The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 808. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1876. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

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

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

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

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

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HARMONIUMS! PIANOFORTES!!

CARR AND SMITH,
HARMONIUM DEALERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

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

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

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

HALF MOON YARD HORSE REPOSITORY
BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE.

SALES BY AUCTION every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at Two p.m. of HORSES, CARRIAGES DOGS. &c., by W. SUTTON, Auctioneer and Proprietor

NOTICE.—All Entries free of charge if not sold (Dogs excepted).

Accommodation for Horses at Livery.
Horses Let on Job. 684

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

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

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

CONCRETE FLOORING executed in all its Branches.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

WILLIAM HALL,
MACHINE AGENT, DIPTON.

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

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

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

Sewing Machines Cleaned, Adjusted, Repaired, or Exchanged.

☞ Instruction Free by an Experienced Machinist.

NOTED FOR GENUINE ARTICLES.

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

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

SPIRITS OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

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

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

☞ A trial is respectfully solicited.

THE NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES.

THOMAS CRESSWELL,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and surrounding District that, in order to supply the increasing demand for

HIS NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES,
He has OPENED SHOPS in
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT;
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL;
AND
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

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

Repairing executed on the premises.

☞ AN EARLY CALL KINDLY SOLICITED.

PRICE THREE SHILLINGS, POST FREE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

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

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

HAS always on hand the largest, cheapest, and best made Stock of Furniture in the Locality.

Iron and Brass Bedsteads in great variety.

Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, Mattresses, and Bed Ticking.

Perambulators, Wringing and Mangling Machines, Hardy's Patent Picks, Hardware, and Fancy Goods.

Paraffin Lamps, newest designs.

A. R. would specially call attention to the new Patent "Doty" Lamp. The most superior Lamp that has been invented and gives a light equal to sixteen sperm candles and more brilliant than gas, while it consumes no more oil than an ordinary Lamp. 72g

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SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

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

Try G. H.'s CRUSHED OATS and BEANS for Horses.
Try G. H.'s CRUSHED MIXED HORSE FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED COW FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED PIG FEED.

Pure BARLEY MEAL, PEA MEAL, INDIAN MEAL, and every other Article in the Trade on the most reasonable terms.

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

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

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

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

LIST OF PRICES.

SPIRITS.

Brandy, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per Bottle.
Whiskeys (Irish), from 2s 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
Whiskeys (Scotch), from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
Rum (Jamaica), from 2s. 8d. to 3s 8d. per Bottle.
Gin (Geneva), from 4s. 6d. per Bottle.
Old Tom, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

WINES AND CHAMPAGNE.

Wines—Port and Sherry, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 0d. per Bottle
Champagne, from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per Bottle.

BURTON AND EDINBURGH ALES.

Burton Ales at 4s. 6d. per Dozen Quarts.
Burton Ales at 3s. 0d. per Dozen Pints.
Edinburgh Ales at 3s. 9d per Dozen Quarts.
Edinburgh Ales at 2s. 3d per Dozen Pints.

LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT.

London Stout at 4s. 0d. per Dozen Quarts.
London Stout at 2s. 3d. per Dozen Pints.
Dublin Stout at 5s. 0d. per Dozen Quarts.
Dublin Stout at 3s. 0d. per Dozen Pints.

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

STATIONERY DEPOT, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

STATIONERY GOODS of every description.

Christmas and New Year's Cards, Book Markers, Birthday Cards, and Valentines in endless variety.

Newspapers and Weekly and Monthly Periodicals of all kinds.

Paper Hangings, a large Stock of New Patterns.

Books neatly Bound in Morocco, Calf, Sheep, or Cloth.

Printing neatly and accurately executed on the shortest notice.

Pictures, Portraits, and Memory Cards Framed.

A large assortment of Plain and Coloured Pictures always in Stock.

Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars.

Meerschaum, Briar Root, and Clay Pipes in great variety.

Choice Indian Tea at 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., and 4s. per pound.

Patent Medicines.—The following are a few of the many kinds kept in Stock:—Beecham's, Cockle's, Clayton's, Eno's, Holloway's, Kaye's King's, Norton's Parr's, Rooke's and Scott's Pills; Steedman's Soothing, Barlow's Tic. and Fenning's Cooling Powders; Kay's Essence of Linseed; Powell's Balsam of Anniseed; Perrin's Essence of Horehound; Crosby's Balsamic Cough Elixer; Rooke's Solar Elixer; Keating's Cough Lozenges; Brown's Bronchial Troches; Locock's Wafers; Brown's Chlorodyne; Perry Davis's Pain Killer; Winslow's Soothing Syrup; Atkinson and Barker's Royal Infant Preservative; Eno's Fruit Salt; Rooke's and Moller's Cod Liver Oil; Squire Knight's Eye Ointment; Rooke's, Holloway's, and Whinfield's Ointment; Alcock's Porous Plasters; Savory's Infants' Food; Liebig's Extract of Meat; Judson's Dyes; Rose's Lime Juice and Lime Juice Cordial; Todd's Quinine Wine.

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

Business Announcements.

THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

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

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

V. R.

NOTICE! SPECIAL NOTICE!!

THE Season's NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS are just to hand, including rich and exquisite designs in French and Berlin Fans; Hair and Head Ornaments; Ornamental Hair in splendid variety; Combs and Brushes in Shell, Ivory, and Pearl; Perfumery from London and Paris, including White Rose, Upper Ten, Exquisite, and Centfleur Bouquets; Sponges, Soaps, and Toilet Requisites.

The famed "EAU BOTANIQUE" for every purpose of restoring COLOUR and QUANTITY of HAIR in a few days.

The HAIRDRESSING DEPARTMENT represented by first London Artistes.—FASHIONS IN WINDOWS.

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

W & A GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS—The undermentioned WINES & SPIRITS, bottled by W & A GILBEY, and bearing their Seals and Labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at Head Establishments.

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

AGENT—

Wm. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT & LEADGATE

WINES

		Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1A **PORT** *from Portugal* A good-bodied Wine with excellent flavor, well matured. 4 years old at time of bottling		1/9	21/
Castle B **PORT** *from Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine, well matured. 8 years old at time of bottling		2/4	28/
Castle 1 **SPANISH PORT** A fruity Wine of good body, from the north-east of Spain. 2 years old at time of bottling		1/3	15/
Castle 3 **SPANISH PORT** The finest Red Wine produced in the north-east of Spain. 5 years old at time of bottling ..		1/9	21/
Castle 1A *Pale* **SHERRY** *from Spain* A pure Spanish Sherry suitable for Luncheon or Dinner. 3 years old at time of bottling		1/6	18/
Castle C *Pale* **SHERRY** *from Spain* A good type of nutty Spanish Sherry, moderately dry. 6 years old at time of bottling		2/4	28/
Castle VP *Pale* **MARSALA** *from Sicily* A delicate flavored Luncheon or Dinner Wine 3 years old at time of bottling ..		1/4	16/
Castle C *Pale* **MARSALA** *from Sicily* The finest dry and delicate Wine produced in Sicily. 7 years old at time of bottling		1/8	20/
Castle A **CLARET** *from France* A pure sound Medoc Wine; an excellent beverage at all meals. Upwards of a year in bottle		1/	12/
Castle C **CLARET** *from France* A fine-flavored and well-matured Medoc Wine, possessing bottle character		1/6	18/
Castle **SAUMUR** *Silver Foil* A Sparkling dry Champagne, with fine flavor and delicacy	Quarts	2/1	25/
	Pints	1/3	14/6
Castle **SAUMUR** *Gold Foil* A Sparkling dry Champagne, with fine flavor, great delicacy and age	Quarts	2/6	30/
	Pints	1/5	17/

SPIRITS

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle UP **GIN** Distilled from the best unmalted Corn, and highly rectified at our own Distillery. 32 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
Castle PROOF **GIN** Distilled from the best unmalted Corn, and highly rectified at our own Distillery. Strength, proof	2/10	34/
Castle UP **IRISH WHISKEY** Distilled from fine Malt, and matured in our own Bonded Stores. 33 per cent. under pf.	2/3	27/
Castle DO **IRISH WHISKEY** The finest old Dublin Whiskey, matured in our own Bonded Stores. Strength, proof	3/3	39/.
Castle UP **SCOTCH WHISKEY** Distilled from fine Malt, and matured in our own Bonded Stores. 33 per cent. under pf.	2/3	27/
Castle SO **SCOTCH WHISKEY** The finest old Scotch Whiskey, matured in our own Bonded Stores. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
Castle UP **BRANDY** Possessing the wholesome qualities and much of the fine flavor of Cognac. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle PROOF **BRANDY** Possessing the wholesome qualities and much of the fine flavor of Cognac. Strength, proof ..	3/	36/
Castle D **COGNAC** An excellent Brandy of fine flavor, from the Champagne districts of Cognac. 33 per cent. under pf.	3/	36/
Castle FO **COGNAC** The finest Champagne Brandy, well matured by great age Strength, proof	4/9	57/
Castle UP **JAMAICA RUM** A well-matured Jamaica Rum, and of a soft mellow flavor. Strength, 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle JO **JAMAICA RUM** The finest Jamaica Rum, well matured by great age. Strength, proof	3/3	39/

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES AT REDUCED PRICES

Castle 1 **CHAMPAGNE** A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use, from the Champagne district ..	Quarts	2/2	26/
	Pints	1/3	15/
Castle 3 **CHAMPAGNE** A class of Champagne usually sold under special brands and at high prices	Quarts	3/6	42,
	Pints	1/11	23

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

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. 617

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

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and Prize Books. Periodicals (Weekly and Monthly) of all kinds. All kinds of Tin and Hardware Goods Jewellery, &c.

Memorial Cards and Raffle Tickets on the shortest notice. Pictures Framed neatly and cheaply.

Agent for the *Consett Guardian*, Advertisements for which are received and inserted at moderate charges.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

THE Largest and Cheapest Stock of HOUSE FURNISHINGS in the District always on hand.

Well-seasoned Household Furniture; Brass and Iron Bedsteads, in great variety, from 14s. 6d. upwards; Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit Down; Ready-made Ticks; Paraffin Lamps, from the best makers; and Paraffin Oil.

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

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

☞ ADDRESS:—
CATCHGATE, OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL.

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

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

TERMS—CASH. 879a

SECOND YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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

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

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

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

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

IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety, from 16s. 6d. upwards.

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.

A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.

PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.

Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.

BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS. 6735

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER,
LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

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

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

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPER HANGINGS. 6919

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

Agent for the *Consett Guardian*.

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

MONEY advanced upon approved security. 367g

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

☞ Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

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

The genuine is manufactured only by 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.

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

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

J. P. begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that he has succeeded Mr. A. Simpson in the above place, and is prepared to offer GOODS (in quality and cheapness) equal to anyone in the Trade.

Agent for the Royal Life and Fire Assurance Company and the Union Permanent Building Society. 7129

Agent for the Sale of Pianofortes and Harmoniums.

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

EMIGRATION AGENT.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOHN DAWSON,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public of Consett and surrounding district, for the patronage already accorded to him, and begs to intimate that he has now

REMOVED
To more commodious premises,
No. 7, SHAKSPEARE STREET,
(below the Town Hall)
CONSETT,

Where he has always on hand a large assortment of Chandeliers, Water Closets, Spouting and Gas Fittings.

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

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

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

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

BEGS to return thanks to his friends and the public for their kind patronage during the time he has been in business, and hopes by continuing to supply them with WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, &c., of the best quality, to still merit a continuance of their favours.

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THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876.

WAR OFFICE ADMINISTRATION.

It has been truly remarked that no Government in the world succeeds more admirably than our own in the functions of eliciting, sustaining, and directing public opinion. The consequence is that it does not escape its full share of hostile criticism, and, indeed, it rather signally illustrates the saying of Bacon that the "best Governments are always subject to be like the finest crystals, in which every icicle and grain is seen which in a fouler stone is never perceived." Much of our army reform criticism is of this kind. Two rival schemes are in the field—that of Lord Grey, which would supplant the opposite which would revivity the army on the opposite plan of making the Militia really efficient by giving every recruit six months,' instead of six weeks' training during at least three years. Into the merits of these rival schemes it is not our intention to enter. If the Militia is incurably bad, as Lord Grey contends it is, then we should agree with him in desiring to see it dispensed with entirely. But Lord Elcho's opinion is probably nearer the mark, that it is not the raw material itself which is so much at fault as the imperfect training which assumes that six weeks' drill relieved by the dissipation of a country town will turn a farm-lout fresh from the cart-tail into a smart and handy soldier. Lord Elcho's three years scheme of six months' duration each year comes much nearer the Prussian plan, and, in fact, only wants the one essential element of success—practicability. It is about as improbable that we shall get a month's service out of our Militia in the year as that we shall get up an army on the plan of conscription or of universal service. When we have gone as far as Lord Elcho, we may as well go one step further, and Prussianize our army at once out of hand. We may leave these Pundits of the War Office to propound their rival schemes in the secure conviction that neither of the two alternative proposal has a ghost of a chance of being adopted. It was the same a century ago, and probably our army system will continue a mark for army reformers a century hence. "The English have a notion [Mr Carlyle wrote this of the times of fiery little George with drawn sword at Dettingen] that generalship is not wanted; that war is not an art, as playing chess is, or as finding the Longitude and doing the Differential Calculus are; that war is taught by nature, as eating is; that courageous soldiers led on by a courageous wooden Pole with cocked hat on will do very well. In the world I have not found opacity of platitude go deeper among any people." Courageous wooden Pole with cocked hat commanded at Dettingen, where we beat, and at Fontenoy, where we were beaten; and, with the rare exception of a heavenborn genius, a Marlborough or Wellington, said wooden Pole with cocked hat will continue to command to the end of the chapter. Mr Holm has undertaken, then, a more hopeless task even than Mr Plimsoll. All honour to him for his enterprise leading the forlorn hope against the stockade of wooden Pole with cocked hats of our army system. But, after two or three assaults on the system have ignominiously failed, he will come round to the opinion of Schiller, that even the Gods themselves fight in vain against dulness. Our army was and ever will be a parade service at home; and, provided it does not cost too much, and is so posted that it forms a good reserve for the police in its civilian duties, this is all we ever expect to get out of it. As to our repelling invasion, the question must be settled by the Channel Fleet. To dream of any other line of Defence is to forget the lessons of history.

MERCHANT SHIPPING AND INSURANCE.

Although we are the greatest maritime nation in the world, it is only of late years that the attention of the Country has been thoroughly aroused to the immense loss of life and property at sea which ought never to occur. We owe very much to Mr. Plimsoll for all he has done in this respect. Undoubtedly, his enthusiasm in a good cause has in some instances carried him beyond the bounds of prudence, and in some cases his zeal has outrun his discretion. But he has collected a valuable mass of facts showing that the lives of our seamen are unnecessarily endangered; and if we have reform in this respect, as we now probably shall have, it will be greatly owing to his exposure of the system of sending unseaworthy ships to sea, and recklessly exposing the lives of our sailors under unnecessarily dangerous conditions. Two bills have been brought in by members of the Government with one object—safety of merchant shipping and the crews engaged in it, and we will at once say that these measures would undoubtedly effect a great reform in this respect. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has a bill before the House for amending the law relating to marine insurances and other maritime contracts. It may be remembered that when, a few days since, a number of shipowners waited on Mr. Disraeli they boldly stated that they did not want any new law on this subject; they were satisfied with things as they are, and, in fact, they do not want reform. But it is certain that reform is needed, and we think the speech of Sir Stafford Northcote proves this. He reminded us that if an owner partially insures he mitigates his possible loss; if he wholly insures he covers his loss; if he over-insures his interest lies—and this is a terrible thought—in the loss of the ship. We forbear from dwelling on this painful consideration, of which we have heard very much of late years, but we would point out that the new Marine Insurance Bill is very valuable in this respect. It will prevent an owner obtaining more than the value that may be lost, irrespective of insurance. Practically this will result in preventing the system of over-insurance. There is now a system of insuring twice over in different forms, but this measure will abolish such a practice by making an owner able to recover from one insurance office only. There are also in the Bill some stringent provisions as to seaworthyness as a condition precedent to insurance, and altogether the Marine Insurance Bill will prevent the perversion of a sound and judicious system to suit the schemes and trickery of some—it is to be hoped a few—who would make it the means of gambling with "human creatures' lives." The Merchant Shipping Bill, which was appropriately introduced by the President of the Board of Trade, is founded on the principle of preventing as far as possible, loss of life at sea, without harassing more than is necessary the great shipping interest. One of its leading provisions is that in the case of an unseawerthy ship the owners who sends it to sea, the master who takes it to sea, or any other person who is responsible for its being sent to sea shall be gulty of a misdemeanour, and the onus of proving that the vessel was seaworthy will be placed on the accused. This in itself will be a powerful incentive to seeing that our ships are well found and well equipped. Provisions are made for the detention of unsafe ships, and the owner has the right of appeal to a court of survey, instead of to the county court as formerly. This will give a dignity and legal precision to disputes arising out of alleged unseaworthiness which did not previously exist. As to grain cargoes the clause of the temporary Act of last year is re-enacted, and this is unobjectionable, as this clause has been found to work well. The Bill also strongly discourages deck cargoes, which have been the fruitful cause of loss of life and property at sea. These cargoes are now exempt from duty, but the new measure will impose a duty upon them, and thus they will be greatly discouraged, much to the benefit of our seamen. The subject of load-line is confessedly one of immense difficulty. Mr. Plimsoll himself admits that no general principle can be applied to it. It is well therefore perhaps that for the present the load-line legislation of the temporary Act of last year should be adopted till it is seen whether anything more decisive can be effected. An important feature of the new Act is the appointment of three Wreck Commissioners, who will inquire into any wrecks that may occur. This will of course cause expense beyond the present system under the Board of Trade, and the country will probably be unwilling to accede to this; but a maritime nation ought not to object to any neccessary expenditure to secure reform where it is so urgently needed. Taking the two Bills together we cannot but regard them favourably. They ought not to be looked at from a party point of view, but in the interest of the entire community.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

It is pleasant to see the light break through the black fogs which last week submerged London. Her Majesty, alas! for once did not bring Queen's weather with her when she appeared to re-open Parliament. Boreas was incorrigibly disloyal, and a damp cold blanket was thrown over everything pertaining to that Courtly pageant. Perhaps, however, the inclemency of the weather only brought out the warmth with which Londoners always welcome Her Majesty. That welcome certainly was as unmistakeable as was the disgust manifested even by the street *gaining* over Dr. Kenealy's impudent advertisement of his precious Magna Charta Association. Of course, the Queen was glad as quickly as possible to escape from such a dreary, uninviting-looking house as Buckingham Palace, but we are promised more than one royal visit before the Season is far advanced. If, however, fog is naturally the subject uppermost in the Londoner's thoughts at this present—for it was dense enough to impede Stock Exchange business and stop street traffic—it is only proper to note that Fog has not interfered with a brisk business in the House of Commons. The debate on the Address has been anything but "foggy." Mr. Gladstone, too, has cleared the air of all sorts of rumours concerning his view of the Eastern Question, and opposition has apparently reserved its fire for another occasion—probably when the subject dear to Mr. Plimsoll's heart is under debate. The fog, too, has not penetrated the Upper House. The lawyers are delighted with the Chancellor's lucid speech upon "Ultimate Appeal," and the promise of such legal sugar-plums as two appointments of Lords of Appeal at salaries of £6,000 a year is, you may be sure, the delight of Lincoln's Inn and the Temple. Altogether, the way in which the work of our legislators appears to be mapped out is satisfactory and promising.

Our present royal family seem determined to renew the old connection which exists between royalty and Freemasonary in this country. The Prince of Wales was the other day installed as Grand Master of England, and now it is stated that Prince Leopold is to become Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire. The installation is to take place on the 22nd. inst., and the curators of the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford (which is really a great University hall, in which all important acedemical meetings are held, and which is well known to newspaper readers in connection with the Commemoration) have lent that building for the performance of the ceremony. Of course, none but Masons can be present at the installation, or there would be a very brillant company of spectators, and the undergraduates in the gallery would cause no little diversion with their antics. Prince Leopold is very young for the post to which he is appointed; but royal birth will cover this defect. If a Sovereign is considered old enough to preside over a great empire at eighteen, why should not a youthful prince be able to hold nominal rule over the Freemasons of Oxfordshire?

I have not the slightest connection with or interest in the Maidstone Cottage Improvement Company, but would draw attention to its working as a hint for people elsewhere. It is a small affair, but it is doing great good as far as its operations extend. The report just published shows that it pays 5 per cent per annum and carries £104 to a reserve fund; that it is proposed to increase the capital from £15,000 to £20,000; and that 152 improved cottages now belong to the company. Why should not the same sort of thing be done in other districts? It has has been proved for years past that improved industrial dwellings—without any cant of charity, but purely as a commercial undertaking—will pay 5 per cent per annum in London, and now we have the same thing proven in regard to a provincial town. This is a fair percentage, considering the good that is done. Would that our philanthrophists would devote their attention to this matter. An ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory.

It is beyond all question that when the Prince of Wales returns from India he will have a most enthusiastic reception; but it is too soon yet to organize anything like a demonstration, while any attempt on the part of a semi-private semi-public individual to make capital out of the reception of the Prince is severely to be deprecated. The Lord Mayor has felt called upon to repudiate a circular, signed by Captain Mercier, headed "National Welcome Home to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales". His Lordship says that the use of his name is 'entirely without his knowledge or consent, and is altogether unwarrantable and indefensible." Nothing that Captain Mercier can say can neutralize the effect of this blow; besides which the officious volunteer captain's services, neither in connection with the English and Belgain volunteers nor with respect to the Hospital Saturday Fund—a pretentions failure—are of a character to give the public unbounded confidence in any other scheme which he may be pleased to promote.

I am glad to see that a deputation has called the attention of Lord Carnaroon, as Secretary for the Colonies, to the subject of Coolie labour. His Lordship does not think such labour should be abolished, but that with a good governor on the spot and a Secretary of State at home doing his duty the system away be made of benefit both to the labourer and to the Colony. No doubt of it, if proper legal regulation are passed, as Lord Carnaroon leads us to hope will be done by a new ordinance in the Mauritius. But at present the system savours a great deal too much of slavery. The horrors of the "middle passage" are often reproduced with cargoes of coolies: and then the punishment of whipping (it being too expensive to imprison coolies) is administered too laxly. True, a planter must not order his own coolie to be flogged—he must take him before a magistrate, and have him sentenced which means calling in the good offices of an neighbour (almost every planter being a magistrate), and the obligation is returned in kind when required. This was the fashion in Ceylon, at least, some few years ago, and the coolies were virtually slaves, liable to the punishment of the lash for every offence.

I hear on tolerably good authority that a certain popular, not to say notorious, financial baron famous for his newspaper enterprise and friendship for the best known writer on English finance—I say I have it on good authority that the great man is about to sell his pictures, statuary, and articles of *virtues*. The "upset price" stated is £90,600, a very moderate sum if everything is to be sold. By the way, is it not wonderful that this gentleman, who, despite his most strenuous efforts, has never so much as got his toes over the threshold of "Society," never tried the Turf? If he had won the Derby or the Ascot Cup, entrance to the Jockey Club would have been easy enough and thence into "Society."

England has lost the services of a really great man—I was going to say of one of her really great men, for we had come to regard Professor Max Muller as a naturalized Englishman; but it appears that, now he has resigned the professorship of Sanskrit in the Oxford University, this eminent scholar and unsurpassed philologist remembers that he is a German, and intends to pass the evening of his life in his native country. I hear that he has not exactly asked for a pension, but that he thinks the University authorities ought to consider whether he is entitled to one. For my own part, I think his services deserve such recognition. For some quarter of a century has he been engaged in editing the Sanskrit Classics with unflagging zeal and extraordinary ability and during that time has introduced a new and most interesting study into the curriculum of the Universities. Besides editing and teaching, he has written many able works in our own language, and has afforded a striking example of what German plodding combined with the highest intellectual power can do. He is a man that should be liberally rewarded, for the honour of England.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT LEEDS.

The adjourned inquest on the body of the woman West, who a week ago was discovered in her house at Leeds horribly decomposed and partly devoured by rats, was resumed on Tuesday afternoon before the borough coroner. The evidence showed that the deceased was of depraved and drunken habits, and subject to fits. A verdict of "Found dead" was returned. The circumstances of the case are revolting, and have caused the greatest excitement in the vicinity of the deceased's residence. For upwards of nineteen days she had been dead in her house (which was locked up) before she was discovered.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON SLAVERY.

Tuesday's *London Gazette* contains the following notification:—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Lytton to be Governor-General of India.

The *Gazette* also contains the official constitution of the Royal Commission "to inquire into and report upon the nature and extent of such internal obligations as are applicable to questions as to the reception of fugitives by our ships in the territorial waters of foreign states, and into all instructions from time to time issued to the commanders of our ships relative thereto; and whether any engagements into which this country has entered bear upon such questions; and whether, in case such obligations, instructions, or engagements shall appear to be at variance with the maintenance by our ships and officers, in whatever waters they may be, of the right of personal liberty, any and what steps should be taken to secure for them greater freedom of action in this respect."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The classical tripos list of candidates was published on Tuesday. It contains seventy-five names, and it is already rumoured that among the first which will appear in the authorised list to be issued in March are:—Wace, of St. John's; Selwyn, of King's; Neil, of St. Peter's; Butler, of Trinity; Heathcote, of Trinity; Jenkinson, of Trinity; Ker, of Trinity; and Macamway, of Trinity.

THE BRITISH COLONY OF FIJI.

The British Government has taken measures which are causing much excitement at Fiji. The *Western Morning News* has just received a letter from its correspondent at Levuka, the capital, stating that the proceedings of the Land Commission are causing great consternation. They have commenced on the assumption that all land belongs to the British Government, and have called on all reputed landowners to prove their claims; but it seems that the late King and his chief sold nearly all land worth having, in many cases for very slight considerations, such as hatchets, beads, or cloth, and the only record of sale was the striking of hands, and the boundaries were very indefinitely marked. The Land Commissions are, therefore, in great difficulty, which is aggravated by a decree that no land can change hands until all titles are settled and recorded. Another cause of heart burning is an order that only lawyers holding legal qualifications shall be allowed to practise in the courts. Of these there are only three, and these do not possess the monopoly of native confidence. The vested rights of others are not recognised, and complaints are general.

THE SLAVE CIRCULAR.

The great anti-slavery meeting held in Exeter Hall, on Monday, shows that Mr. Disraeli's, as we regard it, superfluous expedient of a Royal Commission to inquire into the relation of slavery to our laws has not reassured public opinion. Mr. Disraeli announced the names of the commissioners on Monday, and probably depends on their great eminence to ensure some of that public approval which has not been accorded to the commission itself. The work which the Lord Chief Justice of England and his colleagues have to do is not very clearly defined; and Mr. Disraeli described it in the House as that of inquiring into our engagements with other powers on the subject of slavery. What is expected from them is that they will indicate a safe and clear line of retreat for the Government from an untenable position. It would have been more acceptable to public opinion had the second circular been suspended till the commission had reported, and it is difficult to understand why the Government did not take this course. Their adherence to the circular renders it needful that public opinion should continue to express itself, which Exeter Hall on Monday showed it is still ready to do. A more important expression of opinion is, however, that which Mr. Whitbread will ask from the House of Commons on his motion. Mr. Hanbury announced the same night, amid considerable signs of approval from the Conservative side of the House, that he would move an amendment to Mr. Whitbread's motion, which amounts to no more than a plea for delay. Mr. Whitbread would pledge the House to a policy in accordance with the public wishes; Mr. Hanbury will ask the House to affirm that in order to maintain most effectually the right of personal liberty it is desirable to postpone its assertion till the Royal Commission has reported. The resolution is so worded to give Conservative members an opportunity of supporting the slave circular without, in so many words, approving of slavery. At present slaves are being given up, and Mr. Hanbury will ask the House of Commons to affirm that it is better for personal liberty to continue giving them up till we have found out why we do so.—*Daily News.*

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SUEZ CANAL PURCHASE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer says of Ismail Pasha, "There had also been contributed by him to the company a further sum of £4,750,000, so that we may say the Khedive, besides taking the shares, supplied the company with nearly ten millions of money, or money's worth." The Suez Canal has, therefore, stood for something in the Khedive's present embarrassments, and according to his own letter to the Grand Vizier he has received little advantage from his connection with it. But to its shareholders it is a hopeful concern. In the letter from Alexandria, which we recently published the tonnage of the ships passing through the canal, and the receipts, were given during the six years of its existence. There is a steady increase from year to year; indeed, the financial success of the canal is assured. Therefore, though we are not blind to the commercial objections which the critics of the Government advance, we would maintain that even on this ground the decision is quite defensible. The Suez Canal is destined to be the great highway from East to West, and it can never be superseded. The enterprise is scientifically a success, and promises advancing prosperity. The question then arises whether we are so disadvantegeously connected with it that the benefits which we must lose, and which our partners will gain, are inherent in the enterprise. Nothing less than this is asserted by the opponents of the Government, and to elucidate this their studies of the subject have been chiefly devoted. It is for this that the statutes of the company are asked for and time demanded for their perusal. We have already quoted some of Mr. Gladstone's questions as to the position of the British Government as a shareholder. What are our rights, how can we enforce them, before what tribunals; how many votes have we, shall we not be insignificant at the board, will not directors and shareholders gather at the word of command to outvote us?—such are the inquiries reserved for next Monday. On this point, however, we must take the liberty of thinking that the apprehensions of the Opposition are visionary. We will venture to predict that the British Government will not be met with that patriotic jealousy which is expected, or told that it must know its position and hold its tongue. Even though it should prove that we have only ten votes and two or three directors, we shall be treated with politeness and something more. It is not in shareholding human nature to reject the advances of a partner of unlimited wealth who can carry an enterprise through every difficulty, and whose interests must compel him to do so. We have, indeed, far more to fear from the blandishments of the company than from its opposition, and we must take care lest we play the part heretofore assigned to the Khedive.—*Times.*

BOARD OF TRADE INQUIRY.

The Board of Trade gave judgment at Liverpool on Monday on the stranding of the Brothers Pride, acquitting the master, and laying all the blame on the pilot in charge at the time of the disaster.

THE SUEZ CANAL QUESTION.

A public meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, Northampton, on Monday, at which a resolution was unanimously carried protesting against the ratification of the purchase of the Suez Canal shares; and appealing to Mr. Gladstone "to defend the nation in this emergency against the completion of a purchase dishonouring to the nation, and probably involving the most serious European complications."

DREADFUL ICE ACCIDENT.

FIVE CHILDREN DROWNED.

A correspondent writes:—An inquest was opened on the 14th inst., at Earlsdon, Warwickshire, on the bodies of five children, named respectively Hulme, Johnson, and Payne, who were drowned on Sunday evening, under melancholy circumstances. The deceased children, with several others, went to a pool to slide, and while upon the ice it suddenly gave way. Five of them immediately disappeared beneath and were drowned before they could be extricated. Their ages ranged from nine to seventeen, and three of them belonged to one family. The inquest was adjourned until the 19th.

THE GREAT GALE IN AMERICA.

The gale of Feb. 2nd which swept over New York was, according to the United States signal office, the heaviest on record in that city, the velocity of the wind being sixty-six miles per hour. The change of temperature was also remarkable, falling in a few hours from 43 down to Zero. The telegraph wires suffered badly, the Western Union breaking as fast as they were repaired. Four schooners were driven ashore at the entrance of Delaware, and disastrous collisions occurred at other points. At West Brooklyn and New York several buildings were blown down, including a public school, and very numerous casualties to limb, and in a few cases to life, were recorded. At Little Falls, Mohawk Valley, a Catholic church suffered great damage. No communication with the water being possible, the amount of the disaster to shipping was unknown

MORE PEERS.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes: "It is expected that the Ministry will support Mr. Beresford Hope's Increase of the Episcopacy Bill, to the great joy no doubt of Lord Lyttelton, who introduced the same measure last year. Rumours prevail in Conservative circles that the Premier having begun the process of peer making, is not to be permitted to stay his hand so soon as he expected. He is being subjected to strong pressure by several influential members of the party, who consider that they were unjustly left out of the last batch of new peers, and an impression prevails that Mr. Disraeli will find himself under the necessity of yielding to these importunities. Among those whose names are most freely mentioned as likely to receive these honours are Mr. Baillie Cochrane, M.P., Colonel Taylor, M.P., Sir Ivor Guest, Sir George Jenkinson, M.P., Colonel Loyd Lindsay, M.P., Mr. Fitzwilliam Dick, M.P., Mr. Hughes, of Kiamel, Mr. L. Starkie, late M.P. for Clitheroe, and Sir M. Shaw Stewart. Three or four Scotch and Irish peers are also desirous of becoming peers of the United Kingdom. As, however, five of those whom I have mentioned would by their elevation vacate seats in the House of Commons, it is hardly likely Mr. Disraeli will run the risk of weakening to such an extent his complacent majority."

THE BURNLEY ELECTION.

The *Standard* denies that the return of Mr. Rylands is a Liberal victory, and adds: "He knew that he was sure of the support of the ardent Radicals, the political Dissenters, the advocates of secular education, and the Permissive Bill party. But there was one rather numerous section of the lower class of electors, the Irish Home-rulers, whose votes might make or mar his chances. With their support he might carry the seat in spite of the Conservative opposition and the abstention of the moderate Liberals. Without them there was ground for apprehending that Mr. Lindsay might come in at the head of the poll. It was stated publicly, without contradiction, before a meeting of four thousand electors, that Mr. Rylands had 'promised secretly to vote for Home Rule.' It is quite understood that Mr. Rylands is mainly indebted to the Irish vote for his seat, and Messrs. Gladstone and Bright may therefore be congratulated on having successfully contributed to secure the return to the House of another English member who supports the Home-rule movement. Mr. Rylands resumes his place in Parliament after two years' retirement from public life. It is to be hoped that he has employed the interval in correcting the little peculiarities which marked his career as member for Warrington. Among these we may cite one of the qualities commended by Mr. Gladstone in the testimonial which we have quoted—the 'assiduity' with which he forced himself upon the attention of the House. With a comparatively low order of debating power and a limited capacity for grasping large questions, Mr. Rylands thought it his duty to enlighten the House upon every possible occasion; no question, imperial, colonial, provincial, local, or parochial, was too large or too small to engage his attention and justify him in demanding the ear of the House. He affected to know everything, and to have fathomed the depths of the most profound and intricate questions; and, spurred on by the consciousness of his superior knowledge, he was constantly wearying the House with disquisitions upon subjects of which, it was quite apparent, he had not even mastered the alphabet. It would be more appropriate to say that he stood up in the House than that he sat in it. In fact, he was a perpetual 'Jack-in-the-box,' springing up and down with monotonous rapidity. We shall not grudge him his seat so much if, for the future, he will occupy it for longer intervals. The House of Commons has serious work on hand, and now more than ever inveterate talkers must be regarded as mischievous obstructives."

The tower of Bristol Cathedral, which has been for many years supported by shores, is to be taken down and rebuilt.

Cabmen's Shelters.—All the shelters in the metropolis were thrown open from Monday, free of charge for admission.

Last year's wheat crop of California is estimated at a value of 2[illegible],000,000 dols., and the gold and silver "crop" at a million less.

Mr. Thomas Noble Clarke, farmer, Rydal, has been fined £20 and costs for not reporting sheep scab to be amongst his sheep, and Mr. Jonathan Thompson, Ambleside, was fined £10 and costs.

Serious Fire in London.—A fire broke out on Monday about seven o'clock, on the premises of Messrs. Harwitz and Lesonn, the extensive picture importers, of Bishopsgate street Without. The building was completely gutted.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews arrived in London on the 11th from India. Mr. Charles Mathews will not re-appear in London till Easter, when he will resume at the Gaiety Theatre his performance in his popular comedy, "My Awful Dad."

Fight at a Spelling Bee.—While a number of half-drunken men were holding a spelling bee at a public house near Durham, two of them quarrelled over the word "Hibernian." A man named Donelly had his skull fractured, and lies in a dangerous condition.

The Alleged Murder in Southwark.—At the Southwark Police Court on Monday Sherman Fletcher Morley and Charles Houghton were charged on remand with the murder of Miss Soper, in High street, Borough. There being no further evidence, they were discharged.

Church Mission at Bradford.—An eight days' mission was commenced at Bradford, on Sunday, similar to one held last year in Leeds, and held in consequence of its success. Many clergymen from a distance lent their assistance, and the services in all the churches were largely attended.

Poetry: Original and Select.

REVERIES.

Walk we in the garden in the year's young days,
Before the earliest snowdrop reappears,
Or crocus spreads its glittering oriflame,
And communing with Nature we discern
Truths that she later teaches by the light
Of miracles reveal'd in beauteous flowers.

Behold, now in the dark and clouded day,
'Neath the dead leaves her busy hand at work,
Feeding flower-fibres with supplies they need
Before the resurrection and the life,—
Working in silence with the mystic sense
Of conscious power that breeds omnipotence.

And, have we eyes to see the rain-swamped ground,
On which as yet no sign of Spring is found,
Supplies heart-courage for the dreary hour
When unbelief as dark as Winter clouds,
Conceals the Sun of Righteousness from sight—
When fades the light of heaven from doubt-dimm'd eyes,
And hearts and lives are drear as flowerless fields.

Look deeper than the surface. Nature works
Not for the superficial smile of man,
But to fulfil a mission given of God,
In silence, careless though unrecognised
May be her handywork on root and bud—
Teaching the poet re-assuring truth,
If he be true to nature and to God,
Thoughts he may utter, fructify unseen
In human hearts, long ere the heaven-sown seeds
Break forth in bud or blossom in noble deeds.

Poor fool that judgest only by the Seen,
Would'st fathom Time and guage Eternity,
Surveying nature, measuring mankind,
By some imperfect standard of the brain,
By light of Reason pure and passionless,
(Feeling and Fancy being dead at heart,)
And in the pride of cold Philosophy
Would'st reconcile the mysteries of life;
The green bud of the bulb fresh from the sod,
Pregnant with promises of future life,
Confounds thy theories of men and God.
The quickening influence which the flower-root stirs
Supplies a problem for philosophers:
For who of these from the cold clod of earth
Could give such beauty as the hyacinth's birth?
Well, then, the sceptic heart may cease to beat,
Such proof of resurrection at his feet!

Oh! for the touch of that creative Hand,
By whom the mysteries of life are plann'd,
Upon any spirit, that from thence would start
Thoughts that should blossom into poets' flowers,
And wage devotion in the human heart;
No worn-out phrases, like dead wither'd leaves
Fluttering on last year's stalks, devoid of use,
Lacking the soul and energy of life,—
But thoughts conveying to the hearts of men
As strong convictions of their lineage
As the Spring-flowers bring with them to the world!
—*Moxon's 4th edition of Rowland Brown's Poems.*

AN ESSAY ON THE "MUEL."

By John Kennedy.

The muel iz a foer futted beest ov burden, the tu hine legs being also uzed az a meens of defens.

His culler is a faded broun.

He neither smoks nor chuse tobaka, but eets hay, otes, korn, and 'quizitiv litl bys who don't keep a respekful distans.

Instead ov eers he haz what iz kalled temper gides; never ax the lone ov a five-poun' note ov him when these gides ar lade back on his nek, for hees not in the plezentest umur then.

Kommunism iz his politikal principls—that iz, having the puer az wel of az the rich and v-c ver-c, az he can't put up with the idee ov hiz step bruther the hors having a feed of otes, whilst the muel iz shunted of tu sum by plaze and haz to eet hay.

The muel is never afflikted with a tootake or korns but gets kurbs, splints, and spavins.

Wons on a time me fathr had a muel that waz kalld Solomon. He waz older than the oldest person then living; and, if he had hiz speech az gud az nabor Swiggin's wife, he kud tel storys of 'Ninety-Ete.'

A phoolish man kem to buy him, and being phul ov konsete he began to examen his hine legs for kurbs.

"Is he kwite?" "Az kwite az a jeraf," said me fathr, kaching a hold ov hiz tale, but taking kare to keep to won side.

The over-konseted man lade a hand on hiz hine fetlock. At that moment the lattr end ov the muels heels rez like litning.

The next time I saw that man waz krossing the fense. a bulge in hiz west side, hiz north ey lockd up for repares.

The *Globe* says: — In reference to statements which appeared in a contemporary last week, we understand that the £200,000 a year which the Khedive of Egypt has undertaken to pay to her Majesty's Government as interest on the purchase money on the Suez Canal shares, in lieu of the detached coupons, will not form a primary charge upon the revenues of Egypt, but will rank with the ordinary obligations incurred by the Khedive up to the conclusion of the purchase, and as a first charge after the existing liabilities.

Brevet-Colonel G. P. Colley, C.B., assistant quarter-master-general, will vacate that appointment in March and proceed to India as military secretary to Lord Lytton.

The steamer Vanguard, from New Orleans, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, with four survivors of the crew of the Elise Prosper, of Cherbourg, on a voyage from Norway, whom she had rescued after being a week floating about on a raft. The poor fellows, who were Frenchmen, had been for the whole time without either food or water, and when rescued were in a most exhausted condition.

Narrow Escape of Four Young Ladies.—The Swan Ponds in Aske Park, and immediately facing the seat of the Earl of Zetland, were on Sunday visited by some hundreds of the inhabitants of Richmond and the locality, including a large number of ladies. Amongst the latter were Edith Wilson, Alice Nicholson, Fanny Craggs, and Anne Naylor. They were standing together talking to a young gentleman on a portion of the ponds facing the hall, when the ice suddenly gave way, and the whole of them fell into the water. Handkerchiefs and sticks were tied together, and the end thrown to them; then by taking hold of each other's hand, and after much trouble, they were extricated. The young ladies were able to proceed to Richmond a few minutes after their rescue. Several other accidents took place during the afternoon, but none of them of a serious nature.

Courtship among the Ojebwai Indians.—Marriages among the Ojebways are usually arranged by the parents in childhood, without the consent or even knowlege of the young people, who are frequently betrothed before they have even seen each other. If the young man has not been provided for in this way, then he sends a friend with some present for the lady whom he fancies. If the present is accepted, then it is understood that his offer is favourably received, and after a courtship of two or three months (during which time the affianced is expected to conduct herself with the utmost modesty—even to prudishness), the husband takes her off on a hunting trip for a few days, during which time she steers the canoe. On their return the product of the chase is laid at the feet of the bride's parents, with whom the young couple reside for a time, her parents considering that they have a claim on their industry until they have a family of their own. Notwithstanding the drudgery and often ill-usage to which the wife is subjected, husband and wife seem to be very true to each other, and "get along" tolerably smoothly—the little episope of an occasional beating being excepted.—*Cassell's "Book of the Races of Mankind," for October.*

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF THE POPE.

Rome, Feb. 12.—Pius IX. has made a remarkable exception to the rule he has never before broken during his long Pontificate, by granting a dispensation for the marriage celebrated here on Wednesday, between Miss Story, Protestant, the daughter of W. W. Story, the well-known sculptor and author, and the Commendatore Peruzzi, Catholic, brother of the Syndic of Florence. The Roman Catholic marriage was first celebrated, but without mass, in the Barberini Palace, by the Acting Parroco of St. Bernardo, under instructions from the Holy Office. At mid-day the civil rite was performed at the Capitol by Signor Venturi, Syndic of Rome. Some of the extreme Ultramontanes express much displeasure at this act of the Pope's, which came directly from himself after long and, to the parties interested, vexatious delays had been caused by the Clerical "ring" which shuts in his Holiness. It will be remembered that Gregory XVI. granted one dispensation for a mixed marriage to be celebrated in Rome—that between a Roman Catholic lady (Countess Bentivoglio) and a Protestant gentleman (Mr. Middleton).—*Times* telegram.

SPAIN.

OPENING OF THE CORTES BY THE KING.

Madrid, Feb. 15.—The Cortes were opened to-day by King Alfonso in person. His Majesty, in the speech from the throne, said:—The ill-advised Prince, who is waging civil war, has been reduced to powerlessness, and can obtain no advantages. I shall speedily proceed to the North to contribute towards the restoration of peace. My relations with foreign powers are friendly. Negotiations are being carried on with the Government of the United States in a friendly spirit. I hope to obtain a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the negotiation with the Holy See. The representatives of Spain and the Vatican are engaged in regulating the pending questions in the manner required by the interests of the Church and the State. My Government will lay before you a statement of the financial situation, which has been wholly impaired. The early conclusion of peace can alone enable us to procure the necessary means of revenue, and then through your patriotism the Budget will be balanced, and all the public creditors will be paid, as far as may be possible, without neglecting the development of the productive forces of the nation.

THE EARLY CLOSING CONGRESS.

The fifth National Early Closing League Congress and Shop Assistants' Convention closed at Bristol on Monday. The election of the Parliamentary Committee resulted as follows:—Cranston (Edinburgh) 23 votes, Lawrence (Bristol) 23, Lowry (Liverpool) 22, Air (Newcastle) 18, Chicken (London) 17, Robinson (Swansea) 15, and Anstey (Bristol) 14. For the holding of the next congress the voting was—Newcastle 6, Edinburgh 12, London 14. The Marquis Townshend was elected president, and Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., was invited to act as general treasurer. At a public meeting resolutions were carried unanimously in favour of extending the Factory Act to young persons and women employed in retail shops. A memorial was passed requesting Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, to introduce without delay a general measure to simplify, consolidate, and extend the Workshops Acts, upon the basis of the last Factory Act. It was agreed also to forward a petition to the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, to be laid before the House of Commons.—Votes of thanks were carried by acclamation to the Marquis and Marchioness Townshend for their presence and valuable services; and also to the National Trades Union Congress, including the name of Mr. George Howell, for its uniform support.

IMPORTANT LIBERAL VICTORY AT LEOMINSTER.

A Leominster correspondent writes:—The polling commenced on Tuesday at eight o'clock, at two booths at the Town Hall. The Liberals made a determined effort to poll their men early, sending conveyances even to a distance of eleven miles to fetch a single man. Their arrangements were superintended by Mr. Nuttall, of Birmingham. There were five district committee rooms for the Liberals, and only two for the Tories, who worked mainly from head-quarters. Mr. Lennox, the Conservative candidate, was drawn into the town by a band of men in an open carriage early in the morning; and Mr. Blake, the Liberal candidate, busied himself amongst the electors during the whole day. Before noon above half the constituency had been polled. The excitement increased so that fighting took place in the town and the suburbs until it was checked by a strong body of police, brought from Ludlow, Shrewsbury, and Hereford. The result was declared at six o'clock, as follows:—

Blake (Liberal)	434
Lennox (Conservative)	349
Liberal majority	85

Mr. Blake was surrounded by his supporters and hurried into a shop in Broad street, from the upstairs window of which he addressed about a thousand people, stating that the victory was owing to the appreciation of the principles of Liberalism in a borough for many years entirely at the mercy of the Tories. He promised to leave Leominster for London the following morning to appear in the House of Commons that night. Mr. Lennox walked down Broad street accompanied by a small party of staunch friends. The Liberals are exultant, and view the result not only as a victory for Nonconformists over the Established Church, but as emancipating Leominster from the disgrace of being a pocket borough. At the last contest, in 1868, Mr. Arkwright (Conservative) beat Mr. Spinks (Liberal) by 258, the numbers being—Arkwright 432, Spinks 174. One hundred and twenty-eight did not vote. The constituency at present consists of 929 voters.

Suicide.—Dr. Turner, of Northampton, committed suicide on Tuesday by taking a dose of aconite.

The *Globe* is authorised to contradict the statement that the Duke of Abercorn is about to resign the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

The Shipping Bills.—The Central Committee of shipowners consisting of representatives from London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Dundee, Greenock, Newcastle, Belfast, Cardiff, Hull, and other seaports, met at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, and appointed a sub-committee to watch the progress of the shipping bills now before Parliament.

Reduction of Wages.—Notices have been posted in all the tinplate works of Glamorganshire announcing a general reduction in wages of from ten to fifteen per cent. A deputation of ironworkers has waited on Mr. Robert Crawshay, asking him to re-open the Cyfarthfa Works. He gave no definite answer, but promised to inquire as to orders, and if his inquiries were successful he would re-open the works.

Death from Hydrophobia.—On Monday night, a child, aged five years, son of a schoolmaster named Wilson, at Oakenshaw, died from hydrophobia. The little lad was bitten on the hand by a strange dog in October last. The wound healed in a short time. On the 9th inst., however, he became unwell, and soon exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia. Notwithstanding all that medical skill could do for him, he expired about seven o'clock on Monday evening in great agony.

London Gossip.—A London correspondent writes:—I understand that the real reason why the Queen did not read the Royal Speech last Tuesday was that she is now unable to read without glasses, and it was thought that the sight of the Sovereign in spectacles would look a little unmajestic. The sudden break up of the Duke of Edinburgh's establishment at Eastwell Park is causing much talk. Of course, no necessity was laid upon his Royal Highness to take a command at sea. The Duchess goes back to St. Petersburg meanwhile, and it is probable that her absence will be a very extended one. It is expected that there will shortly be in Sir James Hannen's Court one or two cases that will excite a great deal of attention. One of them is said to be worse than the Mordaunt case, no fewer than six co-respondents being spoken of. In another case, also, the petitioner is the husband, and is now in India.

TRIAL OF RICHARD BANNER OAKLEY.

On Saturday, at the Mansion House Police-court, London, before the Lord Mayor, M.P., and Ald. Sir Robert W. Carden, Richard Banner Oakley, of Queen Victoria street, was again brought up charged with having, as proprietor and manager of the Co-operative Credit Bank, obtained moneys and securities under false pretences.

Mr. Oppenheim was for the accused, and Mr. St. John Wontner for the prosecution; Mr. Besley watching the case on the part of Gen. Gascoyne; and Mr. Edmunds for several of the depositors.

The depositions taken at the last sitting were read over to the witnesses, with a view to their confirmation.

Miss Matthews said she should not sign her depositions unless on the understanding that she was in no was identified with the prosecution, as it had been said she was.

The Chief Clerk (Mr. Gresham) made a note of this observation, and then said it was compulsory on the part of the witness to sign her depositions, she having been summoned as a witness to give her evidence.

Mr. Wontner thought he ought to state that a circular had been issued by sundry persons connected with the bank, calling upon the depositors to invest their moneys with a view to a reconstruction of the bank, by the purchase of its assets. Having thoroughly looked into the matter, he must say, for the protection of the public, that there was nothing to buy. He did not think the depositors would be foolish enough to take the bait offered them in the shape of debentures for previous losses. It would be unwise for them to put any money in a concern that was utterly rotten. It was represented that there were securities in the bank to the extent of £21,000, but a vast proportion of them were utterly worthless.

The Lord Mayor: In whose name is this circular?

Mr. Wontner: In the name of Miss M'Leod.

Mr. Edmunds said the question alluded to had been considered by the depositors, who were the proper persons to judge of what was best to do in reference to the affairs of the bank. They should not be interfered with by any one.

Mr. Oppenheim submitted that the Court had nothing to do with anything that had taken place between the depositors of the bank. He did not know why any extraneous matter should be introduced to the prejudice of the prisoner.

The Lord Mayor stopped the further discussion of the matter.

Mr. H. Walker was the first witness called. He said he resided at Blackburn, and was "out of business." He was one of the trustees of the trust fund, and was appointed at the end of March last by Mr. Oakley, who suggested by letter that he should act in that capacity. He deposited over £1100 in the bank; this he did at different times. He first became acquainted with the bank by an advertisement he saw in one of the papers. He saw the *Financial and Co-operative Review*, a prospectus of the bank, and received the June and September balance sheets. He first saw Mr. Oakley in May; he saw him altogether about three times. He told him the bank was going on very well, and in consequence he invested more money in it. He had never met any other of the trustees of the bank; they had never, that he knew of, held a meeting. He believed he was told he would have 100 guineas a year. He was not the first trustee appointed. There was a branch of the bank at Blackburn. When he deposited his money he belived he was doing so in a safe concern. He had never received any fees as trustee, but had had some interest on his deposits.

Cross-examined: The first deposit was in January, 1875. In May, 1875, when he deposited £100, he may or may not have seen Mr. Oakley. He did what he did in the belief that he would receive 18 per cent. for his money. He had helped to establish the branch in Blackburn, where, he had been told, the operatives of the place had deposited upwards of £1000.

Mr. J. Crook, 21, Noel street, Berwick street, Soho, said that between the 18th of February and the 18th of December, 1875, he deposited, in various sums, the amount of £335 in the Co-operative Credit Bank. He first became acquainted with the bank through advertisements in the papers. His first deposit was made at the bank, where at the time he saw the prisoner. He said, "Have I the pleasure of speaking to Mr. Oakley?" and he said, "Yes." Witness said he had come to make a small deposit, and the prisoner made out a deposit note, which witness signed, afterwards handing in £10. He made the remark that the bank had been established just three months, and the prisoner said, "About that." That was, he thought, all that was said. On the 16th of August he deposited £200. He never saw Mr. Oakley but once. He always received the *Financial and Co-operative Review*, and the balance-sheets of the bank. On the 1st of September he signed an acceptance for £500; it was renewable at the end of three months, when it was renewed. As security, he lodged with the prisoner five debentures of £100 each of the Credit Foncier, and coupons payable quarterly at six per cent.; he also lodged with prisoner twenty-five shares of £20 each of the East London Railway. He had received no money for the acceptance, but was to have had 12 per cent. He had received no money as an inducement to give the bill. The second bill was still out, and had not yet matured.

Mr. Wontner: These securities have been paid away to the printers.

Mr. Oppenheim objected to this observation, adding that Mr. Wontner should give proof of the truth of it before making it.

Mr. Wontner: They were not found in the safe at the bank.

Witness added that he had never received his securities back, or the money he had placed in the bank on deposit. He expected that his bill at maturity would be taken up, and that his securities would be returned to him. He had received all the interest due to him up to the time the bank was closed.

By Mr. Oppenheim: The interest received included interest on the acceptance. The amount was £1 per cent. per month. The bill was given on the conditions contained in the prospectus. He had received cheques for his interest, and for the most part he had re-deposited these amounts in the bank. When he gave the acceptance he knew, as by the prospectus, that he would have to deposit securities with it. He was to receive interest on the securities. He had received the interest on the debentures of the Credit Foncier, but the railway company had paid none. Mr. Oakley said he was to have absolute control over the securities, provided he returned similar ones at the end of the time—meaning when the second acceptance matured, in six months, which had not yet expired.

Mr. John Dupree, wireworker, of Mile end road, said that he had received a prospectus of the bank. About April he called at it; he saw Mr. Oakley. Witness stated that he thought the principle enunciated in the prospectus a good one, that from time to time he had a little money to deposit, and would put it in the bank if the thing was all right. Prisoner said it was a *bona fide* affair, adding, "and what business transactions you may feel disposed to have will, no doubt, be satisfactory." Witness then gave the prisoner £50, to be placed on current account, and he got the receipt produced. He received a cheque book and a paying-in book. On the 26th July he paid in £50, and on the 20th of August £50, on the 16th of June £60, and on the 3rd of September £22. 10s. 2d. He drew against these amounts, and on the 9th of December there should have been a balance of his in the bank to the amount of between £70 and £80. In September he purchased four cheques—as promissory notes—of £25 each; they fell due on the 9th of December. On that date he presented the cheques for payment. He saw Mr. Oakley in his private office. The prisoner said, "Respecting these bills—these promissory notes—they are for £100; you want payment?" He said, "Have you had an opportunity of looking over the balance sheet?" and witness replied that he had. Prisoner then said, "Excuse me a moment." He then went away, and upon coming back paid him for these notes by two £50 Bank of England notes. Witness said, "I will take one of these notes, and if the bank should go on satisfactorily, I will deposit £100 more in addition to my current account." He said, "Respecting the bank being safe, there is nothing to make it unsafe." He added, "As a business man, you are no doubt aware that large sums are absorbed in banks by paying the chairman, the board of directors, and other officials. Now, all that we avoid. There is only one thing against us, and that is that the bank is in a very bad situation." He also stated that at the end of Threadneedle street there was a piece of land that he had had an offer of, and, if he could only succeed in getting it, it would be a most excellent situation for the bank. Witness answered that he hoped he would succeed in getting the land. Every time he made a deposit he saw Mr. Oakley, who pictured to him the prospects of the bank in the most glowing terms. On the last-mentioned date he accepted a bill, and left £50. The prisoner said, "12 per cent. per annum on the bill; when it becomes due we take it up and ask you to draw another. At the expiration of six months, if you are not satisfied, by giving notice, according to the terms of the prospectus, you can withdraw." He had received none of his money back. The bill was still, or ought to be, in the hands of the bank.

Cross-examined: Mr. Oakley did say he had nothing to do with the making up of the books—that Mr Hudwell had to do that. He was to receive 5 per cent on his current account.

The Court then adjourned.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

A Curious Occupation.—I would venture to ask you whether the position that you hold with regard to the turf enables you (in fact, is it your duty) to make accurate observations upon all the horses that run at all the races, and to see what their powers are, their staying qualities, and their speed? Yes; I say that since 1700 thorough-bred horses have increased in stature one inch in every 25 years, and the average now is 15¼ hands.—For 50 years has it been your duty since your connection with racing to observe every thoroughbred that appears in public, more or less? I am sorry to say for upwards of 50 years.—In your capacity of handicapper for 30 years, has it been a part of your duty, in adjusting the weights, to make yourself thoroughly acquainted with the capacity of every horse as regards the distance that he can go, as regards his size, as regards his breeding, and, in fact, every quality that he can possess? Yes.—And you take that into account in handicapping? Yes.—*Admiral Rous before the Lords' Committee.*

To Make a Pretty Album.—To make an album, sew a number of sheets of coloured paper together in packets, like note paper; put the edges level; sew them to a strip of linen. Over this paste a strip of velvet or satin for a back. Let it dry. Then fix the cards to the silk or satin each side of the back. Lastly, the inside of each card should be lined with silk, satin, or moire antique, of any favourite colour. Before this is fixed on with strong gum, put on *strings*. Take a piece of pink velvet the size of the two covers and to spare for a back. Inside the back suspend a number of pieces of Chinese ribbon or silk, like the strings of a lyre, putting them as close as possible. You must in the next place gum them down on the wrong side of the velvet. Take a two-inch wide strip of velvet for a back, and gum on over these strings on the wrong side of the large piece of velvet. Let it dry, pressed in a book. Then gum the velvet, and gum the embossed cards. Lay the velvet, face down on a table, and put on the cards about half an inch, or a quarter, apart. The strip of velvet put on makes a back between these. Press in a book till dry. The ribbon inside should just fill the back. Put a few leaves of gold-coloured paper, one inside the other, and slip through one of the strings. Fill them all the same way.—*Cassell's "Household Guide."*

How to Tell a Story.—It has been said that every one thinks he can whistle well and poke a fire well, but that few can do either of these things properly; and perhaps it might be truly said that most persons think they can tell a story properly, while only a few can do so. We must bear in min that it is one thing to *tell* a story, supposing the story known to the person who tells it; and another thing to *invent* a story before telling it, or at the very time of telling it. A man who could never invent a story, may have the power of telling one with great clearness and strong effect. Every man who can *invent* a story, can most likely *tell* it in plain words in a straightforward manner; but it by no means follows that he can tell it in such a way as to give it strong effect. When we think of the historian and the novelist or romancist, we may notice the great difference there is between the mere gift of inventing a story, and the mere gift of telling one that is already known. Sometimes the same person can do both, but not often. Goldsmith and Sir Walter Scott could and did both invent stories and write history; but the stories which they (as we say) invented, are better told than those which they did *not* invent; and it seems as if it was a general rule that the better a man can invent stories, the less he is to be trusted to tell a story in which he has merely to find out the facts that happened, and to put them down just *as* they happened.—*Good Words.*

Charles Lamb.—Considering how Charles Lamb had longed for leisure, considering his rapture when set free, yet in the full vigour of maturity and producing-power, so far as dates show; considering his mental resources; considering his friendships, and what men his friends were—the picture his own words give one of his manner of life in his later days is surely one of the most mournful ever drawn. We must, indeed, remember that there was a suspicion of madness in him, too; and that he could not (as he says) sit down and think for long together. This is much, but more must be laid to the fact that he had been overworked, and had borne so much. His leisure came too late. I do not wish to imitate the man who wrote an essay on "What Lady Macbeth might have been had her Energies been properly Directed;" and it is probable that there was some want of self-directing power in Lamb. But that a scholar, a humourist, a poet, an art-critic, a good man rich in choice friends, should find his leisure a burden, should even misemploy it—seems incredible (in spite of perhaps other examples of the kind). When I call Lamb a scholar, I do it knowing very well that his attainments were limited. But, for all that, he was a scholar; his range of knowledge was evidently great (in spite of Coleridge's rude jest and his own banter). There was no door of acqusition shut upon him, and he was really a thinker. Leigh Hunt might well say his head was worthy of Aristotle or Bacon; and Mr. Forster may well add that there is scarcely a sentence of his which cannot be proved to be crammed with thought. And yet he goes and dies of the miserables, pining for a return to his Leadenhall street bondage, and getting up the steam on "Dutch courage" a great deal too often.—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

At the Bolton Police-court, on Saturday, a man named Robert Howard, a groom in the employ of Messrs. E. Holden and Co., coach proprietors, was committed to the sessions for trial, for cutting the manes and tails of seventeen black horses, and selling the hair to a rag and bone dealer. Three funeral horses had been damaged to the extent of £50.

Committal of a Chemist.—At an inquest held at Birmingham on Saturday, James Harrison, chemist and druggist, was committed to Warwick for trial on a charge of causing the death of a woman named Rhoda Dove. The accused attended the deceased on the occasion of her confinement, and it is alleged that her death was the result of his incompetency, he acting as an uncertified surgeon.

The Board of Trade returns show that the decrease of 16 millions in the declared value of the British and Irish produce and manufactures exported in the year 1875, as compared with the amount in the preceding year, occurred chiefly in the exports to foreign countries. These amounted to £152,415,850, or less by £14,862,179 than in the preceding year. The exports to British possessions abroad were of the value of £71,078,720, a decrease of only £1,201,372. The increase in the value of our imports, on the other hand, was chiefly in our trade with British possessions. Our imports from foreign countries in 1875 were of the value of £289,144,196, showing an increase of £1,224,334 over the amount in the preceding year; but there was nearly double that increase in our imports from British possessions, which reached the value of £84,486,221, or more by £2,323,382 than in the preceding year. The total imports of merchandise into the United Kingdom in 1875 reached the value of £373,630,417, the largest value ever attained.

THE AWKWARDNESS OF TWINS.

Could I believe my eyes? Was that Helen—*my* Helen—to whom I was to be married in a month, hanging familiarly on another's arm, and looking up as lovingly in his face as she had been wont to do in mine?

I had no reason to distrust my eyes. In fact, I knew them to be exceptionally good. It certainly *was* Helen. But what could she be doing there, and who could he be with whom she was on terms so intimate? I had every reason to believe her at home, hundreds of miles away; and, except towards a brother or myself, I felt she had no business acting so. But I knew she had no brother, and equally well that the gentleman with her wasn't I.

A business tour I was taking before my marriage had brought me to Glasgow; and it was on one of the public promenades of that city that I so unexpectedly met my affianced under the circumstances mentioned.

Determined to have an explanation, I hurried forward to meet the pair.

I raised my hat ceremoniously, but, beyond a stiff bow from the gentleman, received no recognition from either.

"Apparently you have forgotten me," I said to Helen, in a voice tremulous with passion, in spite of my efforts to appear calm.

She shrank frightened from my look, and clung closer to her companion's arm.

He conducted her to a rustic seat at a little distance, and returning, accosted me in a tone studiously polite and haughty.

"I am ready to hear anything you may have to say to the lady," said he.

"I am not aware," I replied, "of any reason for making *you* the medium of communication between us."

"That your manner is—not quite respectful," he answered, hesitating a moment for the expression "is one reason; another is that the lady is my *wife*."

I was thunderstruck! My home was at a distance from Helen's. Besides, I had been travelling for weeks, and had received no letters from her. I remembered hearing her friends tease her about a handsome gentleman in Glasgow, where she had spent the last winter. This was undoubtedly he—the favoured lover. Helen had only been flirting with me; and, in my absence, with our wedding-day fixed, had perfidiously married my rival. They were even now in their honeymoon! The thought made me furious.

"Your wife is a false woman!" I hissed through my clenched teeth.

"You are a ——" Controlling himself, he added, "This is no place for what remains to be settled between us. Your card, if you please. Do not let my wife see."

I would have flung it in his face, but I knew that to make a scene there might forestall the opportunity I longed for of meeting my supplanter in deadly conflict.

I handed him my card quietly. He thrust it into his pocket, and returned me his.

I hastened away, impatient for the hour to come, when, weapon in hand, I might confront the man I most of all hated.

At that time and place, such affairs were not accustomed to be long deferred. It was necessary that I should procure the services of a friend without delay. There was but one person in the city, an old college mate, to whom I could apply in such a need. I had his address, and set out at once to find him.

Turning a street corner, as I hurried along, whom should I see coming toward me but the faithless Helen, her face wreathed with smiles, and her hand extended to greet me!

She has surmised the danger to her husband, thought I, and would seek to disarm my vengeance. But my heart was steel. I spurned her proffered hand, and, with a look of anger and contempt, which I was glad to see had its effect, passed on quickly and in silence.

My friend accompanied me to my room, where I at once set about arranging my affairs. I knew my adversary's second would call in an hour at farthest, and I was anxious to have everything in readiness.

I had scarcely finished what I had to do, when a visitor was announced, whose errand, as I anticipated, was the delivery of the expected message.

It was in the form of a polite and courteous note—how polite and courteous such missives always are—merely stating that the writer had committed the making of all necessary arrangements on his part to the bearer, his friend, Colonel Wyng, and expressing the hope that the affair might be terminated as speedily as possible.

"You see," explained the colonel, after I had introduced my friend, Tom Bright, "my principal has an engagement for the theatre this evening, and is desirous of getting through in time for it."

I gave the gentleman the assurance that there was no disposition on my part to interfere unnecessarily with his friend's engagement, which, it was to be hoped, nothing might occur to prevent his keeping—adding that, as the challenged party, I selected pistols at ten paces; so no time need be wasted on preliminaries.

"In that case," said the colonel, "we may start at once. I have a carriage at the door, and we can pick up my friend by the way."

We accepted his offer, and set out immediately.

Tom and the colonel chatted pleasantly till the carriage stopped in front of an elegant mansion.

"We must stop here a moment, gentlemen," said the colonel. "Please step out;" and opening the door he led the way.

Tom and I would have preferred waiting in the carriage, but the colonel insisted so politely, that we got out and followed him up the steps.

The door opened, and having conducted us into a neat sitting-room, the colonel bade us excuse him a moment, and disappeared.

"This way, gentlemen," he said, returning after a few minutes.

He led us through a pair of folding-doors into an apartment where our eyes were greeted by a tableau, at which mine were even more astonished than by the sight they had encountered in the morning.

There stood the man I was on my way to fight, between *two* Helens so like that which of them was mine I felt I should never be able to decide.

"What a dunce you were, Fred," said one of them—I saw it was my Helen now by the ring on her finger—"to mistake my sister for myself this morning, and quarrel with her husband."

I don't know what I stammered.

"And then to get so absurdly jealous," she continued, "and refuse to speak to me after so long an absence. "I've a good mind not to forgive you!"

"You see," explained my late enemy, "my Helena—whom you had never seen before—and your Helen are twin sisters, so nearly alike that intimate friends are usually compelled to take their word for which is which. They are devoted to each other, and Helena would have Helen come and stay here a week or two before her marriage. She has been here a couple of days now, and an hour ago came in crying—"

"I did no such thing!" pouted Helen.

"At any rate," he continued, "it came out that you had met her in the street, and unaccountably refused to speak. A though flashed upon me. I looked at your card. Though I had never seen you, I was not ignorant of the name of my intended brother-in-law. All was made clear, and I despatched the colonel to bring you here, as the best way to prevent bloodshed between prospective relatives."

The theatre engagement was kept, a happy evening was spent, and, after many blunders, I began at last to be able to tell which was my Helen. I don't think the whole world could deceive me on that point now.

Business Announcements.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COKE AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE GAS WORKS.

THE COKE at these WORKS is now Reduced from 5d. to 3d. per Cwt. 472g

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JOHN GLENDINNING,
BLACKSMITH,
KNITSLEY LANE, CONSETT,

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

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JOHN BRYSON,
COACH AND HOUSE PAINTER, GLAZIER, &c.,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has entered the Shop lately occupied by Mr. J. Dawson, plumber, 6, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

All Orders punctually attended to. 6926

NOTICE.

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

By order,
WILLIAM R. DICKINSON.
372g

NEW PLUMBING, GASFITTING, AND BELL-HANGING ESTABLISHMENT.

T. D. LAMB
(LATE OF EDINBURGH),

HAS OPENED an Establishment in ST. GEORGE'S PLACE, BLACKHILL, where Plumbing, Gas-fitting, and Bellhanging Work will be done at the lowest charges. A good Job guaranteed.

N.B.—Repairs executed with uttermost dispatch.

LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERRACE, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

PRINCIPAL—MRS. CLEMINSON.

PUPILS from this SCHOOL have Passed the Middle Class Examinations of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, and obtained Honours, Prizes, and Titles. 7076

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

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

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

GEORGE WARD,
CARTWRIGHT, JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,
KNITSLEY LANE, CONSETT,
(Adjoining Mr. Glendinning's, Blacksmith,)
AND MEDOMSLEY,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has recently commenced Business at Consett, as above, and hopes, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit public support. Orders received at either of his establishments, will meet with prompt attention. 244g

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MRS. I. ELSDON,

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

SOUP and BROTH ready every day.
TEA, COFFEE, and other Refreshments provided on the shortest notice. 177g

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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

JAMES BELDON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

DESIRE to call public attention to their splendid "Old Stingo" Whiskey, which is highly recommended by the Medical Profession and Connoisseurs as being superior to the Finest French Brandy.

The above supplied in Cask or Bottle.
Bonded Stores, 58, Dean Street, and Close.

Address:—
JAMES BELDON AND CO.,
GOLDEN TIGER INN, PILGRIM STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE 340g

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENTAL, and PLATE GLASS INSURANCES effected through the following First-class Offices:—

The London Assurance Corporation—Fire and Life. Established 1720.
The Ocean, Railway, and General Accident Assurance Company.
The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, for Mutual Assurance of Lives.
The Scottish Commercial Insurance Company—Fire and Life.
The London and County Plate-glass Assurance Company.
The Commercial Guarantee Society.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and other particulars may be had from Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Accountant, Sole Agent for Consett and district. 302g

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

J. R. SMITH,
PLUMBER AND GASFITTER,
SHERBURN TERRACE, CONSETT,

BEGS to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has now on hand a choice and varied Assortment of

GAS FITTINGS AND PARAFFIN LAMPS,

Which he is prepared to supply at Wholesale Prices. Also, a large Stock of

METAL SPOUTING.

J. R. S. also wishes to announce that he has received a large Consignment of

DOTY LAMPS,

Which are so highly spoken of by the Admiralty, and now in use in our Lighthouses.

N.B.—All Repairs executed at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. 258g

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IMPORTANT TO PARTIES PLANTING.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

CLEARING OUT OF STOCK.

JOHN RICHARDSON,
NURSERYMAN AND SEEDSMAN,
SLADES HOUSE, EBCHESTER HILL,

BEGS to announce that he is CLEARING OUT his NURSERY STOCK, at REDUCED PRICES, previous to his removing to his new place of business now in course of preparation situated near to Ebchester Railway Station.

The present Stock comprises many fine specimens of Weeping Elm and Willow, suitable for Lawn or Cemetery Grounds; Cupressus Lawsoniana; Auracauria Imbricata; Wellingtonia Gigantica; Pinus Excelsa and other Coniferce; also choice Conifer in Pots; 200 Pyramid Fruit Trees, set full with Fruit Bud; 300 Hybrid Perpetual and other Roses, named, strong Plants; 200 Lombardy and Black Italian Poplars, 6ft.; 150 Standard Laburnums, 6ft.; 100 Rhubarb Roots, Prince Albert, strong Plants; improved Black, Red, and White Currants; Gooseberries; Fill-basket Rasps; Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs; Privets; Thorns, &c.; also Greenhouse Plants and 120 doz. of Garden Pots, in various sizes.

N.B.—J. R. respectfully announces that he has now on hand an excellent STOCK OF SEEDS for the present Season. All orders will be much esteemed, and receive immediate attention.

Address:—
SLADES HOUSE, EBCHESTER. 435g

Business Announcements.

JAMES FROSDICK,
FISHMONGER AND PROVISION DEALER
(Next door to the Post-office),
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,

BEGS most respectfully to announce to the Public that he will have FRESH FISH every TUESDAY and following days. All orders thankfully received.

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.

ROBERT MORGAN,
DIPTON.

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

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

NOTICE.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
WEST KYO, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,

WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has commenced Business as PUBLIC AUCTIONEER, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, to merit a share of patronge and support. 7121

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the above COMPANY will be held in the COMPANY'S OFFICE, GREEN STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1876, at Twelve o'clock at Noon. The Half-yearly Report and Accounts will be submitted to the Meeting, and a Dividend declared out of the Profits.

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

R. DICKINSON, Chairman.
626g M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

SERVED IN THE GRAND HALL.

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

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

1876.

CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS AND WINTER STOCK.

G. RICHARDSON,
DRAPER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS to announce that his ANNUAL SALE for Fourteen Days, will begin on SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1876, and end on SATURDAY, March 4th.

On account of the great depression, the Stock is large and will be cleared at a very great reduction.

N.B.—All Goods bought during the Sale must be paid for when purchased. 498g

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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.

UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

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

A member can subscribe from 2s., 4s., 6s., 8s., or 10s., to any amount per calendar month.

Preference Shares of One Pound each may be taken up on application to the Local Agent, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 19th June and the 19th December in each year.

Further information may be obtained at the HEAD OFFICE, 19, Nun Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, or of the LOCAL AGENT—Mr. JAMES PALLISER, Blackhill.

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

R. PICKERING

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of Consett that he is

NOW SELLING OFF

The whole of his Large and Valuable

STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS

at Cost Price.

Persons who are in want of Cheap Bargains will find his a good opportunity.

Large Sales are now going on at

20, NEWMARKET STREET,

CONSETT. 345g

STEAM AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY, BLACKHILL.

NOTICE TO LICENSED VICTUALLERS AND OTHERS.

T. RULE AND CO.,
OF DURHAM,

BEG to inform the Public that they have OPENED a Branch Establishment of Aerated Waters at Blackhill Brewery, and hope, by producing a superior article and strict attention to orders, to be kindly favoured with a share of their patronage.

Manufacturers of Ginger Beer, Ginger Ale, Champagne Cider, Raspberryade, Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Do., Sherbet, &c., &c.

J. DODDS, MANAGER.

WORKS AND OFFICE, BLACKHILL,

All orders promptly attended to. 527g

Business Announcements.

CHEESE
CHEESE!!
CHEESE!!!

THOMAS SWAINSTON,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

HAS much pleasure in calling the attention of his numerous Customers to his Select

STOCK OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON,

Consisting of Finest American, Derby, Cheshire, Cotherstone, and Stilton CHEESES. HAMS and BACON of his usual quality. FRUITS and SPICES. FRUIT LOAF at 6d. and 1s. per lb., in 1lb. and 2lb. Loaves. In fact, everything that is required to make a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

AMERICAN CHEESE, 7½d per lb. (a few pounds.
DERBY CHEESE, 9d. per lb., whole.
CHESHIRE CHEESE, 10d. per lb., finest.
HAMS, Fine and Mild, 7½d per lb., whole.
BACON, whole sides, 7s. 9d. per stone.
FINES, per Sack, 37s. 6d.
SUPERFINES, per Sack, 40s. 6d.

DURING THE GREAT SALE,

Which is now going on, an endless variety of

REMNANTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Will be offered at

ABOUT HALF-PRICE.

☞ DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY. ☜

SHAW AND ATKINSON,

CONSETT, LEADGATE, AND ANNFIELD PLAIN.

PRICE THREEPENCE WEEKLY.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

SIXTEEN PAGES of fine Engravings and interesting Descriptive Articles, Sketches, Poems, Tales, and Amusing Literature, including the News of the Week, Sayings, Doings, Legislation, Books, Pictures, and Society. By the best Artists and popular Authors.

May be obtained of all Newsvenders and at Railway Bookstalls.

OFFICES:—166, STRAND, LONDON. 419g

Annual Subscription, 16s., for which the Paper will be forwarded Post Free, including a Handsome Reading Case.

CLEARANCE SALE.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN

Beg to announce that their usual

HALF-YEARLY CLEARANCE SALE

Will commence

ON FRIDAY FIRST, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1876,

And continue until SATURDAY, Feb. 26th.

E. and M. do not consider it necessary to give particulars of Prices, the bona-fide character of their Sales being so well-known. They would only wish to remind their Customers and the Public generally that every Article in the Establishment will be reduced during the Twenty-one Days.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
15, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 476g

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THOMAS ROWE,
THE CHEAP DRAPER,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

HAS been enabled, owing to the great depression in trade among the large Manufacturers in Manchester, Glasgow, and other places, to buy for READY CASH, several Hundred Pounds' worth of General DRAPERY GOODS, Plain and Fancy DRESS GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., at a discount of 30 per cent. off makers' prices.

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

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

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

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

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TO COLLIERY OWNERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

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

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SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

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

Public Notices.

A GRAND SPELLING BEE at EBCHESTER, on MONDAY EVENING, February 21, 1876. For particulars, see Bills. 511g

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NOTICE! NOTICE!!

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

July, 1875. 7132

LEADGATE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.

A FRUIT BANQUET will be held in the above Chapel on SATURDAY EVENING, February 19th, 1876, commencing at Seven o'clock Chair to be taken by Mr. J. Henderson, of Bradley Cottages.

ADDRESSES will be given by Messrs. W. Twentyman, A. McKean, J. Charlton, F. Lloyd, and Mrs. M. J. Ramsey; MUSIC rendered by Messrs. S. Parlot, A. McKean, W. Balmer, M. Robert, Miss M. J. Ramsey, and the Choir; and FRUIT served at intervals.

Admission, Sixpence each.

Proceeds to be devoted to Lighting and Cleaning the Chapel. 549g

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CONSETT AND DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A GRAND SPELLING BEE, under the auspices of the above Association, will be held in the LOW SCHOOL-ROOM (kindly granted for the occasion), BLACKHILL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 1st, 1876, when the following Prizes will be offered for competition.

FIRST CLASS (children under Twelve Years of age)—First Prize, 6s.; Second do., 4s.; Third do., 2s.

SECOND CLASS (*bona-fide* artizans)—First Prize, 15s.; Second do., 7s. 6d.; Third do., 2s. 6d.

THIRD CLASS (open to all)—First Prize, 20s; Second do., 10s.; Third do., 5s.

GEOGRAPHICAL CLASS (open to all)—First Prize, 10s.; Second do., 5s.; Third do., 2s. 6d.

For further particulars, see Handbills. 536g

SONS OF TEMPERANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY, LEADGATE.

THE COMMITTEE of the above SOCIETY beg to intimate to their Friends and the Public generally, that they intend having a Serio-Comic ENTERTAINMENT and SPELLING BEE, in the WESLEYAN DAY SCHOOL (kindly granted for the occasion), LEADGATE, on THURSDAY, February 24th, 1876, when they will offer the following Prizes for Competition, viz.:—

FIRST CLASS (open to all of both sexes):—1st Prize, 20s.; 2nd, 10s.; 3rd, 5s.

SECOND CLASS (for *bona-fide* working men):—1st, Prize, 15s.; 2nd, 7s. 6d; 3rd, 3s. 6d.

THIRD CLASS (open to both sexes under thirteen years):—1st Prize, 6s.; 2nd, 4s; 3rd, 2s.

Tickets for competition, 1st Class, 1s.; 2nd Class, 9d.; 3rd Class, 6d.; may be had of Messrs. J. WALTON, Grocer, Front Street, E. WORLEY, 410, J. BOAST, 303, and J. HUNTER, Railway Terrace, Leadgate; and R. ENGLISH, Draper, Middle Street, Consett.

Chairman—Mr. N. MUSE.
Interrogator—Mr. JOHN PESCOD.
Referees—Messrs. J. DAVISON and T. LEONARD.

Chambers's Etymological and Walker's Pronouncing Dictionaries will be used.

The Competitors in every Class are to provide themselves with pencils, as the Spelling will be partly written and partly oral.

Doors open at Seven o'clock; Chair to be taken at Half-past Seven promptly.

Tickets for Admission—Front Seats, 9d., Back do. 4d.; to be had at the Door. Children under Twelve Years, Half-price.

An efficient Choir, under the Leadership of Mr. G. LUMLEY, will be in attendance during the Evening.

For further particulars, see Bills. 532g

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT. 1874.

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

First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mrs CHRISTOPHER'S, Blackhill, from Nine a.m. to Eleven a.m.
First TUESDAY in each Month, at the LOCAL BOARD-ROOM, Consett, from Twelve noon to Two p.m.
First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr LAIDLOW'S, 119, Leadgate, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mrs MARY ROBSON'S, Medomsley, from Nine a.m. to Ten a.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr STOKER'S, Westwood Colliery, from Eleven a.m. to Two p.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr WILLIAM CHARLTON'S, Ebchester Hill, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr POTTS' Castleside, from Two p.m. to Four p.m.
First FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr WILSON'S, Satley, from One p.m. to Three p.m.
Second FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS HUNTER'S, Annfield Plain Wood Cottages, from Ten a.m. to Twelve noon.
Third MONDAY in each Month, at Mr JACKSON'S, National School, Holmside, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS WAUGH'S, Hill Top, from Eight a.m. to Ten a.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr COCKERILL'S, Quebec, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr SIDDELL'S, Old Cornsay, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
At my OFFICE, Lanchester, on WEDNESDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.; and SATURDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.

It is now compulsory for all persons to attend on the Registrar under pain of prosecution.

JOHN JAMES THOMPSON,
Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Sub-district of Lanchester.

TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE

HANDEL'S GREAT ORATORIO,

"THE MESSIAH,"

WILL BE PERFORMED IN THE ABOVE HALL,
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 28TH, 1876.
The Proceeds of which will be devoted to the formation of a New Organ Fund.

A CHORUS OF EIGHTY VOICES.

The following Eminent Artistes will appear:—
MRS. DAVIES,
Nee Miss Nellie Forrest (Soprano), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
MISS EMMELINE MOORE
(Contralto), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
MR. D. WHITEHEAD
(Tenor), from Durham Cathedral.
MR. C. STEPHENSON
(Basso), Shotley Bridge.

MR. AMERS' CELEBRATED BAND

From the Art Gallery, Newcastle, consisting of the following Instrumentalists, will accompany:—

First Violins—Messrs. DERBYSHIRE and KNOTT.
Second Violins—Messrs. R. AMERS and H. SAWYER.
Viola—Mr. PRESTON.
Violincello—Herr VALCKENAERE.
Contra Basso—Mr. J. H. AMERS (on this occasion).
Flutes—Messrs. J. SCOTT, J. STEPHENSON, and C. STELLING.
Clarionet—Mr. CLAYTON.
Trumpet—Mr. LUNDGREN.
Harmonium—Messrs. J. SURTEES and ERSKINE.

CONDUCTOR—MR. C. STEPHENSON.

ADMISSION:—Reserved Seats, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Third Seats, 1s.

Doors open at 6·30; Concert to commence at 7·30 p.m.

N.B.—As the number of Sittings in the Hall is very limited, the Public are requested to purchase their Tickets early from any of the following:—Messrs. J. THIRLWELL, LAX, LESLIE, and J. G. SMITH, Shotley Bridge; Messrs. DOWSON, FORSYTH, RUTTER, PALLISER, WALKER, and SHIMMIN, Blackhill; Messrs. AYNSLEY, SHAW AND ATKINSON, POTTS, BATEY, and "GUARDIAN" OFFICE, Consett; and from any of the SINGERS. Ticket-holders only will be admitted up to 7·10 p.m. No money taken till after that time.

Carriages may be ordered for 10·30 p.m. 548g

Public Notices.

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

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

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

WEEK COMMENCING FEBRUARY 21st, 1876.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY
and last Six Nights of
MR. ALFRED STANTON,
The celebrated Tragedian.

On MONDAY, February 21st,
Will be produced the great Drama of the
DEATH TRAP; OR, THE LOST SON.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY,
THE WHITE CHIEF.
WEDNESDAY,
THE DEVIL IN PARIS.
FRIDAY
(A grand Fashionable Night),
The performance will commence with Lord Lytten's sublime play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.

Claude Melnotte	Mr. ALFRED STANTON.
Beauseant	Mr. EDWARD FIELDING.
Pauline	Miss DONNALL.
Madame Deschappells	Mrs. E. FIELDING.

Supported by the Company.

On this occasion a Silver-plated COFFEE POT will be given away.

Important Engagement of
MR. ALF EDGAR,
Negro Comedian, and
MISS JESSIE LAMONT,
Characteristic Vocalist,
Who will appear each Evening.

Contracts.

TO LET, the BUILDING of a Wesleyan Minister's House in Sherburn Terrace, Consett, containing Nine Rooms.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and particulars of letting obtained, on application to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer, Durham Road, Blackhill, Co. Durham, who will receive Tenders for the same up to MONDAY, 21st Feb., 1876, endorsed, "Tender for Minister's House." The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

LANCHESTER UNION.

THE GUARDIANS of the above UNION, at their next Meeting, to be held at the BOARD-ROOM, LANCHESTER, on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., 1876, will be prepared to receive Tenders for the following Articles of Clothing, viz.:—

200 Yards of Chambrey.
100 Yards of Blue Flannel.
200 Yards of Grey Calico.
100 Yards of Securing Flannel.
200 Yards of Bed Sheeting.
12 Dozen of Reels—White and Black.
6 Dozen of Women's Handkerchiefs.
12 Dozen of Stay Laces.

Tenders, with Samples, to be sent to the BOARD-ROOM, LANCHESTER, on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., not later than Eleven o'clock a.m.

By order,
W. W. THOMPSON, Clerk.
February 10th, 1876. 528g

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

CONSETT NEW POLICE STATION AND COURT.

THE MAGISTRATES of the COUNTY OF DURHAM are desirous of receiving Tenders for this Work.

Plans, Specifications, and Quantities may be inspected and perused, on and after the 28th instant, at the Offices of WILLIAM CROZIER, Esq., M.I.C.E., the County Engineer and Architect, Assize Courts, Durham, to whom Tenders are to be sent, not later than SATURDAY, the 11th day of March next, endorsed "Tender for Consett Police Station."

The Magistrates do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
RALPH PARK PHILIPSON,
Clerk of the Peace.
Clerk of the Peace's Office, Durham,
17th February, 1876. 523g

To Let.

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

TO LET, IMMEDIATELY, Two Front ROOMS.—Apply to MICHAEL RUTHERFORD, Rose Mount, Consett. 525g

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a SHOP in Durham Road, Blackhill.—Apply to JOHNSON ROBSON, Painter, Blackhill. 535g

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

TO BE LET, a CORNER SHOP, situate in Victoria Street and Raglan Street, Consett; also, a SHOP and Three ROOMS in Victoria Street.—Apply to JOHN CRAWFORD, Butcher, Victoria Street, Consett. 511g

TO LET, Two Convenient HOUSES, situate at Mount Pleasant, Consett, containing Five Rooms each, comprising Parlour, Kitchen, Three Bed-rooms, together with Pantries, Yard, and all other Conveniences. Gas and Water laid in. Also, Bath, Wash-basin, fixed and ready for use.

N.B.—One of the above for SALE.

Apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 413g

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a Full-toned Cabinet PIANO, in handsome Mahogany Case.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Consett. 531g

CLOVER HAY FOR SALE.

PRIME WELL-WON CLOVER HAY FOR SALE at Benfieldside Farm, at £9 per Ton. Orders received at the Office, Blackhill Saw Mills. February 12th, 1876. 524g

TO INNKEEPERS.

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

FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD OR LET BY TENDER, the Derwent Foundry, situated midway between Consett and Blackhill; Shotley Bridge and Leadgate; Ebchester, Medomsley, and Castleside. An eligible site for a Builder, Cartwright, Joiner, Plasterer, Slater, Coach Proprietor, a Bakery, or a Sawmill.

The Property may easily be divided into Three separate Lots.

Tenders to be delivered before noon of the 28th inst. to EDWIN O. TREGELLES, Derwent Hill, Shotley Bridge. 530g

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

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

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

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

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. J. Murray.

FREE PROPERTY SALE.

MR. JOHN MURRAY will hold a SALE by AUCTION of PROPERTY, at the QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, CONSETT, every Three Months, viz., MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER, and FEBRUARY. Two per cent. commission if sold.

By Mr. William Raw.

DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, honoured with instructions from Mr. A. RICHARDSON, Furniture Broker, Blackhill, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on his Premises, on MONDAY, February 21st, 1876, a Valuable Assortment of New Modern HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising 6 Mahogany Sofas in Hair-seating; 2 Couches, in do.; 4 Sofas, in American Leather; 4 Couches, in do.; 6 Mahogany Easy Chairs, in Hair-seating; 4 Mahogany Rocking Chairs, in do.; 1 Walnut Drawing-room Suite, upholstered in Green Repp; 1 Oval Walnut Loo Table; 1 splendid Mahogany Telescope Dining Table, 6ft. 6in. by 3ft. 6in.; 6 Mahogany Centre Tables; 12 Balloon-backed Mahogany Chairs, in Hair-seating; 12 do. Beach, in Hair-seating; 12 Cane-bottomed Chairs; 12 Windsor Chairs; 4 Cane-bottomed Rocking Chairs; 2 Mahogany Tudor Bedsteads; 12 Iron and Brass Bedsteads; Mahogany Chefflioneer Bedstead; Folding Chair-Beds and Cushions; 1 splendid Bedroom Suite, in Maple; 3 Mahogany Chests of Drawers; 2 Mahogany Presses; 2 Ash do.; 1 Birch do.; 4 Painted Chests of Drawers; 4 Polished do.; 2 Wringing and Mangling Machines; 3 splendid Gilt Mirrors; several very fine Swing Dressing Glasses; a few Perambulators; a quantity of Patent Brussels and Felt Carpeting; a few Pairs of superior Blankets; a number of Fenders, Fire-irons, Tea Trays, Pails, and a lot of small articles too numerous to describe. Also, several Second-hand Four-poled and Camp Bedsteads, and a Desk Bedstead.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

Sale-office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 515g

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT 3, HARVEY STREET (NEAR THE COMMERCIAL INN), CONSETT.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mr. THOS. HALL, late Carrier to Newcastle, who is about to emigrate to Queensland, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, 3, HARVEY STREET, CONSETT, on MONDAY, February 21st, 1876, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Miscellaneous Effects, full particulars of which will be given in Bills. Also, Two First-class RETRIEVER WATCHDOGS. 507g

PEREMPTORY ORDER FOR SALE OF THE ENTIRE REMAINING PORTION OF THE GENUINE LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY, ON THE PREMISES, 20, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mr. RALPH PICKERING, Linen and Woollen Draper (who is declining business), to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, 20, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, February 19th, 21st, and 22nd, 1876, and following days, until the whole is cleared out, the entire remaining portion of the Genuine and First-class STOCK of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY, comprising, in addition to every description of plain Drapery and Piece Goods, a complete assortment of Small Wares and other Useful Lots, amounting in all to nearly Two Thousand Lots, a condensed catalogue of which will be found in Handbills.

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Public are reminded that the best and most useful portion of this superior Stock is included in the above Sale, the Black and Coloured Dress Materials, White and Coloured Flannels, &c., &c., being especially worthy of notice.

Bear in mind the Sale will commence on SATURDAY, Feb. 19th, at Half-past Six o'clock in the Evening. 529g

By Mr. John Jenkins.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE TILL TUESDAY FIRST, FEBRUARY 22nd, 1876.

TRAFALGAR STREET SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

MR. JOHN JENKINS will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION in the above Sale-rooms, on TUESDAY, Feb 22, 1876, a large quantity of Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to Mr. MOSLEY (of Dipton) and others, comprising 1 First-class Piano, by Broadwood, 1 First-class Piano, by Joseph Wallis and Co.; 2 Chests of Mahogany Lobby Drawers; 1 Chest of Mahogany Drawers and Bookcase; 2 Mahogany Presses; 2 Mahogany Centre Tables; 2 Mahogany Sofas, in Hair-seating; 6 Balloon-backed Chairs in Hair-seating; 3 Chests of Mahogany Bed-room Drawers; 1 Mahogany Tester Bedstead; 1 Mahogany Chefflioneer Bedstead; 4 Iron Tester Bedsteads; 3 Iron French Bedsteads; 1 Painted Desk Bedstead; 1 Four-poled Bedstead; 4 Pairs of Mattresses; 1 Feather Bed; 1 Rabbit Down Bed; 2 Flock Beds; Kitchen, Cane, and Windsor Chairs; 3 Kitchen Tables; 2 Round Tables; 2 Longsettles; 1 Couch; 2 large Swing Looking Glasses; a large quantity of Carpeting and Oilcloth; Washstand and Dressing Table; 2 Pairs of Lustres; 2 Sewing Machines; Parlour and Kitchen Fender and Fireirons; 3 Dozens of Knives and Forks; a large quantity of Pans and Kettles; Blankets, Quilts and Sheets. Also, a large quantity of BOOTS and SHOES.

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

☞ The Pianos will be sold precisely at Three o'clock without reserve. The Goods will be on view on the Saturday previous to the Sale. 499g

By Mr. Henry Brown.

FARMING STOCK, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, &c., for SALE BY AUCTION, at CASTLE DEAN, belonging to Mr. JAMES BROWN, who is declining Farming, on MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1876.

Mr. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer.

1 Black MARE, Seven years old, perfectly quiet, and an excellent Worker.

CATTLE.

2 COWS, to Calve about the day of sale.
1 Young COW, to Calve in March.
2 QUEYS, in Calf.
2 COWS, to Calve in May.
2 Fat STEERS.
1 Two-year-old QUEY.
2 Do. STEERS.
9 One-year-old STEERS and HEIFERS.
1 SOW, in Pig.

IMPLEMENTS.

1 Iron Plough; 1 Long Cart; 2 Coup Carts, 1 excellent Wood Roller; 1 Pair of Iron Harrows; Pig Trough; 1 Barrel Churn; together with a variety of Farming Utensils.

Sale to commence at One for Two o'clock.

Castle Dean is situate about One Mile from Knitsley Station on the Derwent and Lanchester Valley Railway.

Wanted.

WANTED, a DOMESTIC SERVANT.—Apply to A. E. TURNER, Draper, Blackhill. 533g

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, Two APPRENTICES to the JOINERY TRADE.—Apply to WM. SHAW, Blackhill.
Blackhill, Jan. 27, 1876. 466g

WANTED TO BUY, 100 CONSETT WATER COMPANY SHARES.—State Price and Class of Shares to J. HOWARD & Co., Blackhill, Co. Durham, or, 51, Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 368g

TO SERVANTS.—WANTED, Young GIRLS and Experienced SERVANTS.—Apply at Miss ATKINSON'S, Register Office, 14, Bensham Road, Gateshead. 285g

WANTED, for Dipton Co-operative Society, for the DRAPERY DEPARTMENT, a Steady and Experienced MAN. Good References and Security required.—Apply, by letter, to JAMES GIBSON, South Medomsley Cottages, Dipton. 547g

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1876.

"THE COUNTESS."

FEW persons, without it be the "young nobleman" now "languishing" in Portland, have occupied so much attention of late years as the lady who claims to be a lineal descendant of the unfortunate FRANCIS, First Earl of Derwentwater. Her LADYSHIP, who is believed to be at present located in the immediate vicinity of Blackhill, has this week caused to be issued to the owners of property in this district a document which her supporters believe will have the effect of bringing about a thorough investigation of her claim in the proper quarter. If we are correctly informed, the COUNTESS has discovered that the estate of her kinsmen, the DERWENTWATERS, considerably overlapped the boundary line of Northumberland, that in fact the greater portion of the western part of the county of Durham, extending east of Shotley Bridge to a point somewhere in the vicinity of Chester-le-street, was formerly part and parcel of the "Dilstone Domain." The document above referred to, a copy of which has, we are informed, been served upon the BISHOP of DURHAM, alleges that the recipient has trespassed on the Derwentwater estate without her authority, and intimates that unless the persons so offending enter into conditions with her before the expiration of the present month, and provide themselves with a proper lease, they "will be summoned to appear before one of HER MAJESTY'S Superior Courts." Naturally the document, which purports to be a summons, has occasioned a good deal of amusement, but to persons of a timid temperament, knowing the penchant her LADYSHIP has for litigation, some uneasiness has been caused. In the neighbourhood generally, however, the document is viewed as an attempt to "raise the wind," and it is not expected that there will be any response to her LADYSHIP'S pretensions. Should the COUNTESS persist in her ridiculous claim, we have every reason to believe that legal proceedings will be instituted against her.

Local and District News.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CROOKHALL.—Yesterday (Friday) morning, Mr. John Graham, coroner, held an inquest at Mr. Armstrong's, Black Bull Inn, Leadgate, on the body of Robert Anderson, forty-one years of age, a horse driver, who was killed whilst at work at Crookhall, on Tuesday morning last. Deceased was braking some waggons down an incline, when he was jammed between two of the buffers and killed instantaneously. Verdict, "Accidental death."

TANFIELD CRICKET CLUB.—The members of the above club held a grand concert in the Co-operative Hall, Tantobie, on Saturday evening last, in aid of the levelling of their cricket ground, and were favoured with a large and appreciative audience. Mr. J. Turnbull, White-le-Head presided. Miss A. Gallon, Newcastle and the following local amateurs—Miss Braban and Messrs. S. Smith, R. Curry, D. Bates, J. Morgan, and R. Howey—took part in the entertainment, and all acquitted themselves in an efficient manner throughout, the hearty encores evincing the great satisfaction with which the different pieces were received by the large company present. Mr. E. Ridley accompanied the singers on the pianoforte.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A YOUNG WOMAN NEAR IVESTON.—Yesterday (Friday) morning, J. Graham, Esq., coroner, held an inquiry at Mr. Simpson's, Iveston, touching the death of Elizabeth Kerr, a young woman, nineteen years of age. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the deceased lived as servant with Mr. John Hall, farmer, of Low Woodside. On Tuesday night, she retired to rest between ten and eleven o'clock, and at half-past five the following morning, Mr. Hall, after knocking and receiving no response, entered her bedroom and found the young woman lying on the floor dead. She was partially dressed, and, as the bed had not been slept in, the supposition is that whilst undressing the deceased had taken a fit and died.—Dr. Wilson, of Lanchester, was called, and stated that he was of opinion that death had resulted from natural causes.—Verdict accordingly.

FRUIT BANQUET AT CASTLESIDE.—On Saturday evening last, the Cadets of Temperance, of Castleside, held a fruit banquet and public meeting in the School-room (kindly granted for the occasion). Mr. W. Campbell, G.W.P., occupied the chair. The spacious building was densely crowded. The Chairman, in introducing the programme, stated that the object of the meeting was to advance the cause of temperance, especially amongst the young, and eloquently expatiated on the advantages of training them in habits of sobriety, contending that "prevention was better than cure." Earnest addresses on the temperance question were delivered by Messrs. R. Pattinson (Castleside), F. Raine (Shotley Bridge), and R. Brown (Consett). Amusing recitations were given by several of the cadets. The Shotley Bridge Choir, under the leadership of Mr. Urwin, contributed to the interest of the meeting with vocal music. The various pieces were sung in a masterly manner, and won the enthusiastic applause of the audience. Fruit was distributed at intervals. Votes of thanks to the choir and speakers terminated the meeting.

THE "COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER."—During the past few days a number of property-owners and tradesmen of Consett and neighbourhood have received a curiously worded document, which, whilst it has caused considerable amusement in some quarters, has occasioned a feeling of uneasiness to persons of a timid temperament. The document purports to be a summons, "in terra suigure," it is dated from the "Darwentwater Estates Office, Durham Road, Blackhill," and the blank spaces of the printed form are evidently filled up in her ladyship's own handwriting. The summons states that the Countess seeks to recover the ancient entailed Darwentwaterland, "vested in herself by inheritance, and the heirs of the elder lineage of the body of Francis, first Earl of Darwentwater, by an entailed settlement." The document, which abounds in legal phraseology, sets forth that the recipient has "erected certain buildings and committed excess of damages on the said entailed ancient enclosed freehold land, entirely without the authority of the heirs comprised in the said entailed settlement," and intimates that unless the transgressor enters into conditions with the Countess on or before the 28th day of February "for the damages and loss of produce of the said ancient land, and provides himself with a proper lease made upon the said entail, he will be summoned to appear in one of Her Majesty's Superior Courts, to answer for the said excess of damages." It is not expected that the persons receiving the above document will in any way recognise the Countess's pretentions. Generally, it is viewed as being an attempt to extort money, and should her ladyship persist in her claims, there is some talk of instituting criminal proceedings against her.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT SHOTLEY FIELD.—On Saturday evening, a largely-attended temperance meeting was held in the Baptist Chapel, Shotley Field. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. A. Seed, G. Farrage, and the Chairman (Mr. H. Carss). The proceedings were agreeably enlivened by music given by Messrs. J. Weirs and W. Gillis. At the close of the meeting several signed the pledge.

The hotel robberies still go on as brisk as ever in the North of England. The money is left very often on shelves and in drawers, the proprietors' movements are watched carefully by an interested party, who seizes the first opportunity to bolt with the proceeds of a week's business. A good fire-proof safe can be bought of J. R. HALL, St. Nicholas'-square, Newcastle, for £5, which would prevent the loss of hundreds. 662

RE-OPENING OF HIGHGATE BAPTIST CHAPEL.—This chapel, after being considerably enlarged and improved, was re-opened for divine worship on Sunday last, on which occasion the Rev. W. H. Priter, of Middlesbro', preached morning and evening to large and appreciative congregations. On Monday afternoon, a tea meeting was held, 300 persons partaking of the cup that cheers but not inebriates. The following ladies presided at the tables.—Mesdames Ridley, Egglestone, Armstrong, Dowson, Walker, Atkin, Whitelock, Aitkin, senior, Brailey, Aitkin, jun., Atkinson, Muir, Harrison, Stokoe, Misses Brooks, Harrison, and Turner. In the evening a public meeting, presided over by Jon. Priestman, Esq., was held, the building being crowded to excess. After commenting on the comfortable appearance of the chapel, the chairman called upon the Pastor (Rev. John Brooks), who intimated that the alterations and enlargements had cost £650, towards the liquidation of which about £400 had been raised. He stated that during the alterations a bottle containing a parchment had been found. The following is a copy—"Baptist Chapel, Highgate, near Shotley Bridge, in the township or parish of Benfieldside, in the county of Durham. The foundation stone of the said chapel was laid by John Fenwick, Esq., of Newcastle, in the county of Northumberland, on Wednesday, September 10, 1851. The Rev. John Green and other members assisted on the occasion. This place of divine worship for the church of Christ of the Particular Baptist Denomination is erected by the voluntary contributions of the Christian public, with the exception of the building site, which is kindly and generously presented by Peter and James Annandale, Esqs." Addresses were given by the Revs. J. E. Cracknell (South Shields), S. Loel (Blackhill) and W. H. Priter. At the close of the meeting hearty votes of thanks were tendered by acclamation to the chairman, speakers, and the ladies for providing the tea. The choir, under the leadership of Mr. Ridley, sang anthems at intervals during the evening. The total amount of the collections at the services was £23 15s. 9d. Mr. J. Stephenson presided at the harmonium. The appearance of the building is exceedingly simple and pleasing. Mr. Thomas McAdam, of Shotley Bridge is the builder.

Correspondence.

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

"THE EGREGRIOUS POLICEMAN."

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me, through the medium of your paper, to unmask the contemptible actions of a certain functionary of the law. Application to duty is a virtue that merits our approbation, but when carried to extremes its pristine luster is obscured by the mists of fanaticism, and it consequently becomes oppression. I cannot better illustrate the grievance of which I complain than in the following sketch:—

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.
BILBO—A Lank Policeman.
SILVIA—A Married Woman.
PAT—A Stalwart Son of Hibernia.
VOMAR—Silvia's Husband.

SCENE I.—Evening. A lonely road—village lights in the distance (*i.e.* Consett)—extensive Ironworks in the back-ground, from which lurid gleams of light dart now and anon into the sky, giving a weird aspect to the scene—snow lies thickly on the ground.

(Enter Bilbo, stalking along with hands thrust up to the elbows in trouser pockets, head drooping, and spirits (apparently) below zero.)

BILBO (soliloquizing): "Confound these bad times! I have only had one case within a fortnight. I must throw my whole energy into the work, or my growing fame will be eclipsed for ever (glancing at his coat sleeve); bright gems; lasting momentos of my assiduity! The moon's pale rays wane beside thy silvery forms! (Kisses the two buttons which designate him a 1st class P.C., an honour that was conferred on him the other week, which so elevated his pusillanimous mind that he has not yet descended to *terra firma*.) Ha! here comes a woman, carrying a parcel, too. Methinks Dame Fortune has smiled on me at last. True, the last half-dozen arrests which I made proved an *ignis fatuus*. Hum, carrying suppers they said; so be it. But didn't I make the best I could of a bad job by rifling their baskets and snuffing at their pies? Bah! how particular the women are; they even objected to my nose coming in close proximity to their husbands' suppers. I lament the degeneracy of the age. This is indeed a stiff-necked generation; they will not accord honour to whom honour is due. I congratulate myself that I am a 1st class P.C." (Turns a summersault among the snow.)

(Enter Silvia—Bilbo accosts her.)

"Well, mam, where did you get this, eh (feeling her parcel)? Taties, ha! where did you get them?" (What a boon to the human family is education. An ignoramus could not distinguish between potatoes and apples by simply feeling the outside of a parcel; but then a genius has arisen among us in the form of a 1st class P.C.)

SILVIA (quite surprised at the audacity of this able-bodied but by no means like-spirited lord of creation): "Where did I get them? what is that to you, sir?"

BILBO (bawling): "What is that to me? Zounds, woman, don't you know that I am a 1st class P.C.? Your name, mam, your name." (Silvia attempts to pass, but is intercepted by P.C., who grasps her by the shoulder with one hand and fumbles for his note-book with the other. Fails to find it, however; it and he parted company when in the exuberance of his joy he turned the summersault.)

SILVIA: "Help! help! unhand me, ruffian!"

(Enter Pat.)

PAT: "Arrah! by the powers! and what does this mane? Is it abusing a dacent woman that ye are? (Recognises Bilbo.) Begorra, an' this is like your tricks, you mane spalpeen. Bad luck to yez."

(Exeunt Bilbo, writhing under the withering epithets of Pat.)

PAT: Sure, and it's a happy man I am this blessed night, for I owed that purty bhoy a grudge. He is for iver staring at honest paple as if they were thaves and robbers. Sure, an' I was just coming home the other night, when who does I mate but that same bhoy. He looks at me, and, says he, 'Pat, what have you got there?' 'Where?' says I. 'In your pocket,' says he. 'In my pocket,' says I. 'Yes,' says he, and with that up he comes and takes hould of my coat and pulled my empty can out of my pocket. 'Now,' says I. 'Now,' says he, 'you have no right to carry an empty can in your pocket. I am a 1st class P.C., and I'll not allow it.' But if he iver interfares with right bhoys like meslif again, I'll, I'll, I'll ——"

(Exeunt Pat, dealing blows at imaginary tyrants.)

SCENE II.—Interior of cottage — evening — Silvia's husband reading.

(Enter Silvia in tears.)

HUSBAND (springing to his feet): "Beloved of my life, what does this mean?"

SILVIA: I have been insulted by that scamp of a P.C.; him whom they say is so anxious to be taken notice of in the *Guardian*."

HUSBAND: "Confound the fellow; bring me a pen and dry up your tears. I will take notice of him in a way that he wots not of; if a lampoon will not make him change his tactics, perhaps a lasso will."

The curtain drops, and I drop my pen, "that mighty instrument of little men."

VOMAR.

Consett, Feb. 15th, 1875.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

On Wednesday afternoon, the monthly meeting of the above Board was held at Shotley Bridge. Present—Mr. John Annandale (in the chair), Mr. Carss, Mr. Joseph Eltringham, Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Wm. Wilson, Mr. Geo. Eltringham, and Mr. Tregelles.

DEPOT ACCOMMODATION.

The Clerk read a letter from Mr. Tennant, of the North-Eastern Railway Company, informing the Board that suitable depot accommodation would be provided at Shotley Bridge Station, but the Company considered that any action with regard to a depot at Benfieldside would be premature.

Mr. WILSON considered the letter very satisfactory.

Mr. JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM said it would, no doubt, be satisfactory to the people living about Shotley Bridge, but a depot at Benfieldside, he said, would have done for the whole district. The Board would not benefit by the Shotley depot.

Mr. CARSS said a depot at Shotley would accommodate about a thousand people, whereas one at Benfieldside would have accommodated 5,000.

The CLERK: We must be thankful for small mercies.

Mr. JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM: The people that get them may.

The CLERK: But you don't object to us having the convenience of a depot?

Mr. CARSS said no person objected to a depot at Shotley Bridge. He considered, however, that the deputation appointed to meet the directors had not made the same efforts to get a depot at Benfieldside as they had made to get one at Shotley Bridge.

The CHAIRMAN said as far as they (Messrs. Annandale) were concerned, it made little difference whether the depot was at Shotley Bridge or Benfieldside.

Mr. CARSS observed that the Board ought to act for the general interests of the ratepayers and not for a section of them.

Mr. JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM said a depot at Benfieldside would have been a great saving to the people of Blackhill and the high portion of the district.

The CLERK said there was nothing to prevent them making another effort to get a depot at Benfieldside. —The matter then dropped.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

The question of forming the road behind Derwent Street (near Mr. Harris's shop) was referred to the Highway Committee. It was also decided that the drainage of the above street should be proceeded with immediately. With regard to the road behind the Town Hall, the Sanitary Committee recommended that a sewer should be laid from Lishman's corner to the Snow's Green Road, at a depth that would enable drains to be laid from the back premises of Front Street, at such a depth as would drain a point 4ft. distant from the eastern face of the back wall. It was decided to carry out the recommendation of the Committee, and the Clerk was requested to serve notices upon the occupiers of property to carry out the work, and also to form the street.

On the motion of Mr. JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM, seconded by Mr. GEORGE ELTRINGHAM, tenders were ordered to be advertised for the making of part of West Row, Walton's Row, and Nos. 3 and 5, Cross Street, Blackhill.

Joseph Thirlwell's tender for the laying of a main drain in No. 1 Cross Street was accepted.

MINEOWNERS AND HIGHWAYS.

The Clerk intimated that he had taken the opinion of Mr. Manisty, Q.C., with respect to the liability of the Consett Iron Company to repair roads damaged by their colliery workings. Mr. Manisty had, after a good deal of consideration, and not without some doubt, arrived at the conclusion that the lessees of the mine had no right to work underneath the roads in question, the same being public highways, or so near them as to cause the surface to subside and the roads to become dilapidated or dangerous. He thought, however, that this was not a case for compensation under the Enclosure Act, but that the remedy of the Board was by an action for damage and for an injunction to restrain the lessees of the coal mine from working for and getting the coal in such a way as to destroy or seriously injure the road. Mr. Booth proceeded to say that the above opinion was in conflict with the opinion recently expressed by the Leadgate Board by Mr. Williams, but in a question of that sort he would prefer to be guided by the opinion of Mr. Manisty, who was perhaps the great authority on such matters in Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) He might say that in the case submitted to Mr. Williams by the Leadgate Board certain facts and circumstances were not detailed, and had he been put in possession of those facts his opinion might perhaps have been influenced thereby.

Mr. CARSS said Mr. Manisty had sustained the general opinion expressed by the Board, which was, that being a public highway, the mineowners had no right to destroy it.

Mr. JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM said that was the common-sense view to take of the matter.

The Clerk said the best plan would be to tell the Iron Company that they had been advised by counsel that they had no right to damage the road, and to ask them for the amount expended in repairing the roads so damaged.

The Surveyor was then instructed to repair the damaged roads, and charge the cost to the Iron Company.

THE ROADS AND FOOTPATHS.

General dissatisfaction was expressed with regard to the condition of the roads and footpaths in and about Blackhill, Mr. G. ELTRINGHAM observing that at the latter place they were almost impassable, and the Clerk remarking that on one road there was about six inches of liquid mud. The practice of placing ashes on the footpaths was also condemned as being a waste of money. It was stated by Mr. Carss that for labour alone the roads cost £30 a mile.

There was no other business of importance before the Board.

William J. Hawie, of Blackhill, writes to say that he was the successful competitor for the first prize in the fourth class of the spelling bee held at Consett on the 7th of February, and not John Joseph Howard, as reported in our last issue.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday evening, a lecture, under the auspices of this Association, was delivered by the Rev. Thomas Dods, from Crook, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Blackhill. Mr. Chas. P. Douglas occupied the chair. The subject of the lecture was—"Origen: his times, his life, and his labours." Born in the second century of the Christian era, the lecturer showed the harshness and severity of the times under which he lived, and the unfavourable circumstances for the growth of the Christian character, owing to the terrible persecution to which the church was then subjected. His life was one of consecrated labour in translating and commenting upon the Word of God, more especially the Old Testament, Origen having written fifty volumes on the Septuagint version alone. The usual votes of thanks brought the meeting to a close.

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.—Mr. Fielding, after having a successful run of the pantomime, commenced this week with a new and highly talented company, under the leadership of Mr. A. Stanton, brother-in-law to Mr. Fielding. This is Mr. Stanton's first appearance before a Consett audience. The manner in which they applauded him on Monday evening in the drama of "I am here," and on Tuesday as the "Giysy King," was quite sufficient proof that his talent is of a high order. Miss Donnell, who is also new to Consett, is a lady of great ability. The entertainment each evening concludes with a negro burlesque by Mr. H. Baker and Miss Finnette. The former is about the wittiest negro delineator that we have heard, and his song of "Mrs. Somebody swallowed a pig" sends the house into roars of laughter. Miss Finnette is a most graceful and elegant dancer.

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Railway Time Tables

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

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

Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—6·10, [illegible], 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, 7·0, 8·0 8·30(*), 9·0, 10·5, 10·30, 11·45, 12·30, 1·50, 3·15, 4·0 (*), 4·15, 5·10, 6·15, 7·15, 8·15, 9·15, 10·35.

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

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

ON SATURDAYS

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

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

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

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

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

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—4·45, 6·50, 7·50, 8·50 9·55, 11·5 12·15, 1·40, 3·5, 3·55, 5·0, 6·5, 7·5, 8·5, 9·5, 10 25.

Leaves Sunderland (Sundays).—6·5, 7·50, 9·25, 2·0 4.50, 7·5, 8·10, 9·25.

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

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

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

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

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

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

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

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

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

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Manors 3, Heaton 7, Walker 11, Wallsend 16, Howdon 21, Percy Main 25, and North Shields 30 minutes after 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, 2·10, 3·0, 3·30, 4·0, 5·0, 5·35 (*), 5·55, 6·30, 7·30, 7·30, (*), 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50 (*).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

CONSETT BRANCH

TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

		1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.	,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	10· 0	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	„	5·52	10· 7	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·59	10·14	12·43	2·44	5.49
Rowland's Gill	„	6· 9	10·24	12·51	2·54	5.59
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·30	12·59	3· 0	6 5
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·43	1·12	3·13	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·49	1·18	3·19	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep	6·40	10·55		4·35	6·30
Knitsley	„	6·54	11· 9		4·49	6·45
Lanchester	„	7· 3	11·18		4·58	6·55
Witton Gilbert	„	7.10	11·27		5· 5	7· 4
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.4[illegible]		5· 5	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G.	1,2 G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·35		12·10	3·35	8· 0
Witton Gilbert	„	7·50		12·24	3·48	8·16
Lanchester	„	7·55		12·35	3·59	8·25
Knitsley	„	8·12		12·45	4· 4	8·26
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·20	
	dep	8·27	9·15	1· 0	3·35	8·48
Shotley Bridge	„	8·32	9·20	1. 5	3·40	8·53
Ebchester	„	8·36	9·23	1· 9	3·44	8·57
Lintz Green	„	8·47	9·33	1.19	3.54	9. 8
Rowland's Gill	„	8·53	9·38	1·24	3·59	9·13
Swalwell	„	9· 2	9·47	1·38	4· 5	9·22
Scotswood	„	9· 9	9·53	1·39	4·14	9·29
Newcastle	arr.	9·20	10· 5	1·50	4·30	9·40

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

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

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.		4· 0
Witton Gilbert	„	8· 5	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·17	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·30	4.38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·42	4·50
	dep.	8·50	5·30
Shotley Bridge	„	8·55	5·35
Ebchester	„	9· 0	5·40
Lintz Green	„	9· 9	5·49
Rowland's Gill		9·16	5·59
Swalwell	„	9·23	6· 7
Scotswood	„	9·29	6·13
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	63 0

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.	LEAVE	a.m.	p.m
Newcastle	7·30	7·15	Benfieldside	8·35	8·20
Scotswood	7·37	7·22	Shotley Bridge	8·40	8·25
Swalwell	7·44	7·29	Ebchester	8·44	8.29
Rowland's Gill	7·54	7·39	Lintz Green	8·54	8·39
Lintz Green	8· 0	7·45	Rowland's Gill	8·59	8·44
Ebchester	8·13	7·58	Swalwell	9· 8	8·51
Shotley Bridge	8·19	8· 4	Scotswood	9·14	8·59
Benfieldside (arr)	8·25	8·10	Newcastle (arr)	9·26	9·30

SCARROW'S (VINTS) STOMACH PILLS.

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

No. 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 2.

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

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

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

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

Observe the name—

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) PILLS.
Retail of all Chemists.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

SCARROW'S (VINT'S) INFANT'S RESTORER.

Should be used by all persons who value the health of their children. It is the best and safest medicine for Difficult Teething, Wind, Convulsions, Griping Pains, Diarrhœa, Want of Thriving, &c. For Painful and Difficult Teething it is invaluable, allaying all the feverish and restless symptoms incidental to that time, thus giving to the weary mother or nurse a quiet night's rest.

The Infants' Restorer and Preserver is calculated, on chemical principles, to prevent and remove those fatal disorders in the bowels of Infants. It is not solely a composition of the late Proprietor's own composing, but was communicated to him by a Physician of great eminence, whose studies and practice had been directed chiefly to the disorders incident to women and children, and who administered it in his own practice with the greatest success. From his authority, and from the Proprietor's own observation, he can recommend it with confidence, and would do so with earnestness to all who value the health and preservation of their infant offspring. He can assure them that it contains nothing that can prove injurious to the most tender infant, but, on the contrary, everything calculated, on the most scientific principles, to remove those fatal disorders in the bowels of infants to which they are so liable.

Prepared only at the Apothecaries' Hall, Sunderland.

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Has been proved during the past half century to be one of the Best Remedies for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, &c. It speedily allays Irritable Coughs and heals all soreness of the breast and lungs.

One dose of the Compound Balsam of Honey, taken in time, invariably gives relief, and one bottle generally cures. No one should despair until they have tried this valuable Medicine, as hundreds of persons have testified to its wonderful efficacy.

The properties of this valuable remedy are—that it speedily allays irritable Coughs, removes congealed phlegm, and all obstructions in the glands by a free and easy expectoration, heals all soreness of the breast and lungs, restores obstructed perspiration, and produces comfortable and refreshing rest. Hundreds of individuals who have been unable to follow their usual avocations, some of whom were unable to lie down in their beds, or procure rest night after night, and concerning whom both themselves and their friends had concluded there was no hope, have, through the use of the Compound Balsam of Honey, speedily been restored to health and comfort.

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PILOSAGINE *versus* Beardless Faces.
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PILOSAGINE for Thin and Falling Hair.
PILOSAGINE prevents and cures Baldness.
PILOSAGINE removes Scurf, Dandrif, &c.
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WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES
Speedily produced, and
BALDNESS CURED BY
WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE

Is proved by thousands of unsolicited Testimonials to be the only producer and restorer of hair, and the only certain remedy for Baldness. After a few applications it will cause Baldness to give way to a luxuriant growth of hair: new hair will soon be seen to start around the margin of the bald places near the permanent hair, and extending upwards until the entire bald place is covered with fine short hair, the growth of which will be most rapid, and will present the colour and appearance of youth.

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A few recent Testimonials are appended, and a large assortment will be sent gratis and post free to any gentleman sending his address to WRIGHT AND CO., PILOSAGINE MANUFACTORY, HULL.

From J. C. M——, A——, Feb. 2nd, 1875.

Some time ago I purchased a packet of your PILOSAGINE, and I can only say that I cultivated an Imperial in three weeks. Now send me another. Previous to this I had carefully tried both——and—— preparations [names are suppressed], but to no purpose, so PILOSAGINE is really a most efficient and speedy preparation for the hair. You may give my real address to any inquirer for reference, if necessary.

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

Please send me another packet of PILOSAGINE. The last has made the hair grow on the bald place on my head.

LONDON, 16th January, 1875.

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

A. R. JENKINS.

BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL, 6th January, 1875.

I received your PILOSAGINE and applied it to my face, but for a fortnight could not see any difference and was beginning to despair when I observed a lot of little hairs beginning to shoot out, and I followed it up and they are now getting quite strong. I am recommending it to my friends.

Yours truly,

T. BURSTON.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, COBB HOUSE FORT, January 4th, 1875.

I find your PILOSAGINE answers my purpose, and have recommended it to my comrades.

Yours truly,
GUNNER S. BAKER, R. A.

RODSTOCK, NEAR BATH, January 4th, 1875.

Having used one Bottle, new hair has made appearance.

JACOB SEYMOUR.

TRANMERE, BIRKENHEAD, January 4th, 1875.

The last you sent me works well, and I shall take the pleasure of introducing it to others.

E. D. GRIGGS.

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

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

GEO. MARETT.

AYR, SCOTLAND, 11th December, 1874.

The PILOSAGINE improved the growth of Whiskers.

W. CREAN

SOUTH SHIELDS, Nov. 5, 1874.

The PILOSAGINE I received from you I was very much satisfied with. My upper-lip had not the semblance of a hair before I received it. I only used half the bottle and now I have a fair show of hair on my upper lip. My age is sixteen years.

Yours respectfully,
J. D. HACKWORTH.

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WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE

WRIGHT'S WORLD-FAMED PILOSAGINE. 342

Price One Shilling and Sixpence of Chemists. By Post Eighteen Stamps.

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For wit and humour seldom bet;
And they sang sae sweet in yon town,
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Aw's sure awll not stop lang."

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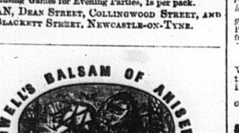

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I am, dear Sir, Yours truly,
LIONEL BROUGH,
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

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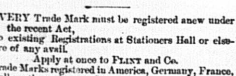

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Local Police Courts.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, February 10th.—Before A. Town (chairman) and J. Priestman, Esqs.

A Violent Ironworker.—Peter Conway, whose face was a mass of scratches and bruises, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly and with assaulting P.C. Watson and Sergt. Reed at Blackhill. P.C. Watson said about ten o'clock on Tuesday night, he was in his own house when he heard that defendant was drunk and kicking at people's doors. Witness ascertained he had entered two houses and demanded his supper, and used abusive language to the inmates. Hearing a noise near Turner's public-house witness proceeded to the above place, where he found the defendant, who threw a stone which hit him on the breast. He then ran off, but witness apprehended him near Mr. Mills' house. He then had a stone in his hand, and another in his pocket. He was about to throw one of the stones when witness drew his baton and knocked him down. Defendant resisted violently on the way to the lock-up, and witness had to get assistance.—Defendant said he never saw the officer until the latter knocked him down. He offered to go quietly, but as soon as he got upon his feet he was again knocked to the ground, and this was repeated for some time. The other policeman then came up and also commenced to beat him with his truncheon.—Sergt. Reed said from information he received he proceeded to Blackfine, where he found the defendant in custody of the last witness. He was then kicking Watson, and on witness going to his assistance the defendant, who was lying on the ground, gave him a severe kick on the stomach. He continued to kick violently, and refused to walk. He had to be dragged along the road, but on reaching the Surgery defendant offered to walk. He then got upon his feet, and immediately afterwards he put down his head and ran at witness, who stepped to one side. Conway then ran against a lamp post with his head, and the blow rendered him insensible for a short time. The officer added that defendant was like a mad-man.—Defendant, in defence, said he never refused to go with the officers, and would have gone quietly had Watson not thrown him down and struck him with his baton. He also alleged that the officers had attempted to strangle him.—Sergt. Masterman said on the day of the assault defendant blackened his wife's eye.—The Chairman said they had decided not to impose a fine, but would send defendant to prison with hard labour for a month for the assault on P.C. Watson. The other two cases they dismissed.

Drunkenness.—Andrew McGuinn (Burnopfield), James Batey (Hill Top) John Oskin (Dipton) were charged by Sergt. Morland with having been drunk. Oskin was fined 5s. and the other 10s. and costs.——Thomas McDonald (Dipton), Stephen McKinley (Hill Top), labourers, Bernard McCabe, miner, Dipton; John Martin, labourer, Hill Top; and Robert Wilson, hawker, Dipton, were charged by P.C. Simpson with a similar offence. With the exception of McCabe, who was fined 5s., the defendants were fined 10s. and costs.——James Docherty, miner, Leadgate, summoned by P.C. Coates with a similar offence on the 4th February, was fined 5s. and costs.——Alexander Roberts, Thomas Roberts, puddlers, Consett, and John Ritchie, of Blackhill, were charged by Sergt. Reed with being drunk at Blackhill. Ritchie was fined 10s. and costs; the other defendants were let off on paying a fine of 1s. each and costs.

Drunk and Disorderly.—Joseph Atty, White-le-Head, Thos. Hodgson and Joseph Brown, Tantobie, were summoned by P.C. Stoner for being drunk and disorderly. Hodgson was fined 10s. and the others 5s. and costs.— Geo. Amos, Burnopfield, was fined 10s. for a similar offence.——Patrick Burke, puddler, Consett; John Moffatt, Blackhill, bricklayer; Patrick Daley, Leadgate; Thos. Targett, miner, Allendale Cottages; James Bradley, Edward Kelley, labourers, Blackhill; John Coyle, puddler, Blackhill; Thomas Hardy miner, Bantling, were all fined 5s. and costs for being drunk and disorderly.——Elizabeth White, Blackhill widow, was fined 1s. and costs for being drunk at Blackhill.

Drunk on Licensed Premises.—Patrick Carr, of Leadgate, was charged by P.C. Coates with being drunk on John Shields' licensed premises, on the 4th inst. Fined 5s. and costs.

Refusing to Quit.—James Murphy, Charles McIntyre, William Hewitson, James Hughes, and Patrick Daley, all of Leadgate, miners, were summoned for refusing to quit the licensed premises of Joseph Lumley, at Leadgate. Hughes and Daley were fined 5s. and costs; Murphy, McIntyre, and Hewitson were fined 10s. and costs.

Fighting.—William Todd and Anthony Oates, of Dipton, were charged with committing a breach of the peace by fighting. William Harrison and John Maudlin, of the same place, were charged with a similar offence. Michael Connolly and Matthew Robson, of White-le-Head, were also summoned for committing a breach of the peace by fighting. The whole of the defendants were bound over to keep the peace and ordered to pay costs.——John Green and William Mason, White-le-Head, charged with aiding and abetting the above, were also bound over to keep the peace and ordered to pay the expenses.

Alleged Wilful Damage.—Matthew Robson, Michael Connolly, John Green, and William Mason, defendants in the above cases, were then charged with trespassing in a seed field, the property of Robert Brown, and doing damage to the amount of 3d. each. The case was dismissed, complainant to pay costs.

Obstructing the Footpath.—Charles Harris, Nicholas Lyons, George Lennox, Thomas Telford, and Matthew Wigham, all of Blackhill, ironworkers, were charged by P.C. Watson with obstructing the footpath at Blackhill on the 29th Jan. Fined 1s. each and costs.

Chimney on Fire.—Thomas Swainstone, grocer, Middle Street, Consett, was charged by P.C. Turner with allowing his chimney to take fire. Fined 1s. and costs.

Discharging Firearms on the Highway.—Everett Barrett, ironworker, Blackhill, was summoned by P.C. Watson with a breach of the Benfieldside bye-laws by discharging a revolver on the highway on the 6th Feb. Fined 10s. and costs.

Vagrancy.—Martin White, James McGinn, John White, Peter Burns, and Patrick Murphy were charged with vagrancy. The prisoners were found at a fire-hole at Bank Foot, near Annfield Plain, on the previous night. They were sent to prison for seven days with hard labour.

Alleged Threatening to Shoot at Allendale Cottages.—The Pitman and his Dog.—William Whitfield, miner, was charged with threatening to shoot William Keskey, at Allendale Cottages. Mr. Wm. Dickinson appeared for complainant; Dr. Carr defended. Complainant said he lived at Allendale Cottages. On the night of the 29th January, about eleven o'clock, he was in bed when he heard his dog, which was in a kennel at the outside, making a noise. Complainant jumped out of bed, and immediately afterwards he heard a "clash" against the door, followed by the sound of footsteps. He put on his clothes, lit a lantern, and went outside to see what was the matter. Finding the kennel empty, he returned to the house and told his son that the dog had been stolen. He then went to Police-constable Smith's house and gave information of his loss. In returning from the policeman's house complainant passed Whitfield, who went in the direction of his mother-in-law's house. He did not speak to Whitfield. Witness went past the house occupied by Whitfield's mother-in-law, Mrs. Grundy, and there appeared to be three or four person's inside. He met Whitfield a second time, and the latter asked him if he (complainant) blamed him for stealing the dog. Complainant replied that someone had taken it, but he did not blame anybody. Whitfield then got a gun and commenced to load it. Witness was then standing near Mrs. Grundy's house. Whitfield's wife "tried to persuade complainant to go away," and he then went to the opposite side of the road. Whitfield then came out of the house and said "Keskey, where are you?" but complainant did not speak. Defendant said he would shoot him (complainant), but the latter did not make any reply. He afterwards met the policemen, and told him that Whitfield had threatened to shoot him.—Cross-examined by Dr. Carr: He had no witnesses to prove that defendant threatened to shoot him. When he gave information of his loss to P.C. Smith he did not mention Whitfield's name. He suspected the defendant of stealing his dog. The reason he did so was because Whitfield was the only person about. When complainant met defendant a second time he was going into Mrs. Grundy's. He saw defendant take down a gun in Mrs. Grundy's house. One of his (complainant's) sons was with him when he went to Mrs. Grundy's. His son had a dark lantern, but he was not aware that the lantern was held up to Whitfield's face as the latter entered Mrs. Grundy's house. They were not armed with pick-shafts, but witness had a walking-stick in his hand. He did not charge Whitfield with stealing the dog, nor did he flourish a stick before his face. Complainant was the first to go to the policeman's house, and he was not aware, when he went to Mrs. Grundy's house a second time, that defendant had sent for P.C. Smith. The door was open, and complainant was quite positive that defendant loaded the gun. He had a powder flask.—P.C. Smith, examined by Mr. Dickinson, said on the night in question the complainant went to his house and complained that his dog had been stolen. He was twice at witness's house. When witness went down the street, "the women people and Keskey were differing." The officer added that Keskey "said something about Whitfield loading a gun in his mother's house." This being the case for the prosecution, the Clerk (Mr. Watson) said no case had been proved.—Mr. Dickinson said they had evidence that Whitfield had threatened to shoot.—Mr. Watson observed that no previous malice had been proved, neither had Keskey shown that he was in bodily fear of the defendant.—Dr. Carr said he had witnesses to prove that there was no gun in Mrs. Grundy's house.—The case was dismissed.

Alleged Assault at White-le-Head.—Catherine Parker was charged with assaulting Sarah Richardson, at the above place. Mr. Dickinson defended. Complainant said she was going down the row when the defendant, without saying a word, scratched her face with her hands.—In answer to Mr. Dickinson the complainant said some words took place between her mother and defendant's mother prior to the alleged assault. Her (complainant's) mother had been blamed for throwing a brick at defendant's mother. Witness had a child in her arms when she met defendant, but it was not true that she said to her mother "take hold of the child and I will clag her eyes up." The child was not taken from her arms until after she was scratched. It was true that complainant got hold of defendant's head, and that they both fell together. Her face was bleeding before she fell. She did not throw a handful of coals at defendant before the latter attacked her.—The mother of the complainant was called, and deposed to seeing defendant "let flee" at her daughter.—Mr. Dickinson, for the defence, said the dispute had arisen about a water-tap. There were only two taps to fourteen houses, and when, as was frequently the case, one tap got out of repair, the other tap was used by the whole of the tenants. This had been a source of dispute, and when defendant went to the only available tap for water a stone was thrown at her. Suspecting that the missile had been thrown by defendant's mother, some high words ensued, in the course of which defendant made her appearance, whereupon complainant, who had a child in her arms, gave the latter to her mother, who was also present, remarking that she "would clag defendant's eyes up." They then closed and struggled together on the ground, which accounted for the marks on the complainant's face.—A witness named Matthew Coulson having been heard in defence, the magistrates dismissed the case.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, February 17.—Before E. T. Smith and John Clavering, Esqs.

Drunkard's List.—John Sherdon and James Savage, of Moor Pit, labourers, were charged by P.C. Reay with having been drunk on the 5th inst. Sherdon was fined 5s. and Savage, who did not appear, 10s. and costs.——Thomas Curry, of Greencroft Cottages, miner, charged by P.C. Reay with a similar offence on the same date, was fined 2s. 6d. and costs.——John Lowes, miner, Dipton, was charged with being drunk at Annfield Plain, on the 5th inst. The offence was proved by P.C. Reay. Fined 10s. and costs.——Thomas Hughes, charged by the same officer with a similar offence on the 11th inst., was also fined 10s. and costs.——John Hamilton Greencroft Cottages, Bartholomew McMahon, of Annfield Plain, labourer, were summoned by the same officer for a similar offence on the 12th inst. Hamilton was fined 5s. and McMahon 10s and costs.——Joseph Richardson, miner, Stanley, who was represented by his wife, was charged by P.C. Burnett with having been drunk at Shield Row on the 13th inst. Fined 5s. costs.——Elijah Austin Robert Alka, and Wm. Wilkinson, miners, charged by Sergt. Nattress with having been drunk at Cornsay Colliery, were fined 5s. each and costs.——John Readman, James Ward, of South Moor, and Henderson Bell, Greencroft Cottages, miners, charged by P.C. Curren with having been drunk and disorderly on the 5th inst., were each fined 5s. and costs.——Thomas Nicholls, Joseph Harper, William Micholls, Walter Phillips, of Stanley, and Lewis Thomas, Annfield Plain, miners, were charged by P.C. Nicholson with having been drunk and disorderly on the 12th February. Phillips was fined 10s and the other defendants 5s. each and costs.——Robert Steward, of Oxhill, miner, charged by Sergt. Stamper with a similar offence on the 5th inst., was also fined 5s. and costs.——Thomas Stephenson, (Tanfield Lea), George Greaves (Oxhill), James McCormick, John Bratt (Shield Row), miners, John Raine, labourer, Marley Hill, were severally charged by P.C. Burnett with having been guilty of drunken and disorderly conduct. Greaves was fined 5s. and costs; the other defendants were fined 10s. and costs each.——William Morton, of Tanfield Lea, miner, charged by P.C. Raine with a similar offence on the 11th inst., was fined 5s. and costs.——John McLaren and Robert McCrady, of Tanfield Lea, miners, were charged by P.C. Raine with having been drunk and riotous on the 12th inst. They were each fined 20s. and costs.

Refusing to Quit.——John Carr and George Middlemass, of Cornsay Colliery, miners, were charged with refusing to quit the licensed premises of Thomas Potter at Cornsay Colliery, on the 5th February. Fined 10s. and costs.——Thomas Carr of Shield Row, miner, charged by Sergt. Stamper with refusing to quit a public-house at the above place on the same date, was fined 5s. and costs.

Breach of the Licensing Act at West Kyo.—Edward Robson, innkeeper, West Kyo, was summoned for an infringement of the Licensing Act by permitting drunkenness in his house. Mr. Frazer, of Newcastle, defended. P.C. Tranmer said on the 22nd of January, between nine and ten o'clock at night, he visited defendant's house. On going into the parlour he found a man named Reay, who was asleep, and had a glass containing either whiskey or gin before him. There were other men under the influence of drink. On going into the passage he saw a man staggering about, and in the kitchen he found a man named Williams drunk. He then went into the bar and called the landlady's attention to the drunken men above referred to. Mrs. Robson said she could not attend to the whole of the house herself, and that her husband was where he always was—upstairs drunk. Witness next proceeded to the club-room upstairs, where he found several men more or less under the influence of drink. The officer added that both Reay and Williams had been summoned and convicted for drunkenness on the evening in question.—Cross-examined by Mr. Frazer: The parlour was a room on the right side of the passage, and it was possible for a person to get into it without being seen from the bar. He was positive that they had drink before him. He did not taste the contents of the glass, but he was confident it was liquor. There were four or five persons in the parlour. He observed a woman waiting upon the customers in the house that night. There would be nine or ten persons in the club-room, and five or six in the kitchen. Williams was in the kitchen. He understood that the house was Mr. Robson's own property, but for all that it was one of the worst-conducted houses in the neighbourhood. He had repeatedly cautioned the defendant about having drunken men on his premises. The landlord was invariably drunk when witness visited the house. When witness called Mrs. Robson's attention to Reay she went into the room where he was sitting and said that he had not got the drink there.—Mr. Frazer, for the defence, said he believed he had a complete and satisfactory answer to the charge. He was, he said, in a position to prove that the man Reay did not go into the house until a short time before the constable entered. He then went into the bar, and asked the landlady for a glass of whiskey, but perceiving that he was under the influence of drink, Mrs. Robson refused it to him, and at the same time took hold of his arm and led him to the door, telling him to go home. Mrs. Robson then returned to the bar, and it was then that Reay, unknown to her, went into the parlour and fell asleep. Mrs. Robson would tell them that neither Reay nor Williams got a drop of drink in the house that night. As he had remarked, the house was peculiarly constructed, and a person could easily enter the parlour without those in the bar being aware of it. Mrs. Robson, wife of the defendant, was then called and bore out the facts as stated by Mr. Frazer.—In cross-examination by P.C. Tranmer, Mrs. Robson said Reay and Williams entered the house together at night. She would not swear, however, that they were not in the house in the course of the afternoon. A woman named Musgrove did all the waiting, except in the bar. Her husband was in the yard when the policeman entered. She would swear that he was not lying mortal drunk in the club room.—By the Clerk (Mr. Watson): Mrs. Musgrove told her that her husband had gone into the back yard just before the constable entered.—Mrs. Musgrove was also called and denied that she ever supplied either Reay or Williams with drink on the night in question.—This being the whole of the evidence, and the magistrates having decided to convict, the Clerk handed in two previous convictions against the defendant, from which it seemed that in 1874 Robson had been fined 20s. and £5 for selling drink during prohibited hours and permitting drunkenness.—He was now fined 20s. and costs, but the conviction was not endorsed on his license.

The Hedley Hill Outrage.—Conviction of Another of the Men.—John Cunningham, miner, was placed in the dock on a charge of unlawfully cutting and wounding William Henry Robinson, at Hedley Hill, on the night of the 10th July last year. Mr. Granger prosecuted, and Mr. Patrick, sen., defended. It will be remembered that on the 10th of July, 1875, Robinson was a policeman in the Durham County Constabulary, stationed at Hedley Hill. He was attacked by a number of men who been turned out of a public-house, and one of whom he had attempted to apprehend on a charge of stealing a glass from the house in question. The injuries he received on that occasion incapacitated him from further duty, and on the recommendation of the Chief Constable (Lieut.-Col. White) he was allowed to retire on a pension of two thirds of his salary.—Mr. Granger having briefly recapitulated the circumstances of the assault, said three or four of the men had already been dealt with summarily, and with the permission of the bench he would now only charge the defendant with a common assault on Robinson whilst in the execution of his duty.—The complainant was then called, and deposed to the defendant being one of the men who kicked his head and jumped upon his body as he lay on the ground. He also spoke to hearing the defendant, O'Donnel, and another man ask for a knife in order that they might "take his eyes out." That was after the publican fired the gun.—A witness named Mrs. Batey deposed to seeing the defendant strike her husband when the latter went to render assistance to Robinson.—Other evidence having been called to prove that defendant was in Atkinson's public-house on the night in question Inspector Scott was called, and stated that defendant was given into his custody at Lanchester on the 10th February. He told witness that he saw a man named Benjamin Allison (still at large) strike Robinson, but that he (defendant) took no part in the assault. Mr. Scott added that defendant was apprehended at Durham, having since the assault worked at a colliery in Yorkshire under an assumed name.—Mr. Patrick, for the defence, did not deny that his client was in Atkison's house on the night of the assault, but he pointed out that beyond the uncorroborated testimony of Robinson, there was not a particle of evidence to prove that he took any part in the assault.—The Bench considered that defendant was one of the men who assaulted Robinson, and they sent him to Durham Gaol with hard labour for four months, with six weeks' additional imprisonment in default of paying the costs.

Breach of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.—William Maddison, of Park Head, farmer, was summoned for unlawfully removing seven live sheep affected with sheep scab, from an infected place, and causing the same to be carried upon a certain highway. Inspector Stamper said that on the 24th of January he visited the defendant's farm, and found twenty-eight sheep, all, excepting one, of which were suffering very much from scab. Mr. Maddison had not previously reported the disease as existing upon his farm, and he had been summoned and convicted at the last court for not reporting the outbreak. The officer went on to say that on the 4th of the present month he again visited defendant's farm, and found that several of the sheep had been been removed. He saw the defendant, and asked him what had become of the sheep, but Mr. Maddison refused to speak to him. Witness then got hold of him for the purpose of getting some information from him, and after considerable persuasion Mr. Maddison said the sheep had been taken away by a butcher. He refused for some time to give up the butcher's name, but eventually named Mr. Ramsey, Dipton, as the butcher that had got the sheep. Witness then proceeded to Dipton, and ascertained that the animals had been carted away by Mr. Ramsey's son, whom he purposed calling as a witness.—Mr. Clavering: Were the sheep slaughtered?—Inspector Stamper replied affirmatively. On the 24th of January, when witness first visited the farm, he told Mr. Maddison that on no account was a single sheep to be removed.—Mr. Maddison said the sheep that were taken away were not unsaleable. He only wished, he said, to do what was right, adding that he was not only a man upon earth but a citizen of Heaven.—P.C. Burnett deposed to visiting defendant's farm on the 24th January, and hearing Inspector Stamper tell Mr. Maddison that the sheep were not to be removed without his sanction.—Robt. Ramsey said his father was a butcher at Dipton. On the 25th January Mr. Maddison assisted him to put the sheep into a cart, and witness took them to Dipton, a distance of about three miles.—Mr. Wilkinson, veterinary surgeon, Lanchester, said he examined the sheep on the 24th January, and it was not possible for them to have got better by the following day. They were very bad indeed.—Mr. Maddison (addressing the witness) said: "Speak between God and your conscience. Speak nothing but what is just, for, depend upon it, it will all have to be answered for in the day of accounts." Turning towards Stamper, the defendant said: "You know, Mr. Stamper, when you get before God and judgment you will be condemned there. You may swear a false oath here, but you won't get clear yonder."—The magistrates said it appeared to be a bad case.—Mr. Maddison (interrupting): I paid £5 last time, Mr. Clavering; you must forgive me this time. Before I went to the Asylum, I wrote and told Mr. Eden, of Beamish.—The Bench said they could not go into that. They considered that defendant had been guilty of a serious breach of the Act, and he would be fined £5.—Supt. Oliver said there was a second summons against Mr. Maddison for not dressing or dipping the sheep, but this would be withdrawn on the understanding that the sheep were dressed.

Assault on a Married Woman at Oxhill.—Miles Batey, of Oxhill, miner, was summoned for an assault on Mary Parker, at the above place on the 4th inst. Defendant pleaded guilty. Complainant stated that about eleven o'clock at night she was returning home after transacting some business when she met the defendant who wanted to fight her for a ——, struck her on the mouth, and endeavoured to put his hand into her pocket, with the intention, she thought, of robbing her.—A fine of 40s. and costs was imposed.

Stone Throwing at West Kyo.—John Thomas Lazenby was charged with assaulting Geo. Makkison at West Kyo, on the 13th inst. Complainant appears to have got some pigeons at Newcastle, and defendant having attempted to "trap" them, some words took place between the parties, which ended in the younger one, Lazenby, picking up a stone, which he threw at and cut Makkison on the eye.—The assault was considered proved, and a fine of 20s. and costs was imposed.

Application for the Maintenance of a Wife.—John Herron, miner, Oxhill, was summoned by Mr. Thompson for allowing his wife to become chargeable to the common fund of the Lanchester Union. Mr. Granger prosecuted. Defendant did not appear in person, but was represented by his mother, who said that an attorney had been engaged for the defence, but as the latter was unable to attend, she applied to have the case adjourned for a fortnight.—The bench, however, refused to entertain the application. Jane Herron, wife of the defendant, was then examined. She said she was married to the defendant in Newcastle two years ago, and had lived with him as his his wife. She had only lived with him a fortnight, however. He took her to his mother's house at Oxhill, and did not treat her well. Her husband had refused to provide a house apart from his mother.—Mr. Walton, relieving-officer, said Mrs. Herron was at present receiving parochial relief. He had obtained a certificate of defendant's earnings from the 15th to the 29th January, and he had been making 8s. 8½d. a day.—The magistrates made an order for 5s., to be paid weekly to Mr. Walton, the relieving-officer.

Assault at Stanley.—Hugh McCabe, miner, was summoned and convicted for an assault on his wife, Ann McCabe, at Stanley, on the 5th inst., and fined 10s. and costs.

A Forgiving Wife.—John Griffiths, of 36, Prince Street, Consett, was charged with assaulting his wife, Maria Griffiths, on the 10th February. Complainant, who had a couple of black eyes, said she did not wish to go on with the case.—Defendant, in answer to the Clerk, admitted pushing his wife, but was told that pushing would not produce the marks on his wife's face.—Complainant said she would forgive him this time. He was her only means of support.—The Clerk said it must have been a serious case, as complainant had obtained a warrant against her husband.—The magistrates ultimately agreed to dismiss the case on payment of expenses.

Another Forgiving Complainant.—Patrick Kenair, an elderly man, in custody, was charged with assaulting Bridget Kenair, at Cornsay Colliery, on the 28th January. The complainant in this case also intimated her desire to withdraw the charge. The defendant, she said, was her brother-in-law.—It was elicited that defendant had struck her on the face and kicked her on the thigh.—Compromised on payment of costs.

FIRE AT THE SPEN COLLIERY.

As we briefly stated at the time of going to press last week, a fire of a disastrous character occurred on Friday morning at the Spen Colliery, near Lintz Green. About six o'clock a man named Michael Gill was trimming a naptha lamp in the screens, when the lamp overturned, and before it was extinguished it set fire to the woodwork upon which it was standing. A few months ago, the whole of the sheds and other buildings had been tarred, and the lamp falling near a quantity of grease and oil, the wooden erections were quickly one mass of flames. The woodwork burnt rapidly, and in a short space of time the whole of the surroundings of the shaft, with the exception of the engine-house, were ablaze. The wind blew from the north-west, and carried the flames out of reach of the engine-house, and but for this circumstance it would in all probability have been destroyed. On the fire becoming known, a large number of men assembled, and lent willing assistance; but from the first it was apparent that nothing within the reach of the flames could be saved. An effort, however, was made to cope with the conflagration by the use of a hose kept at the colliery. Water was obtained from a neighbouring pond, but the jet proved entirely ineffectual, the fire having by this time gained too strong a held upon the erections. Burning with exceeding fierceness, the fire extended with marvellous rapidity, and in less than half-an-hour the flames had reached the large beams supporting the pulleys. Matters now assumed a more serious aspect, and great fears were entertained for the safety of the men employed in the workings. A few minutes only elapsed when the steel rope suspending the up cage became red hot, and snapping, the cage fell with a crash to the bottom of the shaft. Great consternation prevailed amongst those at bank on sight of this mishap, but there was not much time to be lost. It was at once perceived that unless some remedy was resorted to, the standing pulleys and chains must inevitably go in the same direction. To prevent this second disaster the men set to work, and with the aid of saws the supports were divided and fell clear of the mouth of the pit. The whole of the buildings, including the screens, were totally destroyed. The head viewer, Mr. Green, of Garesfield, was sent for, and that gentleman, together with the resident viewer, Mr. Arkley, who resides near the colliery, were called up, and directed the movements of the workers. The whole of the gearing was destroyed, and hardly a vestige of anything but the charred remains of the woodwork was left standing. Great anxiety was manifested by those at the bank as to the condition of the sixty two men who had descended the shaft at the last shift, but ere long all uneasiness was put an end to by an intimation arriving that they were all secure, and that no casuality had occurred. Shortly after the screens became ignited volumes of smoke found their way down the shaft. The overman, Mr. C. Hewison, who was on duty at the bottom of the shaft, perceived that something was wrong, and he immediately ordered the men in the workings to go to a spare shaft at Chopwell, specially constructed in case of an emergency of this kind, and after reaching the high seam the whole of the workers were rescued by means of ladders. In all about 140 men are daily employed in the pit, and they will in consequence of the disaster be idle for some time. The colliery belongs to the Marquis of Bute, and the property destroyed, we understand, is fully insured. At present the damage, which is considerable, cannot be fully estimated.

OWNERS OF LAND IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

In a list, compiled from the new Doomsday Book, of the owners of land in the county of Durham holding 100 acres and upwards, with the extent and gross estimated rental of their holdings, we find the following local names:—

	Extent of Lands.			Gross Estimated Rental.	
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.
Annandale, J. & Sons, Shotley Bridge	224	2	21	376	10
Balleny, C.D., Little Greencroft	825	0	0	650	0
Bell and Hedley, Craghead	157	0	0	146	0
Bell, Thos., Belmont, Edmondbyers	118	2	30	39	10
Bellerby, W., and others, High Woodside	100	0	0	64	0
Birley, Rev. A., Esh	105	3	0	99	0
Branson, W., Witton Gilbert	171	0	29	245	15
Burdon, M., Lanchester	114	0	0	59	0
Burdon, R., Lanchester	156	0	0	180	12
Bute, Marquis of, Cardiff	1,953	0	13	5,424	0
Clavering, J., Greencroft	1,688	2	30	1,022	0
College, Treasurer of Ushaw, Durham	273	0	0	293	0
Copeland, T., Muggleswick	130	0	0	25	0
De Pledge, Rev. J. B., Satley and Esh	104	0	0	81	0
Dunn, Mrs., Brooms	120	0	0	86	0
Eden, John, Beamish Park	5,480	1	3	9,830	15
Featherstonehaugh, Rev. W., Edmondbyers	280	2	0	239	0
Gee, Mrs., Lanchester	354	1	15	194	0
Gillon, Rev. C., Esh	954	1	3	889	0
Greenwell, T., Broomshields	1,174	2	20	1,062	10
Haansbergen, W. B. Van, Woodlands	840	1	38	541	10
Hedley, Thomas, and Bros., Craghead	129	0	0	71	0
Iron Company, Consett	1,464	3	22	2,847	0
Iron Company, Weardale	136	0	0	83	0
Joicey, Ed., Whinney House, Gateshead	1,974	1	0	760	18
Joicey, James and Co., Chester-le-Street	168	0	0	6,623	12
Joicey, J., Stocksfield	5,816	0	4	5,508	9
Joicey, John and Bros., Newton Hall	606	3	4	1,891	11
Kearney, M., Lanchester	926	0	0	1,190	10
Moor, J., Castleside	153	0	0	188	10
Muschamp, G. E., Brotherlee, Westgate	304	2	31	288	0
Muchamp, J., Brotherlee, Westgate	241	0	18	186	15
Pickering, E., Hedley Hill	251	2	39	181	0
Pots, J. Exors. of, Satley	127	0	0	55	10
Readshaw, William, Edmondbyers	135	1	28	110	0
Reed, Robert, Knitsley	160	0	0	135	0
Reed, W., West Butsfield	140	0	0	130	0
Richardson, Jonathan, Exors. of, Shotley Bridge	1,605	0	0	2,032	10
Robson, Messrs., Hamsterley	134	0	0	170	0
Scott, W. J., Consett	112	0	0	82	0
Silvertop, H. C., Minsteracres	628	1	5	631	16
Smith, E. T., Lanchester	2,464	1	[illegible]	1,749	5
Smith, H., Esh Hall	1,537	3	24	1,116	3
Smith, J. L., Flass Hall	1,074	2	21	926	5
Suddes, J., East Butsfield	144	0	0	111	0
Surtees, A., Reps. of, Hamsterley Hall	670	0	0	938	0
Surtees, A., Lintz Green	449	0	0	443	0
Taylor R., West Cornside	481	0	20	377	10
Town, A., Allansford	113	0	0	129	0
Walker, J., Bradley Hall	3[illegible]2	0	39	535	10
Wilson, C., Shotley Bridge	414	0	0	828	0

Holloway's Pills.—Weak and Debilitated Constitution.—The present weather is trying to the robust; to the weak and debilitated it is overpowering. Holloway's Pills have long been noted for their corrective and purifying powers, and are the readiest restoratives of health vigour. They remove all impurities from the blood, improve the digestion, and rouse the liver, without interrupting pleasure, business, or study. Holloway's Pills cool the system, regulate the circulation, moderate excessive perspiration, guard the constitution in critical moments, and save it from destruction; in fact, so build up and renovate failing health as to make them the most desirable medicine. They neither gripe nor act violently or inconveniently on the most delicate bowels, and may, therefore, be taken by the aged or infirm, and safely administered in the nursery.

Markets.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of English wheat, but a fair arrival from abroad. The change to milder weather caused less firmness in the trade, but where business was done the full prices of this day week were obtained. Malt and barley very dull and lower to sell. Beans unchanged. Peas rather cheaper. Oats slow at previous terms. Maize 6d. higher. Flour dull with little change in value.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—At our market this morning the supplies of wheat and oats were rather larger than last week, but barley was below an average. Wheat met a slow trade, without change from late quotations. Barley an average demand, with prices slightly in sellers' favour. Oats a dull sale and unaltered in value.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 609 beasts and 160 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there is a slight improvement in cattle; while sheep were scarcely an average. The supply of beef comprised 2,013 head. The number of sheep was 5,310. Pigs: 752 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 9s 9d to 10s 0d; secondary sorts, 8s 9d to 9s 3d; good oxen, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; middling, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; cows and inferior, 6s 6d to 8s 6d; pork, large, 6s 3d to 7s 3d; do. small, 7s 9d to 8s 0d; sheep, good vendable welders, per lb., 10½d to 11d; middling, 8½d to 9½d.

Durham Provision, Saturday.—Oats, 7s 0d to 8s 6d; barley, 7s 6d to 8s 3d; wheat, 11s to 11s 6d; beans, 11s 0d; peas, 11s 0d to 11s 6d per boll. Beef, 9d to 11d; mutton, 9d to 11d; veal 10d to 11d; bacon, 6d to 8d; hams, 10d to 11d; pork, 8½d to 11d per lb. Chickens, 2s 3d to 3s 3d; ducks, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; hens, 1s to 2s each; butter, 1s 4d to 1s 11d per lb.; eggs, 7 to 8 for 1s; onions, 1s to 2s 6d; apples, 1s to 2s per peck; grapes, 1s per lb.

Durham Potato, Saturday.—Potatoes, 1s to 1s 2d per stone.

Newcastle Hay and Straw, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 120s to 17[illegible]; new land hay, 130s to 180s per ton; wheat straw, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; barley straw, 2s 7d to 3s 3d; oat straw, 2s 0d to 3s 9d per thrave.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

MARRIAGE.

Benfieldside—At St. Cuthbert's Church, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. F. B. Thompson, the Rev. J. J. Cundill, vicar of Muggleswick, to Miss Frederica S. Fenwick, of Shotley Bridge, late of Stanhope.

DEATHS.

Dipton—On the 11th inst., aged 4 months, Isabella Ambler.

On the 16th inst., in his 74th year, Mr. Robt. Clark, sen., late of Willington. Interment at Hare Law on Sunday at Two p.m. Friends please accept this intimation. 531g

Newcastle—At Westmorland Road, on the 14th inst., aged 45, Mr. J. Huntley, late of Ebchester.

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