as Agents. Good
security required.—Apply to THO
Superintendent of Agents, Cemetery

The continuation of "A Night in
unavoidably held over. Conse
Consett Police, Local Notes,
of local news are also held over

The Consett G
SATURDAY, APRIL 7T

LEADGATE LOCAL BOAR
MEETIN

(BY BEESWING.)

This annual steeplechase, which is
a long and heavy course, will ta
(Saturday), but the decision of the j
will not be made public till Monday
animals will start, and there is every
close race. The weight has been
NOUT-JACK, by Village Green out of
owner has great difficulty in keepi
He is an ugly horse to look at, bei
eighteen hands, has upstanding paste
up, and his temper is as variable as th
He failed to secure a place last yea
not get over his fences well, and det
the water-leap, I advise my readers
do with him. His owner had bett
stud list.

INDISCRETION, by Prejudice out o
horse that has done a lot of good
course next Saturday will be stra
his chance is somewhat uncerta
happen to be amongst the first fo
objection will be lodged against
prove fatal.

MODESTY, by Minister out of Se
received a careful preparation. H

For Sale.

FOR SALE, Two New COUP CARTS.—Apply to J. BURLINSON, Langley Park Colliery. 745h

FOR SALE, CABBAGE PLANTS.—Apply 10, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 742h

FOR SALE, a STACK of excellent Old-Land HAY, about 8 Tons.—Apply to Mr. JONATHAN WARD, Iveston. 716h

FOR SALE, New and Second-hand CONVEYANCES of every description.—Apply to Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Consett, or to JOHN BRODIE, Jun., Shotley Bridge. 811g

SEED OATS.

A quantity of Good, Clean, HOPTOWN SEED OATS for Sale.—Apply to HENRY RITSON, Benfieldside Farm.
March 29th, 1877. 710h

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, known as The Briary, situated at Shotley Bridge, will be OFFERED FOR SALE, in May or June, unless previously Disposed of by Private Contract. The House is of moderate size, with Billiard Room, and superior Stabling, Dwelling Rooms for Grooms, Walled Kitchen Garden, Vineries, and Conservatory, and a Two Roomed Cottage. The Grounds, over 2 Acres, have been laid out with great care, are in excellent order, and command an extensive view of the Valley of the Derwent. Fron 3 to 10 Acres of Grass Land will be sold with the House, or separately.—Further particulars, and cards to view, may be had on application to Mr. JOHN BOOTH, Solicitor, Shotley Bridge. 653h

To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE and GARDEN, at Shotley Field.—Apply to W. POTTS, Shotley Field.

TO LET, a HOUSE, containing 4 Rooms and other Conveniences.—Apply to WILLIAM REED, 56. Durham Road, Blackhill. 673h

TO LET, at Consett, a HOUSE and SHOP, with Bake-house attached.—Apply to JOSEPH MURRAY, Consett. 747h

TO LET, at Pont Terrace, Leadgate, a HOUSE, with Three Rooms and Cow Byre.—Apply to GEORGE HAWDON. 749h

TO LET, a Butcher's SHOP and HOUSE, situate at the foot of Front Street, Consett.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office. 644h

TO LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE containing Four Rooms and other Conveniences, with Garden attached.—Apply to E. PARKER, Templetown.

TO LET, for Entertainments, the Co-operative Hall, Dipton.—Applications to be addressed to the SECRETARY. 350h

FOR SALE or LET, a DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Parlour, 3 Bed-rooms, Kitchen, Wash-house, &c., situate at Rose Mount, Consett.—Apply to WM STOBBS, Builder, next door. 680h

TO LET, on Hire, SEWING MACHINES, either Hand or Treadle.—For terms and particulars, apply to WILLIAM HALL, Machine Agent, Dipton, by Lintz Green. 553h

TO LET, at Shotley Bridge, a HOUSE, containing Eight Rooms and Cellar, with large Garden attached to it; Rent, £18; Possession at May term:—Apply to Mr. PYBUS, 52, Alfred Street, Gateshead. 660h

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a HOUSE, containing 4 good Rooms and Kitchen, and all Conveniences, adjoining Mr. Philip Bennison's, Victoria Street, Consett.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Accountant, Town Hall, Consett. 677h

TO LET, at Hare Law, a HOUSE, containing Three Rooms, with Stable or Cow Byre and large Garden attached. The Garden is suitable for a Market Gardener. Also, a portion of Grass Land. May be entered in May. Apply to W. WILKINSON, Furniture Broker, Catchgate.

TO LET, at East Butsfield, Co. Durham, a Four-roomed HOUSE, with Dairy, Cow Byre, and Two excellent Gardens attached. Also, 16 Acres of good Grass Land. The above may be entered in May next. Offers will be received up to April 17th, by Mr. J. SUDDES, East Butsfield, near Satley. The highest or any offer not necessarily accepted. 735h

VALUABLE AND WELL-SITUATED PROPERTY FOR SALE AT CASTLESIDE.

MRS. M. NATTRASS, now declining Business successfully carried on for Thirty Years, wishes to SELL BY PRIVATE CONTRACT her HOUSE and SHOP, with every convenience attached, STOCK-IN-TRADE, COTTAGE behind, and Garden back and front.—For particulars, apply to MRS. NATTRASS, Castleside, near Blackhill. 674b

Wanted.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, for House-work.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

WANTED, Two APPRENTICES to the MILLINERY and SALES.—Apply to ENGLISH and MILBURN, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Consett.

WANTED, for a Grocery and Provision Establishment at Leadgate, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT.—Apply to W. AYNSLEY, Middle Street, Consett. 613h

WANTED, by a YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as GENERAL SERVANT.—Apply at 358, Leadgate. 727h

WANTED, a DAIRYMAID.—Apply at the Hall, Greencroft Park. A good personal Character required. 725h

WANTED, by the Leadgate Industrial and Provident Society, Limited, an Active Young MAN as WAREHOUSEMAN, and to make himself generally useful.—Apply to the Committee on Monday Evening First, from Six to Seven o'clock. 741h

THE Directors of the Prudential Assurance Company are prepared to engage Respectable, Energetic Men as Agents. Good references and security required.—Apply to THOMAS PATTERSON, Superintendent of Agents, Cemetery Road, Blackhill.

The continuation of "A Night in Newcastle" is unavoidably held over. Consett Local Board, Consett Police, Local Notes, and several items of local news are also held over.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1877.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD SPRING MEETING.

(BY BEESWING.)

This annual steeplechase, which is to be held over a long and heavy course, will take place to-day (Saturday), but the decision of the judge (Mr. Shaw) will not be made public till Monday next. Thirteen animals will start, and there is every probability of a close race. Top weight has been accorded CARE-NOUT-JACK, by Village Green out of Mrs. Pond. His owner has great difficulty in keeping him straight. He is an ugly horse to look at, being a little over eighteen hands, has upstanding pasterns rather tucked up, and his temper is as variable as the present weather. He failed to secure a place last year, and as he does not get over his fences well, and determinedly refuses the water-leap, I advise my readers to have nothing to do with him. His owner had better add him to the stud list.

INDISCRETION, by Prejudice out of Inequality, is a horse that has done a lot of good work, but as the course next Saturday will be strange to him I fear his chance is somewhat uncertain. If he should happen to be amongst the first four I hear that an objection will be lodged against him which may prove fatal.

MODESTY, by Minister out of Second Lesson, has received a careful preparation. His trainer is very sanguine about his chance. He has travelled the distance before, and that certainly is in his favour. He has been taking some pipe openers by way of St. Ives, for which he will be none the worse. I expect to see him well up, if not actually in the first four.

AUSTRALIAN HERO, by Stonedresser out of Dame Fortune, is a colt that will be good to back for a place. His owner will run another horse, HEATHER BOB, by Derwent Lad out of Cackling Hen. The latter is not likely to get over the course.

LOLLYPOP, by Candystick out of Slycake, is a horse of advanced years. He has been tried in former years, and always failed to stay the distance.

YOUNG KNIFE, by Knight of the Cleaver out of Coal Tar, has been taking some long gallops this week. He has a young jockey, and the latter may require a check-rein in order to steady him over the water-jump. He will beat more than beat him.

BRADLEY HERO, by Wear Valley out of School Board, is another colt that has gone through a lot of work. His trainer has great fears about his being brought fit to the post. It is said that he is shakey on his pins, but if the going be soft he will render a good account of himself, as he shakes his lameness off when he warms to his work. He knows the course, and I recommend my readers to back him for a place.

SIDESMAN, by Churchwarden out of St. Ives, is a colt that I know little about. I hear he is difficult to train. He is rather a light grubber, and cannot be induced to take his corn from home. I would advise his trainer to order for him some Thorley's food for cattle, and Child's night lights.

GENTLEMAN JOHN, by Industry out of Coal Cart, has cut out some good work, although he is not successful with his fences, having recently come to grief in a sewage hole.

The next on the list are bold tailors three,
Their names are LUKE, JOHN, and THOMASEE;
Amongst this trio we are sure to see
A well-contested race for the Baccey.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD ELECTION.

The counting up of the votes in connection with this election was completed this afternoon. The following is the official declaration of the poll:—

Joshua Lax	570
William Wheatley	516
James Annandale, jun.	507
Joseph Eltringham	411
Henry Carss	305
Thomas Siddell	215
Richard Murray	155
William Turner	112
Edward Sloan	102
John McGrath	94

Local and District News.

On Saturday last two sermons were preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, East Castle, by Mr. B. Cawood, of Newcastle.

EASTER FESTIVITIES.—Easter Monday was a general holiday in the district. The weather was beautiful. There was a large gathering at Shotley Bridge Spa.

On Monday, at Consett Police Court, before W. Jenkins, Esq., Thos. Waugh, a builder, residing in Delves Lane, was fined 40s. and costs for an assault on his wife.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD ELECTION.—The voting papers were collected to-day (Friday.) The votes will be counted up on Saturday, and the decision of the Returning-Officer will be made public on Saturday.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—The anniversary services of the above place of worship were held on Good Friday and Easter Sunday. On the former day, Mr. B. Cawood preached in the afternoon after which a public tea was held in the Wesleyan Day-school, Bottle Bank. In the evening a public meeting was held, when addresses were given by the Rev. T. Henwood, Mr. Cawood, &c, Two sermons were also preached on Sunday by Mr. Cawood.

DURHAM SESSIONS.—At Durham Sessions, on Tuesday, George Knight was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for attempting to defraud the East Pontop Colliery by changing a token. George Ledger pleaded guilty to a similar offence at Cornsay Colliery, and was also sent to prison for three months. Thomas Jordan was sent to prison for a month for stealing five pounds weight of worsted, the property of George Bryant at Cornsay. Rowland Burdon and Matthew Robinson (on bail), were charged with stealing a number of pigeons at Dipton. The prisoner Robinson was found not guilty, and discharged; Burdon was found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PENNY READINGS.—On Saturday evening last, the members of the "Lily of Derwent Lodge" of Good Templars held their usual penny readings in the Shotley Grove School-room. Mr. F. Raine presided, and there was an excellent gathering. Addresses and recitations were given by several of the friends from Medomsley. Mr. R. Brown sang a temperance song and was enthusiastically applauded. The Misses Unsworth sung "What are the wild waves saying?" and were heartily encored. The singing of Messrs. Pearson and Armstrong was also highly appreciated. Mr. C. Turner gave an interesting reading on the advantages of temperance principles, and a profitable meeting terminated by singing the doxology.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND DISTRICT TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—The above association held their forty-second anniversary on Easter Monday, in the Free Methodist Chapel, Blackhill. Tea was provided in the school-room, at four o'clock. In the evening, a public meeting was held,—Mr. David Imrie, of Consett, presiding. Able addresses were delivered by Mr. Thos. Beckwith, of Newcastle, and Mr. Thos. Turner, of Scarbro'. Mr. J. Siddle sang, with his usual ability, the "Old armchair," and "My old friend John." Master John J. Caygill sang "Little Bessie," which was received with great applause. Master Caygill also presided at the piano with great skill, and shows signs of becoming a first-class performer. The usual votes of thanks terminated a very successful meeting.

MEDOMSLEY WESLEYAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The teachers and scholars of the above school celebrated their anniversary on Good Friday and Easter Sunday. On the former day the scholars sat down to an excellent tea provided by the teachers, after which tea was provided for the public, and was partaken of by a goodly number of persons. The following ladies presided at the tables—Misses E. Hunter, A. Robinson, E. Perrel, E. Gill, M. J. Beck, and M. Teasdale. After tea, a public meeting was held, which was presided over by Mr. J. Humble (Annfield Plain.) Appropriate addresses were delivered by Mr. W. Robinson (Medomsley), Mr. F. Raine (Shotley Bridge), and Mr. Wm. Bell (Consett.) The Secretary's report showed there was in the school 72 scholars and 25 members, and also a small balance on hand. On Sunday, two sermons were preached by Mr. John Bell (Consett.) In the afternoon, a public examination of the scholars took place, in which they showed they had been well trained. Mr. Bell afterwards addressed the parents and teachers.

SERVICE OF SONG AT BURNHOPE.—On Saturday evening last, a number of the members of the Chester Moor Wesleyan Choir, under the leadership of Mr. W. Chambers, gave a service of sacred song in the Primitive Methodist school-room, Burnhope. Mr. S. Wolfe, of South Pontop, presided. Mr. W. Elliott presided at the harmonium. There was a good attendance and the service, which comprised anthems and hymns, was rendered in a manner which reflected credit on the choir. Mr. Chambers' leadership was excellent.

CASTLESIDE.—A concert of vocal and instrumental music, given in aid of the Church vestry fund, was held in the National School-room, Castleside, on Tuesday evening. Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather there was a very fair attendance. The programme was well selected and attractive. The highest appreciation was evident from the hearty applause with which each piece was received, an unusual number being loudly encored. The glees were especially good and extremely well rendered. We understand that a desire has been expressed for another concert to be given shortly.

ANNFIELD PLAIN PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—On Good Friday afternoon, the anniversary services of the above chapel were commenced by a sermon from the Rev. W. Saul, of Carlisle. This was followed by a public tea, at which about 160 were present, and which was succeeded by a meeting presided over by Mr. Pearson and addressed by Messrs. Brabban, Gray, Taylor, and Saul. The secretary (Mr. P. Reay) stated, in a brief report, that the income had exceeded £100, and that the expenditure had left no balance with the treasurer. On Easter Sunday continuation services were held, the Rev. W. Saul occupying the pulpit morning and evening, and Mr. John Taylor, of Dipton, in tne afternoon. The attendance at the various services was good, and the proceeds very satisfactory.

ELECTION OF GUARDIANS.—A series of meetings have been held during this week at Langley Park, and Quebec, to promote the election of Dr. Lee as guardian for the township of Esh. The meetings have been of the most enthusiastic character. Meetings have been held in the Catholic Schools in support of the present guardian, Mr. Cumming. The township of Langely is also to be contested. The candidates are Mr. William Logan, Stobbilee House, mining engineer, and Mr. Andrew Hall, Langley Park House, farmer. In the Healeyfield township the present guardian (Mr. Elliot Leybourne) is opposed by the Rev. Wesley Farrar, Vicar of Castleside. An active canvass is being carried on in the Consett township. A report has been circulated that Mr. Collinson was opposed to the appointment of a resident registrar of births and deaths at Consett. This rumour, it is scarcely necessary to add, is wholly untrue, and appears to have been circulated with a view of damaging Mr. Collinson in the eyes of the ratepayers.

ST. THOMAS', COLLIERLEY.—The tea party and concert in the school-room, on Easter Monday, passed off most successfully. About 170 sat down to an excellent tea, provided by Mrs. Foster, Catchgate. The ladies presiding at the trays were Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. Mitcheson, Mrs. Padfield, Mrs. Wailes, and the Misses Davison, Hooper, Maddison, and Simpson, assisted by many friends. The concert (which was presided over by the Rev. R. Tuson) commenced punctually at seven o'clock by a short address from the Rev. Chairman, in which he alluded to the object for which they had met, viz., to raise funds for harmonium and treat for Sunday-scholars; to the proposed change of hymn book in Church; the afternoon service at Dipton; and the contemplated formation of a cricket club. The first musical piece was a glee, "Now pray we for our country," by the choir, and this was followed by round, glee, &c., till a little after nine o'clock. The singing and playing throughout was very satisfactory, and there were several encores. At the close, hearty cheers were given for the Vicar and the ladies who presided and assisted at the decorations.

CONSETT PRIMITIVE METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—Services in connection with the anniversary of this school were held on Sunday last. In the afternoon, the Rev. A. Latimer, superintendent of the circuit, delivered an able and impressive address to parents, teachers, and scholars. The other part of the day was devoted to piece-saying and singing.—On Monday afternoon following, a tea meeting was held in the school-room, when a goodly number of persons partook of tea. The Misses Turnbull, Longworth, Hall, and Lowson presided over the tables. In the evening, the service of song, illustrative of "Bunyan's Holy War," was performed in the chapel. Mr. W. Robson, superintendent of the school, occupied the chair. The readings were very tatefully rendered by the Rev. A. Latimer. Mr. T. Jones ably presided at the harmonium, while Mr. A. S. Coates conducted the singing. This performance, as well as the singing, reciting, &c., of the Sunday, was given on a new platform designed by Mr. W. Shell, the secretary, and executed by his father, who, we learn, has very generously presented it to the school.

WEDDING PROSPECTS.—We understand that a fashionable wedding may soon be expected to take place in one of our colliery villages. The gay Lothario is said to be a widower of three months standing, and on the wrong side of fifty, who is supposed to have a mighty till-box, but who is by no means prepossessing in appearance. The object of his attentions is described as being rather good looking, possesses an amiable disposition, and has scarcely seen twenty summers. Her residence is within a hundred miles of Ebchester Station. It is supposed that she is aware that there is "jink" in the case, and that there is a possibility of her intended hopping the twig. The old gentleman may be seen three or four times a week in his sweethearting excursions, flying along Watling Street on a gallant steed, illuminating the road with sparks, and making a brilliant show off, which speaks but little for the young men in the district who allow the old nags to go with the cream. The people in the village declare they will drum with kettles and pans the lovely couple to and from the church, in celebration of the joyful event. What will old England come to?—*Correspondent.*

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A WATCHMAKER.—On Thursday, at Consett Petty Sessions, before A. Town, Esq. (chairman), and J. Priestman, Esq., Bernard Faller, a German, was brought up in custody of Sergt. Thornton to answer a number of charges preferred against him under the Bailee Act. The prisoner is a watchmaker, and for some time past had carried on business at Mount Pleasant, Consett. He seems to have been in the habit of repairing watches and cleaning clocks in the district. A number of watches were in this way entrusted to his keeping, but prisoner, instead of repairing the watches, appears to have taken them to Newcastle and pawned them. Prisoner had obtained a couple of watches from Mr. McNally, beerhousekeeper, Consett, both of which he had pawned at Mr. Goolden's establishment in Pilgrim Street, Newcastle, in the name of John McNally, the prosecutor's son. He had also received watches from John Briggs, Robert Bean, and six other persons residing in the district, all of which were found pawned in Newcastle. Mr. Summerfield (Pink Lane), Mr. Davison (Manor Chare), Mr. Goolden, Messrs. Wilson (Pilgrim Street), and other pawnbrokers from Newcastle were present in court, and identified the prisoner as having pawned watches at their respective establishments. There were nine charges against the prisoner, to all of which he pleaded guilty. In each case he was fined £5, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment on each charge. In default of paying the money (£45 in all) he was sent to prison for nine months. With regard to the money that had been advanced by the pawnbrokers, the bench said one half would have to be paid by the owners of the watches, and the other half would have to be borne by the pawnbrokers themselves.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nervous Debility.—No part of the human machine requires more watching than the nervous system—upon it hangs health and life itself. These Pills are the best regulators and strengtheners of the nerves, and the safest general purifiers. Nausea, headache, giddiness, numbness, and mental apathy yield to them. They dispatch in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, fulness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distension, and overcome both capricious appetites and confined bowels—the commonly accompanying signs of defective or deranged nervous power. Holloway's Pills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually sink into a nervous and debilitated state, unless some such restorative be occasionally taken.

CASTLESIDE.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary services of the Wesleyan Sunday-school of the above place were celebrated on Good Friday and Easter Sunday. On the former day a public tea was held, when about 320 partook of an excellent tea. The tables were presided over by Misses M. A. Drummond, E. Proud, M. J. Iley, M. D. Hall, E. Davison, M. Toward, H. J. Hall, E. Walton, M. J. Symm, and S. J. Fleming. After tea, a public meeting was held, presided over by J. Dickinson, Esq. Interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. Joseph Forster, Saltburn, and the Rev. S. Lock, circuit minister, on the benefit of Sunday-school tuition. The Secretary (Mr. Hall) read the report for the past year, which showed the school to be in a state of prosperity, there being an increase of teachers and scholars. On Sunday two sermons were preached by Mr. J. Wardle, of Witton Gilbert. During the day recitations, portions of scripture, &c., were given by the scholars in a very pleasing manner. The congregation at each service was very large, the chapel being crowded half-an-hour previous to the time of commencing. The collections considerably exceeded those of last year.

ROUGHSIDE WESLEYAN CHOIR.—On Good Friday evening last, the members of the above choir were entertained to supper by John Heppell, Esq., of Espershields. The cloth having been removed, a social meeting was held. There was a large company present. Mr. M. Barron, of Mill Shields, was called upon to preside, and, in opening the proceedings, said that they had met together to express their appreciation of the very valuable services of of the choir. During the past seven years, their leader, Mr. N. Robinson, had laboured with uncompromising assiduity to improve the singing in connection with their society. Miss Heppell had suggested that they ought to acknowledge Mr. Robinson's untiring energy in a practical and tangible manner. An elegantly-bound new hymn book had been selected, and he had pleasure in asking Mr. W. Heppell to make the presentation. In a few well-chosen remarks Mr. Heppell spoke of the great value of good singing, and expressed a hope that Mr. Robinson might long be spared to conduct the singing at Roughside and Espershields. In referring to the various selections of hymns, the speaker considered that, for beauty of expression and richness of experience, the hymns of the Wesleys were unsurpassed. The hymn book, which bore a suitable inscription, was then handed to Mr. Robinson. In acknowledging the handsome present, that had so unexpectedly been bestowed upon him, the conductor assured the meeting that he would continue to do his utmost to make their services conduce to God's glory and tend to their own spiritual edification. R. Johnson, Esq., of Coat's House, also addressed the meeting, and, in an interesting and impressive speech, remarked that praise, as a devotional exercise, was peculiarly calculated to inspire the soldiers of Christ with courage while they were engaged with the strangely diversified conflicts of this life. The hearty thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. and Mrs. Heppell, after which the meeting terminated.

NOMINATION OF OVERSEERS.

GREENCROFT.—The gentlemen appointed overseers for this township are—Mr. George Ritson, Moorside; Mr. Launcelot Hunter, Esp Green; and Mr. John Hunter, Low Town.

ESH.—A good deal of interest was manifested in this township as to the election of overseers. The Rev. Dr. Lee occupied the chair. It was proposed by Mr. Fortin and seconded by Mr. James Lappin that Messrs. George Fletcher and Wm. Cumming be elected for the ensuing year. As an amendment it was proposed by Mr. Geo. Kirkbride and seconded by Mr. John Grey that Mr. William Logan and Mr. George Fletcher be appointed to act as overseers. On the propositions being put to the vote it was found that there was a majority in favour of the original motion. On the motion of Mr. John Harrison, seconded by Mr. Ralph Waugh, the Rev. Charles Gillow was unanimously appointed waywarden.

MUGGLESWICK.—Mr. George Errington and Mr. John Chatt have been appointed overseers for this township.

KYO.—The overseers appointed to act for this township are Mr. Robert Ayre and Mr. Alexander Barras.

LANGLEY.—Mr. John Cumming and Mr. William Logan were nominated to act as overseers for the above township.

TANFIELD.—At a meeting of the rated inhabitants of this township, Messrs. Thos. Robinson and Geo. Ridley were nominated overseers.

SATLEY.—The gentlemen nominated to act for this township are Mr. Mark Wall and Mr. Robson Temperley.

HEDLEY HOPE.—Mr. George Elliot and Mr. Henry Pickering have been nominated to act as overseers of the poor for this township.

CORNSAY.—At the annual meeting of the ratepayers of the above township, Mr. Wm. Cumming and Mr. William Suddes were nominated to act as overseers.

LANCHESTER.—There was a meeting of the rated inhabitants of this township on Thursday last. The meeting, which took place in the Church vestry, was presided over by Mr. Dunne. Mr. Joseph Towns and Mr. William Leybourne were nominated to act as overseers. Two gentlemen were proposed for the office of waywarden, namely, Mr. Buckham and Mr. Towns. The first-named gentleman only received four votes, while seventeen voted for Mr. Towns, who was accordingly elected.

THE NOMINATION OF OVERSEERS FOR BENFIELDSIDE.—At Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday last, the magistrates on the bench being Henry Smith, Esq. (chairman), J. Clavering, Esq., and the Rev. J. P. De Pledge, Mr. Richard Murray and Mr. Wm. Raw appeared to object to the appointment of Messrs. Eltringham, Lax, and Telford as overseers for the Benfieldside township.—The Chairman: On what grounds do you oppose the election of these gentlemen?—Mr. Raw: Previous to the usual meeting, a requisition, signed by between twenty and thirty of the largest ratepayers in the township, was presented to the overseers asking them to call a meeting, but this requisition was entirely ignored, and was not produced at the time when the meeting was held.—The Chairman: Do you deny that the meeting held on Thursday, the 22nd of March, was properly and legally summoned?—Mr. Raw: I say that the requisition was entirely put on one side.—The Chairman: These people seem to have been legally appointed at the usual meeting by a large majority.—Mr. Raw: The meeting on Thursday night was called for the nomination of overseers only, but the requisition was also for the appointment of assistant-overseer.—Mr. De Pledge: Why didn't you attend the meeting when the overseers were appointed?—Mr. Raw: We did, and requested the overseers to produce the requisition, but they refused.—The Chairman: Here is a meeting called in the regular course. You had an opportunity of going to that meeting and voting, and I presume you did go and vote.—Mr. Raw: The requisition was for other business, and the notice of the overseers was simply for the nomination of overseers.—The Chairman: We have nothing to do with that.—The appointment was then confirmed.

TEA PARTY AND CONCERT AT MEDOMSLEY.

A tea party was held in the Good Templars' Hall, Medomsley, in aid of the restoration fund of Medomsley Church, on Easter Monday. The tea was provided by Mrs. Winter, Derwent Cote; Mrs. Smith, Low Bradley; Mrs. J. Hunter, Medomsley; Mrs. Simpson, High Bradley; Mrs. Smith, Medomsley; Miss Robson, Medomsley; and the Rev. W. Cockin. A grand concert was given in the evening for the benefit of the restoration fund. The old church, which was of antiquarian interest, dating from the thirteenth century, had fallen into such a state of decay that it has been deemed expedient to have it restored and enlarged, so as to afford ample accommodation for the large and increasing population in the district. With this view, therefore, a committee was formed to carry the necessary measures into effect, through whose instrumentality all the preliminary arrangements have been most successfully carried out. Such parts of the old edifice as the architect thought necessary have been pulled down, leaving such portions standing as are considered substantial and will admit of repair. As the population of the parish is chiefly composed of miners, the committee made an earnest appeal to the landed proprietors in the district, who responded very handsomely. The Lord Bishop of Durham, with his usual liberality, headed the list with £500, which, together with large subscriptions from neighbouring friends, soon realised an encouraging fund. The new building is estimated to cost about £3,000. The subscriptions, together with the proceeds of former entertainments, &c., already amount to £2,300, and about £700 is required to be raised, and as above stated the present concert was instituted in aid of this laudable object, and was a brilliant success. The concert was looked forward to with considerable interest by the good people of Medomsley, and was attended by the leading families in the vicinity and adjoining districts, including W. Jenkins, Esq., and family, Consett Hall; W. Dickinson and the Misses Dickinson, Belle Vue; F. Priestman, Esq., Shotley Bridge; J. Carr, Esq., and family, Ebchester Hall; Mrs. and the Misses Surtees, Hamsterley Hall; J. East, Esq., and Mrs. East, Holly Lodge, Ebchester, &c. The entertainment was altogether of an exalted tone and furnished a great treat to the district. The following was the programme:—

PART I.

Solo (Pianoforte)	"Caller Herrings,"	Miss Jenkins
Part Song	"All among the barley,"	Choir
Song	"Jack's yarn,"	Mr. R. Chaytor
Song	"The twins,"	Mr. Benning
Duet	"The Ash Grove,"	The Misses Dickinson
Song	"Speak gently,"	Mr. Horn
Quartet	"There's music in the air,"	Messrs. W. Robinson, R. Gibson, W. Taylor, J. Hunter, T. Robinson and J. Armstrong.
Song	"Last rose of summer,"	Miss Turnbull
Song	"Will-o-th'-wisp,"	Mr. W. Dickinson
Song	"The storm,"	Rev. W. Cockin
Part Song	"Oh, will o'er the downs so free,"	Choir

PART II.

Solo (Pianoforte)	"Keel Row,"	Miss Jenkins
Part Song	"March of the men of Harlech,"	Choir
Song	"The hen convention,"	Mr. Benning
Duet	"The Elfin call,"	The Misses Dickinson
Song	"A warrior bold,"	Mr. Horn
Solo (Violin)	"Life let us cherish,"	Mr. J. S. Burrows
Song	"Never mind the rest,"	Mr. J. Armstrong
Song	"Coming thro' the rye,"	Miss Turnbull
Song	"Days of old,"	Mr. W. Dickinson
Song	"Hearts of Oak,"	Mr. R. Chaytor
Part Song	"Thro' lanes with hedgerows pearly,"	Choir

National Anthem.

The pianoforte duet by Miss Jenkins, of Consett Hall, was very artistically performed. The part song by Medomsley Church Choir, which followed, was rendered with remarkable good taste and precision, and manifested a great improvement upon their previous efforts. Mr. Chaytor, of Croniwell, contributed a good song, which was likewise duly appreciated. Mr. Benning, of Newcastle, gave "The twins," in a very able and effective manner, after which followed a duet, "The ash grove," by the Misses Dickinson, of Shotley Bridge, who received a well-merited encore. Mr. Horn, of Consett, sang "Speak gently" in a very nice and accomplished manner, and was applauded accordingly. A quartet afterwards followed by several members of the choir, which was well received. Miss Turnbull, of Netherton, near Morpeth, gave the "Last rose of summer," which was beautifully rendered and highly appreciated. Mr. W. Dickinson, of Shotley Bridge, honoured the company with "Will-o-th'-wisp," which was performed in admirable style. The Rev. W. Cockin, Vicar, sang "The storm" in his usual able manner; and after a further contribution from the choir a short interval was allowed between the first and second parts, during which Mr. Cockin dwelt upon the progress they had made in furtherance of their new Church and their financial position with respect to it, which afforded great satisfaction. The second part of the programme was opened by Miss Jenkins with a pianoforte solo, which took equally as well as the first; and after a part song by the choir, Mr. Benning gave "The hen convention" in such a characteristic style as to cause considerable merriment and applause, which did not subside until that gentleman responded to a most rapturous encore. The Misses Dickinson again presented a duet, which was also heartily encored. Mr. Horn sang "A warrior bold," in the rendering of which he fully sustained his former reputation. Mr. Burrows, of Medomsley, gave a violin solo, "Life let us cherish," and was honoured with an encore. A song, "Never mind the rest," was next given by Mr. J. Armstrong; and "Coming thro' the rye" was sung by Miss Turnbull in her usual graceful manner, and both of which were encored. Mr. Dickinson sang "Days of old" in a pathetic manner, and was re-called. "Hearts of oak," was next performed by Mr. R. Chaytor in his well-known style, which needs no comment, as his popularity is already established. After a part song by the choir the performance concluded with the National Anthem. Mrs. East played the accompaniments on the piano in her usual accomplished manner. At the conclusion of the entertainment Mr. Jenkins moved a most hearty vote of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen from a distance and all who had taken part in the entertainment, as well as to the ladies who presided at the tables, for their kind and obliging services. Mr. Jenkins expressed himself highly gratified with the quality of the entertainment, and complimented the Vicar upon the success that had attended his efforts in the interests of education as well as in the Church, and as being worthy of their support. Mr. Carr and Mr. Priestman endorsed all what Mr. Jenkins had said, which was afterwards owned by acclamation.—*Correspondent.*

ENTERTAINMENT IN THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—On Easter Tuesday evening, an entertainment of a miscellaneous character was given in the Consett National Schools. The audience was very large, many being unable to obtain seats. The performers who had kindly volunteered their services were Miss E. Muse, Mr. Lax, Dr. Renton, the Misses Unsworth, Dr. Morris, Rev. F. Steggall, and Master W. Stoker. The string band, conducted by Messrs. W. and J. Palliser, was present, also the Consett Wesleyan Choir, which was conducted by Mr. G. Lumley. Mr. C. Stephenson was unable to appear as announced. Miss Muse sang "Far away" with much pathos and sweetness, and in her second song, "Come, birdie, come," with violin accompaniment, she received a hearty encore. Dr. Renton was rapturously encored in the song "Nil Desperandum." Mr. Steggall sang charmingly. The recitations by Mr. Lax and Dr. Morris were exceedingly well delivered. The Misses Unsworth received an encore in Glover's duet (with violin accompaniment) "The life stream and the river." We have not space to criticise the performances at length; suffice it to say that the entertainment, which was under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, was a brilliant success. Mr. J. Surtees, Mr. C. Stelling, Master W. Stoker, Miss Jenkins, and Miss Turner alternately presided at the pianoforte. The Rev. J. W. Mitchell, Vicar of Leadgate, presided.

Railway Time Tables

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

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

Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—8·10, 9·0, 2·4, 2·0, 5·0, 7·10, 8·10, 9·30.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follow:—Gateshead, 3; Felling, 8; Pelaw, 15; Hebburn, 2[illegible]; Jarrow, 26; Tyne Dock, 30; and High Shields, 3[illegible] minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 40 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

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

Relief Trains leave Newcastle for Jarrow on SATURDAYS at 7·5, 8·0, 9·20, and 10·30 p.m.

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

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

Leaves South Shields (Week days)—[illegible], 8·50 (*), 9·0, 10·5, 10·40, 11·45, 12·30, 1·50, 2·16, 3·50 (*), [illegible], 5·10, 6·15, 7·15, 8·15, 9·15, 10·35.

Leaves South Shields (Sundays).—6·15, [illegible], 2·40, 5·0, 7·45, 8·20, 9·35.

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

ON SATURDAYS

Relief trains leave JARROW for NEWCASTLE at 1·55 5·18, 8·23, 9·23, and 10·41 p.m. calling at all intermediate stations.

* First, second, and third-class express trains calling at Tyne Dock, Jarrow, and Gateshead, leaving Jarrow 1[illegible] 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. Gateshead, or Jarrow: First, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3½d. Pelaw, Felling, Gateshead, or Newcastle: First, 1[illegible] second, 9.; third, 6.

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

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

Leaves Sunderland (Sundays).—6·5, 7·50, 9·25, 2·0 4·0 7·5, 8·10, 9·25.

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

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

Fares from Sunderland to Cleadon Lane: first 6d. second 4d. Third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 1d. second 8d. third 6d. High Shields and South Shields first 10d.; second, 7d.; third, 6d.; Jarrow, first, 1s 4d.; second, 1s.; third 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow first, 2s. 0d. second, 1s. 8d. third, 1s. 2d.

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—5·25 7·15, 8.18, 9·23, 10·18, 11·48, 12·53, 2·33, 3·23, 4·28, 5·28, 6·28, 7·23, 8·28, 9·58, 11.28,

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·33, 8·23, 10 3, 2·23, 5·23, 7·33, 8·33, 9·53.

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

Fares from Jarrow to South Shields: first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3½d.; High Shields: first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3d.; Tyne Dock; first, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 2d.; Cleadon Lane, first, 10d.; second, 5d.; 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)—4·50 6·10 (*a*), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0 (*), 9·15, 9·45, (*c*), 10·15, 11·0, 12·0, 1·0, 2·0, 3·5, 4·0 4·45 (†), 5·0, 5.50 (†), 6·5, 5·45, (†), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0, 10·0, 10·40, 11·30.

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

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Manors 3, Heaton 7, Walker 11, Wallsend 1[illegible], 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 Station 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, 8·35 (*), 9·0, 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·30 (*), 11·0, 12·0, 12·45, 1·50, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5·35 (*), 5·55, 6·3 (*), 7·0, 7·30 (*), 8·0, 9·15, 10·0, 10·50 (*).

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·55, 9·55, 1·0, 2·0, 3·0, 4·3[illegible], 6·0, 7·0, 8·0, 9·0, 10·15.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—North Shields 2, Percy Main 9, Howdon 11, Wallsend 16, Walker 19, Heaton 23, and Manors 30 minutes after above times, arriving at Central Station, Newcastle about 35 minutes after leaving Tynemouth.

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

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

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

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

CONSETT BRANCH

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	9·40	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	„	5·52	9·47	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·59	9·54	12·43	2·43	5·49
Rowland's Gill	„	6·9	10·4	12·53	2·54	5·59
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·10	12·59	2·59	6·5
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·23	1·12	3·12	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·29	1·18	3·18	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep.	6·42	10·37		4·[illegible]	6·35
Knitsley	„	6·54	10·49		4·[illegible]2	6·47
Lanchester	„	7·3	10·58		5·1	6·55
Witton Gilbert	„	7·10	11·9		5·12	7·[illegible]
Durham	arr.	7·25	11·20		5·2[illegible]	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2 G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·30		11·45	3·40*	8·0
Witton Gilbert	„	7·42		11·57	3·52	8·12
Lanchester	„	7·55		12·10	4·5	8·25
Knitsley	„	8·7		12·22	4·17	8·36
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·23	
	dep.	8·20	9·10	12·35	3·35	8·50
Shotley Bridge	„	8·25	9·15	12·40	3·40	8·55
Ebchester	„	8·29	9·19	12·44	3·44	8·59
Lintz Green	„	8·39	9·29	12·54	3·54	9·9
Rowland's Gill	„	8·41	9·39	12·59	3·59	9·15
Swalwell	„	8·52	9·42	1·7	4·5	9·22
Scotswood	„	8·59	9·49	1·14	4·14	9·29
Newcastle	[illegible]	[illegible]	10·0	1·25	4·25	9·40

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

STATIONS.		A.M.		P.M.		
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	..	4·0	5·25	7·30
Scotswood	arr.	7·17	..	4·9	5·32	7·37
Swalwell	„	7·24	..	4·16	5·39	7·44
Rowland's Gill	„	7·34	..	4·25	5·49	8·[illegible]
Lintz Green	„	7·40	..	4·29	5·55	8·2
Ebchester	„	7·53	..	4·42	6·8	8·16
Shotley Bridge	„	7·59	..	4·47	6·14	8·23
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	..	4·[illegible]	6·20	8·30
	dep.	9·2	..	5·16		
Knitsley		9·32	..	5·42		..
Lanchester		9·41	..	[illegible]		..
Witton Gilbert		9·52	..	[illegible]		..
Durham	arr.	10·5	..	5·55		..

STATIONS.		A.M.		
Durham	dep.	[illegible]		[illegible]
Witton Gilbert	„	8·5		4·12
Lanchester		8·8		[illegible]
Knitsley		8·30		[illegible]
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·45		4·48
	dep.	8·50		[illegible]
Shotley Bridge	„	8·56		[illegible]
Ebchester	„	8·59		[illegible]
Lintz Green		9·[illegible]	12·50	[illegible]
Rowland's Gill		[illegible]	12·[illegible]	[illegible]
Swalwell		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scotswood		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newcastle	arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUNDAYS.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	12·[illegible]	2·30
Benfieldside	„	6·50	1·30	4·30
Rowley	„	7·0	1·40	4·40
Burnhill Junction	„	[illegible]	[illegible]	4·[illegible]0
Tow Law	„	7·25	2·[illegible]	5·[illegible]
Crook	arr.	7·55	2·15	5·15
	dep.	7·58	2·25	5·20
Bishop Auckland	„	8·7	2·53	5·53
Darlington	„	[illegible]	3·35	6·2[illegible]
Stockton	„	9·[illegible]	4·[illegible]	7·15
Middlesbro'	„	9·35	4·15	7·[illegible]
Saltburn	„	10·10	4·50	8·20

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·10	2·30
Middlesbro'	„	6·22	1[illegible]	3·[illegible]
Stockton	„	6·34	11·[illegible]	3·17
Darlington	„	7·16	12·[illegible]	5·5
Bishop Auckland	„	7·45	1	[illegible]3
Crook	arr.	8·12	1·4	5·5
	dep.	8·15	2·[illegible]	6·0
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·[illegible]	6·[illegible]
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	[illegible]	6·[illegible]
Rowley	„	8·52	2·[illegible]5	[illegible]·40
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	[illegible]
Newcastle	arr.	10·0	4·2[illegible]	[illegible]

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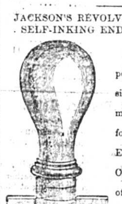

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11,729 SHARES are to be paid up in full, and therefore, under no circumstances whatever can there be any further liability.

The remaining 40,000 shares to have 10s. per share paid up, on allotment

A goodly number of shares are held by officials of the Company.

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THE HONOURABLE JOHN COLBORNE.

THE HONOURABLE CHARLES D. BUTLER.

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Supervisor of Foreign Business:

The COUNT EDOUARD DES FRANCOIS DE PONTCHALON.

Auditors:

MESSRS. HEALD, CARLING, & Co.

Secretary:

JOHN J. BLAKE, Esq.

Offices:

164, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A few Extracts taken from the Opinions of the Press on this Company.

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

WIDE FIELD FOR A NEW COMPANY.

That there is ample room for a new Fire Office may be assumed from the following facts:—It has been proved in the House of Commons, and has been again again confirmed by statistics, that two-thirds (amounting to £6,000,000,000 sterling) of the destructive property of the United Kingdom is not covered by Fire Insurance; and it is estimated that this description of property is increasing at the annual rate of £200,000,000.

INSURANCE SHARES A VERY PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

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

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

The Dividends paid by Fire Insurance Companies are as high as 8[illegible] per cent per annum.

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

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND TO BE INVESTED IN CONSOLS.

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

ADVANTAGEOUS ARRANGEMENT WITH THE FOUNDERS OF THE COMPANY.

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

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

BUSINESS.

Highly satisfactory progress of the Company during its first few months working, viz:—

Capital taken up	£32,500
Number of Shareholders	between 300 and 400
Amount of Insurances effected, upwards of	£1,000,000
Losses by Fire	Nil.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1876.

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

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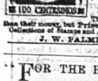

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CONSETT LOCAL BOARD ELECTION.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

On Wednesday evening, a meeting of ratepayers, called by the town-crier, was held in the Local Board Room, Consett, for the purpose of eliciting the views of the gentlemen who have been nominated as candidates for Local Board honours.

Mr. HEDLEY occupied the chair, and, before calling on the candidates to address the meeting, said he approved of the object for which they had been called together, that was, to ascertain the views of the gentlemen nominated on matters which immediately concerned them as ratepayers. (Hear, hear). It was only by hearing the views of the candidates that the ratepayers could judge of their fitness to act as their representatives, and it was only fair that the ratepayers should know the opinions of the gentlemen who they were going to support. (Applause).

Mr. THOMPSON, hatter, Middle Street, was then introduced to the meeting. After the applause which greeted his appearance had subsided, Mr. Thompson said he appeared there at the imperative call of a few of the electors who had expressed their desire to support him, provided his principles were in accordance with their views of municipal government. As they all knew, the electors were very often deceived, particularly in general elections, by the professions of candidates, who, when their object was accomplished, turned their back on their constituencies, and followed their own views, instead of acting as the true representatives of the people who placed them in office. (Hear, hear, and applause). He stood before them as a strict economist in regard to dealing with the public purse. (Hear, hear). No legislative body, he thought, had any right to expend money lavishly without the consent of the public whom it represented. (Hear, hear). He was certainly in favour of necessary improvements being carried out, but in times of depression like the present he thought that the expenditure in every branch ought to be curtailed as far as practicable. (Hear, hear, and applause). The gentlemen constituting the members of the Consett Local Board were no doubt men of means, consequently an increase of rates was of small moment to them, but was of the greatest importance to tradesmen, many of whom during the past winter, and indeed for the last two years, had scarcely been paying expenses. He considered that it was the duty of the Local Board to keep the rate as much under 1s. in the pound as possible. (Hear, hear). The Local Board rate, he thought, ought never to be above 1s. in the pound, as a great deal of improvements could be carried out for that amount. (Applause). With regard to the way in which the rates were expended, he thought the money ought to be spent fairly and equitably amongst the ratepayers, that all parts of the district ought to be benefited alike. (Applause). Some of them might ask him what he would do if elected as one of their representatives. He might not possess so exalted a mind or have such deep conceptions as some of his contemporaries: he would not promise to enshrine their little city on the hill with trees and vegetation—(laughter)—nor would he promise to provide them with a Park and wall it round, and so shut out the delightful and invogorating atmosphere which Heaven had sent them, and which was so essential for the oxydation of the lungs. (Laughter and applause). To make such a Garden of Eden looked very well on the surface, but when they had to dip their hands deep into their pockets and pull out to pay for such unnecessary formations the tune was changed. (Laughter). Mr. Thompson here struck the table with his knuckles and exclaimed—Are those, gentlemen, the kind of legislators you require? Of course you must look to your men, and choose those who would be the most independent and calculated to suit you best. (Hear, hear, and applause). There has, continued the speaker, been another grand conception, I mean the subject of a tramway to carry people up the hill from Benfieldside—(laughter)—a sort of centrifugal or other motion not yet defined—(renewed laughter)—the delivery to take place at the end of Church Street, where some Samaritan will be found to present the traveller with a cigar and a glass of beer. (Roars of laughter). Now, such an idea as this I could not find fault with, as it would pay its own expenses eventually, and be a public benefit. (Laughter). I should certainly like the terminus to be established at the top of the hill, but should object to the tramway being extended to the end of Church Street. (Renewed laughter). Mr. Thompson concluded his remarks by saying that if the ratepayers thought proper to return him as one of their representatives he would consult them on all important matters of a financial description before giving his vote.

A RATEPAYER wished to know Mr. Thompson's views in regard to a public market.

Mr. THOMPSON said that was a question that could not be settled off-hand. If he got into office that was a matter that should receive his consideration. (Laughter and applause.

Mr. MICHAEL MCNALLY, beerhouse-keeper, was next introduced to the meeting. It was not, he said, the first time he had stood before them, and they all knew his views on local government matters. Mr. Thompson had said so much about economy that there was little left for the speaker to say. However, Mr. Thompson had not touched on several important topics, and first and foremost amongst these was the water question. They all knew that good and pure water was as necessary to health as the air they breathed. (Hear, hear). Now, it had always been one of his greatest aims to get the people pure water. (Hear, hear). The Local Board, as they all knew, was composed of cliques, and whenever he had brought this important subject before the meetings he was generally put down by the parties interested. The water supplied by the Water Company during the summer months was unfit to drink, and, if put on the Board again, he would do his best to compel the Company to purify it by erecting filtering beds. (Applause). After speaking of his endeavours to get hydrants erected in various parts of the town, Mr. McNally said he had been present at the deliberations of the Local Board when the Press had been censured for giving publicity to matters of vital importance to the ratepayers, but which affected the interests of a few. (Cries of shame). He thought the Press ought to have full liberty to publish all matters of public importance that transpired at the Local Board meetings. (Applause). It was only people who feared the light of day that were afraid of letting the ratepayers know how their money was being spent. (Renewed applause). There was another thing he would advocate if the ratepayers sent him to the Board, and that was a Sunday delivery of letters. (Hear, hear). With regard to what had been said about a tramway, he thought Mr. Thompson's views were excellent. (Laughter and applause.) Did Mr. Thompson intend the tramway to be used by the puddlers in going to their work? He quite agreed with Mr. Thompson that the terminus should not be at the end of Church Street. (Laughter.) With regard to what had been said about a Park, he remarked that he had been misunderstood on this point. He was the first to bring this matter forward, and he had been called foolish for so doing. He never intended that the town should be at the expense of decorating a park with trees and building a wall round it; all that was required was an open space in which the young men and women of Consett might walk without danger of being summoned for trespass. He believed that the Company would let them have land for the mere asking, and if it was not worth asking for it was not worth having. (Hear, hear, and applause.) At present the town had no public resort, and our children ran the risk of being run over by being confined to the public highways. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN, after looking round the room, said Mr. Thompson and Mr. McNally seemed to be the only candidates present.

Several ratepayers here remarked that Mr. McGurk [illegible] the room.

The CHAIRMAN said he would be glad to hear Mr. McGurk's views on Local Board matters. (Applause.)

Mr. MCGURK, who was standing near the door, said if elected he would do his best to give satisfaction to the ratepayers.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sure Mr. McGurk could make as good a speech as Mr. McNally. (Laughter). Mr. McGurk had a full-licensed house, and could get a drop whiskey to keep the steam up. (Renewed laughter).

A RATEPAYER: He is too fat, and does not want to go near the fire. (Laughter.)

Several gentlemen did their best to get Mr. McGurk to speak, but the latter gentleman refused.

The CHAIRMAN said it appeared that Mr. McGurk did not care whether he got on the Local Board or not.

Mr. THOMPSON said as no other gentleman seemed inclined to address the meeting he would say a few words by way of comment on the remarks made by Mr. McNally. The latter gentleman, he said, had adduced nothing new. He had simply entered into matters that concerned the Water Company, and if Mr. McNally was really afraid of his health being injured by the Company's water he had better get a spring of his own. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. MCNALLY (who appeared to enjoy the fun immensely): What about the tramway?

Mr. THOMPSON: The tramway is simply a myth, sir. It is a railway between two places—a sort of centrifugal motion. (Roars of laughter.) That is the sort of thing for a man with bad legs. (Applause.) Mr. McNally talks about the danger to children, but all I can say is that if Mr. McNally is frightened of his children getting killed he had better keep them at home. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. McNally had told them what he would do if he got a seat at the Board, but he had been there already, and what had he accomplished? He had failed to get them better water, he had not got them a park, and the fact was, if they sent him to Parliament Street a second time he would again fail. (Laughter.) Was that the sort of man to represent them? (Laughter.) Mr. McNally had told them nothing new, and he was not satisfied with Mr. McNally's speech at all. (Renewed laughter, in which Mr. McNally joined.)

The CHAIRMAN: Is Mr. McGurk ready yet, or does he decline to address the meeting?

Mr. MCGURK having again declined to do so,

The CHAIRMAN said he had great pleasure in calling upon Dr. Routledge for a few remarks. The Doctor, as most of them would have seen by the newspapers, was Mr. Thompson's trainer. The Doctor's charge was only a poor horse to look at—(laughter)—but he had turned out much better than was expected. (Laughter and applause.) He really thought the Doctor had been giving him a pill. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. ROUTLEDGE said he had much pleasure in proposing Mr. Thompson as a fit and proper person to represent them on the Local Board. Mr. Thompson had a thorough knowledge of Local Board matters, and he thought thay could not find a better man to represent them. (Applause.) He hoped the ratepayers would show their appreciation of his abilities by giving him their votes.

A RATEPAYER seconded the proposition, remarking that Mr. Thompson was the best man from one end of the town to the other. The motion having been put to the meeting and carried,

Mr. THOMPSON suitably returned thanks. He said he was not what was called a brilliant character, but if elected he would do all he could to further the interests of the town.

The CHAIRMAN asked if anybody would propose Mr. McNally as a fit and proper person to sit on the Local Board.

Mr. MCNALLY said it was no use deceiving the people. Mr. Thompson had preached about economy, but he would ask that gentleman how he expected to carry out sanitary improvements without money? If Mr. Thompson could bring a scheme forward by which the town might be improved without spending the rates he would indeed be a desirable acquisition to the Board. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. THOMPSON said he had a grand scheme of his own, but that was not the proper place to unfold it. (Laughter and applause).

Mr. MCNALLY said Mr. Thompson did not know what he was talking about. He wanted to know how Mr. Thompson could make roads and form sewers without money. Mr. Thompson, he added, knew no more about making roads than the speaker knew about watchmaking. (Laughter.) Mr. Thompson had no doubt a great deal of eloquence, but he ought to have got himself posted up in Local Board matters before going there to expose his ignorance. (Laughter and applause).

Mr. THOMPSON admitted that he was but a small star as compared with Mr. McNally, his light being totally eclipsed when placed alongside such a shining luminary. (Laughter.) He was only a novice in Local Board matters, however, whereas Mr. McNally had profited largely by his experience. (Renewed laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN having once more asked if anyone wished to propose Mr. McNally as a proper person to represent the town,

Mr. JENKINS, confectioner, said he had much pleasure in moving a vote of confidence in Mr. McNally.

The motion was seconded by Mr. MCCONNON and carried.

A vote of thanks having been tendered to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was little wheat offering from farmers, no fresh foreign arrivals, and a small quantity coastwise. The trade, although slow, was very firm at full prices. Barley met a limited inquiry at late rates. Oats extremely dull. In the value of other grain and flour no material change.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market this morning we had a smaller supply than for some weeks past. Barley was a fair show, but wheat and oats were only in limited supply. Values of wheat and oats unaltered. Barley a somewhat dull trade, and prices a little down.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 352 beasts, but an increase of 772 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both cattle and sheep were middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,809 head. The number of sheep was 5,160. Pigs: 644 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; secondary sorts, 7s 9d to 8s 6d; good oxen, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; middling, 7s 6d to 8s 0d; cows and inferior, 5s 9d to 7s 3d; pork, large, 5s 6d to 6s 9d; do. small, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; sheep, good vendable wedders, der lb., 11d to 12d; middling, 9½d to 10d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 105s to 130s; new land hay, 110s to 132s; wheat straw, 3s 9d to 4s 4d; barley straw, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; cat straw, 3s 0d to 4s 0d per thrave.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Oats, 6s 6d to 8s 6d; barley, 8s 6d to 9s 6d; Indian corn, 7s 6d; beans, 9s 9d to 12s; peas, 10s 6d to 11s 6d per boll. Beef, 8d to 11d; mutton, 9d to 11½d; veal, 10d to 11d; bacon, 6d to 7d; hams, 6½d to 8d; cheese, 7d to 8d per lb. Chickens, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; hens, 1s 0d to 2s 0d each; butter, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per lb.; eggs, 10 to 11 for 1s; pigeons, 1s 4d per couple. Apples, 2s to 3s 0d; onions, 2s to 2s 6d per stone.

NEWCASTLE POTATO, Saturday.—Scotch potatoes, 14s 0d per load of 20 stones.

DURHAM POTATO, Saturday.—Potatoes, 10d to 11d per stone.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—On Easter Monday, the members of this association celebrated their forty-first anniversary. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, and, notwithstanding the counter attractions that were presented, there was a large audience present. Mr. H. Wilkinson, Kilnpit Hill, occupied the chair, and ably and impressively advocated the temperance cause. The meeting was also addressed by E. O. Tregelles, Esq., and Mr. F. Raine, of Shotley Bridge. The usual votes of thanks concluded the meeting.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, March 29.—Before H. SMITH, Esq. (chairman), J. FAWCETT, Esq., J. CLAVERING, Esq., and the Rev. J. P. DE PLEDGE.

CASE UNDER THE COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.—Joseph Parker, a miner, was summoned by the owners of Holmside Colliery for falsely representing his son to be above twelve years old. Mr. Dickinson prosecuted. The facts of the case have already appeared in the *Guardian*. The case was adjourned from the previous court in order that Mr. Dickinson might produce a certificate of the boy's age. The certificate was now produced, from which it seemed the lad was only eleven years of age. The case was ultimately dismissed, Mr. Dickinson having failed to produce the colliery register.

GAME TRESPASS NEAR STANLEY.—Thos. Turnbull, farmer, and John Elstob were summoned for trespassing in pursuit of game. Mr. Oliver prosecuted. On the 17th March, about half-past two in the afternoon, Sergt. Stamper and P.C. Kendrew were on duty near Acton Dene, when they heard the report of a gun. They then observed the defendants in the act of beating for game. Turnbull had a gun. The defence set up by Turnbull was that he occupied the adjoining farm, and had a right to shoot over that part of the Dene referred to by the officers. It was proved that Mr. Burn had the shooting over the land where the defendants were found, and they were fined 20s. and costs each.

A WARNING TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—Edward Keenleyside, grocer and provision dealer, Leadgate, was sued by Thomas Smith a farmer, residing near Greencroft, to recover £2 10s. damages for injury done by a dog to a number of sheep. The complainant saw a large black dog chase a flock of his sheep, thirty-two of which were ewes in lamb, and two of the sheep the dog caught hold of. Mr. Smith caught the dog, and ascertained that it belonged to the defendant. None of the sheep showed signs of being bitten, but one of the ewes had since cast two dead lambs, from the effects of being chased. The defendant denied that his dog did the damage, but the magistrates finding the case proved, ordered the defendant to pay 30s. and costs.

ALLEGED ROBBERY FROM A HAWKER AT CORNSAY COLLIERY.—A middle-aged man named Thos. Jordan was charged with stealing a large quantity of knitting wool, the property of a hawker named Geo. Bryant, residing at Langley Park. The prisoner was met by Sergt. Nattrass near Hamsteels Colliery, on the night of the 24th of March, carrying a bundle of wool, and on being interrogated by the officer, the prisoner stated that a hawker whom he did not know had given him the wool to keep for him. Later in the night the complainant reported that the bundle of wool had been stolen from his pack, and he identified the prisoner as one of the men in whose presence he had opened out his stock of goods in a public-house at Cornsay Colliery. The defendant stuck to his original story in defence, and he was committed for trial at the sessions.

ALLEGED THEFT AT CORNSAY COLLIERY.—Isabella Gladders was charged with stealing two pieces of ham belonging to William Park, at Cornsay Colliery. Isabella Park, wife of the prosecutor, said on Saturday, the 24th March, the prisoner went to her house and asked for a cup of tea. Witness, who had known the prisoner by singing about the streets, gave her some tea and also some ham. Prisoner left her house about ten o'clock, and witness then missed some ham and also 7s. 6d. in money. The piece of ham produced was her property.—Sergt. Nattress deposed to apprehending the prisoner. The latter, on being charged in the usual way, said the ham had been given to her by Mrs. Park.—The prisoner was eventually discharged.

ASSAULT AT CORNSAY.—Michael Brannigan was charged with assaulting Edward Rooney at Cornsay Colliery. Complainant was in Potter's public-house, and defendant seems to have assaulted him without the slightest provocation. A fine of 20s. and costs was inflicted.

CASES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.—Thomas Mulholland was summoned by Mr. Ground, Sanitary Inspector to the Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority, for neglecting to provide proper sewerage accommodation to four cottages between Square House and Cornsay Colliery. Mr. Oliver defended. There was an informality in the summons and the case was dismissed.——John Curry, grocer, of Blackhall Mill, was summoned for not having proper privy accommodation to six houses at the above place. He was ordered to erect three privies within three months.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AT CONSETT.—Robert Peacock was charged with embezzling certain sums of money belonging to his employer, George Young.—Mr. Wm. Brignal, jun., of Durham, defended. Prosecutor said he was a wholesale wine and spirit merchant carrying on business at Consett. The prisoner, Robert Peacock, was until recently in his service. His duties were to drive a waggon, call on innkeepers and others, take orders from them, supply them with wine, spirits, &c., and receive payment for the same. Prisoner was in the habit of settling with him the following morning. Prosecutor kept an account of all Peacock took out, and kept a book for that purpose. On the 19th, 20th, and 21st of March defendant took goods away and did not account for them. The value of the goods not accounted for was £5 8s. 8d. On the morning of the 22nd March prosecutor sent for Peacock, but being told that he had left Consett prosecutor gave information to the police. The prisoner had been in his employment four years.—Cross-examined by Mr. Brignal: The prisoner had no set journey on Thursday, the 22nd March. The horse was done up that morning about seven o'clock. It was his duty to do up the horse. The prisoner has a son who lives at West Boldon, near Sunderland. He also has a sister (Mrs. Healop) who resides in Durham. In consequence of the prisoner not coming to my place I sent a lad named John Thompson to his house. He brought a message that prisoner had gone to Newcastle. He had not asked permission to go away. I felt annoyed at prisoner going away without leave, and felt more annoyed the following morning in consequence of his not returning. I was in a passion when I got the warrant, and am now sorry that I ever applied.—George Thom, sergt. of police at Consett, said on the 23rd March he received information from Mr. Young that the prisoner, Robert Peacock, had absconded, taking with him certain monies belonging to the prosecutor. Witness went in pursuit and apprehended the prisoner in Durham on the above date. On charging prisoner in the usual way, he replied that the money was in the house. He afterwards said "to tell you the truth I was short of money, and came here to get it from my sister, and I was intending to come to Consett by the train to-night, and pay Mr. Young."—The prosecutor having expressed a wish that the case should not proceed further, Peacock was discharged.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE AT HEDLEY HILL.—Three young Irishmen, named John McLaren, Wm. Lamb, and Wm. Montgomery, were placed in the dock to answer a charge of unlawfully wounding John Newman at Hedley Hill. The accused were defended by Mr. W. H. Oliver, solicitor, of Durham. On Saturday night, the 17th of March, prosecutor was drinking at Hunter's public-house, at East Hedley Hope. He left about nine o'clock to go to his home at Hedley Hill, being accompanied by a young man named Bateman. After going a few hundred yards, two men, who had apparently been in concealment, stepped out on to the road and threw three half-bricks, two of them striking prosecutor on the head and knocking him down insensible, and the other also knocking Bateman down. Newman was taken home, and Dr. Norman, who was called in, found a fracture of the skull and a contused wound near the left ear, and his face was also very much bruised. His condition afterwards became so critical that it was deemed necessary to have his depositions taken by a magistrate.—John Newman, the prosecutor, who looked exceedingly weak, and had his head tied up, on being called said he was a miner, and resided at Hedley Hill. On Saturday night, the 17th ult., about nine o'clock, he was walking between Hunter's public-house and his own house, and when near the cokeovens, about a quarter of a mile from East Hedley Hope, he saw Lamb and Montgomery spring from the side of the cokeovens. They threw two half-bricks at prosecutor, which struck him on the side of the head. He fell down, and while on the ground he remembered the men kicking him. He become insensible, and when he regained consciousness he was in bed in his own house. He had been drinking in Hunter's public-house about three hours that night, and he had got some drink at Brown's public-house before that. John Bateman was with him when the bricks were thrown.—Cross-examined by Mr. Oliver: I cannot remember seeing the prisoner McLaren. I never made my mind up as to who did it until two or three days afterwards. I was unconscious for two or three days. I hadn't my senses right. I gave information to P.C. Scaling about the two prisoners Montgomery and Lamb. I was not fighting in Hunter's public-house. It was rather dark that night. I know all the prisoners nicely.—John Bateman said: I am a miner and live at Hedley Hill. I was with the prisoners on Saturday night the 17th inst. I was in Hunter's public-house when Newman came in, and remained until nine o'clock, when we left. On coming down the line, and when near the end of the ovens, about a quarter of a mile from Hunter's, the prosecutor was felled with a brick. I cannot say who threw it. I was also felled, but cannot say by whom. After I got up I was knocked down again, but cannot say who knocked me down. I was tripped up by a man. I observed two men at the ovens when I was struck with a brick, but cannot say who they were.—The witness was severely cross-questioned by the magistrates as to the identity of the men who threw the bricks, but he persisted in saying that he did not know them.—Mr. Oliver asked if it was any good taking the case further. There was, he said, no evidence against the prisoners.—The accused were then discharged, the Chairman, in commenting on the evidence given by Bateman, remarking that he did not believe a single word that the witness had said.

Correspondence.

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

RELIGION *VERSUS* THE TURF.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Again I crave your indulgence for a space in your valuable paper to reply to my friend No. 3, "W. Foster." After a considerable time has elapsed he appears to have selected one George Reay, and four witnesses, the names of whom he does not mention, to act in concert with him to back up a piece of hideous, bare-faced hypocrisy. Allow me just to ask him the question that, providing his statement be correct, does he not think it was breaking the third commandment? He with others of his sect, I regret to say, appear to treat religion directly adverse to the gospel teachings as laid down by our Saviour. My friend has not tackled the light expressions. I may just remind him of the love-feast preceding the one in question, when he, to make a laughing-stock of himself, was on catching sparrows by placing lime upon their tails. I don't know what my friend intends to give us on the next occasion, whether it will take the form of a burlesque or tragedy, or will it be another highly sensational drama? I should have liked my friend to have heard a sermon preached on the 18th March, at St. George's Presbyterian Church, Darlington, by the Rev. W. A. P. Johnman, on "The Church and the Drama." The rev. gentleman took for his text Psalm xi., 3, "If the foundations be destroyed what can the righteous do?" He selected two points that seemed to him to be the most objectionable, which were (in his own words), "Sham prayer and the representation of God. To represent the deity in any object of gold or silver, or anything worldly, was a practical denial of the infinite perfections of the Creator of heaven and earth, to do which was something worse than profanation." In conclusion, as my friend is only a youth, I trust as he grews older he will get wiser.

A word or two to friend No. 4, "J. L." As he is only a recruit in the ranks I cannot take his advice as genuine. I also decline to correspond with a man so utterly weak as to lend himself as a tool to "H. Blakey," and acting under his dictation.

In conclusion, I ask as a special favour for the public to read again the message sent to me by friend No. 1, "H. Blakey," in "W. Foster's" letter; take particular notice that these remarks were the utterance of a Primitive Methodist local preacher, a man professing to be a Christian, a spiritual teacher, an ornament set up for others to imitate. Whether he has been granted the gospel dispensation, or let loose to vindicate the character of his friend or not I am at a loss to know. With all confidence he thinks I have got well flogged. Nevertheless, as the chosen representative of our society, I alone will suffer by the stripes, no tools have yet been introduced on my behalf. I hope he will not render me any personal violence to cause me to seek protection from the police constable of the village. It would have been well had he manhood to face the matter through, and not send such trash through his tools. In conclusion, let me ask this tyrannical nincompoop to make a more choice selection in his *aide-de-camps*.—Respectfully yours,

DULIA GR.

Stanley, April 2nd, 1877.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Will you allow me a small space in your valuable columns to contradict a statement made by "Wm. Foster." He says he has four witnesses to prove that G. Reay asked the questions, and he answered them. This I know to be a falsehood, because G. Reay and a man were sitting together talking about what horse was going to win the Plate, when "Wm. Foster" happened to step in just at the time, and he deliberately spoke up and said Jesus Christ, and the man said "Well, I never knew there was a horse running in that name. Billy, can you tell me what weight he carries?" "Yes, he carries the sins of the whole world." Now, this happened a good while ago, but at a love-feast lately held at Stanley "Wm. Foster" spoke his experience upon this subject, and other people began to chaff him about it, and now he is blaming the innocent for it. I am sure it would benefit him a great deal if he would hold his tongue.—Yours truly,

ONE THAT KNOWS.

Stanley, April 4th, 1877.

MR. CARSS AND THE IRISH.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I see in your last week's issue a most miserable effusion from the pen of Mr. Carss concerning the sons of the Emerald Isle, the land of the shamrock. I refrain from repeating it here, as it will be no doubt fresh in the memory of those who read the *Consett Guardian*. Irishmen may perhaps rejoice sufficiently in their deliverance from past evils, without Mr. Carss cruelly raking up the ashes of those whose misfortune it was perhaps as much as their crime to be the authors of those evils. The sons of Ireland perhaps cannot be acquitted altogether of blame. It cannot be conceived, sir, that the filling of the British jails is altogether an agreeable thing for the sons that Mr. Carss wrote about. No doubt it punishes the pockets of the British taxpayer, but it also limits the freedom of the Irish patriot. If Irishmen will talk less and do more, if they will believe that grand sentences are worthless without severe and well directed exertion, if they will learn to govern themselves and their passions, and endeavour to make the best of their position instead of wasting their time, their breath, and their money, in trying to get hold of the moon, they may make Ireland as prosperous and as great as the other parts of the United Kingdom. The present moment is thought favourable for the revival of the atrocities committed in Ireland years ago. There are in the air presages of that change which perplex a monarch. Mr. Carss is always fertile in political abuse when striving for office. It requires but a moment's reflection to conceive that Mr. Carss wants to exclude from the service those who are said at present to contribute to it most largely, so that he may ride into their estate and scatter it as his own.—Yours, &c.,

NUMBER ONE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Having seen a letter from Mr. Carss in the *Consett Guardian*, appealing to the sons of the Emerald Isle, &c., to reject Mr. Richard Murray as a candidate for their votes at the ensuing election of members for the Benfieldside Local Board, I beg a small space in your paper to question Mr. Carss's assumed historical facts, which he so dogmatically asserts. I pass over the animus manifested to Mr. Murray in the letter, as well as the wild sanguinary madness breathing in every line, and would merely glance at the perversion of facts of history. He has distorted all the leading incidents that have been handed down to us as true and genuine history to prove the baseness of Toryism. Let us take the time of Cromwell, a leading Radical and innovator, an arch nonconformist. What did he do for Ireland? He "quieted," that is, he desolated it from end to end in the way that William the Conqueror desolated the northern counties of England, where you might have travelled sixty miles without seeing a man, a horse, cow, or sheep. Then, again, I would respectfully ask Mr. Carss to read Lord Macaulay's History of the Restoration, a Whig statesman and writer. He tells us that William of Orange (who I may call the Prince of Whiggery and Radicalism) went to Ireland, fought against his father-in-law, James II., routed him at the battle of the Boyne, siege of Limerick, Londonderry, Enniskillin, &c., obliged James to flee to France, *dissolved the Irish Parliament*, and "quieted," that is, nearly exterminated, the natives, whom he opprobriously designates the "Wild Irishry." Who, I ask, were the "Wild Irishry?" They were the Roman Catholics, natives of Ireland fighting for the rightful king, doubly dear to them because of his religion. Now, I ask, what affinity Roman Catholicism can have with the doctrine set forth by Mr. Carss in his religious utterances, or by what sophistry and chicanery does he try to falsify history and make the inhabitants of your district believe that he is their friend, either in thought, word, or action? I had almost said in principle, religiously and politically they ought to be as diverse as light from darkness, or as the poles asunder. Then, again, and I have done, who carried the Catholic Emancipation Bill? Not the Whigs or Radicals, but the Tory or Conservative Government of the Duke of Wellington, in 1830, much against the stomachs of the vile Whigs. Who passed the Irish Coercion Bill? Assuredly not the Tories, but I am glad the present Conservative Government ameliorated that most stringent and odious measure. Who voted with the Catholics on the Dublin University Bill? Not the Whigs, for it ultimately led to the overthrow of the much lauded Government of Mr. Gladstone. I could quote many more historical facts to show the fallacy of Mr. Carss's assertions, but forbear, and would charitably hope that he has made them in ignorance, and not through wilful misrepresentation; as the plain teaching of the word of God is that we should be honest in the sight of all men, love one another, do no evil, speak the truth, fear God, and honour the king.—I am, &c.,

A. B.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, April 4, 1877.

THE VAGARIES OF THE BENFIELDSIDE LAMPLIGHTER.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I was amused, and at the same time sympathised with your correspondent of the 24th ult. (signing himself "From the effects of the Ladder"), for the numerous and painful, though rather ludicrous, difficulties he underwent on his journey up Benfieldside Hill. Imagine the suffering he must have borne, in leaning over a wall, head and shoulders—for how long, however, your correspondent does not inform the public. His sufferings did not end there, for while in that painful and rather humiliating position, our hero's arms and sides were punched with the ladder. But he seems to find some consolation in not being the only victim of those "fearful atrocities;" he says "that a lady friend of his, too, had to undergo the same suffering of putting her head and shoulders over the wall." This couple, after a long and serious talk over the matter, resolved to let the public know the sufferings they underwent on that eventful night or nights, and do their best to get the discharge of the lamplighter. Surely, Mr. Editor, those generally credited useful men must be savages in your town, or else your correspondent has been a little light in the head on that awful night, or he could not have got up such a tale, which reads like some exciting tragedy. To support this supposition he goes on to say, and in a very poetical style, "I came to a lane end, wondering whether to go this, or some other way," when he espied suddenly a light on some distant hill, and which guided him on his way. And in his various imaginations he wonders whether the glasses are out of the lamps, or if the burners had been cleaned, so far had his sight gone. In his finishing remarks, he might have informed you when he got home. A small suggestion might be of advantage both to your suffering correspondent, and also to the lamplighter. If the authorities would, instead of these ugly and burdensome ladders, procure "lamp torches," as in Newcastle, they might be the means of preventing other repetitions of those "fearful atrocities."—I am, yours, &c.,

CONSTANT READER.

Newcastle, March 27th, 1877.

Near the General Post Office, Newcastle, is the St. Nicholas' Square Fire-proof Safe Depot, where there is the largest assortment of Fire-proof Safes (from £3 to £30), Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, &c.; also Wringing and Washing Machines. Send for price lists to J. R. HALL, above address. 343h

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CATCHGATE—On the 11th ult., the wife of Mr. John Greener, of a son.

KYO—On the 28th ult., the wife of Mr. Joseph Robson, of a daughter.

On the 31st ult., the wife of Mr. Thomas Swinburn, of a son.

OXFORD—On the 25th ult., the wife of Mr. W. F. Donkin, of a daughter, prematurely.

MARRIAGES.

In our issue of the 24th March it was stated that a marriage had been solemnised at Medomsley between Mr. Palliser, of Bradford, and Miss Cuthbertson, of Medomsley. We have since discovered that no such event took place. The particulars were sent to this office by a person named Potts, of Leadgate, and as announcements of this description are frequently forwarded by the friends of the parties concerned we were led to believe that the event to which we have referred actually took place as announced. We can only make amends by expressing our regret at having been made the medium for giving currency to the report, and in order to prevent a repetition of such foolish joking we beg to intimate to all whom it may concern that marriage announcements will not in future appear in this journal, unless such be endorsed by some newsagent resident in the neighbourhood.

EDMONDBYERS—At St. Edmund's Church, on the 2nd inst., Wm. John Greenwell, of the Inner Temple and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Barrister-at-Law, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Walker Featherstonehaugh, Rector of Edmondbyers.

NEWCASTLE—At St. Nicholas's Church, on the 3rd inst., Mr. Joseph Smith to Miss Mary Ann Ridley, of Dipton.

DEATHS.

BURNOPFIELD—At the Leazes, on the 6th inst., Elizabeth, beloved wife of William Murray. Interment at Burnopfield Churchyard, on Sunday first, at nine a.m. 714h

WHITE-LE-HEAD—On the 2nd inst., aged 14 months, Elizabeth Reay.

SUNDERLAND—At Whitburn Street, on the 5th inst., Joseph Taylor, compositor, formerly of Consett, deeply regretted.

OXFORD—On the 26th ult., Hilda Florence Mary, infant daughter of W. F. Donkin, Esq.

On the 31st ult., in her 21st year, Florence Blakiston Donkin, wife of W. F. Donkin, of Oxford, and eldest daughter of John and Mary Elizabeth Dunn, of Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire, and of Low Brooms

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