LETTER" PUZZLE.

45.

verse from a well-known hymn, by
er letter of which is omitted—
l n o p r d l g t,
a n s m o t l e g,
d y x l d s h n g t,
a u e b n s p i.

JOSEPH DENT, Consett.

t week's Riddles are held over until

Markets.

MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's mall supply of wheat both from the t, and the only arrival from abroad ,000 qrs from Sweden. The trade, dull, and the little business done s per qr on both English and foreign k. Barley, for either malting or limited sale at late prices. Malt as peas 1s lower. Maize and oats sold money. Flour 1s per sack cheaper. MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market was an average show, and was cleared in good demand at about 1s per st week's prices. Oats a large show, with little or no change in value. TLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show for sale exhibited a decline of 137 ase of 2,060 sheep as compared with Respecting quality, there is an im- n cattle, while sheep were about an upply of beef comprised 1,858 r of sheep was 6,100. Pigs: 693 , prime heifers, per stone, 9s 9d to sorts, 8s 0d to 8s 9d; good oxen, iddling, 7s 9d to 8s 6d; cows and 6d; pork, large, 5s 6d to 6s 9d; 6d; sheep, good vendable wedders, middling, 8½d to 9½d.

AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land ew land hay, 110s to 130s; wheat 0d; barley straw, 3s 9d to 4s 3d; 9d per thrave.

SION, Saturday.—Oats, 7s 3d to to 8s 6d; Indian corn, 7s 6d; beans, 0s 6d to 11s 0d per boll. Beef, 9d to to 11d; veal, 10½d; bacon, 6d to 8½d; cheese, 6d to 8d per lb. s 0d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; hens, butter, 1s 9d to 1s 11d per lb.; eggs, ons, 1s 4d per couple. Grapes, 1s 2s to 2s 8d; pears, 2s to 2s 8d;

TATO, Saturday.—Scotch potatoes, 0 stones.

O, Saturday.—Potatoes, 8d to 10d

ILLS.—The Great Need.—The n its purity our health as well as onds. These Pills thoroughly fluid from all contaminations, and engthen and invigorate the whole y stimulate sluggish organs, edjaction, and establish order of retion throughout every part of samic nature of Holloway's Pills s power in giving tone to debili- constitutions. These Pills dis- ions, both in the bowels and , on that account, much sought g regularity of action in young persons who are naturally weak, cause become feeble.

H VIOLENCE AT ROWLAND'S rphy, a miner, was charged at the Police Court on Tuesday, with ly assaulting a young man named n the highway at Rowland's Gill, ember, 1876.—Mr. H. A. Bush nor.—McCormack said he was a at Stanley. On the 19th of was at the Towneley Arms public- s Gill, about ten o'clock at night. s of beer. The prisoner was there wo men, one of whom was named They asked him for a quart of e them, after which he left to go he prisoner put his arm round his me down this way." He told the ot his road. The prisoner then m the house, assisted by the other rn out your money, you ——." ive them his money if they would He was giving them his money, 4s. 6d., when the prisoner told hes off. On refusing to do so, he and received a number of blows t, vest, and one of his boots were tried to pull off his other boot. on the top of him. He shouted ring footsteps they left him, taking st, and one boot, none of which he e subsequently gave information wn Harrison was taken and tried and was sentenced to twelve years' d to receive twenty lashes. When isoners he was very badly used. kened, and he had suffered a great nce he had received.—Mrs. Dinah Smith, who keeps the Towneley Gill, said she recollected the 16th The prosecutor, John McCormack, on the night of that day. The here; she knew him by going to men went out together about ten gst them was the prisoner and saw prisoner take McCormack by ent away. About five minutes t to the back door to fasten up, d cries of "Murder." She went he road and returned to the house t Robson said that McCarmack nday, the 17th of September, and had been robbed. His eyes were face was much swollen. From he went to Winlaton, but could r. On Sunday, the 4th inst., he rift, and apprehended the prisoner and charged him with robbing eplied "I know nothing about it." police station, he said, "There unished besides me."—Mr. Bush rve his defence.—The prisoner, uilty, was committed for trial at

rriages, and Deaths.

thing beyond the simple announce- , Marriages, or Deaths, will be rtisements.

IRTHS.

On the 28th ult., the wife of P.C.

atley Grove, on the 7th inst., the Doubleday, of a daughter.

At Steward's Field Cottage, on the fe of Mr. G. Whitfield, of twins—

RRIAGES.

At the Primitive Methodist Chapel t., Robert, third son of Thomas sabella, youngest daughter of Jane of Castleside.

EATHS.

lian Street, on the 9th inst., aged fe of Mr. R. Jackson, undertaker. nfieldside Cemetery, on Sunday, at Friends will please accept this in-

the 2nd inst., aged 2 years and 3 Shotton Smith.

bed by ROBERT JACKSON, at the

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 860. | REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. | SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1877. | PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

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

J. BATES
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, UNDER-TAKER, 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

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 the said Company's permission, will be prosecuted according to Law.

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

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

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, 1876. 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 quality)........2s. 6d. per bot
Real Irish Whisky..........2s. 6d. and 3s. „
Fine Scotch Whisky..2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. „
Superior Rum..........2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. „
Excellent Brandy, 3s. 6d., and the very best quality..........................4s. 6d. „

☞ A trial is respectfully solicited.

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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

THE Largest and Cheapest Stock of HOUSE FURNISHINGS in the District always on hand. Well-seasoned Household Furniture; Brass and Iron Bedsteads, in great variety, from 14s. 6d. upwards; Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit Down; Ready-made Ticks; Paraffin Lamps, from the best makers; and Paraffin Oil.

Agent for the Home Washing and Mangling Machines and Hardy and Bury's Patent Picks.

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and other Musical Instruments; also, Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery at wholesale and retail prices.

☞ ADDRESS:—
CATCHGATE, OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

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.

THIRD YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. R. L. MARKHAM, DENTIST, attends at DR. SAVAGE'S SURGERY, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, 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 REMODLED 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. 586g

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 mcsimile) 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 ither 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.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE CITY OF LONDON.—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has conferred on Mr. J. W. Benson the appointment of Goldsmith to the Imperial Court, in appreciation of Mr. Benson's artistic production of the Golden Casket presented to the Emperor by the Corporation of the City of London.

J. W. BENSON. To the Queen and Royal Family.
To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (special appointment).
Inventor and maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all great races are timed. Prize Medals: London, Dublin, and Paris.

Steam Factory and City Show Rooms:
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

J. W. BENSON invites attention to the unequalled advantages which he is enabled to offer to purchasers by the use of steam power and the employment of a large staff of skilled English and foreign workmen. The highly satisfactory performance of his Watches and Clocks is recognised as an established fact by the Press; whilst the rapidly augmenting demand, both at home and abroad, affords satisfactory evidence of increasing appreciation by the public. The prices charged, in every instance, are the lowest compatible with sound workmanship and high finish.

NOVELTY.—English Clocks, far superior to foreign, designed by English artistes, manufactured on the premises, and to be obtained only at the above establishments. Clock Cases made to harmonise with the architecture of mansions, country houses, &c., and with their furniture.

CLOCKS.—1 to 1,000 Guineas. Carriage, Church, House, Presentation, Office, and Shop.

WATCHES.—From 2 to 200 Guineas. Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless, Levers, Presentation, Repeaters. Railway Guards, Sailors, Soldiers, and Workmen's Watches (of extra strength).

JEWELLERY.—Special Novelties for Presents. New designs at moderate prices. Bronzes, &c.

PLATE.—Household, Presentation, Prize, and Regimental (designs and estimates furnished), &c.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen.
Old Jewellery, Silver, and Watches exchanged.
Watches sent free to all parts of the country.
Merchants and Shippers supplied.

The new Pamphlets on Turret and Church Clocks (with testimonials), Watches and Clocks, Jewellery and Plate (profusely illustrated), sent post free each for two stamps.

J. W. Benson's New Work, "Time and Time-Tellers, published by Hardwicke, Piccadilly. Plain, 2s. 6d.; Gilt, 3s.

CAUTION.—The Public are cautioned against misrepresentations and attempts to sell Spurious Imitations. 683g

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 growth. 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, 38, GRAINGER STREET; 32, MOSLEY STREET; 33, SANDHILL.
SUNDERLAND, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET. 254h

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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

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 8 **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&AGilbey'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/
Castle 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.

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
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.	BRAN, 6s. 6d. per Sack of 8 Stones.
Best Fines FLOUR at 2s. 0d. per Stone, or 39s. 6d. per Sack of 20 Stones.	Crushed OATS and BEANS, 17s. per Sack of 12 Stones.
Indian MEAL, 20s. per Sack of 20 Stones.	Prime BACON, 7d. per lb.
Barley MEAL, 20s. per Sack of 16 Stones.	Excellent HAM (whole), 7½d. per lb.
BOXINGS, 11s. 6d. per Sack of 12 Stones.	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.

P. OSBORNE,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER
FRONT STREET,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
☞ Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

ANY Person found Trespassing in pursuit of Game, gathering Mushrooms, Brambles, &c., on Middle Heads, Oliverford, Middles, Knitsley Grange, Alles 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. 12th, 1877.
Agent for the Sale of Pianofortes and Harmoniums.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

FOR CLOVER, GRASS, and TURNIP SEEDS of every description, including HOBSON'S Celebrated MIXTURES for PERMANENT PASTURE, which have been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the County, apply to

GEORGE HOBSON,
MILLER, SEEDSMAN, &c.,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS.
WAREHOUSE:—CATCAGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
ESTABLISHED 1817. 716g

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

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.

R. C. WHINFIELD,
4, DERWENT PLACE
(Within Two Minutes' Walk of Central Station and Facing the Sheep Market),
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THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1877.

PHŒBUS AND PHAETON.

It is not often that Ministers meet Parliament under circumstances like the present. There has been neither a dissolution nor a change of Government, and yet there is a new leader in both Upper and Lower Houses. To all outward appearance there is the same Ministry in power and the same Houses to meet, and yet the change of leadership has altered the Constitution of both houses. It is as in chemistry when a slight change will render a body amorphous, certain substances, such as sugar, for instance, being capable of crystallization under another. It remains to be seen whether the two Houses have not been reduced to this amorphous condition by the removal of the Prime Minister from the Lower House, which is his proper sphere, and the attempt to put Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE into a position which neither natural ability nor acquired training seems to adapt him for. We do not go so far as to say that the Prime Minister, who, in his time, has played many parts, will not acquit himself as a well-graced actor in peer's robes. No one who saw him bear the sword of State aloft with strong and Sphinx-like features during the ceremony of reading the Queen's Speech could doubt that be is a consummate artist, the master of every muscle in his face, and able to pose in almost any position which he may be called to fill. But we are not so sure whether he has left a successor in the House of Commons able to fill his place. The leadership of the House of Commons is not like the Hereditary Lord Chamberlain—an office to which a man is born, and which descends to him by inheritance. It has been said that poets are born and orators made; but the distinction is only verbal since your born poet will need as much training as if his art were all art, while, conversely, your trained orator must have some of the original fire of eloquence in him, or he will never rise above the glitter of word-fence. But a leader of the House of Commons is neither born to the post nor trained up to it. He is marched out for it, by something like the Darwinian law of the survival of the fittest. In the struggle for existence the strong push out the weak, and the well-formed the halt and maimed. Nature, in this rough and ready way improves on herself, and raises the breed by wiping out of existence the inferior types. The leadership of the House of Commons is thus snatched in this irregular kind of way. It is not a wand of office handed from one courtier to another, but a field-marshal's baton which mythically is laid in the knapsack of every marching private and actually is found to drop out of that of some little corporal of the Guard. Mr DISRAELI was made leader of the House, not on account of, but in spite of, his being Mr DISRAELI. He won and held it as the champion's belt against all comers; and it is this which makes us doubtful of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE's leadership. He may be a good lieutenant but a bad Captain; like Lord FITZROY SOMERSET at the Horse Guards, under the Duke, but unable to command in chief our armies in the Crimea. His first speech on Friday night has given us a taste of his qualities as leader, and we do not angur success from the venture. His reading from the instructions given to Lord SALISBURY showed that he had not got up his case. Like a young barrister, he fell to reading his brief in court, and instead of consulting his notes actually fell back on them. When *Punch* last week represented Phœbus advising Phaeton, we are tempted to say, "Oh my prophetic soul!" Has Phœbus set in the Upper House, and is Phaeton about to fall in the Lower?

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The general expectations of a rather warm opening of the Session were not disappointed. In the house of Lords the Earl of Derby shewed a little of his father's fire as he rebuked the opposition for the public agitation with which they hampered the Government. The Duke of Argyle replied with much more than his usual eloquence and passion, and left the impression that the Turks would have a hard time of it if they had to deal with Macalum Moor. The Earl of Beaconsfield showed good taste in the brevity of his remarks and the absence of any attempt at critical display in his maiden speech in the Upper House. In the House of Commons Sir. Stafford Northcote made a vigorous commencement o his Leadership, and several little passages at arms showed Mr. Gladstone that his quondom private secretary is no unworthy antagonist. He does credit to his training. But Mr. Gladstone must feel a little chagrined sometimes that he trained him for service in the ranks of the enemy. When his former liegeman attacks him his sensations must resemble those of Byron's "struck eagle, stretched upon the plain." He "views his own feather in the fatal dart."

"Keen are the pangs, but keener far to feel
He nursed the pinion which impelled the steel."

The ex-Premier challenged the Government to an appeal to the country; but Mr. Gladstone is too fond of appeals to the country. Of late years there has gone up a dangerous tendency to shirk the responsibilities of Government by a plebiscite. The general election is turned from its legitimate function into a popular vote on a particular question; and unless this tendency is checked, the constitution will receive a severe strain, and the country will be kept in constant and unhealthy excitement and turmoil.

Twelve hundred pages of the Eastern Question is enough to give any one the "blues," and this is but an instalment of what is coming. Besides a Blue Book in two volumes issued later on Thursday night there are the debates in both Houses which are taken up with this topic almost to the exclusion of every other. It is possible to have too much even of a good thing, and already discussions on the Eastern Questions are degenerating into a wrangle between the Ministry and the Opposition. The taunts flung out at the Ministry for a complete *volta face* after November are met by the retort that the Gladstone Ministry in 1871 were by no means disposed to let the Treaty of Paris go by the board. In fact, it is the old game of flinging back taunts of incensistancy at each other in which the country is profoundly indifferent to this mere "beggar-my-neighbour" kind of game.

Among the barristers whose applications to the Lord Chancellor for silk have been favourably received is Mr. Gully of the Northern circuit, son of Dr Gully, so famous in the annals of hydropathy and so notorious in the recent Bravo case. The Doctor wishes his son to appear for him during the investigation; but Mr. Gully, very properly refuses. To have appeared as his father's council would have been a great breach of professional docorum. Macaulay when at the Bar refused to appear for his father in an action for libel. Dr. Gully however stayed at his son's house during the investigation and doubtless enjoyed the benefit of his advice. Speaking of the recent appointment of Mr. May to the Lord Chief Justiceship of Ireland, it is a qurious fact that for the last hundred years every appointment to that office has been made by a Conservative Government.

This is an age of curious revival in literature, in art, in religion, and in many other things. Not very long ago a great deal of amusement was excited by an account of something very much like a "mystery play" which took place in a little Baptist Chapel in Wales where the early history of Moses was enacted with great success. One of your most prominent critical contemporaries, which has decidedly Ritualistic proclivities with all its pretence of impartiality came out, at that time, with an article which maintained that this profane exhibition was the result of the natural craving of the human heart for scenic worship, which the "dull monotony" of dissenting liturgy had denied all legitimate gratification. The gaudy ritual of St. Michael, Shoreditch, however, seems rather to have intensified than allayed this taste for ecclesiastical theatricals. Quite recently a religious drama representing the Nativity has been enacted in the school-room of that parish. A large wax doll did duty for the Holy Babe. Parsons in long red robes and gilded crowns acted the part of "wise men from the East." This character, however, was not very well adapted to the reverend gentlemen to whom the cure of souls in Shoreditch is confided by the State; or, else, wise men who reside in the East must be very different from those in other quarters of the globe. They might perhaps have shone more conspicuousby in impersonating the donkey which conveyed the Holy Family to Egypt. Only one donkey, however, was obviously neccessary, and, therefore, perhaps to avoid invidious distinctions this part was entrusted to a toy of colossal dimensions. I suppose there is no rubric or canon forbidding this kind of obsolete tomfoolery, so we shall not have the satisfaction of seeing the performers of such nonsense with their friend, Mr. Tooth, in Horsemonger Gaol.

Mr Arthur Lewis, of the firm of Lewis and Allenby, has printed for private circulation a correspondence which took place between him and Mr H. Labouchere, the editor of *Truth*, touching the statement made by the latter gentleman to the effect that the Miss Terrys owed some of their success as actresses—on first nights—to the efforts of a *clique* connected with the said firm of Lewis and Allenby. People who have seen the correspondence are struck with the literary skill of Mr Lewis. In that quality Mr Labouchere was fairly matched by his adversary. For the rest, it would be unbecoming to say much more. Hot words were used on both sides and hints dropped of reluctantly-abandoned legal proceedings. The correspondence ends with a snort of defiance from Mr Lewis. It is generally believed that Mr Labouchere's charge as affecting the Miss Terrys was baseless. Whether or not, one thing is very certain. Those talented ladies are clever enough to be independent of the assistance of any kind of *clique*.

At Friday night's performance of "Biorn" at the *Queen's* Theatre several members of the Chinese Embassy were present, dressed, of course, in the national costume. They were evidently much amused by the Opera, not to say sometimes a little alarmed? During the intervals they chatted excitedly to one another, laughed loudly, and scrutinized the audience with a bland condescension of manner. They evidently felt themselves to be celestials, and regarded us poor benighted foreigners with sentiments of compassion. We can hardly expect the Heathen Chinese to appreciate our stage performances "Biorn" only lasted three hours. In China a play which lasted three weeks would be considered ridiculously short. "Life is too short for chess," says the baronet's son in "Our Boys." What would he have said to a Chinese play?

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

CLONTARF, DUBLIN.

EXODUS OF THE IRISH NOBILITY AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT—THE DESIRE OF THE IRISH PEOPLE—THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM—SCOTTISH HOME RULE—FEASTING AND FICTION AT THE CITY HALL—LORD CHIEF JUSTICE MAY—STEPHEN'S GREEN—THE AUTHOR OF "SHAMUS O'BRIEN—A. M. SULLIVAN, M.P.'S NEW BOOK—THE HOME RULE LEADER ON THE SITUATION: ENGLISHMEN READ THIS!

I need hardly say that there has been quite an exodus from Ireland during the past week of the "nobility and gentry." The Kingstown mail-boats during the latter part and the beginning of this week have been crowded by the "upper ten," and I should say that, consequently thereon, an extensive order will be given to the printers for a further supply of first-class tickets passable from London to Dublin. With one or two exceptions, nearly all of the 108 Irish Members have arrived in the English Metropolis—that "dreadful wilderness:" at least to good old Major O'Gorman. Yes, my Saxon friends, Irish wit and eloquence once more go to grace the Hall of Stephen's; Irish tact, energy, and Parliamentary skill, are once more to be felt and dreaded by English Whigs and Tories; and Irish Home Rule M.P.'s go once more to plead the Great Cause, and show to England and the whole civiiized world that they will never rest until the only panacea for the Irish people has become an established fact.

For six months—"if there be not a general election meanwhile," which, parhentically, I may state my opinion, and say there will be—they are to bring before the Imperial Parliament the demand of the Irish people on every available occasion. There are more ways than one of choaking a cat with butter, and there are more ways than one of bringing the English Government to their senses. All Irish Members are, I believe, actuated by a sincere and honest—some of them by a mistaken—desire to serve their country, and all, I believe, have done their best—some perhaps unwisely—to assert for Ireland the measures they think she requires. However more than three-quarters of the five millions of Irishmen at present populating the isle have come to the conclusion that the only measure calculated to bring prosperity to the country is Home Rule, and at the same time they have resolved that come weel come woe they are determined to have their local and domestic affairs legislated for in the Old House in College Green.

As I have stated above and before, I am of opinion that before a very few months have elapsed we shall have a general election, and one, too, until the Act for the re-establishment of the Irish Parliament is passed. Things have been very quiet lately—there is always a calm before a storm, and most assuredly and unmistakeably there is one brewing now, the like of which when it breaks will be severe and felt not only in England, but on the Continent and in America.

In a previous letter, I stated it as my opinion that Scotland was rapidly drifting into a Home Rule agitation. On Tuesday week a large meeting of the most influential of representative Scotchmen of every class and opinion was held in Edinburgh. The first resolution was proposed by Sir Robert Anstruther, M.P., as follows:—"This meeting being of opinion that Scottish legislation has not, in recent years, obtained its fair share of time and attention in Parliament, remonstrates against the continuance of such neglect, and resolves to memorialise the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, the Lord Advocate, and the other members of the Government, with the object of securing for Scotland that just share of Parliamentary attention to which the country is entitled." "Memoralize"! Ireland has been memoralizing for the past 77 years, and has, notwithstanding, been treated with acrimony and the most puerile contempt. No, my Scottish kinsmen, something of a more demanding nature is required with our English task-masters. You must be stern, steady, determined and unflinching. Yet—as I have already said in these columns—it is a sign of the times—a sign that shows distinctly that a crisis has arrived, and that before long the Rampant Lion on the Scottish Banner will be encircled by the words "Home Rule."

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Viceroy of Ireland. made his first appearance as an orator since his arrival in the Irish Metropolis, at Lord Mayor Tarpey's Inaugural Banquet at the City Hall. The leader of the "prosperity-of-Ireland-mongers," at the outset of what may be considered a very far from good speech acknowledged that he knew nothing of the condition of Ireland! Fancy the Chief Governor of this, an integral portion of the Great British Empire, admitting that he positively knew absolutely nothing of the condition of the people! Yet, on the authority of a Tory statistician, he showed the prosperous state of Ireland. All his grace's arguments were based upon antagonistic principles. Admitting that land under tillage had decreased, he showed that, notwithstanding that fact, deposits in savings banks had increased. He also admitted that agrarian outrages had assumed an enviable position, and was loud in his praises in regard to the water supply in Dublin, and to the sanitary improvements all over the country. His Excellency apoligized for speaking of the decrease of land under tillage as a source of prosperity, by stating that it arose from the want of labourers, who had been cleared out by the drain of emigration for some years past. I suppose it is clear after this confession on the part of her Majesty's representative that those in high places feel that emigration has been over-done. The other arguments enunciated were most petty and pretty. For instance, the idea of saying that because the Irish Metropolis has a good supply of water, and because the sanitary condition of the country is good that the social and domestic prosperity of Ireland is everything to be desired. However, the prosperity platitudes of his grace the Duke of Marlborough were received with an unanimous dissent from the noble, distinguished, parliamentary, and distinguished guests present. Mr. Butt plainly and politely told his Excellency that his speech was a mistake; told him and proved to him too, that Ireland was not and never will be prosperous until Home Rule was granted. He contradicted his grace's arguments in a most lucid, logical, and comprehensive manner, and at the conclusion of one of the most perfect and telling speeches he ever made, resumed his seat amid the enthusiastic cheers of the *elite* of the Irish aristocracy.

To the astonishment of every person—after more than two months of hesitation, delay, intrigue, and inconvenience of every kind—Lord Beaconsfield has appointed the Right Hon. George Augustus Chichester May, Attorney-General for Ireland, to the Lord Chief Justiceship. I shall not express my disgust at this piece of unparalleled Tory red-tape jobbery. I would rather, for obvious reasons, let *Figaro* "have its say" on the matter:—

"Mr. May has been appointed Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. It is an office of honour, dignity, and profit. The salary is £5074 per annum, and £5000 a year in Ireland is equal to at least £7000 a year in England. The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland is not overworked, but of that we do not complain, for we hold that it is better for a judge to have too much leisure rather than too much work. Who is Mr. May to whom this splendid office has been given? He is an Irish barrister who had a fair but by no means large practice in the Equity Courts. It pleased the Government to make him Irish Attorney-General, and since he has held office he has not had the opportunity of showing any capacity of a Common Law lawyer. His reputation is altogether local. We ask what the public thinks of making an equity barrister, with a limited practice, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, merely because the Premier chose to keep Mr. May in office as Attorney-General, though he could not get a seat in Ireland? We assert that only men of proved capacity should be appointed to the highest judicial offices, and we unhesitatingly denounce the appointment of Mr. May as a gross abuse of patronage."

This is the opinion of an English paper, and I, and nearly all the gentlemen practising at the Four Courts are of the same opinion.

It was resolved at a meeting of the Dublin Corporation on Saturday to ask the Government to take the necessary steps for opening and preserving, and maintaining St. Stephen's Green as a Royal Park for the recreation of the citizens, on the terms arranged between the Council and the Commissioners of the Green.

Mr. Philip Sheridan LeFanu, son of the celebrated novelist, who was also the author of the famous poem, "Shamus O'Brien," is seeking to have certain deeds set aside under which he conveyed away property in the neighbourhood of Dublin for a sum greatly below its value. It is alleged that he has been for years a person of dissipated habits, and in needy circumstances, and that in the course of 1874—after his father's death—he fell into the hands of a money lender, who encouraged his vicions propensities, supplied him with the means of indulging them, and ultimately induced him to enter into a highly improvident bargain, by which he parted with all his property for a nominal consideration.

I understand that Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., is engaged upon a book, entitled "Thirty Years' Recollections of Irish Life." The book will be published in March.

As I stated last week Mr. Butt, M.P., was entertained at a banquet in the Ancient Concert Rooms, by the members of the Home Rule League, on the evening of Thursday, the 1st instant. The demonstration was one of the most graceful compliments and finest assemblages that have marked the progress of the movement. A hundred and twenty gentleman, numbering representatives of Parliament, clergy, trade, and the literary professions, filled the handsome banquetting hall. Mr. Maurice Brooks, M.P., filled the chair. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the chairman asked them to drink with him the toast of the evening, "The Health of Isaac Butt," the toast was drunk with extraordinary enthusiasm, and on the learned and honoured gentleman rising to resound, he was received with a tremendous burst of cheering. He said—Mr. Brooks and gentlemen—I beg, sir, to tender you my best thanks for the manner in which you have proposed my health; and you, gentlemen, for the manner in which you have received it. I don't regard expressions of this kind as a mere formality. I accept them as a proof of the confidence of my countrymen. (cheers). They form one of the things that give me strength, in an arduous position, to which not my own will, but circumstances, and the choice of my friends and countrymen, have called me. (Loud cheers.) I claim this as not merely a personal tribute to myself (though it is in one sense one of which I might feel proud), but I hail it as your parting cheer to myself and to all my friends near me, who are going to sustain an arduous conflict in another assembly; (Cheers)—and, believe me, to myself, and I believe I may say to every one of us—for this is a compliment, not to me, but to the friends who have sustained me and given me the position I hold with my countryman by their adherence to our cause in Parliament—in many an hour of difficulty, in many an hour when we are pressed down by the sense that we are, I won't say in a hostile, but in perhaps no friendly assembly—we will remember to-night, and bear in mind there are other interests paramount to those of that assembly, and that there are other feelings to be consulted beside the favour or the prejudice of England. (Loud cheers.) Now, sir, let me say for the great cause you are met to promote to-night, you have heard of the early struggles, you have heard of the evening when, most presumptuously, I arose and to a mixed assembly declared it was no royal residence that would remedy the ills of Ireland, but a Parliament assembled within the Irish shores, and to my surprise found a resolution to that effect adopted unanimously by men of differing creeds and political parties. (Cheers.) Three years ago we tried the experiment of forming a perfectly independent and completely organised Irish party. I believe it to be of immense importance to Ireland that we have had Ireland represented as a distinct power in the imperial Parliament. (Cheers.) We have distinguished it by every organisation of a party, by—I don't like to use the term because it suggests something of a scourge—(Laughter.) But we hove distinguished it by whips as respectable, as high-minded, and energetic as any gentlemen who have ever held the post for English parties. (Cheers.) We have distinguished it by selecting a leader for it, (More cheers.) and we have for the first time in Irish history, since the Union, a complete and separate organisation of an Irish party. That in itself is a great triumph. Three years have passed, and I know something of what the management of our party has been in that time. We have had a party who had nothing of power or place to look to, a party who had to encounter and live down prejudice (Hear, hear); who had nothing of the ties that ordinarily bind great political bodies together. It is very hard to keep together a party under such circumstances. Well, have we been kept together? (Loud cheering.) I ventured to ask the members of that party, without any official influence, past, present, or to come, to meet here in Dublin. How was that call responded to? Thirty-two members, summoned at a very inconvenient time, with no pressure put upon them, some coming from England, some from places beyond Cape Clear, and nearer to America even that Skibbereen. (Laughter and applause.) The conference of yesterday, called under the circumstances in which it was called, and responded to in the manner you know, is one of the greatest triumphs of any party that ever has been achieved. (Cheers.) Of the fifty-six to whom summonses were sent I can tell you there were only four or five who did not respond either by their presence or by excuses sufficient to justify their absence. (Cheers.) I venture to say our enemies never would have expected that at the end of three years we would have been able to summon our party together yesterday, under such circumstances, with so triumphant a success. (Cheers.) You expect from me some statement of what we intend to do in the approaching session. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I am now able to speak, not for myself, but I am able to speak the united voice of the representatives of the Irish people. (Cheers.) It is a singular fact, as it is our singular triumph, that we are the representatives of the Irish people. It is acknowledged by the English press, ay, by the Irish Conservative press. (Cheers.) In the first place we will raise unfaltering and unhesitatingly the banner of Home Rule, (Cheers). on the very earliest opportunity this session. What we ought to do, and what I advise, is—let us make an assault along the whole line, upon the whole system of English misgovernment in this country. Let us ask of the English Liberals to join us in demolishing every part of the system opposed to their own principles. (Hear, hear.) Bearing aloft still the banner of Home Rule, we will endeavour to bring before Parliament next session other important Irish questions also—and, though not first in importance, you will allow me to place first the question of the franchise. (Hear, hear, and applause.) In England every householder in a town has a vote. If an Irishman goes to England and can keep a house over his children's heads, or keep even a decent lodging, he acquires a vote. In Ireland he does not; and what is the result? That all our Irish towns put together (excepting Dublin and Belfast) have not as many electors as some of the great towns in England. I believe the English conscience will not long stand that. (Applause.) Last year we brought forward a motion on the subject and went within thirteen of defeating the Government. (Hear, hear.) I do not want now to throw blame upon those of our own party who were absent on that occasion; but if all the Home Rule party had been present we could have defeated the Government. (Applause). At the same time, of course, let me say if you take the attendances of the Home Rule party in Parliament you will find them to be better on an average in proportion to their numbers than those of any other parliamentary party. (Hear, hear.) There are Liberals who supported us honestly on every Irish question, and some even on Home Rule, but we must be let know what Liberal policy means as applied to Ireland. Does it mean government in accordance with the wishes of the Irish people? Then we are Liberals. (Cheers.) If it does not mean that, but some miserable giving away of places to obsequious Irish members, we are not Liberals, and Liberalism is a mockery and a pretence. (Cheers.) I believe we will carry the franchise next session. I believe there is a growing feeling on the part of all parties in England that the present system is unjust and cannot be defended; and if we have obtained the franchises of England shall we have done nothing by the establishment of an independent Irish party? (Cheers.) Well, we have done something even if we force the English Parliament to say they will govern Ireland in a spirit of exclusion which they dare not force upon the English people. (More cheering.) Then there is the land question and the education question. (Cheers.) We may have different opinions on the means by which the condition of the Irish occupier of the soil is to be rooted to that soil; but no man who honestly looks at the state of land tenure in Ireland can avoid the conviction that something must be done to give security to the cultivator of the soil. (cheers). The question is assuming, for the peace of the country, an enormous importance. (Cheers.) That question we will press upon the attention of the legislature; we will at all events do our duty. (Cheers.) For the education question, every day and hour deepens my conviction of its importance. I say it proudly we are writing a page of Irish history that will never be blotted from its book. (Cheers.) My name must stand in that page (Cheers.) It must stand in that page for evil or for good. (Cheers.) If I struggle let the Irish people struggle too, and then I will not be ashamed or look with fear to the place that my name will occupy, and you and I will be remembered as having achieved as great a triumph as ever nation has achieved. (Cheers.) I believe we have made Ireland respected in the House of Commons (applause), and her voice to be listened to with authority (applause). I believe the demand for Home Rule will be and must be heard with respect (cheers). A change, a great change, has taken place in the English mind, and if we are steady and true—and after yesterday's conference how can we doubt that we will be—if we are steady and true—and who can doubt that we will be after the Waterford election (Hear, hear)—if Irishmen—if the people are true and loyal to the cause—if they act temperately and cautiously, but at the same time firmly and determinedly, avoiding all foolish talk—if priests and people unite (hear, hear) as they did in Waterford—if Ireland rises with one gigantic effort at the next election, and sends us a majority—an almost unanimous national declaration—of ninety members—I say, as I said often, that even before the centenary of 1782 returns, we will see at least on the annivasary of that great occasion her Majesty opening the parliament of Irish members in College-Green—the parliament as it will then indeed, be of the "Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland," and her Majesty will for the first time be the real Queen of Ireland—for the first time she will reign in the hearts and affections of her people. (Loud and prolonged cheering).

THE SHIPPING OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Francis Cobb, of the Globe Insurance Company, sends to the *Times* the following table of the merchant shipping of the world in 1876. The figures are reckoned by flags, and hence "British" includes the shipping of the Colonies:—

	Sailing Ships.	Steam Ships.	Tonnage.
British	20,265	3,299	9,170,357
United States	7,288	605	3,180,249
Norwegian	4,749	122	1,466,777
Italian	4,601	114	1,389,658
German	3,456	226	1,102,853
French	3,858	314	1,059,3·2
Spanish	2,915	230	733,570
Greek	2,121	11	434,038
Dutch	1,432	126	534,593
Swedish	2,121	219	487,788
Russian	1,785	151	497,914
Austrian	983	78	419,953
Danish	1,348	87	249,650
Portuguese	456	26	129,293
South American	273	81	154,722
Central American	153	6	61,076
T'rkish & Eg'pt'n	305	30	76,553
Belgian	54	35	64,044
Asiatic	42	11	26,996
Liberian	3	—	454

On Saturday, Elizabeth Louise Kirkbride, widow, who is charged with having murdered and concealed the bodies of six infants at Belton, Penrith, and Liverpool, was brought before the Penrith magistrates, and committed for trial at the next Assizes.

A Liverpool Coroner's Jury on Friday, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against a labourer, named Thomas Denison, for killing his child, aged two years, while in its mother's arms. He struck at the woman with a knife, and stabbed the child.

A deputation from the London Trades' Council waited upon Sir Stafford Northcote on Saturday, to ask that the Government would adopt measures for repealing the railway passenger duty on third class fares. Sir Stafford in reply said the Government had the whole question of railway management under consideration, and whenever it was found possible to take up legislation in the matter, the statements made by the deputation should not be forgotten.

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.

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.

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.

Poetry: Original a...

TYNEMOUTH CAST...

I.

High on a cliff, where the sea winds...
And white-sailed ships speed in fr...
Near to the mouth of a slumbrous riv...
Darkly, mirroring moon and star;...
River and sea that the winds awaken...
Ships that by sea-winds scattered...
Stands there in grandeur, grim, unsh...
A ruined pile by the Northern Sea...

II.

The fierce North wind round it howls...
The sea below it, with awful roar,...
Drives up the foam-flake that curl's...
On the long, low sands of the rock...
The lightning leaps with a sudden g...
From point to point of its ivied w...
The thunder peals through the abbe...
But the brave old ruin survives th...

III.

It has stood while the centuries daw...
Looked on as the ages passed away...
It has watched life lighted, burnt ou...
Seen love new-born and seen love c...
When the storm-guns echoed the sto...
And the rockets rivalled the lightn...
It has seen brave vessels torn, shatte...
And brave men sink with a power'...

IV.

And again in the days of monk and...
When the morning sun flushed its...
There has risen a carol of liquid Lati...
To the maiden moon from its ancie...
And ere on the abbey the night desce...
Or ever on ocean the moonlight fe...
With Evensong, Ave, and Sanctus b...
The tender tinkle of Vesper bell.

V.

In the long gone years, long years for...
Ere Time had wrought, with ruino...
The spoil of a garden now rank and r...
The flowerless garden whereon I s...
There have trod these paths in the tw...
Full many a lover of long ago,
With face aflame with the love-lit sple...
Of the western sky when the sun si...

VI.

Where are those lovers, whose vows...
Wind-echoed and whispered to sea...
Were kept eternal or haply broken?
Here in the grass-grown graves the...
Never for them the low-toned laughte...
Over the river that rose and fell;
Never unless in the dim hereafter,
Some pleasant dreams of old days m...

VII.

Though the seasons veer from song t...
Mutable seasons that ebb and flow,...
Though never a day be like to-morro...
And never a changeless hour we kn...
Though by love requited or love forsa...
The little span of our lives may be,...
There will stand though the ages, gri...
This ruined pile by the Northern S...

North Shields, Dec., 1876. GEO...

The Riddlers' Co...

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES OF F...

1. A fiddle. 2. Step-stone. 3. Just... 5. Too wise you are, too wise you be,... wise for me. 6. I Corinthians, 15 c... Mirror. 8. (Only a portion of this r... last week. It will be found in an ame... the riddles this week). 9. Eye-glass. Four-ten (Fortune). 12. Mis-(s)-fortu... 14. Sir Roger Charles Doughty... Sun-der-land. 16. In-fir-mary. 17. I... berry. 19. Chill-hill. 20. Love. 21... 22. P-Russia. S-pain. F-lute. F-lea... 23. Because he is a decorator (deck-or... it makes to told bold. 25. Masquerade... Presbyterians. Astronomers. 26 Ley... Schools. Whitehaven. Chatterbox. Guardian. Pendulum. Carlisle. Donagha... Ornithorhynchus. Buddhism. 27. M... Shannon. Tweed. Kinross. Tralee. 28... Negation, Flirt, Innuendo, Entomb, I... —Tanfield—Tantobie. 29. Gapsal,... Deal, Fillan, Irwell, Nevel, Clyde, Hi... 30. Thomas Burt. 31. Starch. 32... 33. Spark. 34. Rehoboam. 35. Matan... —Abela—Nasal. 36. Iron—Rove—O... Dray—Ride—Aden—Yent. 38. Fo... Loaf. 39. G—Elm—Small—Glasg... —W. 40. C—Cap—Pupil—Capture—... 41. N—Tow—Yards—Norwich—Alik... O—Ode—Seeds—Herning—Hasty—S... Tle—Steel—Dahomey—Oleograph—M... Ape—H. 44. Newcastle. 45. There... delight, where saints immortal reig... excludes the night, and pleasures banis...

Answers have been received from... Henry Handcock, Burnhope; Thomas... Street, Blackhill; Isabella Br... "Incognito," Catchgate; Thomas... Street, Leadgate; Joseph Tweddall, Sh... Consett; John Lumley, Annfield Pla... W. C. Wilson, Tin Mill Place, Bla... Bradley; John G. Towns, Consett; J... Melbourne Street, Consett; Barbar... Pelton; Wilson Ritson, jun., Beamish,... of February 3; W. W., Consett; S. D.,... Peacock, White-le-Head; John Atkins... Blackhill; John Melburn, jun.; Jane... Greenfield, Tantobie; "Low Row... Charles Bell, Sherburn Terrace, C... Valleley, William Street, Consett; Tho... William Street Consett; Lemuel Jo... Blackhill; "Forge, Hammer," Wa... Ponder, 29, Palmer Street, Jar... Deaton, 175, High Street,... B., Stanley; Margaret Nich... field School; John Bulman, Schoolboy,... Medomsley; W. Hall, Dipton; James S... William Bulman; Ebchester; A. C... "Sammy," Blackhill; Thomas T... School; Ralph Smailes, Tanfield; Jos... Todd Hills; W. Robson, Leadgate; Bar... wood; X. Y. Z., Rowley; Joseph Todd... Thirlwell, jun., Shotley Bridge;... Medomsley Road, Consett; John W... Frank Watson, High Street, Jarrow;... Clayton Street, Jarrow; James Jeffre... Blackhill; F. W. Brodie, Town Hall, C... correspondents have sent solutions... their names. If W. Richardson, St... solution to his puzzle, the latter will b... author of the riddle commencing "My... but not in lard," must send his name.

The Spanish Senate has been... the fresh elections are ordered to ta... 5th of April.

The telegrams from the vario... capitals concur in stating that the s... East continues to be regarded as cri...

The Spiritualist Medium, Dr.... removed from Huddersfield on Satur... Wakefield House of Correction, ther... his sentence.

The Church of St. James's,... forcibly entered by the new Curate... the authority of the Bishop, on Sa... Sunday divine service was held.

The *Golos*, discussing the... the German press, that Russian or... tone hostile to Germany, says... friendship it is desireable to s... between the two Powers, form no... independence and liberty of inte... which Germany claims for herself.

THE STRENGTH OF THE NA... standing the pressure from out... recently been put upon the Admi... reduction to be made in the nu... employed in the fleet, we have reas... the numbers to be provided for in t... remain the same as hitherto, the to... to be borne being 60,000.—*Standar...*

Poetry: Original and Select.

TYNEMOUTH CASTLE.

I.

High on a cliff, where the sea winds quiver,
And white-sailed ships speed in from afar:
Near to the mouth of a slumbrous river,
Darkly, mirroring moon and star;
River and sea that the winds awaken,
Ships that by sea-winds scattered may be,
Stands there in grandeur, grim, unshaken,
A ruined pile by the Northern Sea.

II.

The fierce North wind round it howls and hisses,
The sea below it, with awful roar,
Drives up the foam-flake that curl's and kisses,
On the long, low sands of the rock-bound shore.
The lightning leaps with a sudden glory
From point to point of its ivied wall;
The thunder peals through the abbey hoary,
But the brave old ruin survives them all.

III.

It has stood while the centuries dawned and dwindled,
Looked on as the ages passed away;
It has watched life lighted, burnt out, re-kindled,
Seen love new-born and seen love decay;
When the storm-guns echoed the storm's deep thunder,
And the rockets rivalled the lightning's glare,
It has seen brave vessels torn, shattered asunder,
And brave men sink with a powerless prayer.

IV.

And again in the days of monk and matin,
When the morning sun flushed its gray old walls,
There has risen a carol of liquid Latin,
To the maiden moon from its ancient halls;
And ere on the abbey the night descended,
Or ever on ocean the moonlight fell,
With Evensong, Ave, and Sanctus blended,
The tender tinkle of Vesper bell.

V.

In the long gone years, long years forgotten,
Ere Time had wrought, with ruinous hand,
The spoil of a garden now rank and rotten,
The flowerless garden whereon I stand;
There have trod these paths in the twilight tender,
Full many a lover of long ago,
With face aflame with the love-lit splendour
Of the western sky when the sun sinks low.

VI.

Where are those lovers, whose vows soft spoken,
Wind-echoed and whispered to sea and sky,
Were kept eternal or haply broken?
Here in the grass-grown graves they lie!
Never for them the low-toned laughter,
Over the river that rose and fell;
Never unless in the dim hereafter,
Some pleasant dreams of old days may dwell.

VII.

Though the seasons veer from song to sorrow,
Mutable seasons that ebb and flow,
Though never a day be like to-morrow,
And never a changeless hour we know;
Though by love requited or love forsaken,
The little span of our lives may be,
There will stand though the ages, grim, unshaken,
This ruined pile by the Northern Sea.

North Shields, Dec., 1876. GEORGE V. KEAST.

The Riddlers' Column.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES OF FEBRUARY 10.

1. A fiddle. 2. Step-stone. 3. Just-ice. 4. Fire-fly. 5. Too wise you are, too wise you be, I see you are too wise for me. 6. I Corinthians, 15 chap., 20th v. 7 Mirror. 8. (Only a portion of this riddle was printed last week. It will be found in an amended form among the riddles this week). 9. Eye-glass. 10. A tree. 11. Four-ten (Fortune). 12. Mis-(s)-fortune. 13. Pin-Nip. 14. Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne 15 Sun-der-land. 16. In-fir-mary. 17. Level. 18. Gooseberry. 19. Chill-hill. 20. Love. 21. Lever-ever-eve. 22. P-Russia. S-pain. F-lute. F-lea. F-owl. F-lint. 23. Because he is a decorator (deck-orator). 24. Because it makes to told bold. 25. Masquerade. Sir Robert Peel. Presbyterians. Astronomers. 26 Leybourne. National Schools. Whitehaven. Chatterbox. Wednesday. The Guardian. Pendulum. Carlisle. Donaghadee. Bourbonnois. Ornithorhynchus. Buddhism. 27. Mersey. Yarmouth. Shannon. Tweed. Kinross. Tralee. 28. Taunt, Asthma, Negation, Flirt, Innuendo, Entomb, Literati, Disclose, —Tanfield—Tantobie. 29. Gapsal, Oldham, Lootz, Deal, Fillan, Irwell, Nevel, Clyde, Hindoe—Goldfinch. 30. Thomas Burt. 31. Starch. 32. Constantinople. 33. Spark. 34. Rehoboam. 35. Matan—Aleba—Tages—Abela—Nasal. 36. Iron—Rove—Oven—Nero. 37. Dray—Ride—Aden—Yent. 38. Foal—Otto—Atha—Loaf. 39. G—Elm—Small—Glasgow—Sugar—Dog—W. 40. C—Cap—Pupil—Capture—Count—Ere—E. 41. N—Tow—Yards—Norwich—Alike—Ace—H. 42. O—Ode—Seeds—Herning—Hasty—Sea—E. 43. O—Tle—Steel—Dahomey—Oleograph—Mamet—Chart—Ape—H. 44. Newcastle. 45. There is a land of pure delight, where saints immortal reign; infinate day excludes the night, and pleasures banish pain.

Answers have been received from the following:—Henry Handcock, Burnhope; Thomas Reed, Derwent Street, Blackhill; Isabella Brown, Tanfield; "Incognito," Catchgate; Thomas Fletcher, Front, Street, Leadgate; Joseph Tweddall, Shakespeare Square Consett; John Lumley, Annfield Plain; T. W. Scott; W. C. Wilson, Tin Mill Place, Blackhill; T. H. S., Bradley; John G. Towns, Consett; J. S. Hutchinson, Melbourne Street, Consett; Barbara Jones, West Pelton; Wilson Ritson, jun., Beamish, answers riddles of February 3; W. W., Consett; S. D., Delves Lane; J. Peacock, White-le-Head; John Atkinson, Roger Street, Blackhill; John Melburn, jun.; Jane Anne Davison, Greenfield, Tantobie; "Low Row," Waskerley; Charles Bell, Sherburn Terrace, Conseit; Patrick Valleley, William Street, Consett; Thomas McCluskey, William Street Consett; Lemuel Jones, Corb Street, Blackhill; "Forge, Hammer," Waskerley; James Ponder, 29, Palmer Street, Jarrow; William Deaton, 175, High Street, Jarrow; J. B., Stanley; Margaret Nichol, Burnopfield School; John Bulman, Schoolboy, Allendale House Medomsley; W. Hall, Dipton; James Shield, Leadgate; William Bulman; Ebchester; A. O'Neill, Dipton; "Sammy," Blackhill; Thomas Taylor, Collierley School; Ralph Smailes, Tanfield; Joseph Stephenson, Todd Hills; W. Robson, Leadgate; Banker Billy, Westwood; X. Y. Z., Rowley; Joseph Todd, Leadgate; W. Thirlwell, jun., Shotley Bridge; C. Routledge, Medomsley Road, Consett; John Waistell Beamish; Frank Watson, High Street, Jarrow; Benjamin Elder, Clayton Street, Jarrow; James Jeffrey, Foundry Row, Blackhill; F. W. Brodie, Town Hall, Consett. Several correspondents have sent solutions without adding their names. If W. Richardson, Stanley, sends the solution to his puzzle, the latter will be inserted. The author of the riddle commencing "My first is in grease, but not in lard," must send his name.

The Spanish Senate has been dissolved, and the fresh elections are ordered to take place on the 5th of April.

The telegrams from the various European capitals concur in stating that the situation in the East continues to be regarded as critical.

The Spiritualist Medium, Dr. Monck, was removed from Huddersfield on Saturday morning to Wakefield House of Correction, there to serve out his sentence.

The Church of St. James's, Hatcham, was forcibly entered by the new Curate, acting under the authority of the Bishop, on Saturday, and on Sunday divine service was held.

The *Golos*, discussing the complaints of the German press, that Russian organs assumed a tone hostile to Germany, says the very close friendship it is desireable to see strengthened between the two Powers, form no obstacle to the independence and liberty of international action which Germany claims for herself.

THE STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.—Notwithstanding the pressure from outside which has recently been put upon the Admiralty to cause a reduction to be made in the number of seamen employed in the fleet, we have reason to believe that the numbers to be provided for in the estimates will remain the same as hitherto, the total of all ranks to be borne being 60,000.—*Standard.*

THE SCOTTISH COVENANTERS.

The Wesleyan Chapel, Howdon, was crowded with an enthusiastic audience on Monday evening week to hear a lecture on the above subject from Mr. Hopper Joplin. Mr. Councillor T. Richardson, of Newcastle, occupied the chair. In introducing the lecturer, he said that they had it on the highest authority that a prophet was not of honour amongst his own people, however, for once, that law had been reversed, and the immense gathering that night gave proof of the high esteem in which they held Mr. Joplin, who was born and bred in their midst. He further said, they had no need to go out of their own country for scenery and association; the land to which they would be token, and the men of whom they would hear were such as could not be produced elsewhere.

Mr. JOPLIN, who was received with loud cheering, said, in the course of an eloquent introduction, that Scotland is rich in her heritage of memories; she can boast a race of men who have earned for themselves an immortality of fame; her poets whose fingers have struck the harp of minstrelsy until the sound has gone forth into every land; her chieftains, whose military prowess will ever stand forth unequalled and unsurpassed; her adventurers who have plunged into regions hitherto unexplored, and brought from the darkness gems to glisten in their country's coronet of fame; her head-roll of worthies is spangled with many illustrious names—names that will continue to live as long as she has a history and a name—live as the gallant defenders of the faith—the brave men who made their country the battle-field of civil and religious freedom, and consecrated it in the annals of thought forever. In tracking the footsteps of the Covenanters, he asked them to go with him over the Border, and take a look at Scotland, that

Land of brown heath and shaggy wood;
Land of the mountain and the flood—

A land where almost every plain has been a battle field, and every hill top an altar of freedom, when castled crag and fairy glen have each a legend of their own, when at almost every step you tread upon spots which some hero has glorified, or of which some minstrel has sung—

A land of just and true renown,
Where freedom broadens slowly down
From precedent to precedent.

And, in tracking their steps, he trusted that they would learn something of their unflinching courage and christian devotion, so that amid the menaces of innumerable foes they would swear and maintain their allegiance of Christ's Crown and Covenant. The struggle with which they had to deal began in 1638, and continued until 1688. The Covenanters derived their name from a solemn compact which they signed, and in which they pledged themselves to struggle to the death against the encroachments of a bastard Popery; a system not unlike the Ritualism of the present day, which is nothing but humbug, superstition, and sin. It has been fashionable to represent Covenanters as men distinguished for their insubordination; a company of fanatical persons who strove to trample all law and authority under their feet. Their preachers have been regarded as demagogues—the restless agitators of a political faction, who traversed the country for the purpose of inflaming the popular mind. They have been portrayed as beasts rather than men, and fanatics rather than heroes; but already popular opinion is changing itself in their favour, and when the prejudices and passions which have been engendered shall have passed away; when the vanities and irritations, which exist, shall have been cleared off, when that record—their glorious record—is submitted to the impartial judgment of the future, then will the struggles of the grand old Covenanters be appreciated, and the petty detractions of sneering critics be consigned to oblivion and forgotten. James VI., when King of Scotland, regarded the Presbyterian as the best form of worship, but when he became James I. of England he changed his mind, and desired to change the minds of all his subjects with him. He thought no form was to be compared with the Episcopalian. He got Episcopacy upon the brain; soon he gave signs of an attack of Ritualistic measles and Popish scarlet fever: a disease which is still prevalent in our midst, and which the ecclesiastical doctors cannot cure; and, said the lecturer, the latest symptom of the disease is a species of tic doloreax, and with great difficulty they have at last been able to extract a Tooth. (Loud laughter.) Charles I. entertained the High Church notions of his father, and eagerly sought to enforce them upon the Scottish people. In order to do this he engaged Archbishop Laud, a full-fledged Ritualist, to prepare a form of worship for the Presbyterian church. That form was the Liturgy. The first attempt to use it was made on the 23rd of July, 1637, in St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh. The church was crowded by an excited congregation, when the preacher mounted the pulpit, "Let us read the collect for the day," said the pretended bishop from amid his tippets, when Jenny Geddes, an honest kail-wife, lifted up a three-legged stool on which she sat, and crying out, "Villian! wilt thou say Mass at my lug?" launched it at his head with a wish that "the deil might gie him the collic." The service was brought to an abrupt termination. It was very unceremonious; much more plain than polite; but it was the best way of meeting the mummeries he was seeking to introduce. That stool, hurled with such fierce aim, was the symbol of the spirit which then agitated the Scottish people. It might be called the Banner of the Covenant, and its flight was the signal for the uprising of a crushed and suffering people. (Applause.) The lecturer next gave a graphic account of the signing of the Covenant, in which they resolved to defend to the death the true religion in its purity, and liberty, and to acknowledge no other spiritual head, but Christ. It was to the Covenants of Scotland that Englishmen were indebted; they formed the basis upon which our Constitution stands. Upon these broad foundations the structure of our liberties had been reared. If we sit at our firesides in security; if we travel and traffic without restraint; if we own no subjection but to fixed laws; if we know little or nothing of the influence of the Crown beyond the good example and kind actions of its possessor; if we have rights and franchises and charters, and meet together to elect our legislators; if we have public meetings where every man can speak his mind, with none to make him afraid—almost everything we do, or enjoy, or expect, connects us in the bonds of a sacred union which time does not impair but only hallows with the noble spirit of that glorious movement. (Cheers.) It was a glorious sight—a nation roused and rallied in a righteous cause. Such times are epochs in a nation's history, when through the throes and pangs of travel she emerges into nobler life. The memory of that time is cherished by all that is worthiest in the nation. It cannot die. It remains to restrain her downward tendencies, to rally her from her deepest depression, to arose her from her lethargy, to make her shake off the corrupt which cleave to her, and assume the attitude and cultivate the character of those earlier times. (Applause.) After reviewing the conduct of the Scottish people in their manifest attachment to the Stuarts, the lecturer said, in the Coronation of Prince Charles, they made extensive promises, but they knew what a scapegrace he was, and though he signed their Covenant, it was only a hollow farce. The new King of Scotland was brought face to face with the Protector at Dunbar, and the Covenanting Army was destroyed, and the party left without power. Charles, after ten years of exile, returned to London not one whit improved, to take the place of Cromwell at the Restoration. It was a great mistake. To think of such a profligate reigning this fair realm after Cromwell's glorious Protectorate—to think of the people dancing and drinking themselves blind in honour of his return; to think that for nearly two centuries public thanksgivings were continually offered to God for his blessed restoration—while the great name of Cromwell was coupled with all that is vile—to think that while the Cromwell's portrait is denied a place among those of the Kings of England, statues of Charles crown our public squares, and portraits of himself and his courtezans line our public galleries, as if England's glory should be forgotten while everything is done to perpetuate the memory of her disgrace; to think of all this is not very pleasant to a man who is jealous for his country's honour. One consolation is that time wonderfully rectifies all things. Already the great name of the Protector is emerging from the clouds of detraction in which it has been shrouded, while the name of the King is beginning to stink in the nostrils of mankind. And in the better England of the future, not Charles, but Oliver—the chaste husband; the tender father, and dutiful son; the wisest, strongest, and withal most tolerant ruler of his time; the Christian warrior and statesmen—the grand old Oliver will occupy the place of honour among English Kings. (Cheers.) In attempting to carry out his purpose in Scotland. Charles found fit instruments in Middleton and Sharpe, who were the chief instigators of the persecution until their death. The first step which they took was to issue a proclamation, requiring all ministers who had been inducted since the Protectorate to receive presentations from the Bishop on pain of being dismissed from their parishes. Only a month was allowed for decision, and upwards of 400 noble ministers resigned their livings rather than violate their own convictions, and prove traitors to the crown rights of the Redeemer. (Applause.) The questions at stake was not one of those questions of ritual which now occassions so many quarrels, and in the settlement, or rather the none settlement of which, so much administrative ability is wasted—it was not a question whether this or that article of dress accorded with the rubrics, whether candles should or should not be placed upon the altar; it was not even a question whether or not Episcopacy should be tolerated, and whether field preaching should be practised, and how far. The essential question was, "Is Christ or King Charles lord of the conscience? All honour to the brave men who amid the greatest of privations still kept their banner heaving—remaining faithful to its mottos; prepared, after all their experiences of suffering to sacrifice everything for the cause of God and Man. (Cheers.) After reference to the Pentland's rising, the battles of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge, the lecturer proceeded to give some of the cases of martyrdom, which occurred under the hand of the bloody Claverhouse. These incidents were given with thrilling effect and power. In giving his estimate of Claverhouse, the lecturer described him as a murderer, and a villain. He murdered the saints of the Most High; he led his troopers against an unarmed peasantry; he made war on tender women and helpless babes; the castles he stormed were the cottages of praying people; the trophies he left were ruined homesteads, wives gathering up the mangled remains of their husbands, and children weeping round the bodys of their murdered sires, yet he has been called the loyal and chivalrous general; but until you can call darkness light, and evil good—till the eternal distinction between right and wrong has been obliterated—let this man's memory rot—let the execretions of an outraged people follow the name of him who was a curse to his country, and a disgrace to his kind.

His name—his human name—shall hang on high,
Exalted midst his less abhorred compeers,
To fester through the infamy of years.

(Cheers.) After passing over, in a graphic manner, the death of Charles, and the short reign of James, the lecturer said the cry had gone forth—"Watchman, what of the night?" and from the gloom there was heard the glorious response: "The Morning Cometh!" The English people grew weary of the Stuarts, and hurled the last of those despots from the throne of his ancestors, and sent him a trembling fugitive from the kingdom which his father had cursed. In answer to the country's call, the Prince of Orange landed upon our shores, and inaugurated that career of liberty and progress which has given us a foremost place among the nations of the world. (Applause.) The great battle of the Covenanters was brought to a successful issue; the supremacy of Christ as Lord of the Conscience has been recognised by the rulers of the land, never more to be challenged. These men have left us a precious heritage, and what the strong hand has won for us, the strong will must hold against all comers. By the precious memories of a glorious past—by the priceless blessings of the present hour and by the fervent hopes that bind us with the future, we must see to it that the constitution of England remains essentially Protestant. (Cheers.) What! said the lecturer, is it possible that England, the Apostle of Freedom among the nations of the earth, the guiding star to which long oppressed nationalities have looked with envy and hope in their struggles to be free; is it possible that England can descend from her proud position at the bidding of a bastard Popery? or place on her neck the yoke, and on her limbs the fetters which other nations are breaking in pieces, and bringing in the grave of a dead and almost forgotten past? Shall she pawn her dear-bought blessings at the sight of a triple crown? Shall she, the Liberator of Nations, spend her revenues in forging fetters for her sons—fetters more intolerable than any that ever galled the limbs of slaves—the fetters which enthral the soul? I trow not. Let your answer be given in a thundering negative. No! A thousand times no! No! by the memories of our martyred fathers. No! by the principles they uttered, and sealed with their blood. No! by the testimony to God's truth, borne at the stake, amid suffocating smoke and scorching flame. No! by the heritage they bequeathed us, and the examples they set, that we should follow in their steps! But above all by a deep conviction—an enlightened judgment and a devoted effort, let us earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to the Saints, and it shall be seen that in the golden spaces of the future, the star of England will not set, but serene and bright in the firmament of nations she shall continue to shine with increasing lustre; and high above the rage of every foe, there shall wave the banner of our Covenant, and in the reflected glory of that better time there will be seen emblazoned on its glittering folds the heaven-born inscription—"One Christ, and one faith, and one baptism!" Then, in that age of true spiritual emancipation, the sons shall reap the harvest, sown amid fire and blood, and with a free press, and a free speech, and a free Bible, and a free church, despotism shall droop her head and die—slavery shall disappear from the realms of men, and humanity, no longer bound with the trammels of oppression, shall commence her heavenward march of distinction and glory, for

Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won.

(Loud and continued applause.)

Mr. G. G. Horton moved, and the Rev. Joseph Robinson seconded, a vote of thanks to the lecturer.—A vote of thanks to the chairman, and a liberal collection brought one of the most successful lectures ever delivered in Howdon to a close.

At Derby, a general dealer named Hicking murdered his wife by cutting her throat, and then attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. Information of the murder was given by Hickman himself in a letter to his solicitor. Pecuniary embarrassment is alleged as the cause of the crime. Hickman was alive when found, but he died on Tuesday.

CASSELL'S HOUSEHOLD GUIDE.—Messrs Cassell, Petter, and Galpin have commenced to issue a revised edition to the above valuable work—'a work which should find a place in every household." It deals comprehensively with the household where in truth the fruits of man's labour are enjoyed where woman finds her chief sphere of duty as the helpmate of man, and where the coming generation is being trained for the duties of life. To all our readers, whatever may be their station, we would say get Cassell's Household Guide."

Parliamentary Summary.

FRIDAY.

The House of Lords only sat for a quarter of an hour when it was agreed, on the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to reappoint the Select Committee on Intemperance.

In the Commons, several notices of motion were given, including one by Mr Mundella of a Bill to amend the Free Libraries and Museums' Act, and another by Sir T. Chambers, of the re-introduction of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. The President of the Local Government Board announced, in reply to Mr. Whalley, that the Government did not intend this session to bring in any Pollution of Rivers' Bill. The report on the Address having been brought up, Mr. Grant Duff complained of the omission from the Speech of all reference to the terrible cyclone which had recently worked such disastrous results in India. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was a matter of great regret to the Government that by an oversight there should have been an omission of a topic of so great interest. The Address was then agreed to. The Home Secretary, in asking leave to re-introduce the Prisons' Bill, explained that he had given rather more expression in the measure than was in the bill of last year to the desire of the Government to place the Visiting Justices and Secretary of State in direct communication with each other. After a brief discussion the Bill was brought in and read a first time. On the motion of the Secretary for War, a bill to make further provision respecting the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was read a first time. Bills dealing with the Prisons in Scotland and Ireland were also read a first time.

MONDAY.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Cadogan, replying to the Duke of St. Alban's admitted that officers of the Intelligence Department of the War office had been employed in Constantinople, denied that their services had ever been placed at the disposal of the Porte, and stated that it was impossible to enter on any details as to the nature of their mission. Earl Russell being absent from illness, his motion on the Eastern Question fell to the ground. The House adjourned about half-past five.

In the Commons, Mr. Severne took his seat for South Staffordshire. On the motion of Mr. Adam, a new writ was ordered for Halifax, in room of Mr. John Crossley, who has retired. Mr. Gladstone gave notice of his intention on Friday to call attention to certain portions of the despatches on the Eastern Question. Sir Henry Havelock having given notice of a question on the same subject for to-night Mr. Ashley asked for information in reference to the dealings of the Turkish Government with Shefket Pasha, Achmet Aga, and other officials concerned in the Bulgarian atrocities. The Under Foreign Secretary stated that two of the authors had been sentenced to death, or to hard labour for life, and others to varying terms of imprisonment, and that a commission was new sitting to investigate the conduct of Shefket Pasha. In answer to questions of a similar character by Mr. Gladstone and Mr Ashley the Under Foreign Secretary explained that if Shefket Pasha was not under arrest, he was at all events under surveillance. Replying to Sir Geo. Campbell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that Sir Henry Elliot was still in the service of Her Majesty, and that nothing that had reached the Foreign Office as to his replies to the deputation that had waited on him before he left Constantinople called for any official notice, The Home Secretary intimated, in reply to Mr. John Talbot, that the Government would bring in a bill dealing with the burials question, and that the measure would be introduced in the House of Lords. Mr. R. Smyth moved the second reading of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, the rejection of which was proposed by Mr. O'Sullivan. On the suggestion of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, it was agreed to send the bill to a Select Committee. A division nevertheless took place on the second reading, resulting in favour of the motion by 120 to 23. The President of the Local Government Board re-introduced the Valuation of Property Bill of last session, which, after a brief debate, was read a first time. The Patents Bill of last year was also re-introduced by the Attorney-General, and read a first time.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Hertford brought up the reply to the Address, couched in the usual terms. Replying to Lord Granville, the Foreign Secretary stated that, pending negotiations for a new Extradition Treaty with the United States, the old one remained in force; that the American Government had made no attempt to maintain the construction they had put upon the Treaty; and that at present there was no question at issue between the two countries. In answer to another question from Lord Granville, as to the omission from the Eastern papers of the despatches written by Lord Salisbury detailing his conversations with Prime Bismarck, Marshal MacMahon, and the Duke Decazes, the Foreign Secretary intimated that these conversations were of so confidential a nature that they could not have been made public without causing some unpleasantness and breach of confidence. Lord Beaconsfield stated, in reply to Lord de la Warr, that the Government could come to no decision on the subject of legislation respecting Railway Accidents until the voluminous evidence presented to the Commissioners had been studied. On the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Members of the Select Committee to inquire into the causes of intemperance were appointed, and the House rose shortly before six o'clock.

In the House of Commons, several notices of motion having been given, Mr Mills put a question in reference to the deposition of Midhat Pasha, and was informed by the Under Foreign Secretary that although full details as to the dismissal of the late Grand Vizier had not been received, an intimation had come to the effect that the change of Minister would not involve any change of policy or endanger the proposed reforms. Replying to Sir H. Havelock, the Secretary for War, whilst agreeing to give the names and rank of the officers sent to Turkey since August last, declined to afford any information with reference to their instructions and duties. Mr Fawcett moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the financial administration of India, and was seconded by Sir George Campbell. To this Mr. Smollett proposed an amendment that no further public works involving new loans should be undertaken at present, and that the distinction now made between ordinary extraordinary expenditure should be discontinued The Under Secretary for India opposed both the motion and the amendment declaring that a Committee would supersede the Indian Secretary in the discharge of his functions. Mr Goschen followed in support of Mr Fawcett's motion. At the close of the debate, the motion of Mr. Fawcett was lost by 173 to 123. The amendment was negatived without a division.

WEDNESDAY.

The House of Commons did not sit until two o'clock. Mr. Chapman moved the second reading of the Threshing Machines Bill, the object of which is to render compulsory the use of some guard for the mouth of the machine, so as to prevent accidents.—Mr. Sergeant Sherlock suggested that the bill should be extended to Ireland; and Sir George Balfour expressed a similar wish with reference to Scotland.—The Home Secretary supported the measure, and Mr. Chapman having promised to make the provisions national, the bill was read a second time.—Mr. Parnell brought forward for a second reading a bill to amend the Irish Church Acts, with the view of giving the same facilities to tenants holding lands under the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners as are afforded to landowners.—The rejection of the measure was moved by Mr. Macartney, and supported by the Chief Secretary for Ireland. On a division the bill was lost by 150 to 110.—Mr. Charles Wilson having moved for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday in England and Wales, Sir Charles Dilke condemned the measure, and suggested that bills of this kind, which were obviously opposed to the feelings of the House, ought to be opposed on the first reading.—The Home Secretary, whilst agreeing that such a course would save a great deal of time, thought it would be discourteous to pick out the present bill from the hundred presented by private Members. The right hon. gentleman intimated, however, that he should oppose the measure on the second reading. Leave was then given for the introduction of the bill, which was read a first time, including one by Mr. Mundella to amend the Free Libraries and Museums Acts. The House adjourned shortly before six o'clock.

A landslip took place on Monday morning at Old St. George's-churchyard, Stalybridge. The churchyard stands on high ground, above the river Tame, and is protected by a thick wall. One corner gave way, and about twenty yards of the wall fell, carrying with it three or four yards width of ground, and exposing some six or seven coffins. The coffins were collected and taken to the mortuary.

The Registrar-General reports that during the week ending last Saturday there were 6,272 births and 3,666 deaths in twenty-three large towns of the United Kingdom.

St. Oswald's Church, Fulford, near York, was destroyed by fire early on Tuesday morning, with the exception of the tower. The cause of the fire is not yet known. The edifice was only, reopened, after costing upwards of £5,000 in December last. The edifice was insured for £3,000 and the organ for £500.

A meeting of the Coalowners Association of South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire was held at Sheffield on Monday, to consider the present depressed state of the coal trade and the advisability of reducing the rate of wages. The decision arrived at was that a reduction was absolutely necessary and must be enforced, and it was resolved that each employer should give his men notice, and then make what reduction he could before re-engaging them. It is believed that the notices will be served at the end of the week.

PRIMUS'S STORY OF HEROD.—One of the stories Primus told us oftenest was of how he came to own Herod, who was a pure-blooded hound of the best English breed. "Dis war de on'y mis'able pup of his mother, um weak, good-for-not'in' chap; an' Mars' Cha'les he says, 'Primus, drown dat un; he disparage de pack.' Howseveh, I takes um, an' feeds um, an' nusses um foh two or t'ree months; but 'twant no use. He war allus a-winkin', an' his legs a-shaking' under him. So, Mars' Cha'les he say, 'What for yoh keep dat onfortnit creatshure? It's onhuman, forcin' sech a skelington to lib', he say. But I say, 'He got de blood, sah. De blood ob his fader's in de skelington.' Howseveh, he gets leaner 'nd leaner, an' winds wus each day. 'He done gone clean blind,' I say. 'I mos' hab make up my mind to drown dat pup, sah.' Well, one day dah wus a hunt. Mars' Cha'les he start a buck up de Norf Mountain, an' I had de dogs; and shore's you lib, I tuk Herod in my pocket! 'Ef dah's any life in him,' I say, 'it's got to come out now. Now or nebber!' So I puts him down whah you could see de buck a-tearing down the gohge, de dogs af'er, pell-mell! high-sky! Ef you'll beleeb me, sah, dat blind pup he staggers up an' he gibs a yow-how, an' he goes off at a swingin trot! Course he tumbles in de fus' ditch; but de blood hed kum out, sah! Af'er dat, dat pup see as well as any dog, an' he kum in fus' at de death of many a buck. But Mars' Cha'les he say, 'He's your pup, Primus. It wor you dat find de blood in him!'"—*Rebecca Harding Davis, in St. Nicholas.*

HAPPY THINKING.—It is a phrase that may well perplex a poor modern, girt about on every side by clocks and chimes, and haunted, even at night, by flaming dial plates. For we are all so busy, and have so many far-off projects to realise, and castles in the fire to turn into solid habitable mansions on a gravel soil, that we can find no time for pleasure trips into the Land of Thought and among the Hills of Vanity. Changed times, indeed, when we must sit all night, beside the fire, with folded hands; and a changed world for most of us, when we find we can pass the hours without discontent, and be happy thinking. We are in such a haste to be doing, to be writing, to be gathering gear, make our voice audible in a moment in the derisive silence of eternity, that we forget that one thing, of which these are but the parts—namely, to live. We fall in love, we drink hard, we run to and fro upon the earth like frightened sheep. And now you are to ask yourself if, when all is done, you would not have been better to sit by the fire at home, and be happy thinking. To sit still and contemplate—to remember the faces of women without desire, to be pleased by the great deeds of men without envy, to be everything and everywhere in sympathy, and yet content to remain where and what you are—is not this to know both wisdom and virtue, and to dwell with happiness? After all, it is not they who carry flags, but they who look upon it from a private chamber, who have the fun of the procession.—*"Walking Tours," in the Cornhill Magazine.*

FAREL'S LAST INTERVIEW WITH CALVIN.—The Council he had bidden farewell, his brethren he had bidden farewell, but there was one friend, the oldest of all save Cordier, who had not yet stood at his death-bed, and received his last adieus. On the 2nd May Calvin received a letter from Farel, in which the writer intimated that he was just setting out to visit him. Farel was now nearly 80. Could he not wait the little while till he had put off "this tabernacle," and then, with less difficulty to either, the two friends would meet? So it would seem did Calvin think, and hence the letter he immediately dictated:—"Farewell, my best and most faithful brother, since it is God's will that you should survive me; live in the constant recollection of our union, which, in so far as it was useful to the Church of God, will still bear for us abiding fruit in heaven. I wish you not to fatigue yourself on my account. My breath is weak, and I continually expect it to leave me. It is enough for me that I live and die in Christ, who is gain to his people both in life and death. Once more farewell to thee, and to all the brethren, thy colleagues." A few days afterwards the Reformer saw the old man, covered all over with dust, having walked from Neuchatel on foot, enter his sick-chamber. History has not recorded the words that passed between the two. "He had a long interview with him," says Ruchat, "and on the morrow took his departure for Neuchatel. It was a long way for one of eighty years, and yet surely it was meet that the man who had met Calvin at the gate of Geneva, when he first entered it nearly thirty years before, should stand beside him when about to depart. This time Farel may not stop him."—*From the "History of Protestantism," by the Rev. Dr. Wylie.*

A RIVER-SIDE RAMBLE IN DEVON.—You thread a narrow path along a grassy sward. Beneath the soft, verdant carpeting is thickly strewn with wild flowers; above you a delightful canopy formed of the interlaced branches of trees, through which the screened sunlight softly falls. On your right a high embankment, leading up to a higher path on the hill side, from out of which hangs tufts of fern fronds, mingled in charming variety. Down to your left rolls the river, whose music joins in chorus with the songs of the birds—singing, you know not where, out everywhere around you. As you follow this charming river-side path, you have from time to time to press through the dense masses of shrubs which surround you—now hanging down overhead, now springing out from the left, and now from the right side. The small but startling incidents of the route add a sort of piquancy to the enjoyment. The sudden flutter and the wild cry of a blackbird, as it darts out of the tiny thicket where its nest is hid; the rustle in the high embankment on your right, and the quivering of the fern fronds, followed by the sudden flight across the path of a rabbit, or the rolling, hurrying, scurrying contortions of a snake, which your unexpected appearance may have surprised basking in the tiny gleam of sunshine which has fallen on to the greensward through an opening in the trees overhead; the heavy splash in the river on your left, as a water-rat, which had not dreamed of your unwelcome intrusion, takes the shortest and readiest path to his hole, diving one moment in one place under the stream, to reappear the next somewhere else, under the belief that meanwhile you may think that his power of holding his breath is unlimited; or the lighter splash of the trout, as, unaware of your presence, it rises in the dark, deep pool near you, at the tempting palmer-fly that has just dropped from the bushes. All these sights and sounds contribute to the delight of this river-side ramble. Or you may rest for a moment, and, peering cautiously around you, so as not to disturb the free inhabitants of this woodland, admire and enjoy their unrestrained movements. The snake will wriggle on to the sunlit path again; the rabbit will come quietly out from his hiding place; the rat will return from his hole; the trout will skim about on the surface of the river close to where you are sitting, if your shadow does not fall across the sunlit pool. As you sit and rest, you may listen with a deep sense of enjoyment to the soft buzzings of the insects which surround you; and watch the bushes, the grass, the ground, and the water. Everywhere there is life—fresh, delightful, enjoyable life.—*The Fern Paradise, by Francis George Heath.*

Public Notices.

80 IS the WINNING NUMBER of the MELODION raffled at Leadgate on the 10th inst.

A GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will be held in the large School-room, Lanchester, on the 24th inst., at Six p.m. A Company of First-class Artistes from Newcastle are engaged for the occasion.

EBCHESTER NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE, the ENTERTAINMENT which was so successfully given in these Schools on Tuesday Evening, will be repeated at an early date, due notice of which will be given in these columns. 562h

A COFFEE SUPPER
WILL be held at Leadgate Primitive Methodist Chapel, on Saturday Evening, February 17th, at Seven o'clock.

Mr. ROBINSON will preach in the same place on Sunday following at Two o'clock and Six. 564h

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company, will be held at the Company's Office, Green Street, Shotley Bridge, on Tuesday, the 6th day of March, 1877, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

The Half-yearly Report and Accounts will be submitted to the Meeting, and a Dividend declared out of the Profits.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed Fourteen Days preceding the above date.

560h M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

CONSETT CHURCH CHOIR.

A CONCERT OF SACRED AND SECULAR MUSIC, will be given by the above Choir, on Monday, February 19th, 1877, in the National Schools, Consett, assisted by the following Artistes:—

MISS TURNBULL,
Leadgate;
MR. C. STEPHENSON,
Blackhill; and
MR. TURNBULL,
Medomsley.

Conductor, ...Mr. HORN.
Accompanist, ...Mr. J. SURTEES.

ADMISSION:—Reserved Seats, 2s.; Unreserved do., 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

Doors open at Half-past Seven o'clock; to commence at Eight. 532h

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on Wednesday, the 14th day of February, at the Board-room of the Consett Local Board, there will be an AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS of the Local Board for the District of Consett, under and according to the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, and that a Copy of the Accounts to be Audited, together with all Rate-books, Account Books, Deeds, Contracts, Accounts, Vouchers, and Receipts mentioned or referred to in such Accounts, will be deposited in the Office of the said Local Board, and be open during office hours thereat to the inspection of all Persons interested, for seven days before the said Audit and Examination, and all such Persons shall be at liberty to take Copies of, or Extracts from the same, without fee or reward.

Given this 30th day of January, 1877.
JOHN ELLIOTT,
508h Clerk to the Board.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

TRAFALGAR STREET SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

MR. JOHN JENKINS will hold his next Sale of Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE on Monday First, February 19th, 1877, in the above Salerooms, comprising—Mahogany Lobby and Bed-room Drawers; Mahogany and Ash Presses; Mahogany and Birch Chiffonier Bedsteads; Sofas, Chairs, and Long-settles; Mahogany and Kitchen Tables; Wood and Iron Bedsteads, with a large quantity of Kitchen Utensils and other Goods.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 569h

By Mr Joseph Oley.

CATCHGATE, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, instructed by Mr. JOHN SPARK, who is declining Cow-keeping, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above place, on Wednesday, February 21, 1877, his Valuable MILCH COWS, HAY, and other Effects, as follows:—2 Milch Cows, recently Calved; Cow, at reckoning at the time of Sale; Cow, to Calve in May; also, about 4 Tons of Excellent Old Land Hay; Cart and Cart Harness; Hay Cutter; Hay Knife; Cow Bands; Hay Rakes and Forks; Rice Knife; Barrel Churn, &c.

Sale at One o'clock in the Afternoon. 563h

By Mr. Robert Sewell.

12, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

MR. R. SEWELL has been honoured with instructions from Mrs. DEVELLING, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, February 20th, 1877, the SHOP FIXTURES, STOCK-IN-TRADE, and part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of 2 Counters; 6 Tea Canisters; Coffee Box; Twine Cutter; Mahogany Desk; Weights and Scales; Desk Bedstead; 3 Iron Bedsteads; Mattresses; Blankets; Sheets and Rugs; Four-poled Bedstead; Kitchen Table; Tea Table; Kitchen Chairs; Fenders and Fireirons; also a quantity of other small Goods, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 557h

SHOTLEY BRIDGE, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Commercial Inn, Shotley Bridge, on Monday, February 19, 1877, at Six for Seven o'clock in the Evening (subject to such conditions of sale as shall be then produced),

Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,

All that FREEHOLD MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE, known as "Wesley Cottage," situate on "Preachers' Bank," in Shotley Bridge aforesaid, containing on the Basement a good Kitchen and Pantry, on the Ground Floor, 2 excellent Sitting Rooms, and on the Second Floor thereof, 3 capital Bedrooms; together with the Out-offices, Stable, and Yard behind the same, as it is now in the occupation of the Rev. T. Henwood.

The above Valuable Property is fitted with every convenience, and is situate at the outskirts of the Town of Shotley Bridge, and commands an extensive view of the Valley of the Derwent. Shotley Bridge is Three-quarters of a Mile from the Station of the same name on the North-Eastern Branch Line to Newcastle and Durham, and is equi-distant from both.

The present occupant will, upon application, allow the Property to be viewed; and further particulars may be obtained upon application to the Auctioneer; or, at the Offices of Messrs. Middleton and Dickinson, Solicitors, 12, Elvet Bridge, Durham. 556h

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

MR. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Town Hall, Consett, respectfully informs the Agriculturists of the district of the Derwent and surrounding Country that, in order to open up a connection as SALESMAN OF FARMING STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, he has entered into a Partnership with Mr. ROBERT HEDLEY, Butcher and Cattle Salesman, Middle Street, Consett, and trusts, that from the extensive knowledge of the latter in reference to all kinds of Live Stock, together with his own experience of the routine of an Auctioneer's business, to merit their Patronage and Support.

Messrs. HEDLEY and BRODIE, Agricultural Auctioneers and Live Stock Salesmen, Consett, are now open to accept commissions, as above, and in soliciting the patronage of Farmers and others, can assure them promptitude in the execution and settlement of all commands with which they may be entrusted.

Insurances on Farming Stock of every description through the London Assurance Corporation (Established 1720).

Offices: Town Hall, Consett. 471h

Business Announcements.

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

☞ HAWKERS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
PULLARS' DYE WORKS, PERTH.

CONSETT AGENCY.

J. PULLAR and SONS, Dyers to the Queen, Perth, and 23, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh, beg to intimate that, for the convenience of Customers in Consett and District, they have appointed Messrs. ENGLISH and MILBURN, Drapers, to be their Agents. All goods entrusted to them shall be done as quickly, and at the same rates, as if sent to the Head Office in Edinburgh. 551h

THIS DAY! THIS DAY!!

SHAW AND ATKINSON'S
CLEARANCE SALE OF
DRAPERIES, MILLINERY, AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Has commenced and will be continued up to
MONDAY THE 19th INST.

SOME VERY DESPERATE BARGAINS ARE BEING OFFERED.

Hours of Business, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturdays, from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

SHAW AND ATKINSON,
22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 524h

C. ROUGIER,
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE,
FOR COMBS,
PERFUMERY, AND
ORNAMENTAL HAIR.
WHOLESALE WARRHOUSE, YORK. 458h

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW TEA SHOP
IN MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

THIS question has repeatedly been asked during the last few days. Rest not satisfied with seeing, but determine at once to

VISIT THE NEW TEA SHOP
AND
PURCHASE A SAMPLE PARCEL OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

The Proprietor respectfully announces that, owing to his greatly increased business, he has removed to
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
Where he has on hand a
FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
And all who pay him a visit may rely on securing
A GOOD ARTICLE AT A MODERATE PRICE,

☞ PLEASE OBSERVE THE ADDRESS:—
THE NEW TEA SHOP,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.
416h JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR.

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

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING.—Amusing, Instructive, and Remunerative PRINTING-PRESS, to print 9in. by 7in., with Type, Ink, Inkroller, Type-case, and other requisites, altogether forming a complete Amateur Printing Office. Price £1 10s.

Hundreds in present use. First-class references and every information can be obtained on application to W. WIGHTMAN, Wholesale Fancy Stationer, &c., Leeds.

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.

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

THOMAS SMITH,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
BURNOPFIELD,

BEGS to announce that he has on hand a superior STOCK of WINES and SPIRITS at the following prices:—

	Per Bottle.
Scotch and Irish Whiskey,	....2s. 6d., 3s. 0d., 3s. 6d.
Rum,	....2s. 6d., 3s. 0d.
Gin,	....2s. 6d., 3s. 0d.
Brandy, pale,	....4s. 0d., 5s. 0d.
Brandy, brown,	....3s. 6d., 4s. 0d., 5s. 0d.
Port Wine,	....2s. 6d., 3s. 0d.
Sherry Wine,	....2s. 0d., 2s. 6d.
Claret,	....1s. 6d., 2s. 0d.
Ginger Wine,	....1s. 6d.

Real good Whiskey at 3s. per Quart. 365h

SHETLAND PONIES.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his customers that he has made arrangements for a regular supply of SHETLAND PONIES direct from the Islands. The first consignment of Thirty is now on Sale, and can be seen at his Farm.—WILLIAM MURRAY, Leazes, Lintz Green Station. 545h

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

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

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

NOTICE TO THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

J. BLENKINSOP AND SON,
LEATHER MERCHANTS AND BOOT MANUFACTURERS,
4, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
And Central Establishment—
113, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE,

BEG to inform the Trade that they have made arrangements to supply Leather, Boot Uppers, and every description of Shoe Grindery at the lowest market price. 344h

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

Business Announcements.

A. H. DODD,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and District that he has commenced Business as above, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, to receive a share of their support. 520h

GEORGE RICHARDSON'S
DRAPERY CLEARANCE SALE,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
Is now going on and will end on March 3rd.
All Purchases to be paid for at the time. 531h

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

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, Medomsley, Burnopfield, Tanfield, Tantobie, Stanley, Pelton, and Cragghead, 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

VALENTINES!
VALENTINES!!
VALENTINES!!!

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK OF
VALENTINES
IN THE DISTRICT MAY BE SEEN AT THE
GUARDIAN OFFICE,
59, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

ROYAL LIVER FRIENDLY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1850.
Chief Office:
16, PRESTON STREET, LIVERPOOL.
The Annual Premium income exceeds £225,000.

THIS Society is now admitted to be the largest and and wealthiest Institution of its kind in the United Kingdom, having an accumulated capital of nearly half a million, of which sum £36,407 9s. 9d. was saved during the year ending December, 1875.

WANTED, Respectable and Energetic Men, as Agents throughout the United Kingdom, also an unlimited number of COLLECTORS and CANVASSERS. Very liberal commissions and emoluments allowed, and upon furnishing evidence of ability to develop business, a salary will be given.

An excellent opportunity for those having spare time on hand to increase their incomes.

Apply to the Chief Office as above,
WILLIAM ATHERTON, Chairman. 414h

To Let.

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

TO LET, the HOEING of a quantity of Whins on Low Muggleswick Farm.—Apply to Mr. MATTHEW THOMPSON, Farmer, on the Premises. 530h

TO LET, till May 13th, 1877, the EATAGE of 15 Acres of FOG behind Carrhouse, Consett, with oose House.—Apply to J. CALVERT, Consett. 537h

TO LET, and may be entered immediately, a SHOP and HOUSE (containing Four Rooms and other conveniences), situate in Newmarket Street, Consett.—Apply to Mr. P. COYLE, Mount Pleasant Hotel. 294h

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

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS for One or Two Young Men, Bed-room and Sitting-room, if required.—Apply to Mrs. SWINDALE, Tinmill Place, Blackhill. 546h

TO LET, at Castleside, a SHOP and HOUSE, containing Three Rooms, Back Kitchen, Pantry, Out-offices, &c.; also, a Garden, Grass Close, and Cow Byer attached.—Apply to JOHN CARRUTHERS, on the Premises. 536h

TO LET, a HOUSE with Seven Rooms, Front and Back Shop, with Double Windows, suitable for Tailor, Drapery, or Grocery Business, situate at 8 and 9, Tinmill Place, Blackhill.—For particulars, apply on the Premises. 186h

ELIGIBLE SITUATION.

TO LET, with immediate possession, that WINE and BEERHOUSE, with First-class Four-stall Stable and Coach-house, 60, Derwent Street, Blackhill.—Apply to WM. TURNER, 63, Blackfine, Benfieldside.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a comfortable and convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Seven good Rooms, well finished, Scullery, Pantry, &c., good Yard and other conveniences, pleasantly situated in Sherburn Terrace, Consett.—Apply to WM. RAW, Commission Agent, Blackhill. 498h

TO LET,
The "Moor Cock" Inn, Waskerley. Entry in May.
Beerhouse at Highgate, occupied by R. BELL. Immediate possession.
Benfieldside House and Farm Building, with Gardens and about 3½ Acres of Land (or more if required), as occupied by Mr. H. Ritson. Entry in May.
House in Benfieldside Edge Road, occupied by Dr. Geo. Renton. Entry in May.
Blackhill Saw-yard. Entry in May.
Apply to RICHARD MURRAY. 573h

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a Fine IN-CALVING COW (with her second Calf).—Apply to GEO. B. SCOTT, Derwent Hill. 554h

FOR SALE, First-class OLD LAND HAY STACK; weight, 10 Tons or thereabouts; also SOW and 10 PIGS.—Apply to G. BLAIR, Knitsley Mill.

FOR SALE, a FREEHOLD HOUSE, containing Five Rooms and every convenience, situate at Medomsley Road, Consett.—Apply to JOHN ALLISON, Sherburn Terrace. 443h

FOR SALE, New and Second-hand CONVEYANCES of every description.—Apply to Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Consett, or to JOHN BRODIE, Jun., Shotley Bridge. 311g

FOR SALE, a BUTCHERING and GROCERY BUSINESS, together with the PREMISES, consisting of good House, Shops, Stable, Cart and Slaughter-house; may be entered next May.—For particulars, apply on the Premises, 1, Tinmill Street, Blackhill. 568h

IMPORTANT TO DRESSMAKERS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, PAPER PATTERNS of the latest styles in Costumes, Tuniques, Tabliers, Polonaises, Mantles, Jackets, Dolmans, Capes, Robes de Chambre, Children's Dresses, &c. Their cut and fit is guaranteed, of a most perfect character, and (with a due regard to *real value*) they are the cheapest in the world. Treble their cost is saved in material and trimmings, economy in cutting out being carefully considered. Agent for Consett and District—ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett.

Contracts.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CONSETT IRON COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to receive Tenders for the FORMATION of Roadway, Kerbing, Channelling, &c., required at West Row, Blackhill.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and all particulars obtained, on application at their Offices, Consett Iron Works, on and after Monday next, 19th inst.

Tenders to be sent in, addressed to the Company, not later than Saturday, the 3rd March next.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. 565h

HEALEYFIELD AND ROWLEY SCHOOL BOARD, CASTLESIDE, CO. DURHAM.

TENDERS are invited for the several works required in the ERECTION of New Board Schools, &c., for 160 Children, at Castleside (near Rowley Station), for the above Board.

Drawings, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained at our Offices, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, must be sent to Mr. RALPH WARD, Clerk to the Board, Castleside, *via* Blackhill, Co. Durham, on or before the 24th day of February, 1877.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
JOHN SMITH & SON, Architects.
January 20th, 1877. 490h

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

News and Letters intended for insertion should be addressed to "The Editor," and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, FEB. 17TH, 1877.

LOCAL NOTES BY "PHIZ."

Two of our local tradesmen had a narrow escape while crossing the Derwent one day this week. A gentleman who witnessed the accident tells me that as soon as the horse lost its footing and the cart upset, the occupants were quite cool (no pun intended) and collected. Mr. Mace being the bigger man, offered the greatest resistance to the raging waters, and he was speedily swept off his legs. Mr. Young lost his equilibrium about the same time, and, it is presumed, with the intention of saving his struggling companion, clung to his coat tails. The pair struggled together down stream for a considerable time, and it was noticed that whenever the men were battling more than usual with the watery elements, and consequently in the greatest danger, the light weight was uppermost. Fortunately, after a good ducking, both men succeeded in gaining *terra-firma*. The poor horse was found struggling to release itself of the conveyance. Mr. Mace, with much presence of mind, secured the reins as quickly as he could, and by keeping the animal's head above water prevented suffocation until further assistance arrived. All three had a very narrow escape. Mr. Young had his money washed out of his pockets while endeavouring to "rescue" his companion, but this did not prevent him ordering a plentiful supply of "eye-water" at "The Ship" for those who had rendered assistance.

The people of Ebchester don't do things by halves. Their entertainment on Tuesday night was a great success. Miss Surtees, as the "Duchess of Devonshire," was charming. I should not have cared to light my pipe at her eyes, like the London milkman, but oh! tea leaves and snowballs! what would I have given to be that fortunate voter spoken of by Mr. Lowe! Don't I wish Miss Surtees may come and canvass me for my vote next election for North Durham!

I am told that there were more drunken men in Consett on Saturday night than there have been since depressed times set in. The men at the Works have been put on full time, and this may account for the presence of so much drunkenness last week end. The policemen were kept busy, upwards of a score of Bacchanalians being "run in." There are only three cells attached to the present police-station, and of course these were very much overcrowded. But for this fact it is probable that many more would have been put in *durance vile*. One woman was taken into custody, but as there was no separate cell accommodation she was liberated on promising to appear on Monday morning. It is scarcely necessary to add that the good lady forgot to perform her part of the bargain, having "made tracks" during the Sunday.

The "Riddlers' Column" has turned out to be a greater success than I anticipated. The puzzles seem to have sent a great many of the lads crazed. A great deal of time must be spent by the numerous correspondents who figure in this particular department. The time is well spent, however. The solving of riddles exercises the ingenuity, and makes lads sharp. To "boys of a larger growth" the column is also doubtless acceptable, as being the means of passing an evening, which might, perhaps, have been spent less rationally.

The other evening I heard two young women discussing the merits of the column above referred to. The point of debate was the riddles under the head of "Villages enigmatically expressed." One of the young ladies could understand the reference to "Con," which denotes the negative side of a question, but "sett" appeared to be a poser. For the information of my fair friend, who evidently takes an interest in [the Riddlers'] Column," and no doubt reads "P[hiz]" ... allowed to refer her to Chambers, wh[ere the meaning] of the word "sett" is explained.

Passing through Shotley Bridge th[e other day] I noticed that rapid progress had be[en made with] the New Temperance Hall. The bui[lding is] finished, as the far as the mason work i[s concerned. It] is a disgrace to Consett that we canno[t boast of such a] building.

I fear the Mechanics' Institute q[uestion will prove] another flash in the pan. When th[e matter was] spoken about in the National Scho[ol, all] present seemed to agree as to the [need for] such a building, but, as the Vicar re[marked, there] has as yet been nothing but talk, an[d unless some one] with more enegy and determination th[an has yet been shown does] not come forward with some better [proposal than] mere talk, Consett is likely to remain [long without one] to come without a Mechanics' Inst[itute. If the] inhabitants are really in favour of a[n institution of] this sort, they ought to call a public [meeting and] have the matter thoroughly ventilat[ed ...] the Young Men's Christian Associ[ation ...] responsibility of convening a meeting[, I have no] doubt the Vicar would allow the publi[c the use of the] School, and I myself would willing[ly ...] necessary expenses that might be othe[rwise incurred.] If the Association do not feel disp[osed to take] further steps in the matter, perhaps [some one else] will come forward with some scheme o[f ...]

Local and District N[ews.]

Near the General Post Office, N[ewcastle, in] the St. Nicholas' Square Fire-proof [...] where there is the largest assortment [of ...] Safes (from £3 to £30), Deed Boxes[, ...] &c.; also Wringing and Washing Ma[chines. Apply] for price lists to J. R. HALL, above add[ress.]

SUDDEN DEATH AT STANLEY.—[...] morning, Mr. William Gray, grocer, o[f ...] while on a visit to Stanley, was su[ddenly seized] with an attack of paralysis. Mr. M[...] was near, noticed him fall on the roa[d ...] his assistance. Although all means [were tried] his recovery he never regained cons[ciousness, and] died the same evening. Mr. Gray had [been in busi]ness at South Moor for upwards of twe[nty years. He] was 68 years of age.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWN[ING IN THE] RIVER DERWENT.—On Monday aftern[oon, Mr. ...] Young, ale and porter merchant, Co[nsett, and Mr.] Samuel Mace, innkeeper, Medomsley, [had a narrow] escape from drowning in the Derwe[nt ...] Consett in a gig, intending to cross t[he river at] Blackhall Mill. They found the [river much] swollen, and in attempting to ford it [the horse was] washed off its feet, and, together wit[h the convey]ance, was swept down the stream. The [occupants of] the gig were thrown into the water [and carried] away by the current, and both had the[greatest diffi]culty in reaching the bank. Half-an[hour elapsed] before the horse could be got out, an[d it was] alive, but in an exhausted condition.

CONCERT AT DIPTON.—A concer[t of sacred] music was given by the Dipton We[sleyan Choir] on Wednesday evening last, in the n[ew] Chapel at that place, which is a very [handsome] building, and was filled with a high[ly respectable] and appreciative audience, amongst [whom were] representatives of the leading choirs of th[e neighbour]hood. The programme, which consi[sted of] anthems, &c., was very well rendered [...] considering that this was the choir's first [appearance, ...] time being kept throughout. Credit i[s due to the] soloists, also to those who took part in [the ...] verse parts allotted to them. "Worthy [...] a most difficult choirs, deserves special [mention ...] twice sung without the least defect in t[he ...] Mr. Swalwell, in his usual able mann[er, conducted] the choir, whilst Mr. T. Lumley, in th[e ...] Mr. Raine, jun., presided at the harmon[ium.] John Urwin occupied the chair.

GRAND CONCERT AT TANTOBIE.—[...] night last a concert was held in the [...] Hall, at Tantobie. The hall was unpl[easantly crowded,] which caused no little inconvenience. [...] talented ladies and gentlemen took pa[rt in the con]cert:—Mr. D. Williams, Mr. Milne, M[...] Brabban, Mr. H. Bates, Mr. R. Curry[, ...] W. Smith. Mr. Parker, Mr. Geo. Cha[...] H. Chaytor enlivened the audience wit[h ...] music. All the performers were encored[, which was] heartily responded to. Too much pra[ise cannot be] said in favour of Miss. Brabban, who [delighted the] audience with her beautiful singing. M[r. ...] has a good voice, sang in his usual st[yle. Mr.] Curry secured a well-merited *encore* fo[r the song] in which he sang "The funny man." [...] pleased the audience very much wi[th ...] "Strolling on the sands," which was [...] Ions Mr. Milne, and Mr. Williams all d[id ...] well and were *encored*. Mr. John T[...] occupied the chair. The proceeds are [for the] levelling of Tanfield cricket ground.

ENTERTAINMENT AT EBCHESTER.—[A most] successful entertainment of a som[ewhat novel] character was given in the Ebches[ter National] School-room last Tuesday evening. It [consisted of] a series of tableaux vivants prepared [...] with very great care and elaboration b[y ...] Surtees of Hamsterley Hall, the Misse[s ...] Sidley, and the Misses Linthwaite, Ebc[hester. The] incidents represented were the stories o[f the Babes] in the Wood, the archery of William [...] Elizabeth and Sir Walter Raleigh, inci[dents in the] lives of the beautiful Duchess of Devons[hire, and] the Earl and Countess of Derwentwa[ter, and an] illustration of Tennyson's poem, "[Home they] brought her warrior, dead." The stri[ct fidelity to] nature and history in every detail of [...] was most commendable. A charade [was also] admirably performed, in which Miss C[...] Sidley took the principal part. A num[ber of] pieces gave variety to the evening's en[tertainment.] Mr. Patterson afforded a great deal of a[musement by] his rendering of the song "There's n[ae luck about] the hoose," which was at first suppos[ed to be a] Jacobin song bearing a similar title, but [turned] out to be a pitman's song, in which a[re depicted] the troubles of a poor Geordie on a [...] Mr. Patterson, we believe, is a guest at [...] and his clever enunciation of the pitm[an's dialect] after a short speech in his own euphonio[us ...] took the audience by surprise, and, i[n theatrical] parlance, "brought down the house." [There were] loud cries of *encore*, but as the progr[amme was a] somewhat lengthy one, Mr. Patterson s[imply bowed] his acknowledgments. Mr. Chaytor c[ontributed a] couple of songs, and Mr. Lax also gav[e with much] pathos a reading having reference to the [unfortunate] Earl of Derwentwater. The Misses U[...] Miss Muse sang several duets and so[ngs, and Mr.] Siddle, a young gentleman with a goo[d deal of the] comic element in his composition, als[o helped to] make up a pleasant evening. Miss [...] Miss C. Carr alternately presided at the [piano. The] Rev. J. L. Lowe, of Wittonstall, occupi[ed the chair,] and gave a succinct history of the [...] Derwentwater family, and also recou[nted some] historical facts told in connection wi[th the] beauty of the Duchess of Devonshire. [The school]room was crowded by a delighted aud[ience, and] numbers would have been much g[reater had] accommodation have been found for th[em. On the] motion of Mr. G. Moody, a hearty vote [of thanks was] given to the Chairman and those ladi[es and gentle]men who had assisted. The entertainm[ent closed] with the National Anthem. The proce[eds are to go] to the school fund.

who evidently takes an interest in the "Riddlers' Column," and no doubt reads "Phiz," may I be allowed to refer her to Chambers, where the meaning of the word "sett" is explained.

Passing through Shotley Bridge the other evening I noticed that rapid progress had been made with the New Temperance Hall. The building is almost finished, as the far as the mason work is concerned. It is a disgrace to Consett that we cannot have a similar building.

I fear the Mechanics' Institute question is only another flash in the pan. When the matter was spoken about in the National Schools, everybody present seemed to agree as to the desirability of such a building, but, as the Vicar remarked, there has as yet been nothing but talk, and, if somebody with more enegy and determination than the rest does not come forward with some better scheme than mere talk, Consett is likely to remain for a long time to come without a Mechanics' Institute. If the inhabitants are really in favour of an institution of this sort, they ought to call a public meeting and have the matter thoroughly ventilated. Why not the Young Men's Christian Association take the responsibility of convening a meeting? I have no doubt the Vicar would allow the public the use of his School, and I myself would willingly defray any necessary expenses that might be otherwise incurred. If the Association do not feel disposed to take further steps in the matter, perhaps Mr. Jenkins will come forward with some scheme of his own.

Local and District News.

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

Sudden Death at Stanley.—On Tuesday morning, Mr. William Gray, grocer, of South Moor, while on a visit to Stanley, was suddenly seized with an attack of paralysis. Mr. McGregor, who was near, noticed him fall on the road and went to his assistance. Although all means were used for his recovery he never regained consciousness, and died the same evening. Mr. Gray had been in business at South Moor for upwards of twenty years and was 68 years of age.

Narrow Escape from Drowning in the River Derwent.—On Monday afternoon, Mr. Geo. Young, ale and porter merchant, Consett, and Mr. Samuel Mace, innkeeper, Medomsley, had a narrow escape from drowning in the Derwent. They left Consett in a gig, intending to cross the Derwent to Blackhall Mill. They found the stream much swollen, and in attempting to ford it the horse was washed off its feet, and, together with the conveyance, was swept down the stream. The occupants of the gig were thrown into the water, and carried away by the current, and both had the utmost difficulty in reaching the bank. Half-an-hour elapsed before the horse could be got out, and it was then alive, but in an exhausted condition.

Concert at Dipton.—A concert of sacred music was given by the Dipton Wesleyan Choir, on Wednesday evening last, in the new Wesleyan Chapel at that place, which is a very commodious building, and was filled with a highly-respectable and appreciative audience, amongst whom were representives of the leading choirs of the neighbourhood. The programme, which consisted of solos, anthems, &c., was very well rendered on the whole, considering that this was the choir's first concert, good time being kept throughout. Credit is due to the soloists, also to those who took part in the duet and verse parts allotted to them. "Worthy is the Lamb," a most difficult cheurs, deserves special notice, being twice sung without the least defect in time or pitch. Mr. Swalwell, in his usual able manner, conducted the choir, whilst Mr. T. Lumley, in the absence of Mr. Raine, jun., presided at the harmoninm, and Mr. John Urwin occupied the chair.

Grand Concert at Tantobie.—On Saturday night last a concert was held in the Co-operative Hall, at Tantobie. The hall was unpleasantly full, which caused no little inconvenience. The following talented ladies and gentlemen took part in the concert:—Mr. D. Williams, Mr. Milne, Miss Ions, Miss Brabban, Mr. H. Bates, Mr. R. Curry, and Mr. S. W. Smith. Mr. Parker, Mr. Geo. Chaytor, and Mr. H. Chaytor enlivened the audience with their lively music. All the performers were *encored*, which were heartily responded to. Too much praise cannot be said in favour of Miss Brabban, who pleased the audience with her beautiful singing. Mr. Bates, who has a good voice, sang in his usual style. Mr. R. Curry secured a well-merited *encore* for the manner in which he sang "The funny man." Mr. Smith pleased the audience very much with the song "Strolling on the sands," which was *encored*. Miss Ions Mr. Milne, and Mr. Williams all did their parts well and were *encored*. Mr. John Turnbull ably occupied the chair. The proceeds are to go to the levelling of Tanfield cricket ground.

Entertainment at Ebchester.—A highly successful entertainment of a somewhat novel character was given in the Ebchester National School-room last Tuesday evening. It consisted of a series of tableaux vivants prepared and presented with very great care and elaboration by the Misses Surtees of Hamsterley Hall, the Misses Carr, Miss Sidley, and the Misses Linthwaite, Ebchester. The incidents represented were the stories of the Babes in the Wood, the archery of William Tell, Queen Elizabeth and Sir Walter Raleigh, incidents in the lives of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, and of the Earl and Countess of Derwentwater, and an illustration of Tennyson's poem, "Home they brought her warrior, dead." The strict fidelity to nature and history in every detail of the tableaux was most commendable. A charade was also admirably performed, in which Miss Carr and Miss Sidley took the principal part. A number of vocal pieces gave variety to the evening's entertainment. Mr. Patterson afforded a great deal of amusement by his rendering of the song "There's nae luck aboot the hoose," which was at first supposed to be the Jacobin song bearing a similar title, but which turned out to be a pitman's song, in which are recounted the troubles of a poor Geordie on a washing-day. Mr. Patterson, we believe, is a guest at Hamsterley, and his clever enunciation of the pitmatic dialect, after a short speech in his own euphonious language, took the audience by surprise, and, in music hall parlance, "brought down the house." There were loud cries of *encore*, but as the programme was a somewhat lengthy one, Mr. Patterson simply bowed his acknowledgments. Mr. Chaytor contributed a couple of songs, and Mr. Lax also gave with much pathos a reading having reference to the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater. The Misses Unsworth and Miss Muse sang several duets and songs, and Mr. Siddle, a young gentleman with a good deal of the comic element in his composition, also helped to make up a pleasant evening. Miss Jenkins and Miss C. Carr alternately presided at the piano. The Rev. J. L. Lowe, of Wittonstall, occupied the chair, and gave a succinct history of the unfortunate Derwentwater family, and also recounted several historical facts told in connection with the great beauty of the Duchess of Devonshire. The school-room was crowded by a delighted audience, whose numbers would have been much greater could accommodation have been found for them. On the motion of Mr. G. Moody, a hearty vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and those ladies and gentlemen who had assisted. The entertainment concluded with the National Anthem. The proceeds are to go to the school fund.

FUNERAL SERMON AT CONSETT.

On Sunday evening last, a sermon was delivered in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, by the Rev. Thomas Henwood, of Shotley Bridge, in memory of the late John Lowes, of Consett. The chapel was crowded in every part, many being unable to obtain seats. Mr. Henwood took his text from Job xiv, 10: "But man dieth, and wasteth away: yea, man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?" The rev. gentleman proceeded to say that Mr. Lowes was born at Newlands in the year 1812. Methodism had had an existence in this place since the days of John Wesley, and it was said that the venerable founder of Methodism had himself preached there. When a boy the deceased attended the Sabbath-school, and in early life was under gracious impressions. As far as the speaker could learn, when he was about fifteen years of age, the Holy Spirit powerfully strove with him. For many days, with strong cries and tears he sought mercy. Hearing a sermon from the late Rev. Hodgson Casson, he was encouraged to believe in Jesus with all his heart, and found peace through believing. The burden that had crushed him fell off; his slavish chains were broken, and he was made unspeakably happy in the love of God. One of his youthful companions, Mr. Cheesman, found peace with God about the same time. They hastened to tell each other what God had done for them, and rejoiced together with unspeakable joy. Their dear friend at once joined the Society. The Rev. H. Casson gave him his first ticket. This ticket had been preserved, and the passage of Scripture could not have been more appropriate had it been selected: "Only fear the Lord and serve Him in truth with all your heart: for consider how great things He hath done for you."—1st Samuel xii. 24. Having found the pearl of great price, he diligently employed means that he might retain it. He loved private prayer. Frequently would he go into the woods in the neighbourhood of his native village that he might quietly read the word and commune with his Father in secret. He had told another friend of his youth, Mr. Green, that he was often subject to strong temptations and sinful passions. Prayer, however, was the mighty weapon by which he overcame. Those who worshipped with him and were much in his company knew and felt that he was a man of prayer. For some years past he was accustomed to rise early in the morning that he might have time to commune with God. This was no small piece of self-denial for a man who had to toil all day. But he believed the word enjoined it, and wrote out several passages of Scripture on this subject that they might be impressed upon his mind. Their deceased brother loved the word of God and read it with much prayer. He could apply to himself the sentiments of the verse:—

"When quiet in my house I sit,
Thy book be my companion still;
My joy Thy sayings to repeat,
Talk o'er the records of Thy will;
And search the oracles divine,
Till every heartfelt word be mine."

They all knew that he loved the means of grace. One of his old friends had said, even in the earliest days of his Christian life, if at any time he was absent from the service it was noticed, for his seat in the sanctuary was never vacant, except by sickness, or when he was lawfully detained. Their late superintendent, Mr. Edman, had told the speaker that he always liked to have brother Lowes in the congregation as a hearer. He was a good hearer, and by his earnest and prayerful attention encouraged the preacher. Mr. Lowes was in the habit of marking the texts in his Bible, doubtless that he might impress them more deeply on his mind. Those simple marks remain as silent memorials of his love to the word and the means of grace. From the time that Mr. Lowes united himself with the people of God, he continued stedfast unto the end. He was not tossed about with every wind of doctrine. He ran well for a season, but the season extended to the end of life. He believed his name was never omitted from the class-book from the first entry to the time God called him to worship with the glorified above. Soon after Mr. Lowes was converted to God he felt a longing desire to tell others what a dear Saviour he had found, and how they might find that Saviour too. He, in company with his old friend, Mr. Cheesman, manifested his youthful zeal by going to the villages around them, and declaring the gospel of the grace of God. The church wisely directed this zeal, and after the usual period on trial and examination, and trial sermon before the Rev. J. Raynor, brother Lowes' name appeared on the plan as an accredited local preacher. The duties of this office he faithfully fulfilled up to a short period before his end. God gives divers gifts to His servants. Some may be designated sons of thunder, others sons of consolation, and some are specially qualified to expound the word. All are needed "for the perfecting of saints, for the work of the ministry, and for the edifying of the body of Christ." Brother Lowes was not what would be called a revivalist, yet no one loved, prayed, and laboured for a revival more than he did. From time to time, souls were brought to God under his instrumentality, so that he did not run nor labour in vain. Many a tried and tempted pilgrim has been encouraged by his labours, and he was gladly received by all our congregations. For many years their dear friend held the office of class-leader. In this department of christian service he was specially useful. Having, himself, a deep experience of the temptations, and triumphs, the purity, peace and joy of the Christian life, he was well able to teach and encourage others. It was indeed a privilege to have his counsel in the deep things of God. His anxiety for the prosperity of God's cause was most intense, and often painful. At Newlands, the cause was frequently low, and this was no small cause of painful anxiety to their dear departed brother. Often the preacher appointed did not arrive, and Mr. Lowes had to fill up the gap. This was a great strain upon his strength. On one occasion, the cause was feeble, the members discouraged, and their dear friend himself much depressed. During the week he had been praying that the next Sabbath might be a good day, but alas, the preacher did not arrive. Brother Lowes entered the pulpit much cast down, but earnestly encouraged the people to look to God, and set before them the salvation of the gospel. At the close of the service three or four persons sought and found mercy. Again, he took courage, and went on his way rejoicing, observing "When we are weak, then are we strong." For many years his house was the home of the local preachers. He welcomed them as the servants of Jesus, and showed them kindness for the Master's sake. Several of the oldest local preachers had told the speaker that it had been a source of joy to them to spend a few hours in his company. To them it was

"A season of grace
And sweet delight."

About ten years since, Mr. Lowes heard a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, in the Leadgate Chapel, which led him to seek more earnestly an entire freedom from all inborn sin. In a long conversation which he had with his friend, Mr. Green, he said he had resolved to seek that perfect love which casteth out all fear, and prove the Saviour's utmost power to save. Not long after this he could bear testimony, not only that he had peace with God, but that the blood of Christ, His Son, had cleansed him from all sin. Those who intimately knew him could not doubt that he was indeed filled with the fulness of God. He professed before the church, in lovefeasts, and in class and fellowship meetings that, by the blood of Jesus, he was cleansed from all sin. There was no boasting or vain glory. He told what God had done for him that God might be glorified and that his brethren might be encouraged to seek the same blessing. For some considerable time past, their dear friend manifested certain indications of failing health, yet no one thought he would be taken from them so soon, until a few weeks before his end. When he knew that his sickness was unto death he was not alarmed; he was prepared for it. His affliction was borne with patience, and he exhorted the sharer of his earthly joys and sorrows to be resigned to the divine will. He said, "God will be with you. Don't weep for me. All is well." One morning, during his affliction, he said he would like again to kneel before the Lord in prayer, but being too weak for that, he sat up in bed and poured out his soul in earnest prayer for himself, his wife and family, his class, and the society at Consett, and that God would save many souls all over the circuit. After he had finished, he said "I believe God will save. He will answer prayer." As the end drew near he was too feeble to speak much, yet when he could be heard, he declared that death had lost its sting. He had no fear. Jesus was with him. The last time he (Mr. Henwood) heard him speak, after talking to him of God's faithfulness, &c., he said—

"Fix'd on this ground will I remain,
Though my heart fail, and flesh decay;
This anchor shall my soul sustain,
When earth's foundations melt away;
Mercy's full power I then shall prove,
Loved with an everlasting love.

For a few days before he passed away he was unable to speak at all. Had he had strength, he would have doubtless have given utterance to his triumph, and if able would have sung of victory through the blood of the Lamb; but no one doubted his testimony. His testimony was in his pure and holy living, and had he been suddenly called, all who knew his life would have felt sure that he had gone to glory. On the 30th of November, 1876, he sweetly fell asleep in the arms of Jesus, and these arms lifted his victorious spirit up to the heaven for which he had so long lived and prayed. The veil hides him from them. They did not see him, but as sure as if they could now look up, and God removed the veil, and they could look upon the great multitude whom no man can number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people and tongues, standing before the throne, and the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands, and crowns of glory on their heads, they should see their dear departed brother there in the midst of them, with his white robes, with his palm of victory, and with his crown of glory which he would gladly cast before the throne. And if we could hear the new song of the millions of the redeemed as the voice of many waters and as the voice of mighty thunderings saying "Alleluia,"—though their brother had a weak voice here,—they should hear it there as loud as any. He lived the life of a christian, and being dead he yet speaketh. He was not a man of extraordinary talent or learning, though in this respect he was equal to others in his position of life; but as his old friend, Mr. Cheesman, said at the circuit quarterly meeting: "He was a good man, and full of faith and of the Holy Ghost."

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of this body was held in the Reading-room, Leadgate, on Wednesday afternoon. There were present—Mr. Shaw (chairman), Mr. Teaney, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Hedley, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Davison.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE BOARD'S SEWAGE.

The Clerk (Mr. Coupland) intimated that he had received a letter from Mr. Booth, solicitor, acting on behalf of Mr. Wilson, farmer, complaining that nothing had been done to remedy the injury to his land by the Board's sewage. Mr. Wilson, he remarked, wanted nothing but what was reasonable, adding that he would be satisfied if the Board put in 110 yards of piping to convey the water at the low end of his field.

Mr. Nicholson said the Board had already offered to put down 100 yards of piping, but their offer was not accepted at the time.

Mr. Teaney said there was only a difference of ten yards, and this might be conceded to put an end to the matter, which had already occupied a great deal of the Board's time.

Mr. Simpson was afraid that if they carried out what Mr. Wilson wanted the matter would not end there.

The Chairman said they had no guarantee from Mr. Booth that 110 yards would satisfy Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Teaney observed that there was already an understanding that if the Board put in 110 yards of piping Mr. Wilson would not trouble the Board further.

Mr. Simpson said Mr. Wilson had damaged the Iron Company's fence by diverting the course of the sewage, and the Company would next be claiming compensation.

The Chairman said there was a committee appointed to consider the matter, and the committee were of opinion that the damage had been caused by Mr. Wilson himself, by diverting the original watercourse, and that the Board could not consequently be held liable for the damage that had been caused to Mr. Wilson's field. Personally he thought it would appear strange were the Board to put the sewage into a pipe through Mr. Wilson's land while it was allowed to run in an open sewer near the cottages.

The Surveyor (Mr. Longstaff), in answer to a question, said Mr. Wilson asked for 9-in. pipes, but the Board thought that if they laid down pipes a 12-in. sewer would be required to carry off the water during floods. A 12-in. pipe would cost something like 5s. a-yard.

The Clerk said it was possible, in the event of the Board putting in such a sewer as was desired by Mr. Wilson, that the proprietors of land further down would be making a similar application.

The Surveyor remarked that Mr. White had already been asking him what they intended to do in the matter.

Mr. Nicholson said the question for them to decide was whether the Board was responsible for the damage that had been done to Mr. Wilson's field.

Mr. Simpson said as far as he could understand the damage seemed to have been caused by Mr. Wilson's own acts. He had diverted the original watercouse by cutting through the old railway.

After some further discussion it was decided to take legal opinion as to the Board's liability for the damage to Mr. Wilson's property.

THE GOLDEN LION YARD.

The Inspector (Mr. Longstaff) reported that he had served notice on Mr. Lumley requesting him to remove the privy and ashpit in the Golden Lion Yard, which were at present a nuisance. Mrs. Lumley, whom he had seen that morning, had taken legal advice in the matter, and she said she had been advised that as the Board allowed Hetherington to build his cottages near the privy, the Board would have to be at the expense of removing the privy to another part of the yard. The Inspector also produced a plan of the building which she wished the Board to put up in lieu of the present privy.

Mr. Nicholson said it would improve the place by placing the privy where Mrs. Lumley suggested. Who was to be at the expense of removing the privy? It would be a £20 job. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brown said the new site would be a great improvement undoubtedly, but they could not entertain Mrs. Lumley's proposal that the Board should bear the cost of carrying out the alterations.

The Inspector remarked that Mrs. Lumley wished to know that day what the Board intended to do in the matter. She had the masons about her premises, and if the Board refused to remove the privy it was her intention to repair the old building.

There had been a mistake in the wording of the first notice, and it was decided to serve a fresh notice on Mr. Lumley calling on him to remove the privy in fourteen days, otherwise legal proceedings would be taken against him.

The Inspector said he had served a notice on Messrs. Hetherington calling on them to repair the yard and to put doors on the archway leading to the yard.

The following letter, addressed to the Chairman, was read:—

Leadgate, February 6th, 1877.

Sir,—We have each received from your Inspector a notice requiring us to repair the yard and to place doors upon Mr. Lumley's archway. As to the former requisition we are of opinion that a sufficient quantity of calcined shale laid down would answer. But the latter requisition, namely, the putting up of doors, cannot be entertained for a moment. The Board must remember, sir, that this passage serves as the only means of communication between the front street and five tenancies, the two cottages in particular having no other means of communication at all. Besides, sir, we hold a legal right of road through this archway and yard, and for such a demand from a local board you would have to search long and far for a precedent, as in all towns and villages in England there is, and must be, free ingress to, and egress from, property similarly situated. This passage is a highway, and the only highway to these five tenancies. Another objection we must offer—and that a very palpable one—is, that the putting up of doors as a means of abating the nuisance would of itself defeat its own object, for if doors were put up, then Mr. Lumley's customers could, and most certainly would, cause an increase of the nuisance through the immediate vicinity of the inner end of the archway to the back door of his inn. Pray try to imagine a female passing through the archway with the doors closed, and a man or a number of drunken men within it. You will remember, sir, that a previous proprietor, our late brother, Thomas Hetherington, put up doors here, and this, instead of abating the nuisance, increased it tenfold, both in manner and degree; and you will also remember that owing to this and to the fact that on one occasion, whilst two men were in the passage, with doors closed, a number of intoxicated men from the inn set upon and had inflicted very serious injury upon them before the doors could be opened, our late brother was compelled (by the circumstances of the case) to take the doors down again. We have ordered a notice board to be put up, and hope that this will meet the requirements of the Board.—We are, sir, yours respectfully,

Isaac Hetherington
and Caleb Hetherington.

After hearing the above letter read, the members thought doors were unnecessary, but it was felt that the road in the archway ought to be paved.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following report was report:—

Gentlemen,—The desideratum of all sanitary authorities, absolute freedom from any form of infectious disease, has been attained in your district during the past month—a fact which speaks for itself, and one on which you are to be congratulated. In the absence of preventible diseases, other forms have been most common, notably those affecting the respiratory organs, and numberless children have been prostrated. But as these diseases are dependent on climactic causes, which are beyond your control, they need not be noticed further. It is satisfactory, in the midst of a large amount of general sickness, to be able to point to the good sanitary condition of the district.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Geo. Renton, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Gentlemen,—Since your last monthly meeting I have inspected most part of your highways. I consider them in an average state of repair, considering it has been one of the roughest winters for wet weather we have had for many years. I have had extra slag to provide for the following roads in the district, Durham Road, and Redwell Hills, and have a heap now ready for Watling Street, near the slag heap; also, in Medomsley township, Redwell Hills Lane, and Watling Street, have had to have extra slag, as all the above named roads have had a great deal of traffic passing over them, and a great deal of manual labour is now required in raking and levelling. Your contractor has finished Pont Burn deviation, which I consider is a great improvement, but it has cost rather more than was expected on account of the slip on the road caused by the heavy rains, having had a breast wall to build and extra cutting. A quantity of walling stones belonging to Consett Iron Company are lying in Allendale Bank gutter, which ought to be removed. A letter will come before you to-day from Consett Water Works, wishing you to lift their water pipes at Allendale Bank. I intend to bring the encroachment or garth question before you next Board day.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Thomas Longstaff.

The question of raising the Water Company's pipes in Allendale Lane was left in the hands of the Surveyor.

FOOTPATHS.

The following report from the Highway Committee was read and adopted:—

In reference to the footpath from Redwell Hills to High Brooms, your Committee recommend that the sewage water which now runs alongside of it and on it be piped to the low side of the cartway crossing the Dene at High Brooms, and that a foot-road 4 feet wide be formed to the same point. Your Committee having had their attention drawn to the need of a footpath from Redwell Hills towards the Brooms School, also recommend that one be formed at the side of the highway from Redwell to the stile opposite the cartway to High Brooms. It may be stated that the piping of the sewage and the forming of these footpaths would probably involve a cost of about £80.—W. H. Hedley, John E. Simpson, William Brown, George Nicholson.

It was understood that the Surveyor's own men would carry out the above work.

There was no other business of importance.

SERIOUS STABBING CASE NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

At Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, the magistrates on the bench being Mr. Kearney (chairman), Mr. E. T. Smith, Mr. Clavering, and the Rev. J. P. De Pledge, an elderly man named Patrick Herald was charged with cutting and wounding Richard Pearce. The prosecutor is a young man, and lives at Greencroft Cottages, where the prisoner also resides. It seems that on the night of the 10th of February prosecutor was in Hodgson's beerhouse at Annfield Plain. About eight o'clock Pearce and a companion named William Brown left the beerhouse to go home. When they had got as far as the Bank Foot Colliery, the prisoner, who was accompanied by his son Thomas and another man, all of whom had been drinking at Hodgson's, where they were turned out on account of their quarrelsome behaviour, went up to Pearce. One of the men who was with him pushed the prisoner against Pearce, and the latter and Herald fell to the ground together. Before prosecutor fell he felt something cutting him, and found the blood running down his face. He called out to his companion that the men were going to kill him, and sprang to his feet as fast as he could, and Brown coming up at the time the prisoner's son Thomas and the other man ran away. Herald, however, continued to slash away at him with a knife, and succeeded in inflicting a number of wounds upon him. He was taken home, and on Dr. Benson examining him the following morning he found a wound 4½ inches in length on the left side of the face, extending from the temple to the angle of the jaw, the wound penetrating to the bone. There were two small wounds on the left cheek, another across the right eyebrow, about an inch in length, and extending to the bone, and there was another wound, an inch long, on the right side of the neck, a little above the collar-bone. There was a slight gash on the back of the little finger of the right hand, and the thumb of the right hand was cut to the bone, these wounds having apparently been inflicted while Pearce was attempting to get the knife from his assailant. The wound on the side of the face was not half-an-inch from the main vessels of the neck.—Evidence having been given bearing out the above facts, the prisoner was committed for trial. Mr. Brignal, jun., of Durham, appeared on behalf of the accused, and reserved his defence.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

Grierson v. Ruddy.—This action, which has been repeatedly adjourned, was to recover a certain sum of money expended by the plaintiff, a married woman residing in Front Street, Consett, for the defendant's use. The parties are neighbours, and plaintiff appears to have got goods at the Co-operative Store for defendant, the latter being unable to get groceries at her own "shop." His Honour looked over the various items, and remarked that amongst other things 26s. was charged for ginger beer.—Plaintiff explained that she made ginger beer, and some days she supplied Mrs. Ruddy with as many as sixteen bottles.—His Honour said plaintiff could not recover for the ginger beer. He gave a verdict for £1 17s. 2d., to be paid in monthly instalments of 5s.

Lubbock v. Rowe.—Plaintiff is a builder, and the defendant is a baker and confectioner residing at Leadgate. The action was in respect of a house built by plaintiff for the defendant at Leadgate. The dispute was referred to arbitration at the previous Court, and the arbitrators, Messrs. Rutherford and Raw, now decided that there was a balance of £2 13s. 3d. due to the plaintiff. His Honour gave judgment for the above amount. Mr. Dickinson appeared for plaintiff, while Mr. Bush represented the defendant.

Armstrong v. Armstrong.—Dispute between Brothers.—Thomas Armstrong, of East Hedley Hope, described as an inspector, sued his brother, Stephen Armstrong, of Broomhill, miner, for the recovery of £1 6s., being one year's rent, in respect of a house owned by the plaintiff and occupied by defendant. Mr. Bush appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Patrick appeared for the defendant. Mr. Bush said in April, 1849, Mr. John Armstrong, father of plaintiff and defendant, by his will gave and devised a freehold house at Broomhill to his daughter Isabella, and Thomas Armstrong, the plaintiff in the present action, it being stipulated that his widow was to have the use of the house during her lifetime. The widow of John Armstrong was since dead, and Isabella Armstrong, the daughter, was also dead, and plaintiff was the only surviving executor. At Mrs. Armstrong's death, Stephen Armstrong, the defendant, who lived with her, wrote to plaintiff informing him of his mother's death, and telling him that the house was now his (plaintiff's), and that he had to go over to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral. Some time after this event, Stephen Armstrong asked his brother, the plaintiff, to let him stay in the house, and it was agreed that he should do so by paying a rent of 2s. per week, to be paid quarterly. Defendant had since refused to pay the rent, and claimed the house as his own, hence the present action. Thomas Armstrong, the plaintiff, was called. He said when his mother died he received a letter from his brother, the defendant. That letter, which was in his brother's handwriting, had since been destroyed. The letter said that his mother was dead, and requested him to go to Broomhill at an early hour the following morning, as he (defendant) had no money to pay the funeral expenses. The letter also said that "the house and all belongs to you now." At that time defendant was living in the house, and also a man named Dixon, his (plaintiff's) nephew. On the second of September last plaintiff went to Broomhill, and made an arrangement with defendant. The latter wished to obtain a twenty years' lease, but plaintiff refused, and it was eventually agreed that his brother was to take the house by the quarter, the rent to be 2s. per week. There were two rooms in the house, and it was worth more then 2s. per week. When the quarter's rent was due plaintiff saw his brother, and the latter told him that he had some money for him, but that he had some small bills to meet, and therefore would not pay him the rent just then. About a week after, plaintiff again saw his brother, and on asking him if he was going to pay the rent he said no. He also said he did not intend to give up possession. Defendant also denied having agreed to pay rent. His niece (Dixon's wife) was present when the bargain was made, and plaintiff turned round to her and asked her if she had heard defendant agree to pay 2s. a-week. Mrs. Dixon replied that she would not deny the truth.—Cross-examined by Mr Patrick: It was 29 years since his father died. Defendant had since lived in the house with his mother. His Honour (interrupting) said if defendant agreed to pay rent how could he deny plaintiff's title?—Mr. Patrick said Stephen had been in possession twenty-nine years.—His Honour remarked that Mrs. Armstrong had a life interest in the house, but defendant only lived with the widow. It was for Mr. Patrick to prove that there was not a tenancy.—Francis Maddison, jun., said he remembered being present when Mrs. Armstrong died. Defendant asked witness to take a message to his (defendant's) brother Thomas. Witness asked him to put the message down in writing, and defendant then wrote a letter informing plaintiff of his mother's death and saying that the house was now his (plaintiff's).—Cross-examined by Mr. Patrick: He saw defendant write the letter.—Francis Maddison, sen., was present when plaintiff asked Stephen for the rent, and heard the niece say to plaintiff, in the defendant's presence, that Stephen had agreed to pay rent.—At this stage Mr. Patrick said the question really was whether there had been a contract to pay this rent. Even if there was not one, if his Honour was of opinion that there was sufficient acknowledgment on the part of the defendant to the plaintiff's title, it did not seem worth while to carry the case further, as plaintiff could bring another action for use in occupation and recover what the premises were worth.—His Honour said as the case stood there was direct evidence of tenancy. If Mr. Bush's opening statement was correct it was quite clear that the house belonged to the plaintiff. What had become of the sister's half they had not been told. From the evidence before him he thought the defendant had not a shadow of a title to the house.—Mr. Patrick remarked that he did not for a moment pretend that his client had a title to it.—His Honour said from what Mr Bush had said in his opening statement he was led to believe that the question of title would be set up.—Mr. Patrick said the defendant did not pretend to have a title to the property. What his client said was that he did not make any special contract to pay 2s. a-week to be paid quarterly, but defendant expressed his willingness to do so on condition that he got a lease of the primises.—His Honour said there was evidence of tenancy, and he therefore gave judgment for the amount claimed, with costs.

Oliver v Turnbull.—James Oliver, mason, Iveston, sued Matthew Turnbull, farmer, for £3 4s 6d, for work done. Plaintiff said the defendant and his wife asked him to repair his farm buildings. He gave a man instructions to carry out the repairs. The man was on the job ten days and three quarters, which, at 6s. a-day, amounted to the amount clamed.—Defendant said he never employed the plaintiff.—Plaintiff remarked that Mr. Turnbull asked him once or twice, while Mrs. Turnbull requested him twice or thrice to repair the onstead.—James Marron, a mason in the employ of the plaintiff, having deposed to repairing the farm buildings, the defendant was sworn. He said on the 2nd of November last Mr. Oliver brought Marron to repair the house which he (defendant) occupied. Mr. Oliver and his man said they had gone to repair the house. He denied that he employed the plaintiff, but he said he had no objection to pay the sum claimed provided his landlord, Mr. Moore, deducted the amount off the rent.—In answer to His Honour, defendant said he had told Mr. Moore about plaintiff having sent in his bill, but Mr. Moore declined to pay for more then two days' work.—His Honour found for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, to be paid in fourteen days.

On Thursday, the "Countess of Derwentwater," driven by her bailiff (Mr. Henry Brown), and a gentleman, supposed by some to be a solicitor, drove up in a Whitechapel and paid a visit to some of her "tenantry" in Consett.

Railway Time Tables

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

Leaves South Shields (Week days).—4·55, 7·6, 8·0, 8·30(*), 9·0, 10·5, 10·40, 11·45, 12·30, 1·50, 3·15, 3·50(*), 4·15, 5·10, 6·15, 7·15, 8·15, 9·15, 10·35.

Leaves South Shields (Sundays).—6·15, 8·0, 9·25 2·10, 5·0, 7·15, 8·20, 9·35.

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

ON SATURDAYS

Relief trains leave JARROW for NEWCASTLE at 1·55 5·18, 8.23, 9·23, and 10·42 p.m. calling at all intermediate stations.

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

Fares from South Shields to High Shields or Tyne Dock; First, 3d.; second, 2d.; third, 1d.; Gateshead, or Jarrow; First, 8d; second, 6d.; third, 3½d.

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

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.;

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

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

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

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

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

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—5·25 7·13, 8.18, 9·23, 10·18, 11·18, 12·53, 2·33, 3·23, 4·28, 5·28, 6·28, 7·33, 8·28, 9·58, 11.23.

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, 8d.; third, 4½d.; Sunderland, first, 1s. 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow, first, 2s. 3d.; second, 1s. 8d.; third 1s. 2d.

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Week days)—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, 6·45, (†), 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 16, Howdon 21, Percy Main 25, and North Shields 30 minutes after above times, arriving at Tynemouth 35 minutes after leaving Newcastle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·40 (*a*), 7·45, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·30 (*), 11·0, 12·0, 12·45, 1·50, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5·35 (*), 5·55, 6·30(*), 7·0, 7·30(*), 8·0, 9·15, 10·0, 10·50 (*).

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·55, 1·0, 2·0, 3·0, 4·30, 6·0, 7·0, 8·0, 9·0, 10·15.

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

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

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

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

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

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.	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 (Con-	arr.			1·25	3·25	
sett & Blackhill)	dep	6·42	10·37		4·40	6·25
Knitsley	"	6·54	10·49		4·52	6·47
Lanchester	"	7·3	10·58		5·1	6·56
Witton Gilbert	"	7·10	11·9		5·12	7·7
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.20		5·25	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 (Con-	arr.				4·23	
sett & Blackhill)	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	arr.	9·10	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	"	7·17	4·9	5·32	7·37
Swalwell	"	7·24	4·15	5.39	7·44
Rowland's Gill	"	7·34	4·25	5·49	8·55
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 Con-	arr.	8·5	4·56	6·20	8·30
sett and Blackhill)	dep.	9·20	5·10		
Knitsley		9·32	5·22		
Lanchester		9·41	5·31		
Witton Gilbert		9.52	5·44		
Durham	arr.	10·5	5·55		
STATIONS.		A.M.		P.M.	
Durham	dep.			4·0	
Witton Gilbert	"	8·5		4·12	
Lanchester	"	8·18		4·25	
Knitsley	"	8·30		4.37	
Benfieldside (for Con-	arr.	8·45		4·48	
sett and Blackhill)	dep.	8·50		5·30	
Shotley Bridge	"	8·55		5·35	
Ebchester	"	8 59		5·39	
Lintz Green	"	9·9	12·39	5·49	
Rowland's Gill		9·15	12·44	5·55	
Swalwell	"	9·22	12·52	6·2	
Scotswood	"	9·29	12·59	6·9	
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	1.10	6 20	

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	8·13	[illegible]	Swalwell	[illegible]	8·51
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	12·30	2·30
Benfieldside	"	6·50	1·30	4·30
Rowley	"	7·0	1·40	4·40
Burnhill Junction	"	7·10	1·50	4·50
Tow Law	"	7·23	2·3	5·3
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5.15
	dep.	7.38	2·25	5·25
Bishop Auckland		8·7	2·53	5·56
Darlington		8·35	3·35	6·25
Stockton	"	9·25	4·5	7·15
Middlesbro'	"	9·35	4·15	7·30
Saltburn	"	10·10	4·50	8·50

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·10	2·30
Middlesbro'	"	6·22	11·45	3·7
Stockton	"	6·34	11·55	3·17
Darlington	"	7·15	12·30	5·5
Bishop Auckland	"	7·48	1·15	5·30
Crook	arr.	8·12	1·40	5·55
	dep.	8·15	2·20	6·0
Tow Law	"	8·27	2·32	6·15
Burnhill Junction	"	8·42	2·45	6·30
Rowley	"	8·52	2·55	6·40
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	6·50
Newcastle	arr.	10·0	4·25	9·40

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LOMBARD BUILDING SOCIETY, Nos. 43 and 44, Lombard Street, City And Nos. 277 and 279, Regent Street, W *ESTABLISHED* 1869. Incorporated under the New Act, 1874.

To INVESTORS.—Deposits received at liberal interest. The Directors, by a system of strict economy, have hitherto paid every Investor 10 and 12 per cent. per annum.

BORROWERS are offered unusual facilities for purchasing houses, shops, farms, &c., by a system of repayments so arranged as in most cases the rent yielded repays the advance, the properties being thus acquired free of cost.

NEW AND SPECIAL FEATURE.—The Society will build houses, &c., in any approved part of Great Britain, finding the whole cost of the building at 5 per cent., repayable by instalments, the applicant merely finding the plan and paying or giving security for the first five years' interest.

Prospectuses, balance-sheets, and press opinions free. Active Agents wanted. JAMES PRYOR, Manager.

MONEY LENT.

BY the LOMBARD BANK (Limited), 43, Lombard-st., City, and 277, Regent-st., W., London, from £10, on leases, reversions, policies, trade stock, farm produce, warrants, &c.; also on household furniture, without removal, publicity, sureties, or fees. No inquiries, forms, or law costs Executions, bills of sale, and rent paid out in town and country. Telegrams and letters command prompt personal call without any charges. Prospectus and balance-sheet free. J. PRYOR, Manager.

SPECIALITIES!

ROBERT JACKSON, "GUARDIAN" OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT, AND GRANGE ROAD, JARROW,

BEGS to announce that he has made arrangements by which he can supply the following articles (all of excellent quality and workmanship), at very moderate prices, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public generally.

JACKSON'S IMPROVED KEY AND UMBRELLA LABELS,

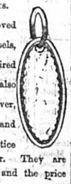
Which have gained for themselves so high a reputation, are invaluable to those who would avoid the trouble, delay, and expense caused by losing their keys, &c., and may be had at One Shilling each; or post free, on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

The Key Labels are made of best German Silver, with a notice engraved on the one side, as per the drawing shown, and on the other side the name and address required. The price includes a good Key Chain with swivel.

AVOID LOSING YOUR KEYS.



The Newly Improved Key and Umbrella Labels, which are so much admired by all who see them, are also made of best German Silver, with the owner's name and address in centre, and a notice neatly engraved round the border. They are warranted to fit any umbrella stick, and the price includes screws complete.



NOTICE.—In cases where six or more orders are sent by one person or from one establishment for either the Key Labels or Umbrella Labels, the price is only Ninepence each.

All orders for the Improved Key and Umbrella Labels should be left at the *Guardian* office, where samples may be seen.

JACKSON'S REVOLVING EXPEDITIOUS SELF-INKING ENDORSING STAMPS.



This invaluable and important invention is the simplest and most ingenious machine ever introduced for indorsing Bills of Exchange, Bank Cheques, Official Documents, Bills of Lading, Tradesmen's Addresses, Memorandum and Note Headings, Envelopes, Postal Cards, &c., &c. Also made suitable for moving dates, thereby making it invaluable for all purposes of endorsement operating with perfect cleanliness, and capable of producing 5,000 impressions per hour, without applying fresh ink, or the use of separate ink pads. Also manufactured on a large scale for any special purposes; and for marking linen, &c. Any number of seals may be used with one Stamp, and are readily changed by taking out the two small screws at the sides. The pads require a little ink twice or three times in a year, which may be of any colour. The engraving shows the Seal as it revolves from the pad to the paper.

"We have no hesitation in saying that this is one of the most useful inventions of the class we have ever seen. To describe it, simple as it is, would require more space than we can spare. It must be seen in order that its merits may be appreciated, and it cannot fail of adoption by our Merchants, Bankers, and Tradesmen, throughout the Kingdom.—*The Stationer.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Great Reduction.—25 per cent lower than the ordinary prices.

Prices,—No. 01, 4s. 6d.; No. 1, 7s. 6d; No. 2 10s. 6d.; No. 3, 12s. 6d.; and so on.

Letters, Ordinary Type .... 2s. 6d per dozen

" Script, or Writing Characters 4s. 3d. " "

These Stamps are also made with moveable Fitter for Days, Months, and Years, at *greatly reduced prices*

. SPECIAL ESTIMATES AND CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO.

ELECTION STAMPS.

R. J. is prepared to supply ELECTION STAMPS *at once*, in large quantities, The Machines being fitted with moveable Slides, can be adapted, at a small expense, for use at

ANY NUMBER OF FUTURE ELECTIONS.

These Instruments have been supplied for impressing the Secret Mark at numerous Municipal and School Board Elections; and for testimonials as to their efficient working, R. J. is authorised to refer to the Mayors and Presiding Officers of many of the principal Cities and Boroughs in England, Ireland and Scotland.

☞ ESTIMATES AND SPECIMENS SENT ON APPLICATION ☜

THE PERFECT PRINTING FLEXIBLE STAMPS

Are used for Printing on hard, soft, rough, smooth round, flat, or glazed substances. They are simple in use, and supersede every other stamp. They are *the only stamps which can be used for printing on round surfaces.*

The stamps are being largely used instead of Stencil Plates for marking packing boxes and cases of every description, being much more readily used and marking a far superior impression. Numbers Trade Marks, Coats of Arms, &c., supplied at a nominal cost. They can be made any size, shape, or pattern.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN OF FIRE INSURANCE.

A further limited number of Shares are being issued at Par, *i.e.*, £5 per share.

THE GOVERNMENT SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

(Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

CAPITAL, £258,645, IN SHARES OF £5 EACH.

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.

Managing Directors: MESSRS. MARTIN & Co.

Trustees:

THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP JENNER, D.D.
THE HONOURABLE JOHN COLBORNE.
THE HONOURABLE CHARLES D. BUTLER.
THE HONOURABLE J. MAR-ERSKINE.
WILLIAM ARCHER REDMOND, Esq., M.P

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 £3,000,000,000 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 of nearly £25,000,000.

The Dividends paid by Fire Insurance Companies are as high as 82½ 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 gradgingly 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.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Applications are invited for the remaining Shares, a limited number of which will only be allotted to the public. The new and important advantage offered to persons insuring with this office is unsurpassed, and will be the means of attracting a large amount of business.

READ DR. BARNES' NEW WORK, Just published for two Stamps, entitled

"HOW TO ENSURE HEALTH; or THE CONFIDENTIAL FRIEND:"

A GUIDE FOR THE SAFE AND SURE TREATMENT AND CURE of all debilitating diseases, whether from YOUTHFUL EXCESSES, VENEREAL or CONTAGIOUS DISORDERS, or Tropical Climate. Dr. BARNES' treatment is the result of many years successful practice in all cases of Debility and Wasting Diseases, Groundless Fears, Muscular Relaxation, Want of Confidence, Love of Solitude, Impaired Sight and Memory, Indigestion, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Blushing, Eruptions on the Face and Limbs, and many other ailments, which if neglected bring the sufferers to an early death!

"THE CONFIDENTIAL FRIEND" contains valuable Hints on Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Hysteria, and all diseases of the Nervous and Alimentary System.

The Appendix gives PRESCRIPTIONS for the alleviation of suffering, and the cure of minor disorders, with full Instructions for their preparation and use.

Also, Friendly Advice on HYGIENE or the way to Preserve Health.

Illustrated by numerous testimonials from grateful patients who have been restored to health through the Author's instrumentality.

Sent post free for two stamps, or by letter post three stamps. SPECIAL ADVICE IN ALL DISORDERS PECULIAR TO FEMALES.

Address, Dr. J. A. BARNES, 48, Lonsdale Square, Barnsbury

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Advice by Letter, Gratis.

DR. BARNES may be consulted personally or by letter, in all private and confidential cases; and for the benefit of Nervous Sufferers who cannot visit him, he will on receiving a description of their case, enclosing a stamped envelope for reply, be ready to give his opinion upon the nature of the cases and the principles of treatment necessary to effect a perfect cure.

Address, Dr. BARNES, 48, Lonsdale Square, Barnsbury, London, N.

WHY ARE THE YOUNG NERVOUS AND THE MIDDLE-AGED DEBILITATED? This is now explained in a Medical Work, and a safe mode of treatment for the restoration of health and vigour fully stated. Avoid Galvanic Appliances and Quackery. A single copy sent post free on receipt of stamped envelope. Address—"Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham" The Author, A. M. BUTTON, MR.C.S., L.S.A., will send advice, free of charge, to all applicants who send details of their cases, and may be consulted daily at 44, Great Charles Street, Birmingham.

TRADE MARKS REGISTRATION

FLINT AND COM[PANY] 58, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

EVERY Trade Mark must be registered an[d] the recent Act,

No existing Registrations at Stationers Hal[l] where of any avail.

Apply at once to FLINT and Co.

Trade Marks registered in America, Germany and all continental countries.

No charge for Translations into any language.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

FLINT AND COMPA[NY] BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INQUIRY OFFI[CE] HEAD OFFICE—58, Cheapside, London, E.C.

STATUS INFORMATION.

The information supplied by these offices is of a so searching—positive—and decisive, as has never b[een] attained,—while the attention to minutiæ and [...] been as nervously apprehensive and sympathetical[...] while, as if the stake and risk were ours instead of th[...] ber's.

The manner in which our information has bee[n] will be best understood when we state that the tu[rn] our subscribers from January to December, 1875, [...] SIX MILLIONS, FOUR HUNDRED AND S[...] THOUSAND AND THREE POUNDS. £6,461,005.

£3 Subscription, £4 8s. 40 Inquiries on Gre[...] Cheque Books free

£3 3s. Subscription, for Foreign Inquiries, a[nd] addition, as per tariff—to be had on applic[ation]

REFERENCES.

Mold Argood Colliery Company, Mold. "[...] surprised with the minute information."

Maconochie Brothers, Fish Factors, Lowestoft. [...] our subscription to One Hundred and Fifty Pounds

Wallace, Bailey & Wilkins, Tanner and Curr[...] Long Lane, Bermondsey, London, S.E. "In[...] most accurate—speedy.—Your office unquestionab[ly] first. Increase our inscription to Fifty Poun[ds] Member 6 years.

Slade, John and Co., Boot and Shoe Manuf[...] Worcester. "Increase our subscription to Twenty [...] £20]."

Briggs, Shera and Co., Oak Works, Horncastle. [...] one instance have we been deceived—correct—relia[ble]

Huntley and Palmers, Biscuit Manufacturers, [...] "Specialite—most valuable in removing doubt a[...] position of parties. Members 11 years."

Dewhurst, Hoyle and Smethurst, Colliery [...] Blackrod near Chorley and elsewhere. "Whe[...] upon, your information perfectly safe in crediting [...] bers 15 years.

Bell Brothers, Ironmasters, Middlesbro'. "Very [...] tory—have availed ourselves for 10 years or more."

DEBT COLLECTING AND LEGA[L] DEPARTMENT.

It is *surprising (something grievous)* every ye[ar] the amount of money—*good* money or *ought to* [...] *is lost to Creditors* through their *inability to fo[...] Debtor* (in consequence of *being unable or un[...] afford the time to leave their business*, or

Having tried, (and most probably *ineffectu[...]* recover it, have become thoroughly *sick of the* [...] The Debtor, in most cases, *knows* and *relies u[...]* and *calculates* that he will eventually *tire his* [...] *out!!*

DEBT COLLECTING.

The system adopted by these Offices is th[e] peremptory and successful ever submitted to the [...]

Immediate application to Debtor; prompt re[...] to Creditor.

Reports on unpaid debts every month.

Statement with every remittance, so that Cred[...] post direct to his Ledger

Terms—5 per Cent. up to £50. 2½ *beyond* Double this rate for Irish, Scotch and Foreign

DEBT COLLECTING ONLY, £1 1s. PER ANNUM, and Terms as above. NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

☞ DEBTS COLLECTED FOR NON[-SUB]SCRIBERS, AT TEN PER CENT.

REFERENCES IS KINDLY ALLOWED TO

Out of some THOUSANDS *the following are sele[cted]*

Gilson, Homan & Co., Bradford, SELVES v.——— acknowledge receipt of cheque £390 16s. 1d.

Thomlinson & Buck, Carlisle, SELVES v.——— acknowledge receipt of cheque £198 10s. 2d.

Priestman & Sons, South Benwell, near Newc[astle-on-]Tyne, SELVES v.———Beg to acknowledge re[ceipt of] cheque £35 7s. 6d.

Powis, James, Western & Co., Belvedere Wharf, L[...] SELVES v.———Beg to acknowledge receipt of [...] £118 5s. 5d.

Stenhouse, M. & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, SELVES v.— Beg to acknowledge receipt of cheque £104 14s. [...]

Cohn, M. & Co., Sunderland SELVES v.——— acknowledge receipt of cheque £37 18s. 6d.

Illingworth, G.R., Neville Street, Leeds, SELVES v.— Beg to acknowledge receipt of Cheque £68 13s. [...]

Pow & Fawcus, North Shields SELVES v.——— acknowledge receipt of cheque £21 7s. 4d.

NOTICE.—All Accounts for collection, Chec[...] Head office only.

THE GREAT YORKSHIRE MEDICIN[E]

CLAYTON'S RESTORATIVE P[ILLS]

ESTABLISHED, QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

HEADACHE and INDIGESTION, Cu[red by] CLAYTON'S RESTORATIVE PIL[LS]

WIND and SPASMS, Cured by CLAY[TON'S] RESTORATIVE PILLS.

BILIOUS and LIVER COMPLAINT Cu[red by] CLAYTON'S RESTORATIVE PILLS

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR FEMAL[ES] CLAYTON'S RESTORATIVE PILLS

BURNS, SCALDS, and WOUNDS, Cu[red by] CLAYTON'S OINTMENT.

BAD LEGS, ULCERS, and BLOTCHES, by CLAYTON'S OINTMENT and PI[LLS]

SCROFULA and SCURVY, Cured [by] CLAYTON'S RESTORATIVE PILLS OINTMENT.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT THE GREA[T] YORKSHIRE MEDICINE.

CLAYTON'S RESTORATIVE PILLS A[ND] OINTMENT.

CLAYTON'S Restorative Pills are mild, sa[fe] effectual in their operation, and may a[t any] time be resorted to with the greatest confide[nce in] all diseases arising from a deranged sto[mach,] Headache, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, [...] Attacks, Liver Complaints, Dizziness, Lun[...] Gravel, and General Debility, speedily cured [in a] few doses. Their object is to remove the ca[use of] the disease without hindrance to either busi[ness or] pleasure. For Females of all ages a more suc[cessful] remedy could not be recommended. They giv[e tone] and vigour to the stomach, materially strength[ening] and invigorating the constitution.

As a General Family Medicine they are uneq[ualled;] a few doses, taken in time, frequently prev[ent] serious illness, as well as a long doctor's bill. [...]

In warm climates and on the sea they are in[valu]able.

Sold in Boxes 1s 1½d and 2s 9d each [by] Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors,

Sold in Consett by DAVID IMRIE, Chemist, [...] Street, and J. W. SCAIFE, Chemist.

LY NEW PLAN OF FIRE INSURANCE.

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…HE GOVERNMENT …IRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

…45, IN SHARES OF £5 EACH.

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…en from the Opinions of the Press on this Company.

…e attention of all who desire to invest …ly, with the prospects of good divi… * * "The trustees and directors …e highest position, and thus present …ee for the careful administration of …mpany." * * * "We recommend … consideration of all who may desire …for their money."

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…HE SAFE AND SURE TREATMENT … all debilitating diseases, whether from …SES, VENEREAL or CONTAGIOUS …ical Climate. Dr. BARNES' treatment in …successful practice in all cases of Debility … Groundless Fears, Muscular Relaxation, … Love of Solitude, Impaired Sight and …oss of Energy and Appetite, Palpitation …he Back, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Blush… … Face and Limbs, and many other all…cted bring the sufferers to an early

…NTIAL FRIEND" contains valuable …umatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, …ases of the Nervous and Alimentary

…PRESCRIPTIONS for the alleviation of …f minor disorders, with full Instructions …d use. …on HYGIENE or the way to Preserve …us testimonials from grateful patients …d to health through the Author's

…stamps, or by letter post three stamps. … IN ALL DISORDERS PECULIAR … TO FEMALES. …NES, 48, Lonsdale Square, Barnsbury

…TO COUNTRY PATIENTS.

…s by Letter, Gratis. …be consulted personally or by letter, …onfidential cases; and for the benefit of … cannot visit him, he will on receiving …se, enclosing a stamped envelope for …re his opinion upon the nature of the …s of treatment necessary to effect a …

…S, 48, Lonsdale Square, Barnsbury, London, N.

…HE YOUNG NERVOUS AND …DLE-AGED DEBILITATED? …S in a Medical Work, and a safe …for the restoration of health and … Avoid Galvanic Appliances and … copy sent post free on receipt of …Address—"Secretary, Institute of …" The Author, A. M. BUTTON, … send advice, free of charge, to all

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No existing Registrations at Stationers Hall or elsewhere of any avail.

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ESTABLISHED 1860.

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The manner in which our information has been received will be best understood when we state that the turnover for our subscribers from January to December, 1875, was SIX MILLIONS, FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE THOUSAND AND THREE POUNDS.

£6,461,005.

£3 Subscription, £4 8s. 40 Inquiries on Great Britain. Cheque Books free

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Briggs, Shera and Co., Oak Works, Horncastle. "In no one instance have we been deceived—correct—reliable."

Huntley and Palmers, Biscuit Manufacturers, Reading. "Specialite—most valuable in removing doubt as to real position of parties. Members 11 years."

Dewhurst, Hoyle and Smethurst, Colliery Owners, Blackrod near Chorley and elsewhere. "Where relied upon, your information perfectly safe in crediting. Members 15 years.

Bell Brothers, Ironmasters, Middlesbro'. "Very satisfactory—have availed ourselves for 10 years or more."

DEBT COLLECTING AND LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

It is *surprising (something grievous)* every year to see the amount of money—*good* money or *ought to be*—that *is lost to Creditors* through their *inability to follow up a Debtor* (in consequence of *being unable or unwilling* to *afford the time to leave their business*, or

Having tried, (and most probably *ineffectually*) to recover it, have become thoroughly *sick of the affair!!*) The Debtor, in most cases, *knows* and *relies upon this*, and *calculates* that he will eventually *tire his Creditor out!!*

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Double this rate for Irish, Scotch and Foreign Debts.

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☞ DEBTS COLLECTED FOR NON-SUBSCRIBERS, AT TEN PER CENT.

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12 Dessert Forks	1	2	.	1	9	.	1	11	.
12 Dessert Spoons	1	2	.	1	9	.	1	11	.
12 Tea Spoons	.	14	.	1	.	.	1	2	.
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	.	9	.	.	12	.	.	13	6
2 Sauce Ladles	.	6	.	.	8	.	.	9	.
1 Gravy Spoon	.	6	.	.	8	.	.	9	.
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	.	3	.	.	4	.	.	4	6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	.	1	6	.	2	.	.	2	3
1 Pair Sugar Tongs ..	.	2	6	.	3	6	.	4	.
1 Pair Fish Carvers ..	.	18	6	1	3	6	1	4	6
1 Butter Knife	.	2	9	.	3	6	.	3	9
1 Soup Ladle	.	9	.	.	11	.	.	12	.
1 Sugar Sifter	.	3	.	.	4	.	.	4	.
Total	8	19	3	11	19	6	13	0	6

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4 ,, fine ,, ,,	33 .	24 .	9 6
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Local Police Courts.

CONSETT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, February 12th.—Before A. Town, Esq. (chairman), and W. Jenkins, Esq.

Drunk and Exposing Himself.—Robert Storey was charged with being drunk. Police-constable Allen said about ten o'clock on Saturday night the prisoner was drunk at Blackhill and exposed himself. He was fined 5s. and costs or seven days.

Helplessly Drunk.—Martin Ruddy was charged by the same officer with being drunk on Saturday night. The constable stated that about eleven o'clock he was proceeding from Consett to Blackhill and found defendant lying helplessly drunk on Pasture Drift Road. With the assistance of another man witness succeeded in getting prisoner to the lock-up at Consett. Fined 5s. and costs.

The Result of a Couple of Glasses of Whiskey.—Andrew Martin, an old man, was charged with being drunk. P.C. Cameron deposed that on Saturday afternoon he found defendant at Consett. He was drunk and his trousers were disordered.—Defendant said he came from Blackhill to Consett to get his money, and got a couple of glasses of whiskey which took hold of him. He had been in the district thirty years, and this was his first appearance. He was fined 5s. and costs.

Getting out of his Latitude.—George Brown, puddler, was charged with being drunk at Consett, on Saturday night. From the evidence of P.C. Minto it appeared that about ten o'clock defendant was wandering about the streets. He was very drunk and appeared to have lost himself. Fined 5s. and costs.

Unfounded Allegation against a Policeman.—Francis McCourt was charged with being drunk. Police-constable Young said shortly after eleven o'clock on Saturday night he found the defendant knocking at a public-house door. He was drunk and had to be locked up.—Noticing that the defendant had a black eye, the bench asked him how he came by it.—McCourt said he had no black eye when he entered the lock-up; it must have been caused by the officer.—Supt. Oliver said during the night the prisoner commenced to shout "murder," and on his cell being entered he charged a man with kicking him.—Defendant was fined 5s. and the expenses.

Drunk in Church Street.—Henry Ogle was charged with being drunk. P.C. Botrell deposed that on Saturday night he found the defendant drunk and disorderly in Church Street, Consett. He refused to go home and was locked up.—The Chairman said the defendant had been three or four times before them for his intemperate habits.—He was fined 5s. and costs.

A Midnight Reveller.—John Mulligan was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Consett. P.C. Cameron deposed that about half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday night he found the defendant drunk and kicking at a door. The officer added that defendant was "crying drunk." Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 5s. and costs.

Another Old Man in his Cups.—Patrick Cain, an old man, was charged with being drunk and disorderly. Sergt. Reed said on Saturday night the defendant was drunk. He refused to go home, and on the way to the lock-up he was exceedingly violent. A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.

Interfering with the Police.—John Spours, an old man, was charged with assaulting Sergt. Reed whilst in the execution of his duty. The officer said he was taking the last defendant into custody when Spours came up and pushed complainant with the evident intention of rescuing Cain. A fine of 10s. and costs was inflicted, the Chairman telling defendant he had been guilty of a serious offence, for which he might have been fined very heavily indeed.

Cutting and Wounding at Consett.—Michael Mulhatten and Bernard McAleer were charged with cutting and wounding Michael O'Brien. On Saturday night prosecutor came out of a public-house, when he was immediately attacked by the prisoners. One of them seized him by the throat and pinned him against a door, and while in this position he was kicked. Prosecutor had a bandage round his head, one of the prisoners having thrown a stone at him, inflicting a wound on his forehead.—Prisoners were sent to Durham Gaol with hard labour for six weeks.

Curious Case of Fraud on a Co-operative Store.—Wm. Dobie, described as a butcher's assistant, was charged with stealing a number of checks, belonging to the Burnopfield Co-operative Store. It having come to the ears of the manager that the prisoner had been selling the society's checks, a number of coupons, each representing 20s., were marked, and placed in a drawer in the butcher's shop. During the absence of the man who had charge of that department, the prisoner entered the shop and abstracted nine of the checks, four marked ones being found in his possession shortly afterwards. It was stated that the dividend on a pound's worth of coupons was usually 2s., and that prisoner had been in the habit of selling pound checks for 1s., thus making a shilling profit on each pound's worth of checks he sold.—Prisoner was remanded.

Serious Charge against a Jockey.—Jas. Farrar, a jockey, was charged with passing counterfeit coin. The evidence against the prisoner was that he had attempted to pass a spurious florin at several public-houses in the district. At one place where he offered the coin, the innkeeper, Mr. Logan, told him to mind what he was about, and at the same time marked the florin. Defendant seems to have subsequently tendered the coin in payment for a quart of beer at the house of his master, Mr. Mace, of Medomsley, the coin being found in the till and identified by Mr. Logan as the same defendant had attempted to pass at his house.—Defendant admitted that he had passed the coin, remarking that he was "tight" at the time.—In answer to the bench, Supt. Oliver said prisoner's box had been searched, but no other spurious coins had been found.—Defendant said the coin was given to him by a police-officer.—Supt. Oliver said defendant's statement was quite true. The coin, it appeared, had been passed to a man named Jenkins, who had handed the coin over to a policeman, but instead of the matter being reported to him (Mr. Oliver) the officer had given the coin to Farrar.—Prisoner was remanded.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15th.—Before M. Kearney, Esq. (chairman), E. T. Smith, Esq., J. Clavering, Esq., and the Rev. J. P. De Pledge.

Theft of Checks at Burnopfield.—William Dobie, a young man, on remand, was charged with stealing a number of checks, the property of the Burnopfield Co-operative Store. Mr. Granger prosecuted; the accused was defended by Mr. Dickinson. Mr. Baker said he was the manager at the Burnopfield Branch of Blaydon Co-operative Store. He produced the certified rules of the Society. The prisoner, William Dobie, was not a member of the Society. The Society distributes to its members checks made of tin and copper representing the amount of goods they purchase. The check produced represented one pound, but the real value of the coin itself was about a penny. From information he received from Wm. Braidford, of Lintz Colliery, on Saturday morning, the 10th February, between eight and nine o'clock, he marked twenty-six cheques with a cross. Each of the checks represented one pound. He then put the checks into a drawer in the butcher's shop. He saw the prisoner in the slaughter-house attached to the Store about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The marked checks were then missing. Witness asked the prisoner if he had been taking checks out of the drawer. Prisoner replied that he had not. Witness told him to turn out his pockets. Prisoner then turned out six sovereign checks, four of them being marked with a cross. The prisoner, on taking out the coins, said he hoped witness would forgive him.—Cross-examined: The checks were kept on the bench in the butcher's shop. Prisoner would have to go round the counter to get at them. The prisoner was not connected with the Store. The checks were of no use to the prisoner, unless he sold them to a member. Witness had been told that the prisoner had sold pound checks for one shilling.—P.C. Tranmer produced six checks which he received from the last witness. Four of them were marked. He apprehended the prisoner on the 11th of the present month and charged him with stealing nine one pound checks belonging to the Burnopfield Co-operative Store. He replied that he only took six. Since then witness had searched defendant's lodgings, but had not found any more checks.—Prisoner, acting under the advice of his solicitor, pleaded guilty.—Mr. Dickinson, in extenuation of the offence, said that prisoner was a young man of weak intellect. When a boy, he fell off a horse and injured his head. Mr. Dickinson also pointed out that Dobie had been in the lock-up since Sunday, and this, he considered, was sufficient punishment for what he had done.—The Chairman said they had received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Stirrup, Rector of Burnopfield, stating that he considered the prisoner to be a boy of rather weak intellect, and of course the magistrates must pay some attention to Mr. Stirrup's opinion. Judging from the prisoner's appearance, however, the bench were inclined to think that he was a very cunning thief.—He was sent to prison for fourteen days.

Passing Counterfeit Coin.—James Farrar, a jockey until recently in the employment of Mr. Mace, at Medomsley, was charged with uttering counterfeit coin. Mr. Granger defended. P.C. Cameron deposed that he was stationed at Consett. On Saturday, the 3rd of February, he received a spurious florin from Mr. David Jenkins, lessee of Consett Theatre. He kept it till the 6th, when he gave it to the prisoner, James Farrar, who was in Smith's public-house. Mrs. Smith was present when he gave prisoner the coin. Before he handed it to him he told Farrar to take a good look at it, as it was a bad one. He asked witness if he might keep it, and witness said yes, but he was to be sure to take it to Mr. Mace, in order that the latter might know what sort of coin was passing. Mr. Mace was an innkeeper at Medomsley, and the prisoner was in his employment. On the following Saturday night witness met the prisoner in Middle Street, Consett, and asked him what he had done with the coin. Prisoner replied that it was all right and he would see him (witness) in a minute. Prisoner, who was with some companions, then walked along the street. The next time witness saw the prisoner he was in custody.—The Clerk (after consulting with the magistrates) said all the magistrates could do that day was to take the evidence and forward it to the Treasury.—Mr. Granger said his cross-examination might have some effect with the Treasury, and he would like to have it on the depositions. The object, he took it, of the Treasury, was to find out whether there had been an effort to circulate base coin. In the present instance there had not been, but what prisoner had done was unfortunately the result of a fit of drunkenness.—In answer to Mr. Granger the officer said when he met prisoner in Consett on the Saturday night following he was then under the influence of drink.—Mr. De Pledge: Why did you give it to the prisoner to give it to Mr. Mace. Could you not have given it to Mr. Mace yourself?—P.C. Cameron said he did it thoughtlessly. He thought prisoner was to be trusted.—The Chairman said Mr. Mace had nothing to do with the coin.—Mr. De Pledge: Is Mr. Mace a friend of yours?—P.C. Cameron: No.—Mrs. Smith, wife of an innkeeper at Consett, said on Tuesday morning, the 6th February, the prisoner went into her house. The policeman Cameron entered shortly afterwards. Cameron took a coin out of his pocket and asked prisoner to tell Mr. Mace, his master, that such coins as that were in circulation. The policeman gave it to prisoner. After the policeman went out prisoner, who was perfectly sober, used an oath and said he would pass it to his governor. Prisoner also said that he would pass the coin before he left the place. Prisoner returned to witness's house about four o'clock in the afternoon. He was then very tipsy.—Cross-examined by Mr. Granger: The policeman gave the coin to Farrar on the understanding that the latter was to give it to Mr. Mace.—Frederick Bailey said he was an occasional waiter at Mr. Lee's public-house. About one o'clock on the 6th of the present month the prisoner and two other men entered Mr. Lee's house, and asked for three glasses of beer. Prisoner tendered a florin in payment. Witness, after looking at the florin, said "hold on, Jimmy, this is not good enough." The coin was a bad one. Prisoner replied that it was only a mistake. Witness handed the coin back to the prisoner, who gave him 4½d. in copper. Prisoner was sober at the time, and witness thought he had attempted to pass the coin for a lark. The coin prisoner attempted to pass was similar to the one produced.—Cross-examined: Mr. George Young, spirit merchant, was present when prisoner attempted to pass the coin, and told him not to try that on again for fear of getting into mischief. He did not hear the prisoner say that he would make a fool of somebody. The prisoner might have had some drink with Mr. Young without my knowledge, as the servant girl was also waiting. He could not say how long the prisoner was in Lee's house that day.—Miss Ann Heron, barmaid at the Queen's Head Inn, Consett, deposed that the prisoner was in her house on Tuesday afternoon, the 6th inst. He was in about four o'clock. He called for half-a-gallon of ale. Farrar gave a two shilling piece to John Savage, who was with him, and Savage then handed the coin to me as payment for the ale. Witness, on looking at the coin, observed that it was a bad one, and told Savage so. She then gave the coin back to the prisoner. A quarrel ensued between the prisoner and Savage, in consequence of the former having given the latter a bad two-shilling piece. Farrar was ultimately turned out by John Sewell, the billiard marker. At that time prisoner was not drunk, but she could see that he had had drink.—Cross-examined: The prisoner was not drunk. He did not throw the coin on to the counter repeatedly. After the coin was returned to prisoner, he put it in his pocket.—John Savage, a striker, said on Tuesday, 6th February, he was in Mrs. Worth's bar. The prisoner had some drink with witness and his companions. Prisoner said he would stand half-a-gallon of ale, and gave witness what he took to be a two-shilling piece. Witness called for the ale, and gave the coin to the last witness in payment. Miss Heron said the coin was bad, and gave it to the prisoner, who said it was his and put it in his pocket. Witness was annoyed about the prisoner giving him the coin and struck Farrar, who was subsequently turned out by the billiard marker.—Cross-examined: The room was full of men when prisoner handed the coin to witness. Prisoner afterwards took the coin out of his pocket and was in the act of handing it to another man named William Renshaw when witness stopped him, remarking that Farrar had already done enough with him (witness) without trying it on again. Prisoner was laughing all the time. Prisoner had had some drink. He had known Farrar a long time, and if he had been thoroughly sober he would not have attempted to pass the coin.—David Logan, of Derwent Cottages, innkeeper, said between seven and eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., the prisoner entered his house and called for a glass of beer. He gave the servant a florin and the girl handed the coin to witness for change. On looking at it he at once saw that the coin was counterfeit. He told the prisoner it was a bad coin. Prisoner replied "is it?" Witness asked him how he came in possession of the coin, whereupon Farrar replied that he had been in Harry Lee's bar that afternoon, that he gave Lee payment for four gills of beer, and that he received the two-shilling piece in change. Witness told him to take it back to Mr. Lee's and get his money, telling him it was dangerous to have such money in his possession, or to attempt to pass it. Before handing the coin back to Farrar witness marked it with his teeth. Prisoner said he had no more money, and witness told him he would get pay for the beer at a future time. On the following Sunday, the 11th, witness saw P.C. Cumming, to whom he gave information of what had taken place. The coin produced resembled a florin, and was the same as Farrar attempted to pass.—Sarah Farrar, sister of the accused, said she lived with Mr. Mace at Medomsley. On Tuesday night, the 6th inst., her brother returned home. He was drunk and laid down on the seat in the tap-room. Two men came in soon afterwards, and three gills of ale were ordered, one being for her brother. Witness filled two gills, but refused to let her brother have any, as she thought he had already had sufficient. A man named Wilson paid for the beer. A quart of beer was afterwards called for by one of the two men. When she took in the beer, there was a two-shilling piece lying on the table. Witness picked it up and put in the till, carrying back 1s. 6d. change, which she laid on the table. Her brother was at that time lying on the seat. She could not say which of the men took up the change.—Samuel Mace, innkeeper, Medomsley, deposed that prisoner had been in his service five years. On Tuesday night he found the coin produced in his till. He called his wife and the last witness together, and asked them which of them had taken a bad two-shilling piece. Prisoner was at that time in an adjoining room, and could hear what was said. His wife told him that she had not taken a florin that day. The servant said she thought she had taken it from Wilson, one of the men in the tap-room. Farrar shouted "mind you are not wrong; didn't you take it off the table?" The last witness then said "Oh yes, I did, it was lying against Wilson." Witness gave the coin to his wife to put it out of the way. On the following Sunday morning the coin was given by his wife, in witness' presence, to P. C. Cumming, the officer stationed at Medomsley.—Robert Wilson, an engineman at Derwent Colliery, said he was in Mace's house on the night of the 6th February. Witness called for a gill of ale, and when it was brought in the prisoner took it up. Witness said it was his, and prisoner then said he would stand it. Witness said "all right, Jimmy, you have often said that." Prisoner put his hand in his pocket and pulled out some money, and said he would pay. The servant then went to fetch witness a gill of ale, and while she was out the prisoner put a coin on the table. The coin was like a florin. The servant took it up and brought the change, which she laid on the table. Witness could not say how much change she brought back. The prisoner took up the change.—P.C. Cumming said on Sunday, the 11th February, he got the coin produced from Mr. Mace. He afterwards saw prisoner at Consett and charged him with attempting to pass a counterfeit coin at Mr. Logan's house and also with passing the same coin to Mr. Mace the same day. Witness showed him the coin. Prisoner replied "all right; that is the cain." He also said he had a pint of beer in Mace's house, and that the girl took the coin up and brought the change back.—This being the whole of the evidence, the prisoner was remanded for a week to ascertain what course the Mint authorities purposed taking in the matter.—Mr. Granger applied for bail, but the application was not acceded to.

Assaults.—Bartholomew Halliday, George Cheesman, and John Conroy were summoned for an assault on Thomas Cougan on the 3rd inst. The defendants did not appear. Complainant said on the night of the 3rd inst., about a quarter past twelve o'clock, the three prisoners went to his door and wanted to be into his house. He refused to open the door, and after waiting some time, the defendant Cheesman wrenched off the window shutter. Complainant then opened the door and went out, and put up the window shutter, and was going into the house again when the defendants knocked him down. He had no previous misunderstanding with the defendants, and had no idea why they assaulted him.—The defendants were fined 20s. each and costs.——George Cheesman was charged with assault on James Irwin, at Stanley, on the 2nd inst. Fined 20s. and costs.——William Brown, of Greencroft Cottages, was fined 10s. and costs for an assault on Thomas Herald, on the night of the 10th inst.

Drunkenness.—Patrick Herald, of Greencroft Cottages, miner, was charged by P.C. Nicholson with being drunk on the 10th February. Fined 5s. and costs.——John Hutchinson, of Cornsay Colliery, miner, charged by Sergt. Nattress with a similar offence on the 9th inst., was also fined 5s. and the expenses.——Thomas Boyd, miner, and David Ross, sinker, both of Stanley, were summoned by Sergt. Stamper for being drunk at the above place on the 11th inst. Fined 5s. and costs.——Thomas Brown, Thomas Hennessey, and Thomas Elliott, of Oxhill, miners, were severally charged by P.C. Burnett with being drunk. Each of the defendants was 5s. and costs.——Richard Mason, of Shield Row, labourer, charged by the same officer with a similar offence, was fined 10s and costs.——Lemen Bennett, Joseph McVittie, of Oxhill, and Michael Nicholson, John Conroy, and George Cheesman, of Stanley, were charged by P.C. Burnett with a similar offence. Bennett and Nicholson were fined 2s. 6d. and costs; McVitte was ordered to pay 5s. and costs; Conroy and Cheesman were each fined 10s. and the expenses.

Pitch and Toss.—John Siddell, William Bamlett, Joseph Dawson, Matthew Liddell, Stephen Brignall, William Stobbs, and Thomas Mason, all of Burnhope, were summoned by P.C. Hawley for playing at pitch and toss at the above place, on the 4th February. In each case a fine of 2s. 6d. and costs was imposed.

Drunk and Refusing to Quit.—A man named Conolly was summoned for being drunk and refusing to quit the licensed premises of Mrs. Dodds, at Annfield Plain, on the 9th inst. Fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

Game Trespass.—John Heardman, charged with trespassing in pursuit of game on the 11th February, was fined 20s. and costs.——James Moorhouse Proud and William Hutton, of Burnhope, were charged by George Garthwaite with a similar offence on the 3rd inst. Fined 20s. each and the costs.

Wilful Damage.—Thomas Wait, John Turnbull, and Thomas Telford, of Greencroft Cottages, were charged with trespassing in a grass field at Park Head, on the 11th of February. Ordered to pay a fine of 6d., together with the damage and costs.——John Thompson, of Stanley, miner, was summoned for trespassing in a seed field belonging to Mr. J. H. Burns, on the 9th inst. Fined 1s. and the costs.

I.O.G.T.—"Rose of Derwent" Lodge.—On Tuesday evening last, the third of a series of weekly entertainments in connection with the above lodge was held in the Welsh Chapel, Consett, Mr. D. Imrie presiding. Addresses, readings, and recitations were given by several members of the lodge, assisted by a number of friends from other lodges. There was a goodly number present, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Railway Accommodation on the Consett Branch.—A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* writes:—"I see the Team Valley people are bestirring themselves to get more railway accommodation, and two of their propositions are for a late train to facilitate attendance at Newcastle, also for Sunday trains like other places. I fear the memorialists will not get all they ask for, but I do hope that both of the concessions I have particularized will be granted. At present the trains leave too soon for anyone to see the whole of any entertainment (or, indeed, half) which they may be at, and one train per week, as asked for, would be well patronised, and would be a boon. But a greater boon would be the running of a train each way on Sundays. A concession of that kind was made on the Derwent Valley a short time ago, but that faculty of doing things by halves was exercised to perfection on that occasion, and instead of the trains being run right through the entire length of the branch between Newcastle and Durham, they only run between this town and Benfieldside, and dwellers in the populous villages further down the line are "left out in the cold." No doubt the inhabitants of the district indicated are "thankful for small mercies," and hope at some future day to gain for Lanchester, Witton Gilbert, &c., what has already been conceded to the other parts of the line. With this state of things ruling on the Derwent Valley, the memorialists in the Team Valley have a good case to go the Railway Company with.

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,—Can you afford space in your valuable paper for the insertion of a few lines in reply to a letter which appeared in your columns of last week, headed, "Religion *versus* the Turf." What led the writer to its publication would not be easy to determine, unless his main object be the publicly exposing of every little asperity of expression that he may hear made in reference to religious matters. However, if he thinks the comparison mentioned in his letter unfit for the house of God, I might tell him that he has as yet failed to improve it. He has rather added to the absurdity of the thing. His remarks amount to mere aspersion. His letter is inane, absurd, and trifling. It is weak, futile, and silly—an insult to common sense. Of course, we don't admire those worldly comparisons; we could wish that all who use the name of Christ would learn to do so with all due reverence and fear. But then, bespattering them in public newspapers will not refine their roughness. It will rather tend to injure them, especially the way in which our friend has done it. They can't apply to him for counsel; he has hid his real name, and his letter gives none. Now, I trust we shall have no more of his worthless chaff; we have men in our denomination qualified to instruct our members without him taking up his idle pen to slander us, and I trust we shall have no more of it.—Yours truly,

F. Blakey.

West Stanley, Feb. 12, 1877.

THE RIDDLERS' COLUMN.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I would not have trespassed further on your valuable space after reading the explanations of our young friends, Messrs. W. Anderson and B. H. Robinson, had they omitted the unnecessary and erroneous remarks in concluding their last week's letter. I am bewildered as to their reasons for "suspecting the spirit which led me to pounce on two little pupils of the Collierley School." Indeed, I was told that the name of the school was that of a small village in the locality. It could not therefore occur to me that they were "two little pupils," and moreover, it did not matter, as I had a specific object in view for the benefit of our column, and which was clearly expressed in my former letter. Indeed, I drew your attention to the numerous blunders by the request of a number of your subscribers, therefore there could not have been any personal feeling in the matter on my part. All that we wish is that correspondents will use every care in compiling their riddles to avoid errors and send them correct. I trust my friends will agree with me that I had but one object in view by making the corrections public, and that I had sufficient reason for doing so, and as the "two little pupils" say that "they had no one to look over their puzzles," &c., they ought to accept our corrections for their good, and not be discouraged nor show any temper in the matter. That will not conduce to their physical growth or mental development, but will deter them from gaining the ranks of the "bright boys" which they now deplore. They say that "they do not take their puzzles out of books as others have done." This is commendable, and worthy of some of our correspondents.—I remain, sir, yours respectfully,

Consett. W.W.

SHOULD THERE BE A CHURCH IN BLACKHILL?

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I am one of those who hold that mere education without a religious foundation and high moral principles, is just like a more advanced system of war tactics—the substitution of the polished rapier for the tomahawk of the savage, a gigantic turf swindle for petty larceny, I appeal to every reader of the journals of the day. I make no reference here to the question of the day in respect of Board Schools further than to remark, that if home teaching and the services of the Church and Chapel fail to impress the youthful mind, there is nothing I ever witnessed or heard of in a public school to place confidence in for supplying the greatest of all human wants, principle (in its proper sense). But, curious to say, the Church was never so energetic in latter times, dissenting ministers were never so numerous, never so well informed, and never more zealous. Indeed, sectarian peculiarities appear to be gone from among Nonconforming ministers. More intelligent, liberal-minded men on general topics, and more agreeable conversationalists, keep "doctrine" in the shade, you cannot meet. Why are we still so far behind? Why is it that since 1840 I have noted that the demons gambling, bookmaking, and drunkenness have won thousands in the north to their ranks, all Protestantism has not received an accession commensurate with the increase of the population? Produce statistics to disprove this. We think we could point out the cause, for a cause there undoubtedly is, in the agency. The natural enmity of the human heart, &c., is a mere palliation for a sweeping failure, made in the face of the Bible's God, who has not commanded to teach without promising to bless the teaching. A fit opportunity and a proper place may arise, and then we shall fearlessly and faithfully state what we believe the above cause to be. At present we would encourage instead of stifling still greater efforts. Many good men in different sects are anxiously in search of this desirable truth, and without a doubt it will ultimately be made apparent. Without questioning for a moment either the right, or the intelligence, or the ability of any section of the Church, we cannot but think that there is a fair field for Church extension in this district. There are parties who, we hope, may be allowed their honest convictions, who believe that Church establishment is not only according to "Cocker," but according to holy writ. We know some dispute that, and, no doubt, will produce Scripture in proof, but as we never saw it done, nor found the shadow of a proof of its existence in nearly sixty years' reading, we cannot pronounce any opinion on the exegesis. We can only aver that we have read in eminent writers, foreign and native, that the system of Knox had made Scotchmen the envy of Europe, and that England's Church had made England what she is. We devoutly believe both assertions, including the Wesleyan reform (for reform is not only allowable but in extreme cases imperative) as a part of the Church polity. We were brought up in the services of the Scottish Church in England, but would not supplant, if we had the power, a single Episcopalian place of worship. The latter is eminently suited to the genius of English people. Neither would we wish to see a chapel loose a single member in an opposition point of view. But we know many who worship fitfully in any place, or who go a distance to Church, who would gladly avail themselves of such accommodation. A great increase of population, and the prospect of still greater, demand the attention of Churchmen.

J. Tait.

Blackhill, Feb. 14th, 1877.

THE VICAR OF CONSETT ON RITUALISM.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—In your journal of the 3rd of this month, I notice a paragraph headed "The Vicar of Consett on Ritualism." Assuming that your report is correct, please suffer me to quote, for the Vicar's earnest consideration, a few words of advice given to Latimer by Archbishop Cranmer, when the former was about to make his first essay as preacher before the Court:—"Overpass or omit," writes the Archbishop, "all manner of speech either apertly, or suspiciously sounding against any special man's facts, acts, manners, or sayings, to the intent your audience have none occasion thereby, namely, to slander your adversaries, which would seem to many that you were void of charity, and so much the more unworthy to hold that room." There may be, nay, doubtless, there are, many in this district who love to have their ears tickled by a preacher who can descend from his high office, to make merry by a quaint or eccentric application of this or that isolated passage out of God's word. There may be some, too, who delight to see Judah envy Ephraim, or Ephraim vex Judah, that they themselves may humble both. But sure I am that no thoughtful christian man can take comfort by any such display, or can quit his Church without feeling strongly that the minister must be lacking strangely in a real sense of his responsibilities, must be far too little conscious of his own inadequate performance of his vows, who can convert his pulpit into a stage for a merry Andrew, or into an arena for hazarding observations on the carriage of other ministers, and the character of the work being done by them.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

John Dunn.

Low Brooms, Feb. 13, 1877.

Markets.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from farmers, and are without further coasting or foreign arrivals, but sales proved slow, demand being extremely limited. Barley quiet. Fine quality of oats maintained late values, but inferior samples quite neglected. In other grain and flour we note no material change.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—At our market this morning wheat was an average show, and trade sluggish, with little change in prices. Barley a fair show, and in better demand than last week. Oats in good supply, and the better qualities were eagerly purchased.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 627 beasts, but a decline of 1,080 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both cattle and sheep, time of year considered, were about a seasonable average. The supply of beef comprised 2,485 head. The number of sheep was 5,020. Pigs: 842 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 3d; cows and inferior, 5s 9d to 7s 3d; pork, large, 5s 3d to 6s 6d; do. small, 7s 3d to 8s 3d; sheep, good vendable wedders, per lb., 11d to 11½d; middling, 9d to 10d.

Newcastle Hay and Straw, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 100s to 130s; new land hay, 110s to 126s; wheat straw, 4s 3d to 4s 10d; barley straw, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; oat straw, 3s 10d to 4s 9d per thrave.

Durham Provision, Saturday.—Oats, 6s 9d to 8s 6d; barley, 7s 9d to 8s 6d; Indian corn, 7s 6d; beans, 9s 6d to 12s; peas, 10s 6d to 11s 0d per boll. Beef, 8d to 10½d; mutton, 9d to 10½d; veal, 10½d; bacon, 6d to 9d; hams, 7d to 8½d; cheese, 6d to 8d per lb. Chickens, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; hens, 1s 0d to 2s 0d each; butter, 1s 9d to 1s 11d per lb.; eggs, 5 to 7 for 1s; pigeons, 1s 4d per couple. Grapes, 1s per lb. Apples, 2s to 2s 8d; pears, 2s to 2s 8d; onions, 1s per stone.

Newcastle Potato, Saturday.—Scotch potatoes, 12s 0d per load of 20 stones.

Durham Potato, Saturday.—Potatoes, 8d to 10d per stone.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of Women.—Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females, but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that Nature had provided a remedy for these special diseases. After vast research he succeeded in compounding his celebrated Pills and Ointment, which embody the principle naturally designed for the relief and cure of disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constitutions, whether residing in warm or cold climates. They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which had defied the usual drugs prescribed by medical men, and with the still more satisfactory result that the malady has been completely and permanently removed.

North Durham Foxhounds.—The swiftest run on record with the above-named pack took place on Monday. The meet was at "The Ford," near Lanchester, where the elite of the hunt assembled, and were entertained by M. Kearney, Esq., a really good and true representative of the chase. The wet morning prevented many weak-hearted sportsmen from being present, but in spite of the continuous downpour several of the straight and hard riders of the chase were present, including the Hon. Charles Lambton, M. Kearney, Esq., A. L. Maynard, Esq. (the master, on his famous horse, "Robin Hood"), Hutton Maynard, Esq., and Mrs. Maynard, N. E. Appleby, Esq., W. Brooksbank, Esq., H. Greenwell, Esq., N. Clark, Esq., E. T. Smith, Esq., G. T. Smith, Esq., T. C. Forster, Esq., J. Croskell, Esq., Oliver Angus, Esq., T. Briggs, Esq., W. Webster, Esq., &c. The hounds first drew Holly Bush, from which a true west-country bred fox immediately broke down the valley, taking for Hamsteels. Passing Biggen on the right, he crossed the Browney opposite Manor House, and ran through Burnhopside, straight as the crow flies, to Nursing Fields at a flying speed, which he kept up through the square plantation, the pace telling heavily on the horses. At this point there was a slight check, and Haveson, the huntsman, with his keen eye and crafty knowledge in hunting, spotted the famous hound Falstaff, with his young offspring, Wellesley, on the right line, and soon had the whole pack laid on in hot pursuit. The pack drove him without chance of rest through Langley Woods, and leaving Broom House on the left, he passed Langley Old Hall, over the grass pastures straight to Park House Farm, the pace over which was terrific. The Master cried "Falstaff has the lead; he's the best blood in the world; we're sure to kill him. Yonder they go! yonder they go! worth a guinea an ounce!" Crossing the road, the fox was making for Hill Top, when the Lanchester express headed him; but the hounds, on a burning scent, were too fast for the train, and drove him across the line between Wallnook and Blackburn, near which latter place he barely escaped with his life, gaining refuge in an old earth when in sight of his pursuers. The gentlemen most prominent during this fast run of fifty minutes were the Master, A. L. Maynard, Esq., Oliver Angus, Esq. (on his grey mare), T. C. Forster, Esq. (on "Miss Lambert"), E. T. Smith, Esq. (on his favourite bay), the Hon. C. F. Lambton, John Greenwell, Esq., A. Greenwell, &c.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

Marley Hill—At Hedley Hall, on the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. Thos. Bell, of a daughter.

Stanhope—On the 13th inst., the wife of the Rev. R. Crozier, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Leadgate—At Brooms Chapel, on the 10th inst., Mr. John McClain to Miss Mary Ann Hughes, both of Leadgate.

Lanchester—At the Register Office, on the 6th inst., Mr. William Wilson, Shotley Bridge, to Miss Elstob, Blackhill.

Same day, Mr. Geo. Robb to Miss E. Kennedy, both of Shotley Bridge.

On the 10th inst., Mr. J. Hall to Miss Lennox, both of Consett.

On the 10th inst., Mr. Thos. Brown, Langley Park, to Miss Isabella Brankston, Burnhope.

On the 13th inst., Mr. John Johnston, Blackhill, to Miss Margaret Jane Jackson, Consett.

DEATHS.

Consett—At Consett Grove, on the 6th inst., aged 74, Miss Ann Taylor, much respected.

At 1, Church Street, on the 16th inst., aged 19, John, son of Michael McNelly, Bath Hotel, Consett. Interment at Benfieldside Cemetery on Sunday first. Friends will please meet at Three o'clock.

At 7, Buddle Street, on the 9th inst., aged 29, Joseph Johnson.

Burnopfield Colliery—On the 11th inst., Mary Jane Mason.

South Moor—On the 13th inst., Mr. William Gray, grocer. Interment at Beamish Church, West Stanley, on Sunday next, at One o'clock. Friends please accept this intimation.

Beamish—On the 13th inst., aged 35, suddenly, Frances Amy, wife of John Richards.

Lintzford—At the Paper Mill, on the 14th inst., aged 63, Patrick Kavanagh.

Tow Law—On the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. George Johnson, M.D.

Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire—On the 15th inst., in the 20th year of her age, Emily Winter Dunn, the dearly loved daughter of John and Mary Elizabeth Dunn, of Little Shelford and Low Brooms.

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