The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 861. | REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. | SATURDAY, February 24th, 1877. | PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

ANY Person or Persons found TRESPASSING or KILLING GAME upon Derwent Grange Farm, near Castleside, will be Prosecuted according to Law.
By order,
372g WILLIAM R. DICKINSON.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

E. BROOKS,
59, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Tampering with any Meter, Pipe, or other Property of the above Gas Company, without first obtaining the said Company's permission, will be prosecuted according to Law.
By order of the Directors,
August 21st, 1875. M RICHLEY, Secretary.

MAIN AND ROBINSON,
MILLWRIGHTS AND ENGINEERS,
Gibson Street, Consett,

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

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KNOX

HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has entered upon his NEW PREMISES, at Mount Pleasant, Consett, where he intends carrying on Business as HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c., and trusts, by strict attention thereto and keeping a staff of good Workmen, to merit a share of Public support.
N.B.—Estimates given for general Repairs, Shop Fronts, &c. 617[illegible]

LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERRACE, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

Principal:—MRS. CLEMINSON.

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other Building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default therefore, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Person will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. The Secretary can be seen daily at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.
By order of the Directors,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 24

NOTED FOR GENUINE ARTICLES.

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

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

SPIRITS OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

Which he purposes to dispose of at the following moderate rates:—
Fine Gin (superior quaility)........2s. 6d. per bot
Real Irish Whisky ....2s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. „
Fine Scotch Whisky..2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. „
Superior Rum..........2s. 3d. and 2s 6d. „
Excellent Brandy, 3s. 6d., and the very best quality..........................4s. 6d. „
A trial is respectfully solicited.

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

THIS elegant and renowned Preparation of genuine QUININE stands unsurpassed for Purity, Strength, and Flavour, and is universally approved by the Medical Profession. It is the best, safest, and most agreeable Remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Tic or Neuralgia, Ague, Debility, Spasms, and all derangements of the Stomach.
The genuine is manufactured only by JOE TODD, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government Stamp. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, and Wine Merchants. Ask for and have only
TODD'S QUININE WINE.
Agents—W. Aynsley, Grocer, Middle Street, and D. Innis, Chemist, Front Street, Consett; J. A. Curry, Grocer, Dipton; T. J. Muse, Castleside; and Joseph Robinson, Chemist, Stanley.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

THE Largest and Cheapest Stock of HOUSE FURNISHINGS in the District always on hand. Well-seasoned Household Furniture; Brass and Iron Bedsteads, in great variety, from 14s. 6d. upwards; Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit Down; Ready-made Ticks; Paraffin Lamps, from the best makers; and Paraffin Oil.
Agent for the Home Washing and Mangling Machines and Hardy and Bury's Patent Picks.
Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and other Musical Instruments; also, Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery at wholesale and retail prices.

Address:—
CATCHGATE, OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

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

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others supplied with any quantity of PORTLAND and other CEMENTS, PLASTER, HAIR, LATHS, LATH TACKS, &c.
CONCRETE FLOORING executed in all its Branches.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

THIRD YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. R. L. MARKHAM, Dentist, attends at Dr. Savage's Surgery, Mount Pleasant, Consett, from Eleven a.m. till Three p.m., where Persons who have been imposed upon by Unskilled Pretenders to Dentistry may have their ARTIFICIAL TEETH REMODLED and made to Fit the Mouth, thus ensuring true comfort and mastication.
Single Tooth from 5s. to 10s.; Sets from £2 10s. to £12.
Established at 40, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, A.D. 1832. 586g

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WAREHOUSE.

THOMAS WOODS,
Manufacturer and Importer of all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
22, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE.

PIANOS, Harmoniums, Concertinas, German Accordians, Violins, Flutes, Drums, and all kinds of Musical Instruments and Fittings.
Depot for Messrs. F. Besson and Co.'s celebrated Military Band Instruments and appurtenances.
Bands supplied with the above or with guaranteed French Instruments of the best manufacture on special terms of payment by instalments.
A large Stock of all the above kept on hand.
Brass Instruments thoroughly repaired, polished and made equal in appearance to new, by first-class workmen employed upon the premises. Boxes for the safe carriage of instruments to repair will be forwarded on notice being sent to the above address.
Repairs to whole sets contracted for. 255h

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

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

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

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

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT with the Awarded Roads, Quarries, Wells, Watering Places, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1871; also a note of the various

CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS
of the See of Durham.

Edited and Compiled by Robert Jackson, for upwards of thirty years Managing Clerk in the Copyhold Office, Durham, and late Bailiff of the Manor.
The whole of the remaining copies of this useful work, which was published at 3s. 6d., having been purchased by Robert Jackson, *Guardian* Office, Consett, he has determined to reduce the price to *Three Shillings* per copy (post free) in order to effect a speedy clearance.
Also on hand a few copies (being an exact 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.

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

J. W. BENSON. To the Queen and Royal Family. To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (special appointment). Inventor and maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all great races are timed. Prize Medals: London, Dublin, and Paris.
Steam Factory and City Show Rooms:
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

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

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

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

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

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

PLATE.—Household, Presentation, Prize, and Regimental (designs and estimates furnished), &c.
Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen.
Old Jewellery, Silver, and Watches exchanged.
Watches sent free to all parts of the country.
Merchants and Shippers supplied.
The new Pamphlets on Turret and Church Clocks (with testimonials), Watches and Clocks, Jewellery and Plate (profusely illustrated), sent post free, each for two stamps.
J. W. Benson's New Work, "Time and Time-Tellers, published by Hardwicke, Piccadilly. Plain, 2s. 6d.; Gilt, 3s.

CAUTION.—The Public are cautioned against misrepresentations and attempts to sell Spurious Imitations. 603g

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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

W & A GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS—The seals and labels on all Wines and Spirits bottled by W & A Gilbey may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 & 39 Vic., Cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.
From W & A Gilbey's List of 200 varieties two descriptions of each class of Wines and Spirits are quoted below, the first on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age.

AGENT—
W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT & LEADGATE
PRICES THE SAME AS AT HEAD ESTABLISHMENTS

WINES

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

SPIRITS

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

RE-INTRODUCTION OF MADEIRAS AT MODERATE PRICES

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

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

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

CHEAP FLOUR, PROVISION, AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSES.

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

Best Superfine FLOUR at 2s. 2d. per Stone, or 42s. 6d. per Sack of 20 Stones.
Best Fines FLOUR at 2s. 0d. per Stone, or 39s. 6d. per Sack of 20 Stones.
Indian MEAL, 20s. per Sack of 20 Stones.
Barley MEAL, 20s. per Sack of 16 Stones.
BOXINGS, 11s. 6d. per Sack of 12 Stones.
BRAN, 6s. 6d. per Sack of 8 Stones.
Crushed OATS and BEANS, 17s. per Sack of 12 Stones.
Prime BACON, 7d. per lb.
Excellent HAM (whole), 7½d. per lb.
Splendid BUTTER, 1s. 4d. per lb.
Pure LARD, 8d. per lb.
Good SUGAR, 3d. per lb.

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

MARMALADE, JAMS, AND JELLIES.

Orders from the Country Punctually Attended to.

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

Note the Address:—
WILLIAM AYNSLEY,
THE TEA DEALER,
3, MIDDLE STREET, 11, NELSON STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER,
LEADGATE AND CONSETT.
Pic-Nics and Tea Parties Supplied or Contracted for.

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

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

ANY Person found Trespassing in pursuit of Game, gathering Mushrooms, Brambles, &c., on Middle Heads, Oliverford, Middles, Knitsley Grange, Allen Heads Lyerdeen, Rowley, Dean Houl, and Healeyfield Farms will be Prosecuted as the Law directs.
July, 1875. 7132

PERFECTION in ARTIFICIAL TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY at Moderate Charges.

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

RESPECTFULLY calls attention to the Superiority of his Rugosite Suction Palate and Dental Coral.
Teeth Stopped or Extracted. 55h

JAMES PALLISER,
Family Grocer, Provision Merchant, and Commission Agent,
and 6, FOUNDRY ROW, BLACKHILL.

Agent for the Royal Life and Fire Assurance Company and the Union Permanent Building Society. Meeting night, on Monday Evening, Mar. 12th, 1877.
Agent for the Sale of Pianofortes and Harmoniums.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

FOR CLOVER, GRASS, and TURNIP SEEDS of every description, including HOBSON'S Celebrated MIXTURES for PERMANENT PASTURE, which have been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the County, apply to
GEORGE HOBSON,
MILLER, SEEDSMAN, &c.,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS.
Warehouse:—Catcagate, near Annfield Plain.
Established 1817. 716g

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

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

TO DRAPERS, MILLINERS, CLOTHIERS, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOSHUA LAX,
IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

BEGS respectfully to call the attention of his many Friends and Patrons to the fact that the SINGER SEWING MACHINES, for which he has the Sole Agency for this District, have been greatly Reduced in Price; so much so, indeed, that they now come within the reach of people of most humble circumstances: Hand Machine, £4 4s.; New Family Do., £5 5s., formerly £6 10s.; Medium Do., £6 10s., formerly £7 10s.; No. 2 Tailoring Do., £7, sold before at £8.
J. L. is able to sell at the above list on easy terms, or give 5 per cent. Discount for Cash; Delivery and Instruction Free.
These prices merit the particular attention of purchasers, as the mechanical parts of the Singer Machines are made of Steel. Many of the comparatively worthless imitations are made simply of good iron.
J. L. also wishes to state that he has at present a large Stock of the Celebrated EUREKA and PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES on hand. 297

THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1877.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

GREAT BRITAIN is supposed to be the country *par excellence* where local self-government flourishes, and is everything that is satisfactory. Turks and Egyptians want to learn of us the way to conduct their local government but these people know nothing of local government as it is carried on in Great Britain. They really take our Indian Empire for a model, where British administration has been more successful than ever it was in its own land. The reason is obvious—that there we had a *tabula rara*, a clean slate, upon which we could write what we chose. The Patient Hindoo will stand a good deal, if he finds that things are being worked out ultimately for his benefit. The impatient Englishman will stand nothing, if he does not like it, however much measures may tend for his good. Hence it is that in our great dependency—a satellite far larger than the planet to which it is attached—reforms are carried on which are unknown at home. There the Government looks after that prime necessity of life, water-supply, and holds itself accountable for proper drainage—not directly through itself, but through its local agents. But here we trust things too much to private hands. As an example, we may adduce the fact that a deputation from seventeen metropolitan vestries the other day waited upon the Home Secretary to complain of the charges for water-supply made by the various Metroplitan water-companies. It is an old grievance that a few of the companies have in their hands the monopoly of supplying at least three millions and a quarter—it may be many more—of people—with a prime necessity of life. Mr Cross could only assure the deputation that the matter had not escaped the attention of the Government, but he could not then say any more than that the representations would receive every attention. This is the usual answer to deputations that bring forward disagreeable questions with which Ministers are unable to cope. Even Mr Cross, as an important member of a Ministry with a large majority at its back, would hesitate long before he adopted and put in practice the suggestion that money might be borrowed for buying up the water companies so that a central anthority might be established. This is one of those reforms in which Conservatives could engage without any sacrifice of principle; but it is to be feared that the water interest is as strong as the beer interest in the House of Commons. We know not how many owners of New River Company's shares there are there, to say nothing of proprietors in other water companies, metropolitan or provincial. These people present an insuperable barrier to reform Yet it is as clear as daylight to any man who reflects on the subject, that the supply of such a prime necessity as water ought to be in the hands of a public body. Such an out-of-the-way city as that of Odessa, in Southern Russia, might set us an example on this point. In that place there is an admirable system of water-works established under Government control. It is true that British money paid for it; but why cannot British money pay for something more effective at home? Why should any town in England or the sister countries, be dependent for its water-supply upon commercial companies, that can, as one did at Richmond in Surrey the other day, cut of its supply at short notice? If there is one thing that ought to be supplied by public, instead of private, enterprise, it is water. But the water-supply is not the only grievance in connection with our boasted system of local self-government, which foreign nations want to imitate. As the same day upon which the deputation of Metropolitan vestries waited upon Mr. Cross on the question of the water supply another sought the aid of the Home Secretary to secure for Battersea and such places direct representation or the Metropalitan Board of works. It would be news to many people that the great district of Battersea was not represented in what might be called the local Parliament. We will warrant that the inhabitants of that Metropolitan suburb have not been spared the infiction of rates for central improvements which were of little importance to them; yet they have never been represented at the board which spent their money. But this is not a solitary instance. With all our vaunted system of local self-government, our counties are yet arbitrarily ruled by nominees of the Crown, and payers of country rates have no voice in the disposal of their money. If our local government is not as bad as that of the Turks, we may flatter ourselves that it is because we are not such bad people; but, at all events, they would have little to learn from us in the particulars to which we have alluded.

LADY-HELPS.

THE idea started a year or two since for the employment of lady helps, although deemed chimerical at the time, seems to have met with a fair amount of success. Mrs Crawshay, who has from the first been identified with the scheme, asserts, in the new edition of her essays on domestic service, that the demand now exceeds the supply. By means of the society or office over which she presides, during eight months one hundred ladies had obtained situations, out of whom only six had proved failures. The effect of a single letter in the *Times* from an employer, giving a favourable account of her experience, was to produce a thousand applications from mistresses wanting help. This single fact proves that those who originated the movement were not far wrong in their estimate of the need of the day. There is not so much of the chimerical in the idea of lady-helps, after all. When the subject comes to be reflected upon, the chief thing which strikes one as being required in every household is efficiency, or, at any rate, a knowledge of how things should be done. That a person accustomed to the refinements of life should know more than one taken from the lowest stratum of society, is easy to believe. If lady helps did but know their power, and would really make up their minds to perform menial duties, they could clearly carry everything before them: the present class of servants would have no chance. More than half the servant-girls of the present day are ignoramuses trying to learn their business at the cost of those who employ them. What should we say if carpenters or shoemakers did the same thing? Some prove fortunate, and after making various mistakes, and spoiling the happiness of many households, become efficient servants. But how many go to the wall! And this almost entirely from lack of knowing how things should be done, and from want of early training. Mrs Crawshay states that mothers of families are glad to have lady helps for their nurseries, because of the refinements of manner which such persons are likely to possess. Naturally they are; and the same advantage would soon be felt in other departments of household avocation. With how much more refinements would a lady help lay out a table or dish up a dinner than an ordinary servant whose youthful experience had been confined to a one-room cottage or clothless dining-table and willow-pattern plates! As we said just now, Mrs Crawshay's *protegees* might have it all their own way if they could do so. It is probably a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence. Lady helps, from their superior qualifications, ought to command better payment; and no doubt ultimately this will be the case. Cooks, Kitchen-maids, and ladies' maids already get £20 a yeer, dairy-maids and house-maids £15; but even these sums are, compared with the wages of twenty years ago, not so high as many would pay for really efficient servants. Considering the immense anxiety which domestics now cause, and the difficulty there is in obtaining them, an additional £18 a year would be no serious object. Mrs. Crawshay does wisely in advocating the study of Cookery, this being a department lady helps would as a rule know least about. It is one thing to know how things should be done; it is another to do them. Now cooking, though in a great measure menial, is by no means uninteresting. It is capable, indeed, of being made an engrossing study, needing much general knowledge and concentrated intelligence. No lady need be ashamed to give her attention to "what we shall eat and what we shall drink;" and when proficiency shall have been attained in this particular, there will be such a demand for lady helps which will not only render the avocation of domestic service an honourable one, but will relegate the present members of it to the category of quacks and pretenders.

GUSTAVE DORE

THERE are but few art-lovers in Paris, whether enative or foreign who are not acquainted with the outward personality of GUSTAVE DORE. The dark-eyed bright complexioned Alsatian, with his manly bearing frank genial manners, unspoiled by success and praise, is a prominent figure in the world of Art.

It has been a matter of regret to many of his admirers in Paris that there has been no exhibition of his later works in that city. London, with its Dore gallery seemed to claim a monopoly of his pictures. There are, it is true, some specimens of his art visible at each annual Salon. And, then, his studio is always filled to overflowing with paintings in every stage of completion. But with the knowledge of the dislike to chance visitors peculiar to French artists fresh in one's mind, it requires no little courage to cross the threshold of a Parisian *atelier* without a special invitation. Many fine works are, therefore, complete and sent off by the masters of French art without ever being seen by their admirers in Paris. The Salon does much to bring these productions of contemporary talent befoae us. But the Salon cannot afford room for them all, neither can an artist delay the forwarding of all his complete works till the advent of the spring exhibition. Moreover, by the rules of the Salon no artist can exhibit more than two works in any one line. Therefore, GEUEME, BOUGUERRAU, LEFEBVRE, BOULANGER, DORE, and others, annually finish and send away important pictures which are absorbed into private galleries, and are for ever lost to the general public.

So far as Dore is concerned, this evil has found a remedy. An exhibition of such of his later works as still remained in Paris has recently been opened at the Circle des Mirlitons on the Place Vendome. Therein will be found several pictures, well-known to the world at large through the medium of engravings and photographs. There are also many others that are wholly new to the public. Among the former may be cited "The Neophyte," the "Christian Martyrs in the Colosseum," the "Paolo and Francesca" (a large reproduction in oils of his well-known illustration to the Inferno), &c. The "Neophyte" is probably one of the best of Dore's oil paintings. His bane usually is colour. He excells in invention and in composition. But he has a passion for glaring and inharmonious tints. The very subject of the "Neophyte," confining his brush to yellowish whites and greys only relieved by the flesh tints of the different personages, prevented him from indulging in vivid shades of blue, green, and yellow. The conception of this picture is very fine. The young spiritual looking ascetic, seated among the coarse heavy looking monks, with the first sharp sting of doubt as to the sanctity of its surroundings thrilling through his heart, is wonderfully portrayed. Wonderful, too, is the painting of the "Christian Martyrs," with its contrast between the stark corpses on the bloody sands of the aerna and the prowling satiated beasts of prey, with the white gleam of waiting angels in the blue moonlighted firmament above. This picture is full of imagination—it is a great idea, with some defects in the execution it may be, but still most nobly conceived. The "Paola and Francesca" suffers from challenging comparison with the *chef d'œuvre* of ARY SCHEFFER, which it in no wise resembles. It has fine qualities of its own, and it is wholly original. A number of landscapes, chiefly views of Scottish scenery, grace this exhibition. Some few of them have been seen before in the windows of Goupil. There are one or two sketches of Alsatian forest-scenes, which are interesting as showing the real forests with strait, serried tree-trunks that DORE so often uses as a background for his weired visions, such as certain of the illustrations to the "Wandering Jew." There is one such picture in the present exhibition, a goblin-haunted wood, with a lurid sunset horizon showing through the tree-trunks in the distance. A number of water-colour drawings and pencil sketches, that simularlp touching picture the "Meuntebanks" (catalogued as "The Victim") and a small painting entitled "Duty," merit more than mere mention. This last represents a soldier fully equipped for marching, and standing beside the cradle of his sleeping child. He holds one tiny hand in his own, and, with averted head, is looking a last and mute farewell.

In certain art circles it is the fashion at present to decry GUSTAVE DORE. His great pualities, his imagination power, his creative genius, his weird originality, his fertile fancy are all ignored. Only his defects are dwelt upon and brought prominently forward. The public, however, reversing the verdict of partial critics, has recognised his genius, and rewarded it with fame and with fortune as well. And we venture to predict that the verdict of the public will also be that of posterity. When that marvellous creative pencil is once stayed for ever, its lightest traces will be valued at their weight in gold, GUSTAVE DORE has his place already marked out in the hall of immortality—not side by side with MICHEAL ANGELO, it is true, but near to ALBRECHT DURER, and not far away from REMBANDT.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—'By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bill. It is by the junicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." record.

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

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The Prince of Wales is a bold and resolute traveller. He has never, it is true, had to face the difficulties and perils of a Burton, a Speke, a Livingstone, or a Stanley; but he has had to encounter an incessant and relentless round of ovation and festivity, three months of which would have sent sturdy African explorers to their graves. His Royal Highness is not yet satisfied. Undeterred by the recent recollections of reviews, levies, and balls; illuminations, receptions, and addresses in India, he has now made up his mind to visit the English continents of Australia, and the loveliest and most attractive of British colonies, New Zealand. The Prince will, no doubt, receive a loyal ovation in that vast region of Greater Britain, and it is a satisfaction to know that His Royal Highness has the happy knack of making things pleasant with those among whom he mixes; for the Prince of Wales will have an opportunity to improve the relationship between the colonists and our Royal Family, which, it will be remembered, was not greatly strengthened by the circumstances attending the Duke of Edinburgh's visit some years ago.

By all accounts, the Liberal leaders do not yet see their way to action on the Eastern Question. It would be easy enough to impeach the Ministerial policy up to the end of last Session; but then there came a change of policy. Lord Derby had been interviewed by his "employers," and had told them almost in the words of the Kentucky candidate for political honours, that if his policy did not suit, he could change it. He, accordingly, has done so, as the Blue Book abundantly testifies, and the question is whether so cautious and even molluscous a Minister, who has crept into his shell, and there awaits events, can be safely attacked. I have seen a portrait of a spaniel barking at a hedgehog, and yelping with impotent rage because he is unable to draw blood or touch one of those quills on the fretful porcupine. Such is Mr. Gladstone's attitude to Lord Derby at present, and it is laughable enough for those who have no personal interest in a mere change of Ministry.

Disinfection is a good thing; but it is just possible to have too much of a good thing. Fire, they say, is a good servant, but a bad master; and so it has proved in one of the rookeries adjoining Clerkenwell prison. The parish disinfector, who is also gravedigger, was sent for to disinfect a fever den out of which two corpses had just been removed, and the grave-digger and fire-king in one did his work only two well. Having lighted his brazier of sulphur and stopped up the windows and fire-place, he went his way, and the result is that the premises were burnt down, and the owners have taken an action against the parish authorities. It would be no great loss if the whole district were demolished and disinfected in this way. It would be the best bonfire over lighted. Still, there are other ways of roasting a pig besides arson, as the immortal Change-Le of Charles Lamb's tale found out. For this reason we hope the parish disinfector will do his spiriting more gently in future.

It is alarming to contemplate the dimensions which the head-quarters of our postal system may reach in another hundred years, provided our respectable planet should continue her career during that period, that England should keep her place in the fore-rank of nations, and that the population of London should "multiply by millions yet again," like the years of Eternity in Young's "Night Thoughts." Even now—thanks to reduced rates of postage and halfpenny post-cards—the buildinga in St. Martin's-le-grand, bewildering as they are in extent and magnitude, are quite inadequate to the necessities of the system; so much so that serious delays are complained of in some departments, and a large block of new offices is in contemplation. Speaking of the post-office some harmless Scotch lunatic lately put in the post a letter directed to "Robert Burns, Poet, Heaven." The double assumption that the late Mr Burns has been admitted to the abodes of bliss, and that in those regions he continues his occupation of song-writing, is scarcely in accordance with the harsh and precise theology characteristic of Caledonian education. The letter found its way—very naturally—to the *Dead* letter office, marked rather humorously by the sorting clerk with the words "insufficiently addressed."

An excellent joke has arisen from the appearance at New York of a brief paper on "The Lost City of New England," by Dr. B. F. de Costa. The city was lost only to imagination it was only in imagination that Norumbega ever existed, although, in addition to its name, a local habitation was found for it on the banks of the Penobscot, in what is now the State of Maine; and Dr de Costa's essay is a piece of interesting light literature in the guise of an historical memoir. The average American mind has, however, no appreciation for antiquities either of fact or fancy; it is bent on the acquisition of dollars, with a view to making such a splash into society as ne'er was made before while the representatives of American journalism are in too great haste to be concerned about picking things up by the right ends. So, the *New York World*, which quadruples the circulation of the *New York Herald*, twits the antiquarian doctor with endeavouring to prove the actual existence of the lost city; and reviewing without reading being a custom in the Empire City a number of lesser lights follow the sapient leading of the great Democratic journal. Almost as ridiculous is this fiasc as was that of the *New York Times*, which last summer devoted yards of its space in each of four following numbers to answering a book by Dr Henry Dexter, of which it was candidly owned that only a favorable review had been seen; assuming the writer to be defending the extrusion of Roger Williams from Massachusetts on account of his doctrine of soul-liberty, whereas proof was given that the decree of banishment punished breaches of civil polity as intolerable as any committed by the early Quakers, some of whom walked out of their houses in the costume of our first parents before the Fall.

According to the portents, there will one of these days be a battle royal in the Academy over the election of an Associate sculptor. Just now the most fashionable candidates outside the charmed circle are foreigners who have settled in England; and inasmuch as there is at least one Englishman who has a perfect right to add the weighty letters to his name, the sculptors who are already in are anxious on his behalf. It is a complaint founded on irrefutable evidence that painters as a rule know nothing about sculpture. They are caught for the most part by qualities in plastic art which are not of the highest. *Ergo* they are just as likely as not to give their votes unjustly when the pinch comes. In the interest of Art, it is devoutly to be wished that when a sculptor is elected A.R.A.M. he may be an Englishman.

Another and yet another claimant for admission into the rank of West-End Weeklies. The *World*, the *Whitehall Review*, the *Mayfair Journal*, *Truth*, and now the *Tattler*. The fun of the thing is that *Truth* and the *Tattler* might change titles; for *Truth* tattles and the *Tattler* professes (for it is not to appear till the 24th) that it is to differ from other recently-started weekly papers by abstaining from raking up the private affairs of individuals, or from retailing at a profit the gossip of the servants' hall. This is a hard hit at its rivals. We shall soon see how far *Tattler* is better than his word.

A WESLEYAN MINISTER ON EDUCATION.

Speaking at a meeting of the Jarrow and District Sunday School Union, on Saturday evening, the Rev. W. H. Walker, Wesleyan minister, in an able speech, said education was the great subject we were all concerned with, and it attracted the attention of all serious and anxious minds. Whatever views they might support, all were agreed that education was of great importance and had a deep bearing on the well-being of the nation. It was not supported merely by civilized or religious peoples; and it might sound strange to them to hear that it was a subject which all the peoples of the world, whatever their mental or moral condition, were deeply interested in. They carried it along different lines and sought its attainment for different objects, yet they recognised that men must be educated if they were to succeed, and the Saviour recognised the same principle. Amongst several races who were intellectually and morally indeveloped, the greatest attention was paid to physical development. There were the quickness of eye, the fleetness of foot, the unerring aim, and the keen scent. And whence all that? It was the result of a system of physical education, and hence the Indian savages excelled us in physical development, because they had paid attention to it. If the history of some of the ancient nations of the world were looked at, the same attention to education would be found. Because the Roman youths were educated in the military arts as no others were, they could fight as no other soldiers eould, and were successful men of war. The Grecian people became famous as generals, orators, and philosophers, because the boys attended these several schools, followed the steps of their teachers day by day, listened to their words, and tried to embody their thoughts. Look at the orator that had the marvellous power over his auditory. How was it acquired? He was not born an orator; perhaps no man was born a genius; men become what they were by training, struggling, persevering. The ancient Romans and Greeks attained their eminence by that way. We could not begin education too soon; the practice of the world showed that. If a trade had to be learned, the boy to be efficient, must be put to it in early life. In politics and every other department of life the same rule held good. If that were so in temporal things, so also should they feel their responsibility to the word they had undertaken as Sabbath school teachers. Certainly, there were some minds that seemed able to take up new subjects late in life—Robert Hall being a notable example;—but those men succeeded because they had retained that faculty of youth, the faculty of learning quickly. The rule was, however, that when the stage of youth was passed, that faculty was let slip. The importance of early education was more clearly seen when we considered the strength and permanence of impressions made in youth. In after-life recent events were not remembered, but talk about the events of youth, and what was then seen, heard, and done were re-ealled with the vividness of a picture. It therefore behoved us to understand the importance of this fact, and strive to impress gracious and glorious principles upon youthful minds, which would act as safe-guards all their lives. Geology tells us strange things. It produces hard rocks that will only yield to hammer and chisel, yet there are footprints made upon them by soft-footed creatures when the rocks themselves were soft like the sandy beach, but they remained there till the rocks grew hard. The youthful mind and heart were like that. At the beginning they take any impression, bad or good, and therefore we saw the importance of all the first impressions being good, so that the shape to the thought and feeling would be such as would remain permanent and be the glory of their future years. The world was governed by those prejudices, opinions, and feelings, which would be found to have had their origin in early life. It was not often that any one was able to fling off these early impressions, and however false they often were, they were nevertheless accepted and followed out. If we were able to secure for a portion of the rising race such impressions as would produce the deepest harmony with truth, goodness, sobriety, nobility, and wisdom, we might have a moral brightness and glory in our country such as was not conceived. It was evident to any one that whatever the children learned at the day schools, as immortal beings they were not educated perfectly till their moral natures were developed. Were the family life perfect, there would be no need for either day or Sunday schools; but our social arrangements, the inability of parents, and other hindrances had put the education of the children into other hands; and since the moral development of the young was left to Sabbath schools, teachers saw the importance of their work. When the Sabbath school gained its proper position, it would be worked as an integral part of the Church; not something outside, but looked upon as one of those wheels in the many wheels that go to form the organization and work of the Christian Church. (Hear, hear.) The great success of the Sunday school will depend upon the official staff. If there was intelligence, breadth of view, moral power, clearness of purpose, and an understanding of the work in hand in the superintendent, then the success of the school was secured. The influence of the highest officer would filtrate downward to the teachers, and thence be communicated all over the school. He knew that from observation, as he had closely watched that kind of influence. He had seen that influence spring out of a tremendous power of life and faith and prayer in the superintendent, laying hold of the teachers and all the children till they heard and read of 50, 60, and 70, joining the church every year. That was a proof of that kind of influence. He concluded by wishing the teachers all success in their work. (Applause.)

At a meeting of the South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire Coalowners' Association, held at Sheffield on Monday, the question of a reduction of miners' wages was amicably settled. A deputation from the Miners' Association attended, and said the men would svbmit to a reduction of 6½ per cent. The terms offered by the deputation were accepted by the coalowners, and the reduction will come into force next month.

A strike of cabmen took place in Newcastle on-Tyne on Monday morning. For some time there has been dissatisfaction at the manner in which the police authorities have inspected the cabs, and last week the cab-owners threatened to withdraw their vehicles from the stands unless some change was made. On Monday morning, when the police proceeded to inspect the cabs, the drivers left the stands, and the Central Railway Station alone was supplied.

Poetry; Original and Sele[cted]

LINES

Supposed to be addressed by a young wif[e]
husband on his asking her if she felt happy.

DIDST thou ask if I were happy, love?
Oh! could this breast declare
The agonies of joys and hopes,
The bliss and peace that's there.

Oh! could this overpowering heart
But one small channel find,
To prove to thee my happiness—
Thou art so good and kind.

Think not although a shade should shroud
The lustre of mine eyes,
Or flushes crimson o'er my cheek.
My bosom heaves with sighs.

Oh! think not, tho' from welling deeps
The tears unbidden start,
That aught of grief, of heaviness,
Or sorrow loads my heart.

No, dearest, no, in thy fond love
Are all my hopes enshrined
Thou art the idol of my soul—
Sole monarch of my mind,

As solace for all earthly cares;
A balm for every woe,
I find in the sweet peaceful smiles
Which from thy bosom flow.

I know thou wilt forgive my thoughts,
Those foolish thoughts of mine,
Which seemed to sadden all thy joys,
And wake thy anxious mind.

I know thou wilt forgive my sighs,
And pardon every tear
Whilst nestling on thy breast I sigh
The reason in thine ear.

My thoughts then, dearest, ventured back
To scenes of other years
When like the fragment of a wreck,
Which the wild ocean bears,

I in my orphanage was cast
Upon this cold bleak world,
To buffet with its stormy waves,
When they in anger curled.

Oft have I sunk in pale despair,
With tears my fate bewailed,
When by the tempting snares of vice
I often was assailed

Till like the dove from out the ark,
Sent o'er the waves to roam,
Thou plucked me for thine Olive Leaf,
And placed me in thy home.

'Tis woman's weakness thus to dwell
On sorrows that are gone,
But—whence that sigh and—whence that tea[r]
And whence that heavy moan!

I see it all, thy heart doth melt
In sympathy with mine.
I knew that thou would'st pardon me
Thy love is so divine.

Monkton Terrace, Jarrow. J. PA[...]

SPARROWS.

God speaks through every bird that sings
Nor borne on unfamiliar wings
His messages are given;
It is not only in the grove,
Amongst His fairest signs of love,
We hear the songs of Heaven.

For there are birds no flower-strewn glen
Can woo away from haunts of men,
The city's winged guests—
The sparrows, that, for sultry eaves,
Forsake the cool of forest leaves,
To build their smoke-stain'd nests.

I never hear their two sharp notes,
Or see them in their russet coats
About the city walls,
But comes the thought so precious still,
Without our Heavenly Father's will
Not even a sparrow falls.

By scattered crumbs of Plenty fed,
To those who toil for daily bread,
Faint in the crowded street,
They wake a satisfying sense
Of God's unfailing Providence,
With comfort strong and sweet.

'Cheer-up! cheer-up!' is all their *strain*
But dare ye think 'tis chirp'd in vain?
The Bard with gifted pen
Can do no more, with all his power,
Than sing of Hope in Sorrow's hour,
To struggling souls of men.

—*Moxons' 4th edition of Rowland Brown's Poems.*

THE ANGEL OF LIGHT.

She comes! she comes! the spirit of Spring,
From the vale of the Shadow of Death,
With songs that over the mountains ring,
And kisses of balmy breath.
She comes! and the storm-wind dies
In a dream of wrathful floods,
For the flash of her love-bright eyes
Awakens the sleeping buds.

She comes, like an Angel of Light!
Joy beams from her beautiful brow;
And her step, as she glides with delight,
Falls softly as bloom from the bough.
She speakes to the spirits of men—
'I am come Earth's delights to restore;'
And forth from the desolate glen
Ring sounds of rejoicing once more.

From the trees joyous melody falls,
As the violet opens its eyes;
And a gladsome sense recalls
The fondest hopes that rise.
From the tenderest blade of grass
To the skylark on the wing,
Glad pœans of blessing pass—
Thank God for the breath of Spring!

—*Moxons' 4th edition of Rowland Brown's Poems.*

HOUSEBREAKING AT SUNDERLAND.—[...] brothers named William Newson, a labourer, and J[...] Newson, Mason, both belonging to Yarmouth [...] brought up at the Sunderland Police-court [...] Monday, charged with house and shop brea[king]. Evidence was giving showing that, on the nig[ht of] Monday, the 12th inst., a butchers shop was br[oken] into, and a quantity of beef stolen. On the s[ame] night the house of Miss Thomas was entered a[nd a] large quantity of bedding and household art[icles] taken away. The detectives traced the priso[ners] to the back room of a house, where they fou[nd a] locked recess filled with the stolen articles, in ch[arge] of a woman who cohabited with William New[son]. they took the woman into custody, and succe[eded] in capturing William near his brother's residen[ce in] Newcastle. The brother who is a returned co[...] was captured by the Newcastle authorities, [and] conveyed to Sunderland. The prisoners [were] remanded. A number of robberies have l[ately] occurred in the town and it is suspected tha[t the] prisoners have had a hand in most of them.

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

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Poetry; Original and Select.

LINES

Supposed to be addressed by a young wife to her husband on his asking her if she felt happy.

DIDST thou ask if I were happy, love?
Oh! could this breast declare
The agonies of joys and hopes,
The bliss and peace that's there.

Oh! could this overpowering heart
But one small channel find,
To prove to thee my happiness—
Thou art so good and kind.

Think not although a shade should shroud
The lustre of mine eyes,
Or flushes crimson o'er my cheek.
My bosom heaves with sighs.

Oh! think not, tho' from welling deeps
The tears unbidden start,
That aught of grief, of heaviness,
Or sorrow loads my heart.

No, dearest, no, in thy fond love
Are all my hopes enshrined
Thou art the idol of my soul—
Sole monarch of my mind,

As solace for all earthly cares;
A balm for every woe,
I find in the sweet peaceful smiles
Which from thy bosom flow.

I know thou wilt forgive my thoughts,
Those foolish thoughts of mine,
Which seemed to sadden all thy joys,
And wake thy anxious mind.

I know thou wilt forgive my sighs,
And pardon every tear
Whilst nestling on thy breast I sigh
The reason in thine ear.

My thoughts then, dearest, ventured back
To scenes of other years
When like the fragment of a wreck,
Which the wild ocean bears,

I in my orphanage was cast
Upon this cold bleak world,
To buffet with its stormy waves,
When they in anger curled.

Oft have I sunk in pale despair,
With tears my fate bewailed,
When by the tempting snares of vice
I often was assailed

Till like the dove from out the ark,
Sent o'er the waves to roam,
Thou plucked me for thine Olive Leaf,
And placed me in thy home.

'Tis woman's weakness thus to dwell
On sorrows that are gone,
But—whence that sigh and—whence that tear
And whence that heavy moan!

I see it all, thy heart doth melt
In sympathy with mine.
I knew that thou would'st pardon me
Thy love is so divine.

Monkton Terrace, Jarrow. J. PATON.

SPARROWS.

God speaks through every bird that sings
Nor borne on unfamiliar wings
His messages are given;
It is not only in the grove,
Amongst His fairest signs of love,
We hear the songs of Heaven.

For there are birds no flower-strewn glen
Can woo away from haunts of men,
The city's winged guests—
The sparrows, that, for sultry eaves,
Forsake the cool of forest leaves,
To build their smoke-stain'd nests.

I never hear their two sharp notes,
Or see them in their russet coats
About the city walls,
But comes the thought so precious still,
Without our Heavenly Father's will
Not even a sparrow falls.

By scattered crumbs of Plenty fed,
To those who toil for daily bread,
Faint in the crowded street,
They wake a satisfying sense
Of God's unfailing Providence,
With comfort strong and sweet.

'Cheer-up! cheer-up!' is all their *strain*
But dare ye think 'tis chirp'd in vain?
The Bard with gifted pen
Can do no more, with all his power,
Than sing of Hope in Sorrow's hour,
To struggling souls of men.

—Moxons' 4th edition of Rowland Brown's Poems.

THE ANGEL OF LIGHT.

She comes! she comes! the spirit of Spring,
From the vale of the Shadow of Death,
With songs that over the mountains ring,
And kisses of balmy breath.
She comes! and the storm-wind dies
In a dream of wrathful floods,
For the flash of her love-bright eyes
Awakens the sleeping buds.

She comes, like an Angel of Light!
Joy beams from her beautiful brow;
And her step, as she glides with delight,
Falls softly as bloom from the bough.
She speakes to the spirits of men—
'I am come Earth's delights to restore;'
And forth from the desolate glen
Ring sounds of rejoicing once more.

From the trees joyous melody falls,
As the violet opens its eyes;
And a gladsome sense recalls
The fondest hopes that rise.
From the tenderest blade of grass
To the skylark on the wing,
Glad pæans of blessing pass—
Thank God for the breath of Spring!

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

CLONTARF, DUBLIN.

THE IRISH ATTORNEY-GENERAL—THE CHIEF JUSTICE A. M. SULLIVAN—ISSAC BUTT—H.M. SUBMARINE FLEET—THE CELTIC TONGUE—IRISH SUNDAY CLOSING BILL—FEELING (?) ENGLAND—OLDHAM AND HOME RULE—VISIT OF BARRY SULLIVAN TO CHARLES KEAN'S BIRTHPLACE—CARDINAL CULLAN'S LENTEN PASTORAL—HIS GRACE OF TUAM ON IRISH LAND JOBBERY—WHITWORTH AND KILKENNY—A NOVELTY IN LOCOMOTION A STRANGE PROSECUTION—THE LIMERICK WATCHMAN—JOHN O'MAHONY—BIGGAR AND PARNELL.

As was to be supposed, Mr. Gibson, the Irish Attorney-General, was re-elected member for the Dublin University on Tuesday without any opposition whatever.

Mr. May was sworn in as Lord Chief Justice of Ireland on Friday last. There was a large gathering of the gentlemen of the "long gown," and his lordship was heartily congratulated by his Tory friends It is somewhat strange that, for the last hundred years this office has always become vacant while the Conservatives have held the reins of Government, consequently, for that period, the Chief Justices have all been Conservatives.

I have been given to understand that Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., will visit Bradford on St. Patrick's Day, and that Mr. Butt, M.P., will be in your neighbourhood—Newcastle—on that day.

In giving notice the other night of a question relating to the late accident arising from the wreck of the Vanguard, Mr. A. M. Sullivan made rather a happy "hit," which amused the House immensely. He spoke of the Vanguard as "part of Her Majesty's submarine fleet." Mr. Ward Hunt did not seem to enjoy the joke, but the House chuckled, and A. M. S. seemed happy.

Sermons in the Irish language, by the Most Rev. Dr. James O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, in 1635, are now being translated and edited by the Very Rev. Ulick J. Canon Bourke, M.R.I.A., one of the greatest Irish scholars of the present day. The work will be ready by the 1st of April, and it will contain 500 pages. It has been undertaken at the special request of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, Lord Primate of all Ireland. It has also received the support of many of their lordships the Bishops of Ireland.

The Irish Sunday Closing Bill has scored another victory. It passed the second reading by the large majority of 194 against 23. The Government accepted the bill on condition that it should be referred to a special Committee whose duties will be to enquire what effect it would have on Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford. The Committee will begin its sittings immediately.

I learn that Daniel Reddin, the lately liberated political prisoner, has been under the doctor's care ever since, suffering from paralysis. He is entirely unable to leave his room, or make any exertion without assistance, and is still in a most precarious state.

The Irishmen of Oldham have a grand opportunity open to them, and they are going to embrace it. Mr. Cobett, member for Oldham, died at his London residence, on Tuesday, and the vacant seat will be filled by a Home Ruler, at least, the Irishmen are only going to vote for the man who will carry the green banner to Westminster and fight for it.

During his recent stay in Waterford, Barry Sullivan paid a visit to the house in which Charles Kean was born, in Colbeck-street. The house is at present occupied by Mr. Denis Phelan, boot and shoemaker, who received the distinguished Irishman with all the courtesy due to one so illustrious. The great actor was shown through the entire building, and seemed to take the greatest interest in every part of it, making various comments on the thickness of the walls, and the size of the several apartments, and cordially shook hands with Mr. Phelan as he left.

In his Lenton Pastoral Cardinal Cullen says:—A practice exists in some of the back streets and lanes of the City of Dublin of having dances, singing, drinking, accompanied with gross immorality at wakes. Nothing can be more disgraceful. It is indeed proper to respect the remains of the dead who die in the Lord. We should do so by thinking upon death, and recommending the departed souls to the mercy of God. Profane and immodest amusements in the house of mourning should not be tolerated, and all good Catholics should unite in putting an end to scandals which are an abomination in the sight of God, and a cause of ruin to many souls. His Eminence condemned secret societies, denounced drunkenness and its attendant vices, and warned the people against infidel literature, immoral poetry, romances, &c.

In his Lenten Pastoral, read on Sunday last, his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, speaking of the land jobbers of Ireland, says:—There is a general source of complaint prevailing at present among the poor against a class they call "Land Jobbers, who trade on the purchase of land, not for their own use, but to retail it at exorbitant profits to the tillers of the soil. Such a practice has often called forth the severest reprehension of the Church. We read in Ecclesiasticus—"He that offereth sacrifice of the goods of the poor is as one that sacrificeth the son in the presence of his father. The bread of the needy is the life of the poor. He that taketh away the bread gotten by sweat is like him that killeth his neighbour." But it is quite unnecessary to refer to the Old Testament on the subject when St. James tells the rich, hard-hearted man: "Your riches are purified and your garments are moth eaten; your gold and silver is rusted; you have stored up to your selves wrath against the last days. Behold the lives of the labourers, who have reaped your fields, of which you have defrauded them, cry out, and the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabboath."

My readers will remember that a week or two ago I mentioned the fact that the electors of the city of Kilkenny were beginning to find out that they had made a great mistake in sending Mr. Whitworth to represent them in the English Commons. The *Kilkenny Moderator*, in an aticle on the subject says—"It would be idle to attempt to conceal the fact that a great change has taken place in the feeling with which many of Mr. Whitworth's supporters in the constituency regarded him up to a late period. The angry mutterings in certain quarters of this borough whenever his name has been mentioned broke out on the occasion of the public inauguration of our present worthy mayor's year of office, and it is now notorious amongst us that several of those who were most prominent in their efforts to secure Mr. Whitworth's election in April, 1875, have determined to use their utmost endeavours, whenever the opportunity presents itself, to prevent his election.'

Rather a sensation was created in the quiet town of Moate last week by the novel specimen of a locomotive engine steaming up the main street, and drawing in its wake two huge vans loaded with furniture. The eminent firm of Fishbourne and Co. have conceived the idea of employing traction engines for the delivery of goods through the country; and it is earnestly desired that their efforts will meet with the success which their enterprise deserves, as the unmerciful "fleecing" which business people in the country (and through them the public) have to submit to from Irish railway companies is almost incredible.

A strange prosecution took place at the Macroom petty sessions last week. The defendant was a young girl named Costelloe, for whom a marriage was negociated recently by her father. Part of the arrangements was that the suitor, Cornelius Lynch, should receive £50 as a marriage portion, and £30 was paid to him on account. The young lady seems to have had other matrimonial views, and having, by a stratagem, induced the suitor to give her the £30, she declined to complete the contract with Lynch. The father and suitor thereupon joined in prosecuting the young lady for obtaining money under false pretences. The magistrates adjourned the case for a week in the hope that an amicable arrangement would be come to.

On Friday a fancy ball, given by the Mayor of Limerick, took place in the Skating Rink. The guests numbered from 400 to 500, and considerable variety and brilliancy were observable in the costumes. The inevitable historical personages were to be seen in full fig, and the ball was further graced by the presence of a Limerick watchman, a character which is likely to acquire an enduring fame, if the Town Council are not seized with an untimely sense of the ridiculous.

The news of John O'Mahony's death has been supplemented by the intelligence that his remains were despatched from New York on Tuesday by the steamship Dakota, and will arrive at Queenstown on the 24th. It is arranged that his funeral shall take place in Dublin, and a committee has been formed to make the necessary preparations. The funeral in New York appears to have been of an impressive character. The famous 69th Regiment, and various Irish societies of the Empire City, escorted the body to the church of St. Francis Xavier, where High Mass was celebrated; after which the procession, accompanied by large crowds, proceeded to the steamer. The committee which have had the arrangements in hand are also coming to Ireland.

A weak kneed Irish policy in Parliament will find no supporters in Messrs. Biggar and Parnell. The Home Rule party have given notice of opposition to every measure which the Government have introduced or announced their intention to produce. Mr. Biggar is to oppose no fewer than ten of the Government bills, and Mr. Parnell will attempt to stop the progress of six.

Parliamentary Summary.

THURSDAY

In the Commons, Sir George Campbell elicited explanations from the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary for War, respecting the positions of English Officers in the Turkish service. Replying to Mr. Gorst, the president of the Board of Trade stated his intention to bring in a bill to amend the discipline sections of the Merchant Shipping Acts. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Sir. William Harcourt, detailed the circumstances under which Sir Henry Elliot left Constantinople. On the order for the second reading of the Prisons' Bill, Mr. Rylands moved the rejection of the measure. A long debate followed, and resulted in the Bill being read a second time by a large majority. The Prisons' Bill for Scotland and Ireland were also read a second time.

FRIDAY.

In the House of Lords, Earl Granville raised the question of the want of legislative business in the Upper Chamber in the early part of the session. Lord Beaconsfield, whilst agreeing that it was more desirable that the business of Parliament should be more equally divided, pointed out the difficulties in the way of the being achieved, and announced that after the Burials Bill, which would be introduced at an early date, the Lord Chancellor would bring forward his Bankruptcy Bill.—In the Commons nearly the whole of the sitting was occupied with the debate on Mr. Gladstone's speech in reference to the treaty obligations of the country.

MONDAY.

In the Commons, on the motion of the Secretary to the Treasury, a new writ was ordered for Oldham in the room of the late Mr. Cobbett. Several notices of motion were given, including one on behalf of Mr. Jenkins of a Bill for the more effectual control of habitual drunkards. In answer to Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, although he was not aware who were the "important personages" to whom Sir Henry Elliett referred in one of his dispatches as having "made a declaration that the Turks must be driven out of Europe," he was aware that a wide-spread impression prevailed in this country that the right hon. gentleman himself had reccommended a policy of that character; and probably a similar impression existed in Constantinople. Replying to a further question by Mr. Gladstone the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised to ask Sir Henry Elliott who were the persons he referred to. Mr. Gathorne Hardy moved the second reading of the Universities Bill, and after a brief discussion in the course of which some of the details of the measure was freely criticised, the motion was agreed to. The Irish Judicature Bill and the Justices' Clerks Bill having been read a second time, Sir. J. Lubbock obtained leave to bring in a bill to declare and amend the law with regard to dock warrants On the motion of Mr. Mundella, a return was ordered of the licenses granted under the Vivisection Act. The House rose soon after ten o'clock.

TUESDAY.

The House of Lords was occupied with a debate on the Eastern Question, inaugurated by the Duke of Argyll, who called attention to the instructions given to Lord Salisbury, and asked the Government whether they intended to take any further measures for the attainment of the ends completed in these instructions.—In the Commons, Mr. Trevelyan fixed his county franchise resolution for the 13th of March. At the close of the questions, Captain Pim proceeded to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the general administration of the Navy, but as soon as the hon. gentleman rose the house was counted out at half-past seven.

THE JARROW GUNBOATS.—At Portsmouth, last week, the Tees, another of the iron twin screw gunboats built or being built by Messrs Palmer and Co. of Jarrow, was tried on the measured mile in Stokes Bay. The whole series consists of twelve boats, all being of the same size and construction, and built from designs by Mr Henry Morgan, one of the Chief Constructors at the Admiralty. Six—viz. the Medina, Medway, Sabrina, Tees, Spey, and Tay (the first three engined by Messrs Hawthorn and Co., of Newcastle, and the others by Messrs John Penn and Co., Greenwick)—have been received from the contractors, and are now being completed for sea at Portsmouth, while the others, which are respectively named the Dee, Don, Esk, Slaney, Trent, and Tweed, all of which are engined by Messrs Hawthorn, are still in course of construction on the Tyne. They are light and handy craft, intended, as their names imply, for river service, and were laid down at a time when our relations with China threatened to assume an unpleasantly unfriendly character. They are 110ft long by 34 ft. broad, their great breath of beam in proportion to their length being a practical acceptance on the part of the constructive department of the views of Mr Froude with reference to the resistance of wave motions to the speed of ships. They are of 363 tons displacement, and have an estimated load draught of 6ft. 6in., while their engines are constructed to work up to 310-horse power, and are expected to attain a speed of nine knots on the measured mile. The engines of the Tees are in all respects similar to those with which the sister ships have been supplied by Messrs Hawthorn.

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

The Riddlers' Column.

ENIGMAS, CHARADES, &c.

1. Direct or reverse, you may read me, ye fair,
The one way a number, the other a snare.

2. Part of a foot with judgment transpose,
And the answer you'll find just under your nose.
JOHN LUMLEY, Annfield Plain.

3. When first the marriage knot was tied
Between my wife and me,
My age exceeded her's as much
As three times three does three.
But when ten years and half ten years
We man and wife had been,
Her age approached as near to mine
As eight is to sixteen.
How old were they when they were married?
E. BARTRAM, Causey Road, Marley Hill.

4. A scholar's instrument if you behead,
What means not soon you'll have instead.

5. What means to pull, if you behead,
What means not cooked you'll have instead.

6. My first is in seek, but not in find;
My second is in lemon, but not in kind;
My third is in spill, but not in loss;
My fourth is in pitch, but not in toss;
My fifth is in ink, but not in pen;
My sixth is in lair, but not in den.
If you these letters place aright
A Turkish town will come to sight.
B. H. ROBINSON, Collierley School.

7. My first is in stand, but not in walk;
My second is in chair, also in chalk;
My third is in cape, also in land;
My fourth is in instrument, also in band;
My fifth is in day, but not in week;
My sixth is in ship, but not in leek;
My seventh is in pan, but not in jug;
My eighth is in sofa, but not in mug;
My ninth is in venture, but not in try;
My tenth is in live, also in die;
My eleventh is in album, but not in book;
My twelfth is in shaken, but not in shook.
If you these letters place aright,
A range of mountains will appear in sight.
J. R. WOOD, Newmarket Street, Consett.

8. A transparent substance; take off the head, and, lo! at once a woman young you will have instead; behead again and then I ween a patient animal will be seen.

9. My whole is an animal; behead and transpose and I am a flower; transpose again and I am painful; behead me and I am a mineral.
P. H. PESCOD, Consett.

10. Lives in winter, dies in summer, and grows with its root upward.

11. If I obtain my first I shall be happy, if I gain my second I shall be rich, but the union of both as my whole would render me unhappy.

12. If you'll behead my whole aright,
'Twill leave what runs both day and night;
Behead again and it will be
What we can't do without you'll see;
Behead once more and in the main
You'll see in Scotch what is to claim.
Six letters will compose my whole
So riddlers tell me what's my all.

13. There is a well-known word in the English language the two first letters of which signify a male, the three first a female, the four first a great man, and the whole a great woman.
GEORGE R. HARRISON, Blackhill.

14. There was a man of Adam's race,
He had a certain dwelling place;
Neither in earth, heaven, or hell,
Pray tell me where that man did dwell.
F. W. BRODIE, Consett.

15. I mean distance; behead me and I mean to step.

16. I mean wide; behead me and I am a place to walk on.

17. I am a man's name; behead me and I am a sort of cradle. W. ANDERSON, Collierley School.

18. My first is seen in the heavens;
My second is found in the sea;
My whole, when complete, is a bird
Which builds in the trunk of a tree;
And will often perch
On the top of a church,
And warble it's sweet melody.
ANNIE LAIDLER, Tanfield.

19. My first is in west, but not in north;
My second is in east, but not in south;
My third is in syllable, but not in word;
My fourth is in eagle, but not in bird;
My fifth is in pale, but not in wan;
My sixth is in youth, but not in man;
My seventh is in warmth, but not in cold;
My eighth is in money, but not in gold;
My ninth is in castle, but not in moat;
My tenth is in ship, but not in boat;
My eleventh is in chaise, but not in gig;
My twelfth is in grapes, but not in fig;
My thirteenth is in cattle, but not in cow;
My fourteenth is in love, but not in vow.
And now, dear reader, place these letters aright,
A place of worship you will bring to sight.
JOSEPH DENT, Consett.

20. All is my first, so is my second, and also my whole. E. BARTRAM, Marley Hill.

21. A county of Ireland if you curtail
A month that you like you'll have without fail.

22. A kind of sleep if you turn round
What you cook meat on will then by found.

23. I have a bird securely set, her place she never changes, and over hill and dale she flies. She flies above the lofty skies, she's never seen with mortal eye, and for evermore she's ranging.
ARTHUR O'NEILL, Dipton.

24. Ranged in due order we agree,
But re-arrange and risk there'll be,
Transpose again, we tell of fruits and flowers
If only gladden'd with the April showers.

25. Behold me full equipp'd for fight,
With armour, as with honour bright;
Transpose, and lo! an empty dream,
My honour bright at once will seem.

26. I am an English preposition,
But let my letters change position,
Behold two other words instead
Will then immediately be read.
The one a verb in present tense,
And "hindrance" is its usual sense;
The other tells of mud or ink,
Or any other dirt; we think
Of Colonel Baker's reputation
In his disgraceful situation.

27. We're many in number, both male and female,
But of gender the neuter, when seen on the rail,
While the swift locomotive is speeding its way
We're never in motion, yet lend it our stay.
We're found in the cars, and rejoice in repose,
But prefer to lie cozily under the clothes;
Sweet type of the innocent ever we seem,
But our life it is fleeting and pass'd in a dream.

28.
Your answers to this funny riddle we wish.
Pray when is your cousin akin to a fish?
If fishes e'er marry, say, which shall they be
That in bonds matrimonial ought to agree?
And if gentlemen fish comes not "up to the scratch"
What fish must arouse him to make up the match?
What fish must be seen at the wedding, I pray,
Or else 'tis put off to some happier day?
A.E.F., Castleside.

29. A weapon if you behead and and curtail
A leguminous plant you have without fail.
B. H. ROBINSON, Collierley School.

30. There was a thing four weeks old,
When Adam was no more;
Before its age exceeded five
Adam was four score.

31. Within a marble dome confined,
Whose milk-white walls with silk are lined,
There doth a golden ball appear,
Bathed in a stream of crystal clear,
No doors or windows you behold
Yet thieves break in and steal the gold.
BEEF-STEAKS, Consett.

32. A kind of clayey earth;
Three-sevenths of a notion;
Dignity or splendour;
To force or put in motion;
One who speaks with eloquence;
Something devoid of force.
The heads of these will name a place
Where all grades of the human race
Are found; the finals clearly show
The fruit of folly here below.
KING KOFFEE, Burnhope.

33. My first is of clay, my second's in hay;
My third form a row, and help me to go.
MASTER CHERRY, Durham.

34. Found long ago, yet made to-day,
Employed while others sleep;
What few would wish to give away,
And none would wish to keep.
A.B.C., Hamsterley Colliery.

35. A royal child, who, when his sire was dead,
His nurse let fall as in her haste she fled;
The day when Christ is said the same to be
As at this moment and continually;
Then find the month when one a vision sees
Of horse and rider midst the myrtle trees;
A Jewish maiden who a queen became
And sav'd her people from dire woe and shame.
One of two places whence a little band
Of men went out to search and spy the land;
His name on whom a fearful doom was sent,
He smote God's prophet hence his punishment;
The name of him who to his cousin came
To ask him to buy back the field again;
The name he gave the altar, that he might
Remember God appeared while in his flight;
The name of her who said she would not leave
Her husband's mother, but to her would cleave;
She dwelt beneath the palm trees of the land
And Israel came for judgment at her hand.
Take the initials and the name appears
Of him who stilleth all my guilty fears;
Who leadeth me in pastures fresh and sweet,
Guiding by waters still my willing feet.
W. TINKLER, Leadgate.

36.
In wood or in forest I sometimes appear,
And you see me when walking with your lover so dear;
I'm worn by ladies in part of their dress,
And opened for gents for a purpose you may guess;
I'm sold by the merchants of many a sphere,
Sometimes in the *Guardian* my name does appear.
Sometimes I'm large, sometimes I'm small,
Mine is a name quite familiar to all.
I'm living, I'm dead, and yet not a sham,
Ye bards of the *Guardian* now say what I am.
P.T., Blackfine.

CONUNDRUMS.

37. What people can never live long, nor wear great coats?
38. What smells most in a chemist's shop?
39. What is everyone doing at the same time?
E. BARTRAM, Causey Row, Marley Hill.
40. What is that which gives a cold, cures a cold, and pays the doctor?
41. What is that which occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment, and not once in a hundred years.
GEORGE R. HARRISON, Blackhill.
42. (When the late Mr. Anderson, the wizard of the north, was in Australia, he offered a prize for the best conundrum. Above two hundred were sent in, and the following gained the prize.) Why is the first nugget I gained at the Ballarat goldfields like unto H.R.H. the Prince of Wales?
A.E.F., Castleside.

TRANSPOSITIONS.

42. Awrollcn, a county in England.
43. Yaep, a river in Scotland.
44. Ufelropnbid, a village in Durham.
45. Ranrytbeen, a town in England.
46. Uteoqc, a river in Northumbtrland.
47. Ahneg, an Irish lake.
48. Gnrefhama, a county in Ireland.
49. Mywal, a village in Northumberland.
50. Ujhdgber, a city in Scotland.
51. Ppayiterr, a county in Ireland.
52. Hmleerc, an English river.
53. Cllleevrahi, an Irish town.
JANE ANNE DAVISON, Tantobie.
54. Llloaacstdpr, an Irish town.
55. Sletuhr, an Irish town.
56. Llngtoewi, a town in the antipodes.
57. Ffruti, a Scotch town.
58. Eeendbar, a Scotch town.
59. Lonedga, an Irish town.
W. ANDERSON, Collierley School.

SQUARE WORD PUZZLES.

60. An excursion; scarce; the rainbow; a plague.
JOHN G. ATKINSON, Blackhill.

61. A metal; a thought; close; a vehicle.

62. To sway my primal signifies;
The least of numbers this implies;
This and flax are near the same;
My last will give a female's name.

63. My first will name an English town;
An open space my next will name;
A moveable dwelling next put down;
Detest and abhore are then the same.

64. This is a pike or a dace;
The sea does my second surround;
This is a kind of disgrace;
My last is a plant when found.

65. My first in a Church is found;
My next is an English town;
My last is an English river;
Put these aright together.

66. Small bird; hoar frost; a female's name; an English river.
W.W., Consett.

67. To eat; a thought; close; to obtain.

68. A woman's name; a period of time; uncommon; a plain surface or enclosed space.
W. J. CHERRY, Durham.

DIAMOND PUZZLE.

69. A consonant is my primal,
As also is my final;
Two Scottish towns for two and three;
My following three in England;
An Irish county next will be;
Curtail a town in Ireland.
A seaside town my whole will show,
Where northern tripsters often go.
W.W., Consett.

THE RAINBOW.—It is not uncommon to hear men of half a century say, that they fancy this beautiful phenomenon is not so often witnessed now, as in their days of boyhood. About two o'clock on Saturday, a most magnificent one was seen in this neighbourhood, the immense arch stretching from north to east. During part of the time, the secondary or external bow was also most beautifullly delineated.

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

For Sale.

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

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

WILLIAM TODD'S
EASY SHAVING AND FASIHONABLE HAIR-CUTTING ESTABLISHMENT,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE, 587h

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

GEORGE RICHARDSON'S
DRAPERY CLEARANCE SALE,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
Is now going on and will end on March 3rd.
All Purchases to be paid for at the time. 561h

FOR CHEAP GROCERIES, &c., TRY
G. J. ROBINSON,
THE NOTED GROCER, TEA DEALER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

JAMS, JELLIES, SAUCES, PICKLES, SALMON, LOBSTER, &c. A Good Assortment of CHEESE, BUTTER, BACON, and HAMS.
Agent for the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, of which Tables, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., will be forwarded to persons wishing to enter with a good Company. 550h

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

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

FOURTH YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. R. L. MARKHAM, DENTIST, attends at DR. SAVAGE'S SURGERY, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, every Monday, from Eleven a.m. till Three p.m., where Persons who have been imposed upon by Unskilled Pretenders to Dentistry may have their ARTIFICIAL TEETH REMODLED and made to Fit the Mouth, thus ensuring true comfort and mastication.
Single Tooth, from 5s. to 10s.; Sets, from £2 10s. to £12.
Established at 40, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, A.D. 1832. 590h

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE Directors of LANGDALES MANURE COMPANY hereby give Notice to Farmers, in the District of Annfield Plain, Lanchester, Consett, Mdomsley, Burnopfield, Tanfield, Tantobie, Stanley, Pelton, and Cragghead, that their now well-known TOP DRESSINGS, CHAMPION AND CHALLENGE TURNIP, POTATO AND BONE MANURES, SUPER-PHOSPHATES, AMMONIA-FIXED AND PHOSPMO-PERUVIAN GUANOS, &c., are only to be had from their undermentioned authorised Agents. None genuine unless having their Trade Mark—the Game Cock—marked on each bag.
HOBSON AND LIDDELL,
CORN, OILCAKE, IMPLEMENT, AND MANURE MERCHANTS,
NEVILLE STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND HARPERLEY MILLS. 555h

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

THIS Society is now admitted to be the largest and and wealthiest Institution of its kind in the United Kingdom, having an accumulated capital of nearly half a million, of which sum £36,407 9s. 9d. was saved during the year ending December, 1875.
WANTED, Respectable and Energetic Men, as Agents throughout the United Kingdom, also an unlimited number of COLLECTORS and CANVASSERS. Very liberal commissions and emoluments allowed, and upon furnishing evidence of ability to develop business, a salary will be given.
An excellent opportunity for those having spare time on hand to increase their incomes.
Apply to the Chief Office as above,
WILLIAM ATHERTON, Chairman. 414h

JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colours, Sixpence each.
RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS,
Completely Dyed in 10 minutes without soiling the hands.
Full instructions supplied. Of all Chemists and Stationers.
JUDSON'S DYES.—DYEING AT HOME.—JUDSON'S simple DYES are most useful and effectual. Ribbons silks, feathers, scarfs, lace, braid, veils, handkerchiefs clouds, bernouses, Shetland Shawls, or any small article of dress can easily be dyed in a few minutes without soiling the hands, violet, magenta, crimson mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c.
JUDSON'S DYES.—PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER POSITIVES or PHOTO-PRINTS should be dipped in hot water and then submitted to a hot bath of JUDSON'S DYES. Beautiful effects are thus produced in Green, Pink Brown, and many other beautiful colours.—Use Judson's Dyes for general tinting!
JUDSON'S DYES.—FERNS, GRASSES, FLOWERS, and SEA-WEEDS may be dyed most exquisite colours Green, Crimson, Purple, Scarlet, &c., by simply dipping them in a solution of JUDSON'S DYES. Charming Bouquets may be composed.
JUDSON'S DYES.—INK—INK—INK.—A Sixpenny Bottle of JUDSON'S DYES, Violet, Red, or Magenta will make half a pint of brilliant writing ink in one minute by simply adding hot water.
JUDSON'S DYES.—For Colouring Architectural Plans, &c. Much trouble may be saved in grinding up colours to a uniform tint. They may be used either with a brush or pen. Rose Pink, Purple Canary, Crimson, Orange, Green, Blue, Magenta, and 12 other shades.
JUDSON'S DYES.—For Staining Wood, diluted with water. They sink deeply into the fibre and will not rub off. They form the most economical stain on record. Light Brown for mahogany colour is excellent; No. 2 Black for walnut; Canary for satin; also Black, Lavender, Magenta, and many other colours.
SIXPENCE, PER BOTTLE.

Business Announcements.

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

☞ HAWKERS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

PULLARS' DYE WORKS, PERTH.

CONSETT AGENCY.

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

THIS DAY! THIS DAY!!

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

SOME VERY DESPERATE BARGAINS ARE BEING OFFERED.

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

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

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

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

THIS question has repeatedly been asked during the last few days. Rest not satisfied with seeing, but determine at once to
VISIT THE NEW TEA SHOP
AND
PURCHASE A SAMPLE PARCEL OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
The Proprietor respectfully announces that, owing to his greatly increased business, he has removed to
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
Where he has on hand a
FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
And all who pay him a visit may rely on securing
A GOOD ARTICLE AT A MODERATE PRICE,
☞ PLEASE OBSERVE THE ADDRESS:—
THE NEW TEA SHOP,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.
JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR.
416h

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

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING.—Amusing, Instructive, and Remunerative PRINTING-PRESS, to print 9in. by 7in., with Type, Ink, Ink-roller, Type-case, and other requisites, altogether forming a complete Amateur Printing Office. Price £1 10s.
Hundreds in present use. First-class references and every information can be obtained on application to W. WIGHTMAN, Wholesale Fancy Stationer, &c., Leeds.

WILLIAM HALL,
MACHINE AGENT, DIPTON.

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

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

ORDERS for the Daily Delivery of Newspapers punctually attended to.

PICTURES FRAMED AND BOOKS BOUND
At reasonable charges. 452h

THOMAS SMITH,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
BURNOPFIELD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BEST HOUSE COALS at Shotley Bridge Railway Station Depot, can now be obtained on application to Mr. GIBBINSON, Station Master.
SOUTH GARESFIELD COALS.
Screened, per load of 15cwt., 6s. 6d., or 8s. 8d. per ton.
Unscreened, „ „ 5s. 6d., or 7s. 4d. „
Orders taken by Mr. GIBBINSON, Station Master, Shotley Bridge. 559h

MRS. I. ELSDON,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to her Friends and the Public that she has commenced business as GENERAL PROVISION DEALER, in VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT, and has always on hand HOME-MADE BREAD, TEA CAKES, &c.
SOUP and BROTH ready every day.
TEA, COFFEE, and other Refreshments provided on the shortest notice. 177g

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

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

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

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

Found.

FOUND, a WATCH. The Owner can have it by giving description and paying expense of advertisement, on application to WILLIAM INNIS, Lanchester. 584h

Public Notices.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting, of the Proprietors of this Company, will be held at the Company's Office, Green Street, Shotley Bridge, on Tuesday, the 6th day of March, 1877, at Twelve o'clock at noon.
The Half-yearly Report and Accounts will be submitted to the Meeting, and a Dividend declared out of the Profits.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed Fourteen Days preceding the above date.
560h M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

LANCHESTER UNION.

THE Guardians of the above Union will, at their next Meeting, to be held at the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday, the 8th day of March next, proceed to the Election of a Clerk to the Guardians, who will be also Clerk to the Rural Sanitary Authority, with Urban Powers, and Clerk to the Assessment Committee, the Salary for the same being £150 per annum. The person appointed will have to undertake the duties from the 25th day of March next. Area of the Union, 48,984 acres; Population, as per Census of 1871, 40,548. The above Union comprises 18 Parishes.
Applications, with recent Testimonials, to be sent to me not later than 10 a.m. on the 8th day of March next.
By order.
W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Guardians.
Lanchester, 22nd February, 1877. 596h

REGISTER OF OWNERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONSETT.

NOTICE OF TIME FOR MAKING CLAIMS AND OBJECTIONS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that all persons who are entitled to vote as Owners or Proxies at the Election of Members of the Local Board for the District of Consett, and who are not on the Register of Owners and Proxies now in force, or who being on the Register do not retain the qualification or the address described therein, and who are desirous to have their names inserted in the Register about to be made for the said District, and all persons who are desirous of objecting to any name on the Register now in force, are hereby required to give or send to me, on some one of the first six days of March next, a Claim or Objection (as the case may be) in the Form hereunder set forth.
W. JENKINS,
Chairman of the Local Board.

OWNER'S CLAIM.

To the Chairman of the Local Board for the District of Consett, this day of 1877.
I, the undersigned, claim to have my Name inserted in the Register of Owners and Proxies for the District of Consett, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, as Owner of the Property hereinafter described which is situated in the Parish of that is to say:*
I also state that the Interest or Estate which I have in such Property, and the amount of all the Rent-service which I receive or pay in respect thereof, and the Names of the Persons from whom I receive or to whom I pay such Rent-service, are set forth in the form hereunder written.

Description of Property. (a)	In respect of which I have an Estate or Interest of (b)	And in respect of which I receive in Rent-service the sum of (c†)	From (d)	And in respect of which I pay in Rent-service the sum of (e†)	To (f)
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	

..................Signature of Claimant.
..................(g) Address of Claimant.
* Here insert a clear statement of the Property, as "House," "Building," "House and —— Acres of Land."
(a) Describe the Property by its Name, Situation, or the Name of the Occupier, or any other designation by which it may be identified.
(b) Describe the Estate or Interest, as an Estate in Fee Simple, or Freehold, a term of Years, and also whether it is held by the Claimant solely or jointly with others, and in the case of a Partner Claiming, insert the number and names of the other Partners in the Firm.
(c) If the Property is let by the Owner, insert the amount of Rent received from each Tenant.
(d) Insert Name of Tenant or Tenants.
(e) If the owner is a Lessee paying Rent, insert the amount of all the Rent he pays.
(f) Insert the Name of the Lessor.
(g) This need not be the Owner's residence; but should be some Address within the district.
† A Partner must set out the amount of Rent-service which he would receive or pay if the qualifying property were equally divided among his co-partners and himself.

CLAIM OF PROXY.

To the Chairman of the Local Board for the District of Consett, this day of 1877.
I, the undersigned, having been appointed by of Owner (or Owners) of the Property hereinafter described, which is situated in the Parish of to vote as his (or their) Proxy, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, claim to have my name inserted in the Register of Owners and Proxies for the District of Consett, as such Proxy.
I herewith transmit to you* the writing under the hand (or hands, or in the case of a Corporation, the seal) of appointing me such Proxy.
I also state that the Interest or Estate which has (or have) in such Property, and the amount of the Rent-service which he (or they) receives (or receive) or pays (or pay) in respect thereof, and the names of the persons from whom he (or they) receives (or receive) or to whom he (or they) pays (or pay) such Rent-service are set forth in the Form hereunder written.

Description of Property. (a)	In respect of which the Appointor has an Estate or Interest of (b)	And in respect of which the Appointor receives in Rent-service the sum of (c)	From (d)	And in respect of which the Appointor pays in Rent-service the sum of (e)	To (f)
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	

..................Signature of Proxy.
..................(g) Address of Proxy.
* If the appointment itself is not sent, insert the words "an attested copy of."
(a) Describe the Property by its Name, Situation, or the Name of the Occupier, or any other designation by which it may be identified.
(b) Describe the Estate or Interest, as an Estate in Fee Simple, of Freehold, a term of Years, and whether it is held by the Appointor solely or jointly with others.
(c) If the Property is let by the Appointor, insert the amount of Rent received from each Tenant.
(d) Insert Name of Tenant or Tenants.
(e) If the Appointor is a Lessee paying Rent, insert the amount of all the Rent he pays.
(f) Insert the Name of the Lessor.
(g) This need not be the Proxy's residence; but should be some address within the District.

FORM OF OBJECTION.

To the Chairman of the Local Board for the District of Consett, this day of 1877.
I hereby give you Notice that I object to the Name of the Person mentioned and described below being retained on the Register of Owners and Proxies for the District of

Christian and Surname of the Owner or Proxy objected to.	Address as described.	Nature of Qualification, as described.	Description (in case of Proxy) of Appointor.

..................Signature of Objector.
..................Address of Objector.

Public Notices.

A
GRAND COMIC CONCERT
Will be held, at Lanchester, on Saturday, February 24th, at Six o'clock, for which the following Ladies and Gentlemen have been engaged: Miss LOUISA BURDETT, Miss ANNIE GALLON, Mr. FRED. DON, Mr. J. IRVING, and Mr. JOCK MURRAY, all of Newcastle.
ADMISSION, 1s. 6d., 1s., 6d. 581h

REGISTER OF OWNERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF BENFIELDSIDE.

NOTICE OF TIME FOR MAKING CLAIMS AND OBJECTIONS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that all persons who are entitled to vote as Owners or Proxies at the Election of Members of the Local Board for the District of Benfieldside, and who are not on the Register of Owners and Proxies now in force, or who being on the Register do not retain the qualification or the address described therein, and who are desirous to have their names inserted in the Register about to be made for the said District, and all persons who are desirous of objecting to any name on the Register now in force, are hereby required to give or send to me, on some one of the first six days of March next, a Claim or Objection (as the case may be) in the Form hereunder set forth.
JAMES ANNANDALE JUN.,
Chairman of the Local Board.

OWNER'S CLAIM.

To the Chairman of the Local Board for the District of Benfieldside, this day of 1877.
I, the undersigned, claim to have my Name inserted in the Register of Owners and Proxies for the District of Benfieldside, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, as Owner of the Property hereinafter described, which is situated in the Parish of that is to say:*
I also state that the Interest or Estate which I have in such Property, and the amount of all the Rent-service which I receive or pay in respect thereof, and the Names of the Persons from whom I receive, or to whom I pay such Rent-service, are set forth in the Form hereunder written.

Description of Property. (a)	In respect of which I have an Estate or Interest of (b)	And in respect of which I receive in Rent-service the sum of (c†)	From (d)	And in respect of which I pay in Rent-service the sum of (e†)	To (f)
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	

..................Signature of Claimant.
..................(g) Address of Claimant.
* Here insert a clear Statement of the Property, as "House," "Building," "House and —— Acres of Land."
(a) Describe the Property by its name, Situation, or the Name of the Occupier, or any other designation by which it may be identified.
(b) Describe the Estate or Interest, as an Estate in Fee Simple, of Freehold a term of Years, and also whether it is held by the Claimant solely or jointly with others, and in the case of a Partner claiming, insert the number and names of the other Partners in the Firm.
(c) If the Property is let by the Owner, insert the amount of Rent received from each Tenant.
(d) Insert name of Tenant or Tenants.
(e) If the Owner is a Lessee paying Rent, insert the amount of all the Rent he pays.
(f) Insert the Name of the Lessor.
(g) This need not be the Owner's residence; but should be some Address within the district.
† A Partner must set out the amount of Rent-service which he would receive or pay if the qualifying property were equally divided among his co-partners and himself.

CLAIM OF PROXY.

To the Chairman of the Local Board for the District of Benfieldside, this day of 1877.
I, the undersigned, having been appointed by of Owner (or Owners) of the Property hereinafter described which is situated in the Parish of to vote as his (or their) Proxy, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, claim to have my name inserted in the Register of Owners and Proxies for the District of Benfieldside, as such Proxy.
I herewith transmit to you* the writing under the hand (or hands, or in the case of a Corporation, the seal) of appointing me such Proxy.
I also state that the Interest or Estate which has (or have in such Property and the amount of the Rent-service which he (or they) receives (or receive) or pays (or pay) in respect thereof, and the names of the persons from whom he (or they) receives (or receive), or to whom he (or they) pays (or pay) such Rent-service are set forth in the Form hereunder written.

Description of Property. (a)	In respect of which the Appointor has an Estate or Interest of (b)	And in respect of which the Appointor receives in Rent-service the sum of (c)	From (d)	And in respect of which the Appointor pays in Rent-service the sum of (e)	To (f)
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	

..................Signature of Proxy.
..................(g) Address of Proxy.
* If the appointment itself is not sent, insert the words "an attested copy of."
(a) Describe the Property by its Name, Situation, or the Name of the Occupier, or any other designation by which it may be identified.
(b) Describe the Estate or Interest, as an Estate in Fee Simple, of Freehold, a term of Years, and whether it is held by the Appointor solely or jointly with others.
(c) If the Property is let by the Appointor, insert the amount of Rent received from each Tenant.
(d) Insert Name of Tenant or Tenants.
(e) If the Appointor is a Lessee paying Rent, insert the amount of all the Rent he pays.
(f) Insert the Name of the Lessor.
(g) This need not be the Proxy's Residence; but should be some address within the district.

FORM OF OBJECTION.

To the Chairman of the Local Board for the District of Benfieldside, this day of , 1877.
I hereby give you Notice that I object to the Name of the Person mentioned and described below being retained on the Register of Owners and Proxies for the District of

Christian and Surname of the Owner or Proxy objected to.	Address as described.	Nature of Qualification, as described.	Description (in case of Proxy) of Appointor.

..................Signature of Objector.
..................Address of Objector.

REGISTER OF OWNERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF LEADGATE.

NOTICE OF TIME FOR MAKING CLAIMS AND OBJECTIONS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that all persons who are entitled to vote as Owners and Proxies at the Election of Members of the Local Board for the District of Leadgate, and who are not on the Register of Owners and Proxies now in force, or who being on the Register do not retain the qualification or the address described therein, and who are desirous to have their names inserted in the Register about to be made for the said District, and all persons who are desirous of objecting to any name on the Register now in force, are hereby required to give or send to me, on some one of the first six days of March next, a Claim or Objection (as the case may be) in the Form hereunder set forth.
R. W. SHAW,
Chairman of the Local Board.

OWNER'S CLAIM.

To the Chairman of the Local Board for the District of Leadgate, this day of , 1877.
I, the undersigned, claim to have my Name inserted in the Register of Owners and Proxies for the District of Leadgate, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, as Owner of the Property hereinafter described, which is situated in the Parish of that is to say:*

Public Notice.

I also state that the Interest or Estate which I have in such Property, and the Amount of all the Rent-service which I receive or pay in respect thereof, and the Names of the Persons from whom I receive or to whom I pay such Rent-service, are set forth in the Form hereunder written.

Description of Property. (a)	In respect of which I have an Estate or Interest of (b)	And in respect of which I receive in Rent-service the sum of (c†)	From (d)	And in respect of which I pay in Rent-service the sum of (e†)	To (f)
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	

..................Signature of Claimant.
..................(g) Address of Claimant.

* Here insert a clear Statement of the Property, as "House," "Building," "House and —— Acres of Land."

(a) Describe the Property by its Name, Situation, or the Name of the Occupier, or any other designation by which it may be identified.

(b) Describe the Estate or Interest, as an Estate in Fee Simple, of Freehold, a term of Years, and also whether it is held by the Claimant solely or jointly with others, and in the case of a Partner claiming insert the number and names of the other Partners in the Firm.

(c) If the Property is let by the Owner, insert the amount of Rent received from each Tenant.

(d) Insert Name of Tenant or Tenants.

(e) If the Owner is a Lessee paying Rent, insert the amount of all the Rent he pays.

(f) Insert the Name of the Lessor.

(g) This need not be the Owner's residence; but should be some Address within the district.

† A Partner must set out the amount of Rent-service which he would receive or pay if the qualifying property were equally divided among his co-partners and himself.

CLAIM OF PROXY.

To the Chairman of the Local Board for the District of Leadgate, this day of , 1877.

I, the undersigned, having been appointed by of Owner (or Owners) of the Property hereinafter described, which is situated in the Parish of to vote as his (or their) Proxy, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, claim to have my name inserted in the Register of Owners and Proxies for the District of Leadgate as such Proxy.

I herewith transmit to you* the writing under the hand (or hands, or in case of a Corporation, the seal) of appointing me such Proxy.

I also state that the Interest or Estate which has (or have) in such Property and the amount of the Rent-service which he (or they) receives (or receive) or pays (or pay) in respect thereof and the names of the persons from whom he (or they) receives (or receive) or to whom he (or they) pays (or pay) such Rent-service are set forth in the Form hereunder written.

Description of Property. (a)	In respect of which the Appointor has an Estate or Interest of (b)	And in respect of which the Appointor receives in Rent-service the sum of (c)	From (d)	And in respect of which the Appointor pays in Rent-service the sum of (e)	To (f)
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	

..................Signature of Proxy.
..................(g) Address of Proxy.

* If the appointment itself is not sent, insert the words, "an attested copy of."

(a) Describe the Property by its Name, Situation, or the Name of the Occupier, or any other designation by which it may be identified.

(b) Describe the Estate or Interest, as an Estate in Fee Simple, of Freehold, a term of Years, and whether it is held by the Appointor solely or jointly with others.

(c) If the Property is let by the Appointor, insert the amount of Rent received from each Tenant.

(d) Insert Name of Tenant or Tenants.

(e) If the Appointor is a Lessee paying Rent, insert the amount of all the Rent he pays.

(f) Insert the Name of the Lessor.

(g) This need not be the Proxy's residence; but should be some address within the district.

FORM OF OBJECTION.

To the Chairman of the Local Board for the District of Leadgate, this day of , 1877.

I hereby give you Notice that I object to the Name of the Person mentioned and described below being retained on the register of Owners and Proxies for the District of

Christian and Surname of the Owner or Proxy objected to.	Address as described.	Nature of Qualification, as described.	Description (in case of Proxy) of Appointor.

..................Signature of Objector.
..................Address of Objector.

REGISTER OF OWNERS FOR THE DISTRICT OF TOW LAW.

NOTICE OF TIME FOR MAKING CLAIMS AND OBJECTIONS.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that all persons who are entitled to vote as Owners or Proxies at the Election of Members of the Local Board for the District of Tow Law, and who are not on the Register of Owners and Proxies now in force, or who being on the Register do not retain the qualification or the address described therein, and who are desirous to have their names inserted in the Register about to be made for the said District, and all persons who are desirous of objecting to any name on the Register now in force, are hereby required to give or send to me, on some one of the first six days of March next, a Claim or Objection (as the case may be) in the form hereunder set forth.

DAVID THOMPSON,
Chairman of the Local Board.

OWNER'S CLAIM.

To the Chairman of the Local Board for the District of Tow Law, this day of 1877.

I, the undersigned, claim to have my name inserted in the Register of Owners and Proxies for the District of Tow Law, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, as Owner of the Property hereinafter described, which is situated in the Parish of that is to say:*

I also state that the Interest or Estate which I have in such Property, and the Amount of all the Rent-service which I receive or pay in respect thereof, and the Names of the Persons from whom I receive or to whom I pay such Rent-service, are set forth in the form hereunder written.

Description of Property. (a)	In respect of which I have an Estate or interest of (b)	And in respect of which I receive in Rent-service the sum of (c†)	From (d)	And in respect of which I pay in Rent-service the sum of (e†)	To (f)
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	

..................Signature of Claimant.
..................(g) Address of Claimant.

* Here insert a clear statement of the Property, as "House," "Building," "House and —— Acres of Land."

(a) Describe the Property by its Name, Situation, or the Name of the Occupier, or any other designation by which it may be identified.

(b) Describe the Estate or Interest, as an Estate in Fee Simple, of Freehold, a term of Years, and also whether it is held by the Claimant solely or jointly with others, and in the case of a Partner claiming insert the number and names of the other Partners in the Firm.

(c) If the Property is let by the Owner, insert the amount of Rent received from each Tenant.

(d) Insert Name of Tenant or Tenants.

(e) If the Owner is a Lessee paying Rent, insert the amount of all the Rent he pays.

(f) Insert the Name of the Lessor.

(g) This need not be the Owner's residence; but should be some Address within the district.

† A Partner must set out the amount of Rent-service which he would receive or pay if the qualifying property were equally divided among his co-partners and himself.

CLAIM OF PROXY.

To the Chairman of the Local Board for the District of Tow Law, this day of 1877.

Public Notices.

I, the undersigned, having been appointed by of Owner (or Owners) of the Property hereinafter described which is situated in the Parish of to vote as his (or their) Proxy, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, claim to have my name inserted in the Register of Owners and Proxies for the District of Tow Law, as such Proxy.

I herewith transmit to you* the writing under the hand (or hand, or in case of a Corporation, the seal) of appointing me such Proxy.

I also state that the Interest or Estate which has (or have) in such Property and the amount of the Rent-service which he (or they) receives (or receive) or pays (or pay) in respect thereof, and the names of the persons from whom he (or they) receives (or receive), or to whom he (or they) pays (or pay) such Rent-service are set forth in the Form hereunder written.

Description of Property (a)	In respect of which the Appointor has an Estate or interest of (b)	And in respect of which the Appointor receives in Rent-service the sum of (c)	From (d)	And in respect of which the Appointor pays in Rent-service the sum of (e)	To (f)
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	

..................Signature of Proxy.
..................(g) Address of Proxy.

* If the appointment itself is not sent, insert the words "an attested copy of."

(a) Describe the Property by its Name, Situation, or the Name of the Occupier, or any other designation by which it may be identified.

(b) Describe the Estate or Interest, as an Estate in Fee Simple, of Freehold, a term of Years, and whether it is held by the Appointor solely or jointly with others.

(c) If the Property is let by the Appointor, insert the amount of Rent received from each Tenant.

(d) Insert Name of Tenant or Tenants.

(e) If the Appointor is a Lessee paying Rent, insert the amount of all the Rent he pays.

(f) Insert the Name of the Lessor.

(g) This need not be the Proxy's Residence, but should be some Address within the District.

FORM OF OBJECTION.

To the Chairman of the Local Board for the District of Tow Law, this day of 1877.

I hereby give you Notice that I object to the Name of the Person mentioned and described below being retained on the Register of Owners and Proxies for the District of

Christian and Surname of the Owner or Proxy objected to.	Address as described.	Nature of Qualification as described.	Description (in case of Proxy) of Appointor.

..................Signature of Objector.
..................Address of Objector.

To Let.

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

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

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

TO LET, a HOUSE, at 24, Eltringham Street, Blackhill, containing Four Rooms and other Conveniences.—Apply to J. T. MOFFATT, Shotley Bridge. 592h

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

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

TO LET, at 3, Victoria Street, Consett, a SHOP and HOUSE, containing Three Rooms and every Convenience, lately occupied by T. Cresswell, Boot and Shoemaker.—Apply to J. PARKER, Butcher, next door. 580h

TO LET, and may be entered immediately, a SHOP and HOUSE, containing Five Rooms and other Conveniences, being 19, Newmarket Street, Consett.—Apply to C. IAGER, Pork Butcher, Shakespeare Street, Consett. 586h

TO LET,

The "Moor Cock" Inn, Waskerley. Immediate possession.

Beerhouse at Highgate, occupied by R. BELL. Immediate possession.

Benfieldside House and Farm Building, with Gardens and about 3½ Acres of Land (or more if required), as occupied by Mr. H. Ritson. Entry in May.

House in Benfieldside Edge Road, occupied by Dr. Geo. Renton. Entry in May.

Blackhill Saw-yard. Entry in May.

Apply to RICHARD MURRAY. 573h

Sales by Auction.

By Mr Joseph Oley.

CASTLESIDE, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

VALUABLE COPYHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Smelters' Arms Inn, Castleside, on Wednesday, March 7th, 1877, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon (subject to such conditions of Sale as shall be then produced),

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,

All those Three COPYHOLD COTTAGES, BUTCHER'S SHOP, and 376 Square Yards of GARDEN GROUND, the Property of Mr. GEORGE SIDDLE, and situate at Castleside, as aforesaid.

The Cottages contain Two Rooms each, with Conveniences. The respective Tenants will, on application, show the Property, and further information may be had on application to Mr. RALPH WARD, Watergate, Castleside, or to the AUCTIONEER, Shotley Bridge. 587h

By Mr. William Raw.

LOW FININGS FARM, NEAR ESH.

MR. W. RAW, having been honoured with a Commission from Mrs. HEDLEY, of Low Finings Farm, near Esh, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, her Valuable FARMING STOCK, on Wednesday, February 28, 1877, comprising:—

HORSES.

Excellent Black Horse, rising 7 years old, 16½ h.h., powerful, honest, sound, and good; powerful Brown Horse, 16½ h.h., 8 years old.

CATTLE.

4 Milch Cows, in Calf; nice Roan Heifer, in Calf; 3 Steers, 2 years old; 7 Steers and Heifers, 1 year old; 2 Prime Fat Heifers.

IMPLEMENTS.

Long Cart; Coup Cart; Double Turnip Drill; large Wood Roller; large Wood Roller, without Frame; excellent Iron Grubber; Clod Crusher; 2 Iron Scufflers; Iron Double Mouldboard Plough; Iron Wheel Plough, both nearly new; Iron Swing Plough; Pair of Iron Harrows; Wood Harrows; 2 Pairs of Seed Harrows; good Winnowing Machine; Chaff Cutter, nearly new; 2 Horse Threshing Machines; Cart Saddles and Trappings; other Harness and Hand Implements; Sacks and Pokes.

Also, about 8 Tons of excellent New-Land Hay and a Stack of Wheat Straw, which will be sold to be taken off the Premises; 2 excellent New Coup Carts and 1 Second-hand do.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock precisely.

☞ Low Finings Farm is about a Mile from Witton Gilbert Station, on the Lanchester Valley Branch of the North-Eastern Railway.

Sale-office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 588h

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. P. Osborne.

EBCHESTER HILL AUCTION MART.

THE NEXT SALE will take place on Wednesday, the 14th March. Entries taken to the 9th March.

589h P. OSBORNE, AUCTIONEER.

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

16, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

LIQUIDATION BY ARRANGEMENT, RE R. J. SHORTER.

MR. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Consett and District, that the superior Stock belonging this Estate, and amounting, at Cost-price, to £864 17s. 10d., is being delivered daily, and will be SOLD BY AUCTION, without Reserve, on the Premises, 16, Victoria Street, Consett (next door to Mr. P. Bennison), on the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday Evenings of each week until the whole is cleared out. Sale to commence at Seven o'clock each Evening.

Remember there is no Reserve and no other Goods included in this Sale. 518h

DELVES LANE AND TEMPLETOWN, CONSETT.

DESIRABLE AND WELL-BUILT FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. George Brown, Railway Hotel, Consett, on Thursday, March 8th, 1877, the following Newly Erected, Substantial, and Convenient Freehold DWELLING HOUSES.

Lot 1.—The Freehold Dwelling House, situate in Delves Lane, Consett, next door to the premises occupied by Mr. Thomas Atkinson, containing Kitchen, Parlour, Four Bed-rooms, Wash-house, and every convenience attached.

Lot 2.—The Freehold Dwelling House, situate at Templetown, Consett (immediately adjoining Mr. J. Mole's and fronting the Knitsley Road), containing Kitchen, Parlour, Three good Bed-rooms, large Yard, and all the usual Conveniences. This lot being without the District of the Consett Local Board, the rates in consequence are very light.

Sale to commence at Seven o'clock in the Evening.

The attention of intending purchasers of house property is directed to the above, which are well and substantially built, with good Fell Block Fronts, and replete with every Convenience.

Full particulars as to Lot 1, may be had from Mr. Waugh, Delves Lane; as to Lot 2, from Mr. Knox, Mount Pleasant, or from the Auctioneer, at his Office, Town Hall, Consett. 595h

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

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

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

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

Offices: Town Hall, Consett. 471h

By Mr. T. Wetherell.

NEWBIGGIN FARM, NEAR LANCHESTER.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the House of Mrs. BROWN, the Three Tuns Hotel, New Elvet, Durham, on Tuesday, the 13th of March, 1877, at Two for Three o'clock in the Afternoon,

MR. T. WETHERELL, Auctioneer

(Subject to such conditions of Sale as will then be produced, and in One Lot), the LIFE-INTEREST of a Gentleman, now aged Forty years, of and in all that Freehold Farm, with the Farm-house and Buildings thereon, called Newbiggin, situate in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, containing 209 Acres, or thereabouts; and also Four POLICIES of Insurance on the Life of the said Gentleman, in the Norwich Union Life Assurance Society for securing the aggregate sum of £800.

This Farm is let to Messrs. NICHOLAS BELL, sen., and NICHOLAS BELL, jun., on lease for Fifteen years, from 13th May, 1876, at the yearly rental of £180 for the first Four years, and £200 for the remainder of the term.

Bonuses, amounting in the aggregate to £23 19s. 4d., have accrued on the above Policies. The Policies are subject to premiums amounting to £23 11s. 5d. per annum. The Farm is subject to an annuity of £10 to the mother of the tenant for life.

For further particulars, apply to the AUCTIONEER, Claypath, Durham; Mr. T. R. DOLPHIN, the Delves, Consett; or to

T. MADDISON, JUN.,
Solicitor, Durham.

Durham, 21st February, 1877. 583h

Contracts.

TO MASONS AND JOINERS.

TO LET, the BUILDING of a Four-Roomed HOUSE, at Castleside.

Plan and Specifications may be seen at the House of Mr. THOMAS YOUNG, jun., Castleside, by whom Tenders will be received up to March 10, 1877.

N.B.—The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. 682h

TO CONTRACTORS.

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

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

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

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

TO BUILDERS.

BUILDERS are invited to Tender for the several WORKS, required in the Erection of Two Entrance Lodges, Out-offices, &c., at Annfield Plain, for Thompson Allen, Esq. Drawings, Specification, Conditions of Contract, &c., may be seen at our Offices on and after the 28th inst. Tenders (sealed and endorsed) are to be delivered to us on or before the 14th day of March, 1877. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN SMITH & SON,
Shotley Bridge, Architects.
February 23rd, 1877.

Wanted.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, Two or Three respectable young LADIES, to learn the DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY.—Apply at once to GEO. RICHARDSON, Draper and Outfitter, Shotley Bridge. 591h

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

HANGINGSTONE.

MR. JOHN JENKINS has received instructions from Mr. Ross, who is about to emigrate, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, without Reserve, at the House of Mr. OLIVER, Redwell Hills, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1877, Two COTTAGES, and One-and-a-half Acre of LAND, belonging to, and in the occupation of Mr. Ross. To be sold subject to conditions then and there produced.

Sale at Six o'clock in the Evening. 593h

DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, 27th February, 1877, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to Mr. J. KIDDLE, who is declining Beerhouse-keeping,

MR. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer,

Comprising—Mahogany Tester Bedstead: Mahogany Press; Mahogany Cheffioneer Bedstead; 6 Mahogany Chairs, in Hair-seating; Easy Chair; Centre Table; Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating; Mahogany Drawers; Washstand and Dressing Table; Swing Glass; Feather Bed; Down Bed; Flock Bed; 6 Pictures; 2 Pairs of Mattresses; Fenders and Fireirons; Tables, Chairs, Pots, Pans, with a large quantity of other useful Goods.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 594h

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

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

Orders for Advertisements, Printing, &c., should be addressed to "The Manager," *Guardian* Office, Consett.

No notice can be taken of any communication unless the signature and address of the correspondent are appended.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths must be certified as correct by our resident agent.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24TH, 1877.

Local and District News.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. — Abscesses, Erysipelas, Piles.—Unvarying success attends all who treat these diseases according to the simple printed directions, wrapped round each pot and box. They are invaluable to the young and timid, whose bashfulness sometimes endangers life. A little attention, moderate perseverance, and trifling expense, will enable the most diffident to conduct any case to a happy issue without exposing secret infirmities to anyone. The Ointment arrests the spreading inflammation, restrains the excited vessels, cools the overheated skin, alleviates throbbing and smarting pains, and gives great ease. These directions also clearly point out when and how Holloway's Pills are to be taken, that their purifying and regulating powers may assist by adjusting and strengthening the constitution.

CONCERT IN THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—On Monday evening, the members of Consett Church Choir, assisted by several friends, gave a concert in the National Schools. There was a very fair attendance, the front seats of the handsome school-room being well filled. On the whole the singing was good, but the effect was much marred by the defective acoustic arrangements of the room. The latter answers admirably the purpose for which it was built, but it is wholly unsuitable to the purposes of Monday evening's entertainment. Of course it is impossible to find a more suitable building in Consett, and the remarks here made are only offered with a view of explaining why performances in the National Schools are not so successful in a musical point of view as they deserve to be. The choir were under the leadership of Mr. Horn, master of the National Schools, and sang the pieces allotted to them with considerable judgment, but we venture to think that Mr. Horn will agree when we assert that the *forte* parts were not up to the mark. We condemn the practice of "howling," preferring quality to quantity, but a little more expression in the department we have named would have made the pieces more acceptable to the audience. Mr. Turnbull, of Medomsley, was down on the programme for a couple of songs, both of which were fairly well rendered, though Mr. Turnbull's style was somewhat jerky. We have previously had occasion to notice the singing of Miss J. A. Brown. She has, as was remarked at the conclusion of her first song, "a sweet little voice," which is always acceptable to an audience possessing powers of discrimination. Mr. Steggall has a voice which many younger persons with greater pretensions might well be proud of. The Vicar was encored in his first song, "I'm weary of straying," and narrowly escaped a similar compliment in the second part of the programme. Miss Turnbull, of Leadgate, sang a couple of songs very nicely. It being Miss Turnbull's first appearance before a Consett audience there was naturally a certain amount of timidity in her manner at the commencement of her first song. Miss Forrest's name appeared in the first part of the programme, and we were sorry that it had been left out of the other half of the entertainment. Her voice is "sweet and low." Mr. C. Stephenson sang in his usual effective style, and received an encore for his first song "Arm, arm, ye brave." An encore was also accorded to Mr. Peter Surtees for his rendering of Frank Moir's song "The archer of old." Mr. Horn has a very fine voice, though on Monday evening he was somewhat weak in the lower notes. His rendering of the song, "A warrior bold," was creditable. The trio, "A little farm," by Messrs. Steggall, Horn, and Turnbull, was encored, this piece putting the audience into a good humour. Mr. J. Surtees presided at the pianoforte, and accompanied the singers with his usual care and good taste. The following programme was gone through:—Anthem, "O taste and see," Choir; song, "Psalm of life," Mr. Turnbull; song, "O come, blest days," Miss J. A. Brown; song, "I'm weary of straying," Mr. Steggall; anthem, "By the waters of Babylon," Choir; song, "What bells are those?" Miss Turnbull; song, "Arm, arm, ye brave," Mr. C. Stephenson; song, "He wipes the tear," Miss Forrest; anthem, "The Lord is great in Zion," Choir; Pianoforte duet in D, Messrs. J. Surtees and R. Williams; glee, "Swiftly from the mountain's brow," Choir; song, "Speak gently," Mr. Steggall; song, "Juanita," Miss Turnbull; trio, "A little farm," Messrs. Steggall, Horn, and Turnbull; song, "The sailor boy's mother," Miss J. A Brown; song, "A warrior bold," Mr. Horn; glee "My heart's in the Highlands," Choir; song, "Dear England," Mr C. Stephenson; song, "We meet again," Mr. Turnbull; song, "The archer of old," Mr. P. Surtees; glee, "The Maypole," Choir. In addition to the above a lady named Turner gave a couple of brilliant performances at the piano. The concert concluded with the National Anthem.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15th.—Before M. KEARNEY, Esq. (chairman), E. T. SMITH, Esq., J. CLAVERING, Esq., and the Rev. J. P. DE PLEDGE.

THE CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR USHAW MOOR.—Peter Moran, on remand, was charged with high robbery near Ushaw Moor. It will be remembered that about ten o'clock on the night of the 3rd of the present month the prosecutor, Richard Nelson, was on his way from Bearpark to Quebec. He overtook the prisoner and a companion at Ayton Stile, and accompanied them as far as Ushaw College Farm. Prisoner then pretended to be drunk, and put his hand under Nelson's coat and attempted to take his watch. In this he was not successful, however, and having also unsuccessfully attempted to throw prosecutor down by cross-buttocking him he himself was thrown on to the road by Nelson. The latter had a parcel containing a pair of boots in his hand when he threw prisoner down, and during the scuffle it fell to the ground. Nelson's hat was knocked off during his struggle with Moran, and while searching for it the prisoner picked up the pair of boots and ran along the road, when he was immediately afterwards joined by his companion, who seems to have taken no part in what was going forward. Moran and his companion were followed to Esh Colliery, by the prosecutor, who lost sight of them for a few minutes. While enquiring of a young man named Beckwith if he had seen two young men pass, Moran and his companion came up, and Nelson at once identified them as the men he had been chasing along the road. He followed the men along the row and got hold of Moran, whom he charged with robbing him. A struggle ensued between them, and prisoner ultimately took refuge in his uncle's house. Prosecutor gave information of the robbery to the police, and said the man who took his parcel was dressed in a short jacket, light trousers, and wore a Scotch cap. The evidence given by Nelson at Consett last fortnight having been read over, James Beckwith, of Esh Winning, was called. He said about eleven o'clock on the night in question the prosecutor knocked at his door and asked for a drink of water, which witness gave him. He told witness that there had been a robbery committed near Ushaw College Farm, and asked him if he had seen any men pass his door. Witness replied that he had not. Nelson then said that he had followed two men to the field near Esh, where he had lost sight of them. He said one of the men had on a Scotch cap and a pair of light trousers, and the other wore a soft cap with a peak. Whilst witness and Nelson were talking together two men came round the bottom of the row. Nelson said they might be the men who had robbed him. Witness saw the men, but neither of them wore a Scotch cap. He could not say whether either of the men wore light coloured trousers. One of the men lived near witness. The other man went up the row and Nelson followed. In the course of half an hour Nelson came back to witness' house and said he had got the name of the man who had robbed him. He showed witness a paper, on which was written the words, "P. Hulligan, convicted of highway robbery." Nelson said he would send them a different paper on the following Monday. Patrick Hulligan lived near witness. When prosecutor went to witness' house a second time he (Beckwith) asked him what time it was. Nelson took out his watch and said it was half-past eleven. Nelson did not appear intoxicated, but he smelt of drink.—Several witnesses having been examined for the prosecution, Mr. Granger, who appeared to defend, called witnesses to prove that on the night of the alleged robbery the prisoner was in Potter's public-house at Cornsay from ten till eleven o'clock.—The magistrates thought it was a case of mistaken identity, and prisoner was discharged.

CONSETT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, February 19th.—Before J. PRIESTMAN and W. JENKINS, Esqs.

OUTRAGE ON A YOUNG WOMAN NEAR CASTLESIDE.—Samuel Laverton and William Smith, the former a married man, were charged with indecently assaulting Margaret Drummond, daughter of Mr. Drummond, farmer, Allansford. The prosecutor is sixteen years of age, but seems much younger. On Saturday afternoon she was pulling turnips for a farmer named Fenwick, near Castleside. Mr. Fenwick left the field with a cart load of turnips about a quarter to four, and during his absence the prisoners went to the field where the girl was working, and committed the offence complained of. On Mr. Fenwick's return to the field he saw one of the prisoners near the prosecutrix, and on speaking to them the prisoner Smith threatened him with violence. Information was given to Police-Constable Phillipson, of Castleside, and the latter officer, suspecting that the men would be in the village, dressed himself in plain clothes and searched through the public-houses. He found the prisoners drinking in one of the houses, and after bringing Mr. Fenwick to identify them they were taked into custody and conveyed to Consett. Laverton, who is a bad character, made a most impudent defence, to show that the prosecutrix, whose intellect is somewhat weak, was a consenting party. Smith made no answer to the charge.—Mr. Priestman (the presiding magistrate) said the evidence against the prisoners was most conclusive. They could not imagine a worse case, and the extreme punishment which the law allowed, namely, six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, would be inflicted.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22nd.—Before A. TOWN, Esq. (chairman), and W. JENKINS, Esq.

BASTARDY.—William Home, master plasterer, was summoned by Frances Gay for being the putative father of her illegitimate child. The defendant is a married man and the father of six children. The complainant is only sixteen years of age. She had been a nurse in defendant's service, and acts of familiarity appear to have taken place between her and her master during the absence of Mrs. Home, and it was alleged that they been on intimate terms since the young woman was thirteen years of age. It was also alleged by the complainant that defendant, on discovering her condition, wished her to put herself under medical treatment, and had also offered to give her £10 to say that some other man was the father of the child. A number of witnesses were called on both sides. Mr. Dix, for the defence, attempted to show that complainant had been on terms of intimacy with one of the defendant's workmen.—The magistrates made an order for 3s. 6d. per week for sixteen years. —Mr. Patrick appeared on behalf of the young woman Gay.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A JOCKEY.—The Mint Authorities having declined to prosecute the young man Farrar for passing a counterfeit florin, under circumstances already reported in the *Guardian*, the defendant was discharged, Mr. Town warning him to be careful in future. P.C. Cameron was admonished for giving the coin to a civilian, and told that his duty was to deliver up all such coins to his superior officer, Supt. Oliver.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A CONSETT BUILDER.—Mr. William Shell, builder, was summoned for an assault on Mr John Green, also a builder. From the complainant's statement it seems that on Tuesday, the 6th of February, he went to Mr. Shell's house with a view of obtaining a settlement of an account which he alleged was standing against the defendant, in respect of work done by complainant. The account was repudited by Mr. Shell, who appears to have ordered Mr. Green to leave his premises, it being alleged that while he was in the act of doing so Mr. Shell followed and kicked him.—Dr. Carr appeared in the defence, and elicted from Mr. Green the fact that Mr. Shell had his slippers on at the time of the alleged assault. The defence set up was that Mr. Green was impertinent and that Mr. Shell had a perfect right to thurst the complainant off his premises.—The case was dismissed.

Railway Time Tables

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

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

Leaves Newcastle (Sundays)—6·10, 8·0, 9·40, 2·0, 5·0, 7·10, 8·10, 9·20.

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 15 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)—6·30, 7·0, 8·0, 8·30(*), 9·0, 10·5, 10 40, 11·45, 12·30, 1·30, 2·15, 3·50(*), 4·15, 5·10, 6·15, 7·15, 8·15, 9·15, 10·35.

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

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

ON SATURDAYS

Relief trains leave JARROW for NEWCASTLE at 1·55 5·18, 8.23, 9·23, and 10·48 p.m. calling at all intermediate stations.

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

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

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

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.; Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—4·45, 6·50, 7 50, 8·5 9·55, 11·5, 1·15, 1·40, 3 5, 4·5, 5·0, 6·5, 7·0 8·0, 9·5, 10 25

Leaves Sunderland (Sundays).—6 5, 7·50, 9·25, 2·0 4·40, 7·5, 8·10, 9·25.

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

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

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

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—5·25 7·13, 8.18, 9·23, 10·18, 11·18, 12·53, 2·33, 3·23, 4·28, 5·23, 6·28, 7·33, 8·28, 9·38, 11.23,

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

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Week days)—4·50 6·10(*a*), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0(*), 9·15, 9·45, (*c*), 10·15, 11·0, 12·0, 1·0, 2·0, 3·5, 4·0 4·45(†), 5·0, 5·50(†), 6·5, 6·45, (†), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0, 10·0, 10·40, 11·30.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONSETT BRANCH

TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	.2,G P.M.
Newcastle ....dep.	5·45	9·40	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood .... "	5·52	9·47	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell .... "	5·59	9·54	12·43	2·43	5·49
Rowland's Gill ...... "	6·9	10·4	12·58	2·54	5·59
Lintz Green ...... "	6·15	10·10	12·59	2·59	6·5
Ebchester .... "	6·28	10·23	1·12	3·12	6·18
Shotley Bridge .... "	6·34	10·29	1·18	3·18	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) arr.			1·25	3·25	
dep	6·42	10·37		4·40	6·35
Knitsley .... "	6·54	10·49		4·52	6·47
Lanchester .... "	7·3	10·58		5·1	6·56
Witton Gilbert .... "	7·10	11·9		5·12	7·7
Durham ....arr.	7·25	11·20		5·25	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

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

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.		
Newcastle ....dep.	7·10	4·0	5·25	7·30
Scotswood .... "	7·17	4·9	5·32	7·37
Swalwell .... "	7·24	4·15	5·39	7·44
Rowland's Gill ...... "	7·34	4·25	5·49	8·55
Lintz Green .... "	7·40	4·29	5·55	8·2
Ebchester .... "	7·53	4·42	6·8	8·16
Shotley Bridge .... "	7·59	4·47	6·14	8·23
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) arr.	8·5	4·55	6·20	8·30
dep.	9·20	5·10		
Knitsley	9·32	5·22		
Lanchester	9·41	5·31		
Witton Gilbert	9·52	5·44		
Durham ....arr.	10·5	5·55		

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.
Durham ....dep.		4·0
Witton Gilbert ...... "	8·5	4·12
Lanchester .... "	8·18	4·25
Knitsley .... "	8·30	4·37
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill) arr.	8·45	4·48
dep.	8·50	6·30
Shotley Bridge ...... "	8·55	6·35
Ebchester .... "	8·59	6·39
Lintz Green .... "	9·5	12·39	6·49
Rowland's Gill	9·15	12·44	6·55
Swalwell .... "	9·22	12·52	7·2
Scotswood .... "	9·29	12·59	7·9
Newcastle ....arr	9·40	1.10	7·20

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.	LEAVE	a.m.	p.m
Newcastle......	7·30	7·15	Benfieldside	8·35	8·20
Scotswood	7·37	7·22	Shotley Bridge..	8·40	8·25
Swalwell	7·44	7·29	Ebchester......	8·44	8·29
Rowland's Gill...	7·54	7·39	Lintz Green....	8·54	8·39
Lintz Green	8·0	7·45	Rowland's Gill	8·59	8·44
Ebchester......	8·15	8·0	Swalwell	9·7	8·52
Shotley Bridge..	8·19	8·4	Scotswood	9·14	8·59
Benfieldside(arr)	8·25	8·10	Newcastle (arr)..	9·25	9·10

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle ....dep.	5·45	12·30	2·30
Benfieldside ...... "	6·50	1·30	4·30
Rowley .... "	7·0	1·40	4·40
Burnhill Junction.. "	7·10	1·50	4·50
Tow Law .... "	7·23	2·3	5·3
Crook .... arr.	7·35	2·15	5.15
dep.	7.38	2·25	5·25
Bishop Auckland .. "	8·7	2·53	5·56
Darlington	8·45	3·35	6·25
Stockton .... "	9·25	4·5	7·15
Middlesbro' .... "	9·35	4·15	7·30
Saltburn .... "	10·10	4·50	8·50

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

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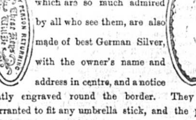
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BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of the members of the above Board was held at Shotley Bridge on Wednesday afternoon. There were present Messrs. J. Annandale, jun. (chairman), Carss, Wm. Wilson, Dickinson, Ritson, Wheatley, and Marshall.

THE LIGHTING OF DURHAM ROAD.

The Lighting Committee recommended the erection of two additional lamps in Durham Road, near Blackfine.

Mr. Carss observed that although the committee recommended two extra lamps, they considered that it would be advisable to postpone the lighting of them till next season, seeing that the present lighting season was nearly out.

Mr. Wilson said before the lamps could be erected the lighting season would have expired.

It was decided to adopt the Committee's recommendation, the lamps to be erected so as to be in readiness for next season.

THE AGREEMENT WITH CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The Clerk (Mr. Booth) said the Consett Local Board had forwarded a list of the ratable property o that district which was included in the agreement entered into between the two Boards subsequent to the late Local Government Board enquiry respecting the division of the Local Board districts. According to the extracts furnished by Consett, the total ratable value of the property comprised in the agreement was £1,652 5s. He found on looking at the extracts furnished by Consett that the gross estimated rental of the Tin Mill Iron Works was £1,010, while the ratable value was only £679, which seemed to be a large deduction.

Mr. Carss said that was a deduction of something like 30 per cent. The custom in the union was to allow one-sixth off. Allowing a very liberal deduction, the ratable value ought to have been £800.

The Clerk said the members of the Building and Sanitary Committee were asked to go through the list sent by Consett and report whether all property within that particular portion of Consett district had been included. Mr. Smith, the chairman of the committee, convened a meeting, but no person except himself and the Surveyor had attended. Mr. Smith had prepared a report showing the ratable value of Benfieldside district, and that portion of Consett district which was included in the agreement entered into between the Boards last year. The total ratable value of Benfieldside was £13,642, while the ratable value of Consett was set down as £1,652 5s. Mr. Smith had prepared a list of the works carried out by Benfieldside Board, from which it seemed that £592 10s. 11d. had been expended by Benfieldside in respect of its sewers, £63 18s. 10½d. of which would have to be paid by Consett Local Board, according to the terms of the agreement already referred to. The items in Mr. Smith's report were as follows:—Cemetery Road, from Foundry Row to Consett Iron Company's culvert—12in. pipe, 132 yards at 4s., £26 8s.; from Foundry Row to Railway Station, on south-east side of railway—12in. pipe, 143 yards at 4s., £28 12s.; from Rose and Crown Yard to the south-east end of Tin Mill Street—10in. pipe, 41 yards at 3s. 6d., £7 3s. 6d.; from south-east of Tin Mill Street to the junction with main sewer in Messrs. Annandale's field—10in. pipe, 114 yards at 3s. 6d., £19 19s.; cost of main sewer from junction with sewer leading from Ledger Terrace, belonging to Consett Local Board, to junction with main sewer on Durham Road, near to Lamb's cartwright's shop, as per ledger account, £110 2s. 5d.; 3ft. culvert in Blackhill Quarry, as per ledger account, £250; from junction with main sewer, Durham Road, near cartwright's shop, to outlet into Backstone Burn, at or near Cutlers' Hall—12in. pipe, 668 yards at 4s. 6d., £150 6s.; total £592 10s. 11d.

Mr. Carss said he entirely objected to the basis of calculation. Mr. Smith, he said, had gone on a false principle in his assessment of the amounts due from Consett Local Board. He held that the true basis of calculation was to take the ratable value of the property that was benefited by the sewers in question, and not to include property in the Benfieldside district which was not in any way benefited. Their next step, he thought, was to ascertain how much of this extra expense had been entailed on behalf of Consett district, and to charge the cost *pro rata* to the Consett Local Board.

Mr. Marshall said the impression conveyed to his mind by the remarks of Mr. Harrison, the Inspector, was that the whole ratable value of the Benfieldside district was to be taken, and not that portion exclusively benefited.

Mr. Ritson said he was under a similar impression.

The Chairman said the agreement entered into between the two Boards was as follows:—"The whole of the property comprised within the area proposed by the Benfieldside Local Board to be taken from the Consett Local Board district and added to the Benfieldside district, comprising 127 acres or thereabouts, to be rated for the making and maintenance of all main drains leading from and draining such area, as well as the cost of all main outfall works, and all costs to be incurred for the purification of sewage within the Benfieldside district, *pro rata* with the property in the Benfieldside Local Board district, the Consett Local Board undertaking to pay annually the amount of such rate; the cost of all main drains now used in draining the above area and already constructed by the Benfieldside Local Board, to paid for by the Consett Local Board, also *pro rata* with the property within the Benfieldside district within twelve months from this date."

The Clerk was of opinion that the principle adopted by Mr. Smith was correct, and that the Board ought to take the whole of the property within the district and put that against the property comprised within the 127 acres in the Consett district. He reminded them that the drains which had just been put in by the Benfieldside district would have been required even if the property within the 127 acres had not existed. None of the drains included in Mr. Smith's report had been put down exclusively for the use of Consett Local Board district, but were required, as he said before, for draining their own district, consequently the money received from Consett would be money found. It was for them to look at the wording of the agreement, and find out what was intended at the time it was entered into. His impression, and it was borne out by the words of the agreement, was that the whole of the property in the Benfieldside Local Board district was to be rated *pro rata* with the property of the Consett Local Board district within the same watershed. If the principle that Mr. Carss contended for was adopted, it seemed to him that that portion of Consett district which drained into Benfieldside would have to pay nearly one-half of the cost.

Mr. Carss, replying to the remarks of Mr. Booth, pointed out that the Board had been compelled to lay down a 12in. sewer in Cemetery Road for the convenience of the Consett Local Board. Had it not been for the surface water from the Tin Mill and the new road belonging to the Consett Local Board, a 6in. drain would have been sufficient. They had also been compelled to put down a large sewer to take the water from the Tin Mill Iron Works He repeated that the proper way to apportion the cost was to ascertain how much money had been expended in providing for the Consett sewage.

The Chairman said they had heard the agreement read, and the question for them to consider was—did it mean that the whole of Benfieldside district was to be rated *pro rata*, or had only a portion to be included? Looking at the agreement, he concurred in the opinion expressed by their Clerk.

Mr. Carss said the whole of the drains laid down were a third larger than was necessary to meet the requirements of their own district, and he contended that Consett ought to pay a third of the total cost, namely, £197 10s.

The Clerk said if it could be proved that the Board had constructed drains exclusively for the use of Consett, then that would make a difference, as the agreement only contemplated drains that were to be used by both districts. With reference to the 3ft. culvert in Blackhill Quarry, and the main sewer in Durham Road, which two items cost £400 out of the £592, he thought these could not have been made smaller.

Mr. Wilson remarked that these drains were the same size now as they were when the Consett sewage was going in another direction.

Mr. Dickinson thought that Mr. Smith's calculation was a very fair one.

After some further discussion it was decided to adopt Mr. Smith's system of apportionment, subject to the revision of the ratable value of the Consett property.

Mr. Carss and Mr. Marshall wished to refer the matter back to the Sanitary Committee, and made a proposition to this effect, but the motion was lost.

A DILAPIDATED BACK STREET AT BLACKHILL.

The Highway Committee reported that they had inspected the street behind Mr. Harris' premises at Blackhill, and they recommended that the road should be made, and, if possible, about six feet should be secured from the trustees of the Infant School, in order that the road might be made 18ft. throughout. The Committee added that the ground in front of this school had been much used by the public for some time.

Mr. Carss asked if there was any probability of getting 6ft. from the trustees. If the latter conceded 6ft. the Board, he thought, ought to make half of the street, and the proprietors on the other side the other half.

The Clerk said the back street in question was private property, and he thought the Board could not appropriate the rates to forming it. He considered it was the duty of the owners of the adjoining property to make the road.

Mr. Ritson said he had seen the place, and it was certainly desirable to have the street formed, both for the convenience of the people living in the street, and those who had to travel along the road on their way to the Chapel. He was of Mr. Booth's opinion that the road ought to be formed by the owners of the adjoining property. He also considered that the playground attached to the Infant School ought to be enclosed.

Mr. Dickinson said the street was private property, and consequently could not be made out of the public rates.

Mr. Carss said if the trustees of the school made the Board a present of 6ft. of land it was as little as they could do to make 9ft. of the road, and let the owners on the other side make the remainder.

The Clerk said if they carried out Mr. Carss's suggestion they would be adopting a dangerous precedent. They were compelling the Consett Iron Company to purchase additional land in order that the street in West Row might be of the necessary width, and if the Board began to form back streets the manager of the Consett Iron Company would in all probability say that they were making fish of one and flesh of another.

Ultimately, on the motion of Mr. Carss, seconded by Mr. Wilson, the Surveyor was instructed to prepare a plan of the street in question, together with an estimate of the probable cost of carrying out the work, prior to serving notices on the proprietors to form the street.

IMPORTANT TO LOCAL BOARD SURVEYORS.

It will be remembered that at the last meeting, on the suggestion of Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Booth was requested to give his opinion as to the powers of Mr. Heslop, the Surveyor, who is the lessee of a quarry at Blackhill, to supply stones to persons contracting under the Board.

The Clerk said the section of the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to officers being concerned in contracts, was as follows:—"Officers or servants appointed or employed under this Act by the Local Authority shall not in any wise be concerned or interested in any bargain or contract made with such authority for any of the purposes of this Act. If any such officer or servant is so concerned or interested, or under colour of his office or employment executes or accepts any fee or reward whatsoever other than his proper salary, wages, and allowances, he shall be incapable of afterwards holding or continuing in any office or employment under this Act, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of £50." Mr. Heslop, he said, was the lessee of a stone quarry within the district, and had been in the habit of supplying stone to the contractors under that Board, and the question which he had been asked to give his opinion on was whether, in point of law, he could do so legally, having regard to the provisions of the section which he had just read. In his opinion it was competent, and not illegal, for the Surveyor to supply rough stones out of his quarry, but he thought it was illegal for Mr. Heslop to supply stones to contractors in a dressed state. If a contractor, having a contract with the Board for so much channelling or so much kerbing, went to the Surveyor and arranged with him to supply the stones used in the formation of such kerbing and channelling in a dressed state, then he became, as it were, a sub-contractor, and concerned or interested in a bargain with the local authority, which came within the mischief which the section of the Act intended to prevent, namely, the Surveyor of the Board supplying dressed stone and then having to pass that stone as being sufficient under the contract. The distinction which he had drawn between rough and dressed stones might seem to be a fine one, but it was borne out by the case of Ivansbury against Stevens, which was the case of the surveyor of a local board who was the owner of a patent for making bricks. The Surveyor received a royalty for all the bricks that were made under this patent. In that case certain works were contracted for to be made of bricks from this particular patent in which the surveyor was interested, and it was held by the Court in that case that there was no illegality in the terms of the contract. That case seemed to be on all fours with Mr. Heslop's case, so far as undressed stone was concerned. The surveyor in the case he had just quoted was not the manufacturer, but he was the patentee, and so entitled to a royalty or rent for every thousand bricks that were made under that patent. In this case the Surveyor was the lessee of the quarry; he received a rent or a royalty for every cubic yard of stone hewn out of his quarry, and thus the two cases were analagous. If there was no illegality in the former case, there was nothing illegal in Mr. Heslop supplying the stones rough from the quarry to contractors under that Board. He thought it right to point out that when the Surveyor supplied dressed stones from his quarry he exercised work upon materials supplied for the use of the Board, and which materials he had afterwards to pass as sufficient, and that, as he said before, was within the mischief which the clause of the Public Health Act that he had read was intended to prevent. Briefly stated, his opinion was that the Surveyor was not acting illegally in supplying stones in a rough state for the purpose of filling in roads, &c., but if he arranged to dress stones for a contractor and supplied the contractor with dressed stones for works ordered by that Board, then he became interested in the contract, and acted illegally.

Mr. Marshall: And liable to a fine of £50.

The Clerk: Yes.

Mr. Carss quite agreed with the tenour of the Clerk's remarks, but considered that the distinction between rough and dressed stones was hair-splitting.

THE LATE DROWNING CASE AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Mr. Wilson said a little boy had recently been drowned in the Derwent near the Gas Works, and the jury who sat on the body had requested him to call the Board's attention to the dangerous state of the road approaching the river near the Gas Works. He moved that the Highway Committee be asked to examine the place and report to the next meeting.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Wheatley, and carried.

MR. RAW AND THE BOARD.

The Clerk said it might be in the recollection of the Board that proceedings had been taken against Mr. Raw, as receiver of rents on behalf of Sir Thos. Tancred, to recover certain monies incurred by the Board in respect of certain sewers at Blackhill. The magistrates made an order for the amount claimed by the Board, and since then Mr. Raw had made a communication to the Local Government Board, but the facts were not accurately stated by Mr. Raw.

Mr. Carss: Mr. Raw's facts are not facts, I suppose. (Laughter.)

The Clerk said Mr. Raw's statements were not correct. He had led the Local Government Board to believe that he had been compelled to put down a certain drain twice, but such was really not the case.

The Clerk was requested to inform the Local Government Board "that the plan furnished by Mr. Raw was inaccurate, inasmuch as the drainage pipe that he put in by order of the Board did not run in the direction specified on the plan, and that the whole drain which he had been required to put in since such branch drain was made was for the purpose of a main sewer along a private street."

ST. MARY'S STREET, BLACKHILL.

The Surveyor reported that the Rev. Canon Kearney wished the Board to take St. Mary's Street under its supervision.

Mr. Carss, while admitting that the Board ought to take the road from Mr. Kearney, said they could not very well comply with his request, seeing that the other portion of the road was not completed.

It was decided to let the matter stand over till the completion of West Row.

NEW RATE.

The Finance Committee reported that an estimate of the expenditure for the next half-year ending September, 1877, had been prepared. The amount was £835 15s., to meet which the Committee recommended a rate of 1s. 4d. in the pound on houses, and 4d. on land, which would produce £854.—The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF A RETURNING OFFICER.

The Clerk intimated that it would be necessary to appoint a returning-officer to conduct the next election.

Mr. Wheatley proposed, and Mr. Marshall seconded, that Mr. Booth act as returning-officer, with power to obtain such assistance as he may rqeuire.—Carried.

The Clerk said the retiring members were Mr. James Annandale, jun., Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Eltringham, and Mr. Carss.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The Surveyor reported that the roads were in a very good condition, considering the quantity of rain that had fallen during the winter, and the heavy traffic. The roads had been covered with metal where required, and the footpaths were nearly all covered. He had served notices on all the proprietors for the making of the several streets, as directed by the Board, namely, Saw Mill Street, Murray Street, Back Murray Street, Walton's Row, and Bottle Bank. Tin Mill Road was in a very bad condition, and required attention. Cemetery Road was finished, except a few yards of the footpath, which required covering with broken limestone. The fountain and trough had been fixed at Blackhill, also the trough at the Slonks Well. The Back Street at Shotley Bridge had also been finished. He wished to have the Board's advice as to how the cost had to be apportioned, as he thought it would be a difficult task to satisfy the parties concerned. With regard to the last item, the Surveyor was instructed to apportion the street according to the frontage of each proprietor, and the drain according to the frontage of each owner abutting on the line of drainage.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector (Mr. Osborne) reported that the sanitary state of the district was in very good order.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following report was read:—

Gentlemen,—During the quarter ended December 31st forty-six births and twenty-four deaths have been registered in your district, the former representing an annual ratio of twenty-nine decimal six, and the latter fifteen decimal six per thousand of the estimated population. The deaths are three, and the births are eleven below the corresponding quarter of last year, whilst the former are three below, and the latter one above the average for the same period in the last six years. Two of the deaths have been from scarlet and one from enteric fever. Enteric fever, after a cessation of a few months, has re-appeared in West Row, and, of the twenty-three cases of scarlet fever that have come under my observation during the quarter, four have occurred in this street, whilst the others had their centres in Backstone Burn, Durham Road, Ridley Street, Roger Street, Tin Mill Street, and Buckham Street. Other diseases, due to faulty sanitation, assisted in adding to the number of sick in the period of which I write, namely, measles, chicken-pox, hooping-cough, and simple continued fever.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Wm. Renton, Officer of Health.

Shotley Bridge, Feb. 21st, 1877.

PROPOSAL TO BUILD ON QUARRY-RIGHT PROPERTY.

A man named Postle submitted the plan of a house which he proposed to build on land near Backstone Burn Quarry. The plan had been before the Building Committee, who pointed out that no provision was made for drainage, and the privy marked on the plan was only four feet from the main building.

Mr. Carss said the Board could not pass the plan, as the land on which Mr. Postle proposed to build was quarry-right.

Mr. Wheatley said Postle had had the land long enough.

Mr. Carss said no length of occupation gave Postle a right to build on land which belonged to the public.

Mr. Wheatley said the Board had nothing to do with the ownership of the land.

Mr. Carss said they were the guardians of the public's rights.

Mr. Wilson was not quite sure that the Board had power to question a man's title. All they had to do was to see that the plans which came before them met the requirements of the bye-laws.

Mr. Carss said this was public land and the Board had no right to sanction an encroachment of that sort.

Mr. Wilson said perhaps they had better refuse to pass the plan, and let Mr. Postle build at his own risk.

The Clerk said if Postle had had the land on which he proposed building for a great length of time, and the public were not likely to be inconvenienced by it, they might do as they had done in other cases, and that was to pass the plan without prejudice to the public rights that were vested in the Board. If the ground in question was not enclosed, it was a different matter.

Mr. Wheatley said the land was enclosed.

Mr. Carss said Postle was going to pull the old house down and re-build it.

The Clerk said if they passed Mr. Postle's plan he did not see how they could consistently refuse to sanction similar encroachments that might come before them hereafter.

Mr. Marshall said that was the view he took of the matter.

Mr. Carss said with the exception of Mr. Turner, who was allowed to erect a porch on the public highway at his own risk, the Board had always refused to give permission to persons wishing to build on public land.

Mr. Wilson said the safest course would be to reject the plan altogether, and let Mr. Postle take his own course.

Mr. Carss said if the land had not belonged to the public the Board could not have passed the plan, as the latter was not in conformity with the bye-laws.

The Board decided that they could not sanction the building, as the site was quarry-right, and the plan was likewise not in accordance with the bye-laws.

The Board, which had sat three hours-and-a-half, then adjourned.

Funeral at Consett.—On Sunday last, the remains of a young man named McNally, son of Mr. McNally, of the Bath Hotel, were interred at Benfieldside Cemetery. The deceased was a member of the order of United Catholic Brethren, the members of which, wearing blue rosettes, walked in procession before the hearse which conveyed the coffin. The body was also preceded by eight young men and a similar number of young women, and following the coffin were the members (wearing white rosettes) of the Blastfurnacemen's Sick and Burial Fund, of which the deceased was a member. The funeral *cortege* was a very large one, upwards of 860 persons taking part in it.

GOOD TEMPLARISM AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

On Saturday last, the members of the "Lily of Derwent" lodge of Good Templars celebrated their fifth anniversary in the Shotley Grove School-room. In the afternoon tea was provided, when a goodly number of persons partook of the "cup which cheers, but not inebriates." The tables were gracefully presided over by Miss Cresswell, Miss Oley, Miss Routledge, and Miss M. Seed. In the evening a public meeting was held. Bro. A. Trotter, W.C.T., occupied the chair, and there was a large and appreciative audience. The meeting having been opened by singing the ode beginning

"Come friends and brethren all unite
In songs of hearty cheer,"

The Chairman said: Dear friends, we have met this evening to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the introduction of Good Templarism into Shotley Bridge. I am not accurately acquainted with the history of our lodge from its commencement, therefore I shall not enter into any lengthy statements in regard to its five years' operation. When Good Templarism was first established here, it attracted a great deal of attention; as it was something new many persons were anxious to learn its nature, and hence many came forward and joined the order. But as the novelty wore off, they became indifferent, careless, and irregular in their attendance at the lodge meetings, and gradually fell away altogether. However, upwards of twenty remained true to the cause. Their hearts being in the work, they were determined to carry it to a successful issue. They struggled for a considerable time with varying success, until about two years ago the tide turned in favour of temperance, and the number of members increased very rapidly, and now I am happy to say that we have upwards of 110 members in good standing, while financially our position is very satisfactory. We have good reasons to congratulate ourselves on the small number of cases in which the pledge has been violated, especially when we consider the many temptations we have to resist. No less than five public-houses in so small a place as Shotley Bridge, were licensed by Government to sell intoxicating drinks, regardless of the evil results that must necessarily follow. The laws of nature—when rightly understood—are in perfect harmony with man's entire constitution, and amply supply his every requirement. In all God's universe nature has not produced a single drop of alcohol, thus teaching us that it is not necessary to our existence. Poisonous and stimulating plants nature does produce, and the smoker may plead that his soothing and seductive poison is nature's product; but the user of alcoholic drinks has no such plea. The drink distiller takes the golden grain, and luscious grape, which the Almighty has given for the support of man, and by a certain process changes them into a dangerous, degrading, and demoralizing poison. It is sometimes urged that although alcoholic drinks are not natural productions, yet the fact that man has power and ability to produce them is sufficient to justify us in using them. Man is an intelligent being, gifted with power to manufacture gunpowder, and construct cannon, and other deadly weapons of modern warfare; but because he can construct the one, and manufacture the other, does that afford a sufficient reason why one nation should go to war with another? And is the fact that man can make intoxicating drink sufficient to justify him in using it to his own destruction? The presence of so many young people is certainly a pleasing feature in our meeting. It is ours to educate the young in the principles of temperance. And truly this work of education might be compared to a mighty avalanche, which is fed and intensified by the snows of winter, until the weight becomes so great that it forces the whole mass away, and rushing down the mountain side with an impetuosity that carries every obstacle before until it reaches its resting place in the plains below. So it is with the temperance party; they are gathering strength, accumulating in force, and growing more perceptibly every day, and soon it will burst like a thunderbolt over the heads of the astonished upholders of the drink traffic with such a surprising velocity and such an irresistible power as to carry all obstructions before it, and drive intemperance, with its attendant evils, for ever from our land. With such prospects as these before us we may surely exclaim

"Hail, temperance, hail, advance apace,
Thou harbinger of glories days;
To honour degradation raise
On nature's plain;
Extend thy power, the world amaze,
And rescue man."

Mr. J. Oley, in addressing the meeting, adverted to the origin of temperance societies. Forty years ago six working men at Preston formed the first teetotal band that existed in this country. At that time the cause was looked upon with contempt, but now the great medical organ, the "Lancet," was advocating temperance principles, and even members of royalty were now total abstainers.—Mr. A Seed spoke of the advantages of the Templar organisation, and urged all present to join the order.—Mr. T. Richardson gave a humourous reading, while Mr. M. J. Ramsey (Leadgate) gave an interesting recitation, entitled, "Fools' pence," and so effectively did he render the piece as to secure a hearty encore. Mr. Lax also gave an excellent recitation. A select choir, under the conductorship of Mr. W. Bain (precentor of the U. P. Church, Blackhill), sung the following pieces of music:—Temperance glee; "Praise the Lord;" "The Christian Mariner's Hymn;" Quartet, "The Roseate Hues," by Misses Turley and Messrs. Bain and Hetherington; Glee, "Star of Peace;" Quartet, "Work, for the night is coming," by Misses Wright and Messrs. Bain and G. Brown. The various pieces of music were rendered in an able manner. The quartet, by Misses Wright and Messrs. Bain and G. Brown was excellently performed and secured a hearty encore. Miss Nellie Unsworth sang a popular solo, and was demonstratively applauded. On the motion of Mr. Oley, seconded by Mr. Trotter, a hearty vote of thanks was given to the choir. On the motion of Mr. F. Raine, seconded by Mr. Lax, the thanks of the meeting were also given to the Chairman and the ladies, who presided at the tea tables, after which the Doxology was sung and the meeting terminated.

Correspondence.

RELIGION *VERSUS* THE TURF.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—Will you kindly grant me space to reply to my friend "Blakey" on this subject. Firstly, he wonders what led the writer to its publication. My opinion was that where there was such a composition of light expressions, untruths, and hypocrisy, they should be publicly condemned with a view to prevent a repetition in future. My friend frankly acknowledges that they don't admire these worldly comparisons. In this we appear to agree. He, however, does not care to see matters of this kind brought forward in the public newspapers. Why not? Can they not stand the test? We are indebted very much to the press for a great amount of information and enlightenment that we possess at the present age—political, social, and religious. My friend next says that they have men in their denomination qualified to instruct. This I do not question. Like all other sects, they will have men of ability and intelligence. No doubt there will be exceptions, and as my friend is one of these instructors, it would have been better had he not sounded his own trumpet. Lastly, he charges me with slander. If I understand the meaning of this word correctly, it is to belie or to impute false charges. This I deny *in toto*. This untruthful assertion is void of anything tendering on christianity.—Respectfully yours,

Dulia Gr.

Stanley, Feb. 20, 1877.

Original Poetry.

"THE BABES IN THE WOOD."

I'll tell a new tale of "The Babes in the Wood,"
You have heard one before, but not nearly as good;
It's the best thing that Ebchester ever saw done
Since Holy Saint Ebba dwelt there as a nun.

Last Shrove-Tuesday evening, 'twas sad to behold,
They found two dear children stretched out on the mould;
Their arms were enfolded each other around,
As they lay in the stillness of death on the ground.

But the marvel of all was, what mourners were there:
The "Duchess of Devonshire," wondrously fair,
The "Warrior's Widow," all motionless, wept,
And "Gesler," unbonnetted, sighed where they slept.

Derwentwater's poor Earl, with grief quite lost his head,
And his poor Countess bent o'er the babes that lay, dead;
The robins she watched, as they covered the dears,
But a wicked young magpie stole *pearls* from her ears.

But "a norrible tale" I'm not going to tell,
I don't know how it was, but the darlings got well;
Incredible! nay, but I cannot be wrong,
For I saw them at supper time, hearty and strong.

And now I have ended my marvellous tale,
I hope you won't say it is "*too* like a whale;"
Yet, coincidence strange, the elder was known as,
In half-an-hour after, a capital Jonas.

Markets.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat both from the country and the coast, and the arrival from abroad consisted of about 2,000 qrs from France. The trade was firm, being 1s dearer on the week for both English and foreign. Barley and malt had only a limited sale at late prices. Beans, peas, and maize very dull. Fine seed oats brought full prices, but other sorts were difficult to move. Flour slow, but the turn dearer.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—At our market this morning wheat was only in small supply, and little business was transacted at late rates. Oats were a large show, and there was also a good supply of barley Barley sold at from 18s to 19s per Hexham boll. Tartar oats sold slowly at about 20s per Hexham boll for the best samples.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 755 beasts and 41 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, both cattle and sheep were very inferior, more especially the former, time of year considered. The supply of beef comprised 1,730 head. The number of sheep was 4,979. Pigs: 1,004 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; secondary sorts, 7s 9d to 8s 6d; good oxen, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; middling, 7s 6d to 8s 3d; cows and inferior, 5s 9d to 7s 3d; pork, large, 5s 0d to 6s 3d; do. small, 7s 0d to 8s 0d; sheep, good vendable weilders, per lb., 11d to 11½d; middling, 9d to 10d.

Newcastle Hay and Straw, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 100s to 121s; new land hay, 105s to 128s; wheat straw, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; barley straw, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; oat straw, 4s 2d to 4s 8d per thrave.

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

Newcastle Potato, Saturday.—Scotch potatoes, 14s 0d per load of 20 stones.

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

Sale of "Wesley Cottage," and the "Countess of Derwentwater."—According to advertisement, the above property was offered for sale at the Commercial Hotel, Shotley Bridge, on Monday evening last. At the appointed time the proceedings began to assume a business-like form, and it was observed amongst the muster of people that the "Countess of Derwentwater" had the honour of being represented by two gentlemen, one being the ever-faithful bailiff (Mr. Brown). The conditions of the sale having been read over by the solicitor, Mr. W. Dickinson, the auctioneer, Mr. Oley, essayed to commence the sale, when up sprang the younger of the Derwentwater heroes and treated the company to a few of his articles of belief. He proclaimed the lawful heirship of the Countess to the land on which the property stood, stated that her ladyship had been acknowledged by the Queen, who ordered "right to be done," and wound up by objecting to the whole proceedings. However, the production of the title deeds, the authority of sale, and other requirements seemed to non-plus the objector, who subsequently retired. The sale then proceeded, but the bidding did not reach the reserve price, and there was consequently nothing done.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

MARRIAGES.

Lanchester—At the Register Office, on the 15th inst. Mr. Richard Lees, Ewertley Shank, to Mrs. Agnes Burn, Nursery Field.

On the 17th inst., Mr. Ambrose Frosdick, Leadgate, to Mary Ann Howells, Consett.

On the 17th inst., Mr. J. W. Elliott, Collierley, to Miss Susannah Turnbull, Blackhall Mill.

On the 17th inst., Mr. W. Williams, to Miss S. Stacey, both of Dipton.

On the 17th inst., Mr. George Hickford, Consett, to Miss E. Portous, Medomsley.

Tow Low—At the Presbyterian Church, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. E. F. Scott, Mr. William Gilchrist, to Margaret Houston, both of Tow Low.

Wolsingham—At the Register Office, on the 17th inst., Mr. Wm. Vipond, Stanhope, to Fanny Walton, Shield Ash.

Stanhope—At the Primitive Methodist Chapel, on the 17th inst, by the Rev. Wm. Cuthbert, Mr. Matthew Brown, to Margaret Readshaw, both of White Bog, Stanhope.

DEATHS.

Blackhill—At 14, Eltringham Street, on the 21st inst., aged 46 years, Mr. Thomas Grieves Kempster. Interment at Blackhill Cemetery on Sunday, at two o'clock.

Shotley Bridge—At Cutler's Hall, on the 21st inst., Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Jonathan Richley.

Annfield Plain—At South Pontop, on the 13th inst., aged 62, Mr. Thomas Cockburn.

White-le-Head—On the 14th inst., aged 11 months, Sarah Alice Gladders.

Burnopfield—On the 19th inst., aged 73, Mr. John Ramsey, postman.

Waterhouses—On the 16th inst., aged 34, Harriet, wife of Mr. Benjamin Whiles, builder.

On the 14th inst., William, infant son of Mr. Benjamin Yates, miner.

On the 15th inst., aged 30, Mr. William Wade.

Browney Colliery—On the 19th inst., aged 1 year, Thomas, son of Mr. John Younger, platelayer.

Sedgefield—At the County Asylum, on the 7th inst. aged 67, Mr. Thomas Curry, formerly of Causey.

Printed and Published by Robert Jackson, at the Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett, Saturday, February 24th, 1877.

Th[e]
An ADVERTIS[ER]
No. 862.
Business Announce[ments]
JOSEPH OLE[Y] AUCTIONEER AND AP[PRAISER] 10, WOOD STREET SHOTLEY BRI[DGE]
J. BATES HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINE[R] TAKER, HARDWAREM[AN] HARVEY STREET, CON[SETT]
JOHN JENKI[NS] AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT, AND A[...] TRAFALGAR STREET, CO[NSETT]
PARTIES leaving the Neighbourho[od] Furniture, &c., turned into Cash notice.
NOTICE.
ANY Person or Persons found TR[ESPASSING] KILLING GAME upon Derwe[...] near Castleside, will be Prosecuted acc[ording] By order, 372g WILLIAM R. [...]
HATS! HATS!! H[ATS]
E. BROOKS 59, CLAYTON STREET, NEW[CASTLE]
LARGE ARRIVAL OF STOC[K] PRESENT SEASON. Splendid FELT HATS at 3s. 6d. an[d]
SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSE[TT] GAS COMPANY.
ANY Person Removing, Altering, o[r] any Meter, Pipe, or other Prop[erty] Gas Company, without first obtaining t[he] permission, will be prosecuted accordin[g] By order of the D[irectors] August 21st, 1875. M RICH[LEY]
MAIN AND ROBI[NSON] MILLWRIGHTS AND ENGI[NEERS] Gibson Street, Conse[tt]
BEG to announce that they have co[...] as above, where they are prepar[ed] Mill Work, together with the Manufac[ture of] Machines and Circular and Endless [...] Machines, Reaping Machines, toge[ther] description of Agricultural Impleme[nts] promptly attended to.
NOTICE.
WILLIAM K[...]
HAS much pleasure in announci[ng] entered upon his NEW PREM[ISES] Pleasant, Consett, where he inte[nds] Business as HOUSE CARPENTER [...] and trusts, by strict attention thereto a[...] of good Workmen, to merit a share of [...] N.B.—Estimates given for genera[l] Fronts, &c.
LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERR[ACE] AUCKLAND
Principal:—MRS. CLEM[...]
SEVERAL of the Pupils have p[assed] Examinations of the Universities [...] bridge, and Durham. The result of thi[s] tions—Six passed the various English [...] first-class honours; five passed in French [...] Prizes gained; and four passed So[uth] Science and Art Department, one Prize [...]
SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSE[TT] GAS COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GI[VEN] Person or Persons entering int[o] of any House, Shop, or other Buildi[ng] has been supplied to the previous occ[upant] entry must first obtain the consent of the Company before consuming the Ga[s] said Company. In default therefore, use of the Gas, without first obtaining Person or Person will be Prosecuted a[...] The Secretary can be seen daily a[t] Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all app[lications] made.
By order of the Director[s] M. RICHL[EY] Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870.
NOTED FOR GENUINE A[...]
JOHN MADDIS[ON] GROCER, PROVISION AND SPIRIT MERCHA[NT] DIPTON,
RESPECTFULLY returns his sin[cere thanks to the] Inhabitants of Dipton and su[rrounding] for the liberal support accorded to him years he has been in business, and beg[s] he has now on hand SPIRITS OF THE FINEST Which he purposes to dispose of moderate rates:— Fine Gin (superior quality)....... Real Irish Whisky ....2s. 6d. Fine Scotch Whisky..2s. 3d., 2s. 6d. Superior Rum......2s. 3d. and Excellent Brandy, 3s. 6d., and the ve[ry] quality ...... A trial is respectfully [...]
TODD'S QUININE
THIS elegant and renowned Prepar[ation] QUININE stands unsurpa[ssed] Strength, and Flavour, and is univers[...] the Medical Profession. It is the best agreeable Remedy known for Indi[gestion] Appetite, Nervousness, Tic or N[...] Debility, Spasms, and all derangement[s] The genuine is manufactured only Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his nam[e] ment Stamp. Sold by all Chemists, G[rocers] Merchants. Ask for and have only TODD'S QUININE W[INE] Agents—W. Aynsley, Grocer, Mid[...] Imrie, Chemist, Front Street, Conse[tt] Grocer, Dipton; T. J. Muse, Castle[side] Robinson, Chemist, Stanley.
IMPORTANT NOTI[CE]
BEFORE YOU FU[RNISH] GO TO WILLIAM WILKIN[SON'S] FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, A[...]
THE Largest and Cheapest St[ock of] FURNISHINGS in the Distric[t] Well-seasoned Household Furnitu[re] Bedsteads, in great variety, from [...] Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit Do[wn] Ticks; Paraffin Lamps, from the [...] Paraffin Oil. Agent for the Home Washing and [...] and Hardy and Bury's Patent Picks. Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and oth[er] ments; also, Clocks, Watches, and J[ewellery] sale and retail prices.
Address:— CATCHGATE, OPPOSITE TH[E ...]