The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 934. | REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. | FRIDAY, JULY 26TH, 1878. | PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

THE DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. G. RICHARDSON, TURNER and TAYLOR, J. BRODIE, W. WARDHAUGH, and also MR. LAX, Ironmonger, will be CLOSED on Wednesday, July 4th, 1878, at One o'clock, and will continue the Half-holiday every Wednesday Afternoon until the last Wednesday in September. 233m

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

ROBERT SEWELL,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
12, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

ROBERT SCOTT,
BELLMAN AND BILLPOSTER,
KELL'S HOUSES,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 784k

FURNITURE, HARMONIUMS, PIANOS, SEWING MACHINES, &c., supplied, and payment taken by easy instalments to suit the convenience of all classes.—For prospectus, enclose addressed envelope to Hire Company (Limited), Strawberry House, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 81k

JAMES FROSDICK,
12, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT,
BELLMAN AND BILLPOSTER.

Lessee of all the principal and largest Posting Stations in the district. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. 524k

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,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

August 21st, 1875.

D. DOVER,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his Friends and the Public that he has Opened a New Shop, near to Dr. Benson's Surgery, Wesley Terrace, Dipton. Jewellery, Watches, and Clocks sold, cleaned, or repaired. Dealer in Hardware, Books, and Stationery. Agent for "Stokes on Memory."

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!! WEDDING RINGS!!

A PRESENT to each Purchaser of our GUINEA GOLD RING.

F. AND E. WELCH,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 318k

BUY SCOTTER'S BOOTS.

ADMITTED by thousands to be the Cheapest and Best Boots ever offered to the Public. To be had only at his own Shops,
3, SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT;
23 and 24, Nan Street, and 46, Dean Street, Newcastle;
103, High Street, Gateshead; 121, Ilford Street, and 13, Union Street, North Shields; Station Road, South Shields; 58, Ormonde Street, Jarrow; 7, South Street, Middlesbrough; and Bridge Street, Morpeth. 32k

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

Patent Medicines of various kinds on hand.
Dealer in Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, and other Musical Instruments.
Agent for the Royal Life and Fire Assurance Company and the Union Permanent Building Society.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CHARLES D. SCOTT,
PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
NEWCASTLE,

HAVING been requested by some of the leading business men of this locality to OPEN A BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT in Consett. He has now much pleasure in stating that he has taken the Shop, 10, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,
Where all orders entrusted to his care will receive his best attention and will be executed by competent workmen. 240k

THE CONSETT, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, AND DISTRICT COMMERCIAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF TRADERS.

For the Collection of Debts due to Members.
For Opposing the Passing of Fraudulent Bankrupts on their Examination.
For Keeping a List of Registered Judgments, Warrants of Attorney, and Cognovits entered up against Traders for the Information and Security of its Members, and for Prosecuting Felons.
Terms of Membership, £1 1s. per annum.
Tradesmen at a distance desirous of enrolling themselves as Members of this Society, are requested to send their names to the Solicitor, Mr. T. W. WELFORD, Jun., Middle Street, Consett. 259k

WILLIAM MOSLEY,
JOINER AND UNDERTAKER,
DIPTON,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Dipton and surrounding district that he is now prepared to supply COFFINS at little more than half the usual price paid in the district, viz.:—

Children's Coffins, in Deal, from 2s. 6d.		
Adults'	do.	22s.
Children's Coffins, covered with Black Cloth, from	6s.	
Adults'	do.	40s

Designs on application.

FURNITURE REPAIRED AND REPOLISHED.

Note the Address—
WILLIAM MOSLEY
(Next door to Mr. J. A. CURRY, Butcher),
HIGH END OF DIPTON. 341k

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.
BURTT'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.
Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 673

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, BEDCHESTER.

CLYDESDALE CART STALLION, "SIR COLIN," Winner of Glasgow First Prize last year, will Stand at Woodlands, near Knitsley Station, Weekly, from 8 p.m. on Saturdays till 6 p.m. on Mondays. Fee, Two Guineas. For Card, apply to Stud Groom, Woodlands Stud, near Consett. 44m

THOMAS ROBINSON,
CONSETT CARRIER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has obtained the CARRYING BUSINESS, lately pursued by MR. MICHAEL HARRISON, Dipton. Orders left at Mr. SKELTON'S, Commercial Inn, Consett, will receive his careful and prompt attention. Time—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. 416k

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. 617k

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
INHABITANTS OF CONSETT AND DISTRICT.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.

OPENING OF A GOOD
FAMILY BOOT AND
SHOE WAREHOUSE
IN MIDDLE STREET,
CONSETT.

R. LONGSTAFF, the PEOPLE'S CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER, has OPENED a BRANCH SHOP, in MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, with the Largest and Handsomest Stock in the neighbourhood of every description of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES.

The Inhabitants of Consett and District will now be able to select from a large and well-assorted Stock, and purchase the best quality of BOOTS and SHOES at lower prices than are usually charged for very inferior Goods.

LONGSTAFF'S
FAMILY SHOE WAREHOUSE,
4, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
Next Door to Mr. W. AYNSLEY, the Tea Dealer;
and at
18, NEWGATE STREET, BISHOP AUCKLAND;
22, MARKET PLACE, DURHAM;
CHURCH STREET, CROOK;
And
HIGH STREET, SPENNYMOOR.

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.

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

Business Announcements.

THE QUICKEST PASSAGE ON RECORD.

ON May 28th, the celebrated steamers, "London Castle" and "Gleneagle," steamed off together with upwards of six million pounds of NEW SEASON'S TEA from the Hankow district. After a desperate race of thirty-eight days, the "London Castle" arrived in the London Docks one day before the "Gleneagle," this being the quickest passage on record. At six in the morning she arrived, at eight her hatches were opened, at ten the teas were offered on the market. The importers expected high prices; the dealers prudently refused to buy except in small lots. While the importers hailed, five other steamers arrived with fifteen millions of new teas. Steamer after steamer followed each other, until not less than thirty million pounds of new tea was thrown on the market. This, with the large stock of last season's teas on hand, produced a panic in the market. Down came the old seasons teas to a price unknown in the history of the tea trade. We, like prudent dealers, have been watching the market, and secured large lots at the lowest point, and hasten to offer you a GOOD USEFUL TEA AT 1s. 8D. PER POUND. Don't doubt its quality on account of the price. We recommend it with the greatest of confidence as the most wonderful tea ever sold at the money.

Another word about INDIAN TEA:—For many years we have directed the attention of our friends to the wonderful power and quality of this new growth of tea. It is a pleasure for us to report that this year the Indian tea planters have far surpassed other years in the perfection of growth. We have to inform you that we have secured, regardless of cost, the early picking of the finest gardens in India. We stake our reputation on our opinion. Finer and more perfect growth of teas have never been offered. You cannot make a mistake if you ask for Indian tea at any of our establishments. WE KEEP ONLY THE FINEST QUALITY! We would like you to test the correctness of our judgment, well knowing you will thank us for our opinion.

WILLIAM STEWART AND SON, THE TEA DEALERS,
33, GRAININGER STREET, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE; 33, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD; AND CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND.

TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION! TEAS!

ARRIVAL OF A LARGE
CONSIGNMENT OF NEW SEASON'S TEAS.

OUR HALF-CROWN TEA IS PURE, FINE, AND OF IMMENSE STRENGTH.

One of the greatest difficulties "dealers" have to contend with in the present day is that tea drinkers attach undue importance to what is termed a pretty looking Tea, regardless of its quality in the pot, and look down upon Tea with brown or ugly leaves, although it may be of the best quality for drinking.

Until this false notion is corrected, the Trade will to some extent remain on a false basis.

AT 2/- Per Pound, we Sell GOOD TEA, Both as regards STRENGTH AND FLAVOUR.

A TRIAL Is respectfully solicited.

ALL OUR TEAS Are selected with the greatest possible CARE, Hence our large and increasing TEA TRADE.

OUR 2/- TEA Is FINE; And of SAMSON-LIKE STRENGTH.

OUR 2/8 TEA Is PURE, FINE, And of EXTRAORDINARY STRENGTH.

OUR 3/- TEA Is VERY FINE, PURE, And of MARVELLOUS STRENGTH.

AT 1/6 Per Pound, we Sell GOOD TEA, Both as regards STRENGTH AND FLAVOUR.

A TRIAL Is respectfully solicited.

TEA, FINE AND STRONG, And WARRANTED PURE, 1/8 PER POUND, In Quality equal to much that is Sold at a higher Price.

WILLIAM AYNSLEY,
THE TEA DEALER,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, AND FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

SELECTED LIST—FOR PRESENT SEASON.

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 Vict., Cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

This "SELECTED LIST" of W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS comprises two descriptions only of each class of Wines and Spirits, the first selected on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age.

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

WINES	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1A PORT *from Portugal* A good-bodied well-matured Wine. 4 years old	1/9	21/
Castle B PORT *from Portugal* A fine full-flavored Wine. 8 years old	2/6	28/
Castle 1 SPANISH PORT *from Spain* A full-bodied fruity Wine. 3 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 A good type of nutty Sherry. 6 years old	2/6	28/
Castle VP *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* A delicate dinner Wine. 2 years old	1/4	16/
Castle C *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* The finest Marsala produced. 7 years old	1/8	20/
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. 8 years old	2/6	30/
Castle A CLARET *from France* A pure sound Wine. Upwards of a year in bottle	1/	12/
Castle C CLARET *from France* A delicate-flavored and well-matured Medoc Wine	1/6	18/
Castle 1 CHAMPAGNE A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use	Quarts 2/3	26/
	Pints 1/3	15/
Castle 3 CHAMPAGNE A high-class delicate Champagne	Quarts 2/6	32/
	Pints 1/11	23/

SPIRITS	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle UP GIN Highly rectified as WM & A GILBEY'S own Distillery. 35 per cent. under proof	1/	9/
Castle PECULIAR GIN Highly rectified at W & A GILBEY'S own Distillery. Strength, proof	2/10	34/
Castle UP IRISH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt. 35 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle DO IRISH WHISKEY Finest old Dublin Whiskey. Strength, proof	2/3	29/
Castle UP SCOTCH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt. 35 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle SO SCOTCH WHISKEY Finest old Scotch Whiskey. Strength, proof	2/3	29/
Castle UP BRANDY Compound (not exclusively from Foreign Spirits). 35 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle PROOF BRANDY Compound exclusively from Foreign Spirits. Strength, 25 U.P.	2/	24/
Castle D COGNAC An excellent Cognac Brandy of fine flavor. 35 under proof	2/	24/
Castle PO COGNAC The finest old Charente Cognac Brandy. Strength, proof	2/9	32/
Castle UP JAMAICA RUM A well-matured Jamaica Rum. 35 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle JO JAMAICA RUM The finest old Jamaica Rum. Strength, proof	2/3	29/
Castle 1 HOLLANDS A pure Dutch Spirit from Rye Wheat. 35 per cent. under proof	2/6	32/
HOLLANDS *(Silver Stream)* A fine old Dutch Spirit, bottled above 6 years under proof	2/6	32/

SPARKLING SAUMUR CHAMPAGNES

Castle SAUMUR *Silver Foil* A fine dry Sparkling Wine	Quarts	2/3	25/	Castle SAUMUR *Gold Foil* A fine old dry Sparkling Wine	Quarts 2/6 30/
	Pints	1/3	14/6		Pints 1/6 17/

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

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W. & A. Gilbey during the past few years render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W. & A. Gilbey in their bonded stores is now without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5,000 Butts of Irish and 3,000 Butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

Business Announcements.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

THE DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. G. RICHARDSON, TURNER and TAYLOR, J. BRODIE, W. WARDHAUGH, and also MR. LAX, Ironmonger, will be CLOSED on Wednesday, July 4th, 1878, at One o'clock, and will continue the Half-holiday every Wednesday Afternoon until the last Wednesday in September. 233m

LOOK! LOOK!—For Washing Machines, Posa Tubs, Pails, &c., or repairs of every description, go to W. BORROW, Cooper, Front Street, Consett.

E. BROOKS,
59, CLAYTON STREET, AND 98, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

Large Arrival of Stock for the Races.

PRICKLY COMFREY.—The most productive and permanent Forage Plant known. Can be cut five times a year—20 tons per acre have been produced in one season. Strong Plants and Sets supplied. The present is an excellent time to plant.—FREEMAN, Economic Seedsman, Norwich. 883k

McCOURTY,
PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

HAS on hand a Select Stock of GOLD and SILVER GOODS of the usual Requisites in the Trade to choose from at the Lowest Cash Prices. Goods made to Order, and Repairs in all the various Branches done on the Premises by Practical Workmen. 460k

J. COCKBURN,
PRINTER, STATIONER, NEWSAGENT, BOOKSELLER, BOOKBINDER, AND GENERAL DEALER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

Newspapers and Periodicals delivered to Order.
Memorial and Address Cards. Pictures Framed.
Use the Eureka Tinted Periscopic Spectacles and Eye Glasses, warranted to preserve the sight.
Agent for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. 97m

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

BONESETTING.

JOHN ANDERSON,
3, Rose Mount Medomsley Road, Consett,

BROTHER to the late THOMAS ANDERSON, formerly in Gateshead, Bonesetter, receives Patients at the above Address. In every case where a cure is possible a cure will be made. 40m

J. PARKER,
JEWELLER, &c.,
2, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

CLOCKS and WATCHES Cleaned and Repaired. Country Orders attended to.

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

HAYMARKET COACH WHEEL WORKS,

GEORGE HOGG,
COACHBUILDER AND CARTWRIGHT.

ALL kinds of Cabs, Dog Carts, and Spring Carts made to order, repaired, painted, and done-up.
Springs and Patent Axles made to order and repaired.
Larchwood Shafts and Bent Timber always on hand.
The largest Spring Cart Works in the North of England.
All orders punctually attended to. 929h
HAYMARKET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

V. R.

All orders received at
C. ROUGIER'S,
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE,
Will have prompt attention.

TOILET REQUISITES in great profusion, including Combs, Brushes, Perfumes, Pomades, Hair and Head Ornaments, &c. The "EAU BOTANIC MERVEILLEUSE," for restoring the colour of Hair, has reached perfection. Lessons in Hair Dressing. First-class attention at the Counter and in the Saloons.

WHOLESALE HOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, TANNER ROW, YORK.

FARM SEEDS.

NOW ON SALE:
FINE NEW SPRING TARES.
FINE POTATO AND TARTARIAN OATS.
FINE MAPLE PEAS, &c.
CLOVERS AND GRASS SEEDS.
G. H.'S CELEBRATED MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.
TURNIP SEEDS.
GARDEN SEEDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Ammonia-fixed and Phosphо Peruvian Guanos, Turnip and Potato Manures, Crushed and Dissolved Bones and Top Dressings for Field or Garden use, Nitrate of Soda, and Agricultural Salt.

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1876.

Local Police Court

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, July 22.—First Court.—Before Annandale Town, Esq. (chairman) and W. Jenkins, Esq.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

William White, miner, Stanley, was charged with assaulting the police. P.C. Turner said on Saturday, the 13th inst., he was on duty at Tanfield and was requested to eject defendant's father from a public-house. Whilst he was doing so, defendant stepped up and knocked him against the doorway, and also urged his father to fight him.—Defendant did not appear, but was represented by his mother, who said that her son had since been ill. On Tuesday he had eight fits, and on Thursday he "was quite wrong in his mind."—The Chairman (to the policeman): Defendant struck you because you were putting his father out?—P.C. Turner: Yes.—A fine of 10s. and costs was imposed.

Robert Hamilton was charged with assaulting P.C. Robinson whilst in the execution of his duty. He was also charged with having been drunk on the same occasion. Mr. Welford defended. P.C. Robinson stated that about twelve o'clock on Saturday night he was on duty in Consett with another constable and apprehended the defendant on a charge of drunkenness. He was taken to the Police Station, where he became very violent, stamping on the floor, and striking the desk with his fist. After being searched, and while complainant was in the act of putting him into a cell, he struck him a violent blow on the mouth, cutting his lip and making it bleed very much.—Cross-examined by Mr. Welford: Defendant was staggering about the street before being taken into custody. He was taken to the lock-up because he refused to go home.—P.C. Gibbon gave corroborative evidence.—In cross-examination, the last-named officer said that Hamilton, on being taken to the Police Station, shouted for Supt. Oliver. Robinson did not strike him at all. Witness was there all the time, and did not see defendant kicked. Robinson took hold of defendant and told him to go into the cell, and that was the time Hamilton struck him.—Mr. Welford, for the defence, pleaded guilty to the charge of drunkenness, and said, with regard to the charge of assault, it had been provoked by the policeman, who, on getting defendant to the Police Office, began to assault him. The defendant's legs and arms, he said, were covered with bruises.—Defendant was fined 10s. and costs for the assault, and 5s. for being drunk.

AFFRAY AT WHITE-LE-HEAD.

Joseph Attey was charged with assaulting and robbing John Middleton, at White-le-Head, on the 13th inst. Attey was also charged with an assault on Alice Middleton, mother of the last complainant, on the same occasion. Middleton also charged two other men named Joseph Brown and James Doods with an assault on him. There was a cross-summons charging Middleton with an assault on Brown. On Saturday, the 13th inst., Brown and Middleton quarrelled at White-le-Head. It was alleged by Brown's party that Middleton was lying in wait for them as they returned home at night, while on the other hand Middleton said Brown's party called him out to fight. A fight ensued, and during the affray Middleton's mother got knocked down and had her leg injured.—The magistrates thought the parties were all alike, and dismissed the whole of the cases, each side paying its own costs.—Mr. Granger appeared for Attey and Brown, the Middletons being represented by Mr. Welford.—George Kirkley, for an assault on Middleton, on the 15th inst., two days later, was fined 10s. and costs.—Mr. Welford appeared for the complainant.

STEALING COALS.

Margaret Toole, widow, and Margaret Caisley, married woman, Leadgate, were charged with stealing coals belonging to the Consett Iron Company. Between nine and ten o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., the woman went to the coal depot at Leadgate, and carried a quantity of coals away. They now stated, in answer to the bench, that they did not know that they were doing wrong.—Mr. Jenkins said he did not sit there to adjudicate upon the case, but he wished it to be known that the Company suffered a great deal from depredations of that sort. As the penalty was imprisonment, he did not wish to send two respectable-looking woman like the defendants to gaol, and should therefore ask the bench to dismiss the case.—The Chairman said defendants would be detained until the rising of the court. He hoped it would be a warning to them.

THEFT BY A BOY.

Robert Gardener, a boy sixteen years of age, was charged with stealing half-a-crown belonging to James Austin, tobacconist, &c., at Blackhill, on the 17th inst. The defendant, it appears, went into Mr. Austin's shop, and was in the act of getting over the counter with the money in his hand when he was detected. He threw the money down, and ran away, but was afterwards apprehended by P.C. Egleton.—The aunt of the boy was in court, and said he was an orphan.—The Chairman said the magistrates were sorry to see a boy of defendant's appearance in such a position. They were obliged to send him to prison for fourteen days, with hard labour.

Second Court.—Before J. Priestman, Esq. (chairman), and Jas. Annandale, Esq.

DRUNK.

Joseph Jeffrey, ironworker, was charged by P.C. Gant with having been drunk at Blackhill, on the 1st July. Fined 5s. and costs.——Peter Hinds, miner, Low Friarside, charged by P.C. Bain with a similar offence, and not appearing, was fined 10s. and costs.——William Eccles, miner, Medomsley, was summoned by P.C. Firn for a similar offence at Leadgate, on the 6th inst. Fined 5s. and costs.——Thomas Brown, labourer, Blackhill, summoned by P.C. Gant for having been drunk on the 6th inst., was also fined 5s. and costs.——John Browell, labourer, Blackhall Mill, was fined 10s. and costs, for having been drunk on the 7th inst. The case was proved by P.C. White.—Alfred Siddell, ironworker, for having been drunk at Blackhill, on the 7th inst., was fined 5s. and the expenses. P.C. Gant proved the case.——Mary Maudling and William Doucherty, of Hill Top, were summoned by P.C. Bain for having been drunk on the 13th inst. Defendants were each fined 5s. and costs.——William White, miner, Byer Moor Colliery, was charged by P.C. Turner with having been drunk at Tanfield, on the 13th inst. A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.——Thomas Turnbull, labourer, Dipton, charged by Sergt. Edgar with a similar offence, on the same date, was also fined 5s. and costs.——Daniel McAlier, ironworker, Consett, charged by Sergt. Thornton with having been drunk at Consett, on the 13th inst., was fined 5s. and the expenses.——Bridget Riley, married woman, and Owen McMahon, ironworker, Blackhill, were charged by P.C Gant with having been drunk at Blackhill, on the same date. McMahon was fined 2s. 6d. and Mrs. Riley 1s. and costs.——Peter McGullan, ironworker, Blackhill, was summoned by P.C. Cameron for having been drunk and disorderly on the 1st inst. A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.——Francis Bell, miner, Hill Top, charged by P.C. Bain with a similar offence on the 6th inst., was also fined 5s. and costs.——James Hennessy, miner, Tanfield, summoned by P.C. Longstaff for a similar offence on the 14th inst., was fined 5s. and costs.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Thomas Coleman and James McCluskey, both Blackhill, were summoned by Police-Constables McClymont and Cameron for committing a breach of the peace by fighting, on the 7th inst. Bound over to keep the peace, and ordered to pay costs.

PITCH AND TOSS.

Thomas Connolly, Thomas Nicholson, Christopher Attey, Joseph Attey, Thomas Pearce, Wm. Doodle, and George Croaker, of White-le-head and Tantobie, were summoned by P.C. Longstaff for playing at pitch and toss, on the 14th inst. Jos. Attey and Croaker were discharged; the others were fined 10s. each and costs.——David Griffiths, Daniel Grainger, James Turley, and Geo. Young were charged by P.C. Minto with playing with pitch and toss at Consett, on the same date. Fined 10s. each and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Francis Gillespie, ironworker, Blackhill, was summoned for damaging a certain wall belonging to the Benfieldside Local Board, on the 6th inst. Find 1d. and the damage (1d.) and costs.——Geo. Kirkley was summoned for damaging a grass field belonging to Mr. George Laws, at White-le-Head, on the 13th inst. Ordered to pay a fine of 1s. and the damage and costs.——John Williamson, of Derwent Street, Consett, and Andrew McWilliams, Puddlers' Row, were summoned by the Consett Iron Company for damaging a certain embankment, on the 17th inst. Fined 1s. each and the damage (6d.) and costs.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

Thomas Connolly, of White-le-Head, was summoned by P.C. Thompson for refusing to quit the licensed premises of Matthew Urwin, on the 13th inst. A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.

PROSECUTIONS FOR STREET OBSTRUCTION AT BLACKHILL.

John Moss, a young man, was summoned for obstructing the highway at Blackhill. P.C. Gant said on the 1st of the present month he was on duty in Derwent Street, and saw the defendant with a large crowd around him.—Mr. Annandale: Whereabouts was it?—P.C. Gant: At the high end of Derwent Street, near the Rose and Crown. People had to get off the footpath.—The Chairman: Did you request him to leave?—P.C. Gant: Yes, and he refused. He was telling the people that I was going to summons him, and a crowd collected.—Defendant: Were you not standing at the Library corner when I went up the street?—P.C. Gant: I was against the door.—Defendant: I met a young woman ——The Chairman: That is a statement. At present you must confine yourself to asking questions. The policeman says you were standing about.—Defendant: I was talking to a young woman, and when we saw the policeman we were on the road. The policeman went away and left us standing.—P.C. Gant: I went up to the Library.—Defendant: No you didn't; you went up Foundry Road.—The Chairman: You must not say that. You must confine yourself to asking questions. Have you any witnesses to call?—Defendant: Yes.—The Chairman: Have you anything to say before you call them?—Defendant: Yes. Between seven and eight o'clock I met a young woman. We stopped and began to talk between Robinson's shop and Harris' corner. I saw the policeman standing. I cannot walk the streets because of Poll Hobday calling me and my sister.—The Chairman: That has nothing to do with this charge.—Louisa Seaton was then called, and said she met defendant and began to talk to him. They were not on the footpath.—The Chairman: Did the officer speak to you while you were standing?—Witness: No, sir.—The Chairman: Did you hear Moss say anything about being summoned?—Witness: No.—Mr. Annandale: Where was Moss standing when you went up?—Witness: He was going up the street and I went across the road and spoke to him.—The Chairman: Was he standing or walking when you saw him?—Witness: He was going up when I saw him, and he stopped when I spoke.—The Chairman (to the officer): Did you speak to Moss that night?—P.C. Gant: Yes.—Defendant: He never did.—P.C. Gant: I told him he was not to stand about there. He was standing right in the corner with a lot of men.—The Chairman: Did you see Moss and this young woman together that evening?—P.C. Gant: Yes, but that was later on, after I told him I was going to summons him.—The Chairman: We do not think that your witness disproves what the officer has said. We believe that you were obstructing the footpath before the girl came up. You are fined 1s. and costs. It is an offence against the law to obstruct the footpath.—Defendant: What right has Gant to stick his nose up against my face every time he meets me?—The Chairman: We have nothing to do with that.—Defendant: I cannot get walked along the street for Poll Hobday.

Samuel Moss, Isaac Winter, Robert Chambers, Thomas Telford, and John Brown were next charged with obstructing the footpath. P.C. Gant said on the 6th inst., about nine o'clock, he was in Derwent Street with Sergt. Reed, and saw defendants standing near Mr. Harris' shop. They had two dogs with them in slings, and several people complained about defendants setting the animals at them.—Defendants (in a chorus): Speak the truth.—The Chairman: Now keep very quiet. Each of you will have an opportunity of asking questions. There must be nothing of that sort. You say (speaking to the officer) that the whole of these men were standing on the footpath, and that people made complaints to you about them?—P.C. Gant: Yes.—Moss: Were we standing when you saw us?—P.C. Gant: Yes.—Moss: Then I say it's false.—Chambers: Were we not standing about fifteen yards away from the footpath when you and Sergt. Reed came up?—P. C. Gant: You were standing on the footpath.—Winter: Did you see me on the footpath at Harris' corner?—P.C. Gant: Yes.—Winter: Did you speak to me?—P.C. Gant: No, you ran away. You ran away before the others. The others walked away.—Winter: What made me run away?—P.C. Gant: You knew you were doing wrong.—Winter: Who does the dogs belong to?—P.C. Gant: I cannot say.—Sergt. Reed said he saw defendants obstructing the footpath, and sent Gant towards them. They then went across to the School-yard. A quarter of an hour later he again saw them near Harris' corner.—Winter: What time did you see us?—Sergt. Reed: About ten.—Winter: Gant says it was nine.—Sergt. Reed: I think it was nearer ten than nine.—Winter: Didn't you send Poll Hobday to tell us to stand on the footpath, as you wanted us that night?—Sergt. Reed: No.—Winter: Did you see me run away?—Sergt. Reed: As Gant went towards you, you went away quick. I cannot say you ran. You went quick.—Telford said it was no use asking the officers questions.—Brown said it was hard that they had to be brought there for doing nothing. There were hundreds of people standing on the street that night.—Moss remarked that they could not get walked along the streets for Poll Hobday, who called them thieves and prigs.—Winter said when they met Reed and Gant, "the looks they put on them were fearful." Sergt. Reed, when he served the summons, said he would banish him (Winter) from the place.—Brown said the policemen stared them out of countenance.—For the defence, Joseph Angus was called, who stated that on the night in question he was going down Derwent Street, and on getting near Harris' shop he saw defendants walking across the playground in the direction of the School.—The Chairman: The evidence of the officers is perfectly clear. The witness you bring does not shake the evidence of the policemen, as Angus says you were walking away from the footpath when he saw you. The officers are bound to carry out their instructions. We shall fine you 1s. each and costs.—Moss: I have been a teetotaler eighteen months to keep out of their hands, but they won't let me alone. It is very hard, Mr. Priestman.

John Rogers was also charged with obstructing the footpath at Blackhill. Police-constable Gant said on Saturday, the 6th July, he was in Durham Road and saw defendant on the edge of the footpath, near Gradon's corner. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon. Witness requested him to leave, and he did so, but shortly afterwards went on again.—Defendant: How many men were there?—P.C. Gant: About ten. The other men went away when they were told.—Defendant: I was standing alone on the kerb. It was the demonstration day, and I was waiting of the bands coming down.—P.C. Gant, in answer to the Chairman, said defendant went off the footpath when requested. He walked up the road a bit, and then went on to the footpath again.—The Chairman (to defendant): You don't seem to have acted so promptly as you should have done. When the officer asked you to move off the footpath you should have done so at once. However, we don't think you intended to cause an obstruction, and we shall dismiss this case, but you must take care not to give the police reason to interfere with you again. It is the duty of the police to keep the roads open

John Miller, saddler, Blackhill, was next charged with obstructing the footpath. P.C. Gant deposed that on the night of the 10th inst., he was going from the Railway Station when a large crowd of people collected, and stones were thrown at witness and Sergt. Reed, who was with him. On getting into Derwent Street, he saw defendant with a lot more men. Witness requested them to go away, whereupon defendant told them not to do so for the ——. He (the policeman) then asked the defendant for his name and he gave it.—The Chairman: Whereabouts was he standing?—P.C. Gant: In Derwent Street.—The Chairman: Upon the footpath?—P.C. Gant: Yes.—The Chairman: He refused to go away when you requested him, and told the others not to go away?—P.C. Gant: Yes.—Defendant: How many persons were standing together?—P.C. Gant: A crowd. The street was full.—Defendant: I was standing alone with a friend. Was I standing on the footpath.—P.C. Gant: Yes.—Defendant: I was not within ten yards of it. You came up to where I was standing and said if I didn't look —— sharp you would shift me.—P.C. Cant: I did not.—Defendant: You also struck me on the back of the neck, and knocked me across the street.—P.C. Gant, in answer to the bench, said he went to Miller to get his name, but did not strike.—Sergt. Reed said about nine o'clock on the night in question he was returning from Durham Assizes with the last witness. As they left the Railway Station there was shouting, yelling, and hooting, and several stones were thrown. The road was completely blocked up. Witness and Gant tried to clear the place, ordering the people to leave. They got one part clear, and in returning witness saw Gant go up to defendant and ask his name. He heard Gant tell him to go away.—Mr. Annandale: Was defendant in the crowd that you have alluded to?—Sergt. Reed: He was in the crowd in Derwent Street.—Defendant, in defence, said he left his house about half-past eight. He met a friend, and they stood together on the road, about four yards from the footpath. He was standing there when Gant came and ordered him and his friend away. Witness left the place, but Gant followed and hit him on the neck, remarking that if he didn't look —— sharp he would lift him. He then struck defendant on the neck a second time. The day following, witness went up to Consett with the intention of getting a summons against Gant for assault, but did not get one, as Supt. Oliver was not at home.—George Bradley said on the night in question he saw the defendant and another young man together. He heard Gant say to defendant, "what are you looking and laughing at, you ——," at the same time giving him a "bat" on the neck.—Cross-examined by P.C. Gant: I was going up the middle of the road when I saw you strike. I would not tell a lie for any person.—The Chairman: What time was this?—Witness: Between a quarter and twenty minutes past nine.—The Chairman: Was there a crowd in the street at that time?—Witness: No, but there was one as I went down.—Sergt. Reed: Where was defendant when you saw him?—Witness: He was coming through the opening leading into Derwent Street.—Hugh Thew said he was talking to defendant on the road leading to Christopher's when the policeman came up, and told them to move on. They did so. Gant told defendant if he did not look —— sharp he would lift him. Miller looked round at him, whereupon Gant struck him on the neck. He followed Miller, and gave him a second blow.—The Chairman: Was there a crowd at that time?—Witness: No; the crowd had dispersed before that.—Cross-examined by P.C. Gant: Bradley was coming up the road when you struck Miller. The first time you struck defendant, he was about three yards from the footpath.—The Chairman: Were you there when Gant first spoke to defendant?—Witness: Yes.—Sergt. Reed, in answer to the Chairman, said defendant was one of the crowd as they left the Station. At that time he was told along with the others to go away. Witness saw him move away. Witness and Gant went further down the street, and when they came back again, he was still standing, but had moved nearer the ends of the houses.—Thew: Did you see me in the crowd:—Sergt. Reed: No.—The Chairman: This case is dismissed.

Ellen Moss, single woman, was charged with a similar offence on the same date. Sergt. Reed said on the night in question defendant was standing on the footpath in Derwent Street. He requested her to get off, and she did so, but got on again.—The Chairman: Did you see her throw stones?—Sergt. Reed: No.—The Chairman: Did you hear her shouting?—Sergt. Reed: Yes.—The Chairman: You have told us that you spoke to the crowd generally. Did you speak to her personally, and tell her to go away?—Sergt. Reed: Yes.—P.C. Gant was called, and said he saw defendant standing on the road about twenty yards from where she lived.—Defendant called a witness named Frances Johnson, who said on the night in question defendant went to her (witness') house. A crowd collected, and witness told her she had better stay till the people went away. Defendant's mother shouted of her, and she then went home through the crowd.—The case was dismissed.

Ellen Hamill, widow, was charged by P.C. Gant with obstructing the footpath at Blackhill, on the 10th. The case was proved, and defendant was fined 1s. and the costs.

George Cant, Wm. Charlton, and Thos. Siddell, charged by Sergt. Reed with obstructing the footpath at the same place, on the 13th inst., were each fined 1s. and the expenses.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious 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*. Sold only in packets labelled "James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

W. J. Mallet, Esq., M.D., of Burlington Street, Manchester, says:—"I have prescribed Todd's Quinine Wine, and consider it in many cases an agreeable and efficacious way of administering quinine." This pleasant and popular medicine is the safest and most certain remedy known in all cases of indigestion, 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.

A MOTHER BREAKING HER CHILD'S LEG AT CONSETT.

On Monday, at the Consett Petty Sessions, the magistrates on the bench being Mr. Town (chairman), and Mr. Jenkins, a married woman named Elizabeth Ann Storey, living in Consett Terrace, was charged with assulting her daughter, Elizabeth, a child three years old.

Mr. Dickinson defended, and at the outset objected to the magistrates hearing the case on the ground that the information had not been laid by the person aggrieved. The summons charged his client with unlawfully assaulting and beating her daughter, and he contended that the latter ought to have been present to support the charge.

Supt. Oliver, who prosecuted, said the child was unable to appear. If she had been, continued Mr. Oliver, it was not likely that a child of her tender years could have given evidence against her mother. The case had been reported to him, and he felt he was only discharging his duty as a public officer in bringing it forward.

Mr. Jenkins said it was quite clear that a child of that tender age required some protection.

The Chairman said they had decided to go on with the case.

The following evidence was then called:

Mary Ann Raine said she lived in Consett Terrace, next door to the defendant. On Sunday afternoon, the 23rd June, she was sitting at the door with a neighbour named Mrs. Evans when she observed Mrs. Storey bring out her child by the leg and arm, and threw it on to the ground.

The Chairman: Was the child dressed?—Mrs. Raine: Yes.—The Chairman: Was it crying?—Mrs. Raine: Very much.—The Chairman: Was it crying before it was brought outside?—Mrs. Raine: Yes.

Mr. Jenkins: You were sitting in front of your own door at the time?—Mrs. Raine: I was sitting on a seat with Mrs. Evans.

The Chairman: Do you know the child's name?—Mrs. Raine: Yes, Elizabeth Storey.—The Chairman: Is it this woman's daughter?—Mrs. Raine: Yes. She is about three years old.—The Chairman: How far did she throw it?—Mrs. Raine: Between two and three yards

Mr. Jenkins: Did you hear the woman make use of any expression when she threw the child out?—Mrs. Raine: No.—Mr. Jenkins: Was anything going on inside before Mrs. Storey brought out the child?—Mrs. Raine: Nothing that I know of.

The Chairman: What happened then?—Mrs. Raine: Mrs. Storey, after throwing out the child, walked back into the house and left it lying screaming. I sat a few minutes, and then called of her to come and take it up. She did so, and said the little bitch was no worse. I took the child on to my knee and examined it. I found her leg very much bruised. Mrs. Storey came through the railings, and I told her that the child's leg was broken. She said she durst not tell their Jack (her husband); that she would have to tell him a lie—that the child had fallen off a chair.

Mr. Dickinson: Was Mrs. Storey's husband in the house at this time?—Mrs. Raine: Yes; he was in bed, asleep.—Mr. Dickinson: When you took the child in your arms you were of opinion that its leg was broken?—Mrs. Raine: Yes.—Mr. Dickinson: Have you had much medical experience?—Mrs. Raine: No.—Mr. Dickinson: Would you be surprised to know that Dr. Rowland did not discover that the child's leg was broken till the Monday?—Mrs. Raine: I don't know anything about that.—Mr. Dickinson: I suppose you would be very much annoyed at seeing Mrs. Storey throw the child out in this brutal way?—Mrs. Raine: Yes.—Mr. Dickinson: Your feelings would be remarkably excited?—Mrs. Raine: It didn't make any matter to me.—Mr. Dickinson: Did you awake the husband?—Mrs. Raine: The child did.—Mr. Dickinson: What did you say to the husband?—Mrs. Raine: I didn't speak to him, I had nothing to do with it.—Mr. Dickinson: Although you saw Mrs. Storey bring the child out and deliberately throw it down, you didn't think it was your duty to inform the husband?—Mrs. Raine: It was no business of mine.—Mr. Dickinson: I believe your daughter was sent to fetch Dr. Rowland?—Mrs. Raine: I believe so.—Mr. Dickinson: You believe so. Did your daughter go or not?—Mrs. Raine: Yes, but I did not send her.—Mr. Dickinson: Did you not on the Sunday night tell Dr. Rowland how the child's leg had been broken?—Mrs. Raine: I told him the first time I saw him.—Mr. Dickinson: Did Dr. Rowland go to see the child on the Sunday afternoon?—Mrs. Raine: I cannot say. It was on the Monday night I saw the Doctor. I went out walking on the Sunday night.—Mr. Dickinson: The first time you saw the Doctor, did you tell him that you saw Mrs. Storey bring the child out by the arm and leg and throw it on to the ground?—Mrs. Raine: Res.—Mr. Dickinson: Have you had any disturbance with Mrs. Storey?—Mrs. Raine: None whatever.—Mr. Dickinson: Have you ever said to Mrs. Storey that you would not go into her house if she let certain people go?—Mrs. Raine: No; it does not make any difference to me who goes to her house.—Mr. Dickinson: When was the first time you gave information to the police?—Mrs. Raine: I told my husband that night. My husband is a policeman.—Mr. Dickinson: Do you know a lad called John Jenkins?—Mrs. Raine: Yes.—Mr. Dickinson: Did you see him there that afternoon?—Mrs. Raine: No.—Mrs. Dickinson: How far does Jenkins live from you?—Mrs. Raine: Four or five doors.—Mr. Dickinson: You did not see anybody standing at Jenkins's house?—Mrs. Raine: No; there was nobody out but Mrs. Evans and myself.

Mrs. Evans was also called, and corroborated the last witness's evidence as to the assault.

The Chairman: What has been the general treatment of the child?—Mrs. Evans: I never saw Mrs. Storey ill-use it before.

Mr. Dickinson: Did you hear crying before the child was brought out of the house?—Mrs. Storey: Yes.—Mr. Dickinson: Was Mrs. Storey outside or inside when you heard the child crying?—Mrs. Evans: She was standing alone in the doorway.—Mr. Dickinson; Have you ever noticed that the child was unmanageable?—Mrs. Evans: No.

Mrs. Raine, re-called, said she had repeatedly seen both Mrs. Storey and her husband ill-use the bhild. She had seen both of them beat her until blood ran from her nose. She considered that the little girl was a very nice child.

Mr. Jenkins: You say that you have known instances where the father and mother have ill-used the child?—Mrs. Raine: Yes.

Mr. Dickinson; Have you ever said that it was an unmanageable child?—Mrs. Raine: No.

Dr. Rowland said he attended the child on the Sunday afternoon. The mother told him that the child had fallen off a chair and broken its leg. He examined the limb, and found that the knee joint was swollen. There were marks and scratches on the knee as if the child had fallen amongst gravel. On touching the thigh, it gave the child great pain. The following day he went back, and found indications of fracture of the thigh. The child was afterwards put under chloroform by Dr. Reed and himself, and he then found a distinct fracture of the thigh.

The Chairman: Might the appearance of the knee have been caused by falling on the floor?—Dr. Rowland: Not unless it had been a very rough floor.—The Chairman: If the child had been thrown out would those marks have been produced?—Dr. Rowland: Yes.—The Chairman: What state is the child in now?—Dr. Rowland: Rather weak. She is suffering from debility. It will be three weeks, at least, before she is right again.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickinson: I cannot say that I saw Mrs. Raine when I went to examine the child on the Sunday. I did not notice an arm off a chair in Mrs. Storey's house.

Mr. Dickinson then addressed the bench. The defence set up was that the child had fallen off a chair, and in this way received its injury. In commenting on the evidence of Mrs. Raine, he said the latter had a spite against Mrs. Storey because she would not "cut" some of her neighbours He called

John Jenkins, a boy, thirteen years of age, who said he lived five doors from Mrs. Storey's house. On the afternoon in question he was standing at his father's door and saw Mrs. Storey bring out the child. She was holding it up by the arm. Mrs. Storey laid the child down on the grass in front of the door.

Mr. Jenkins: Did you hear the child cry before it was brought out?—Witness: No.

The Chairman, in announcing the decision of the Court, said: We find you guilty of this assault on your child. We think it possible that it may have been done in a passion, and that you did not intend to inflict the grievous injury you did. You have committed an assault, and a very serious one indeed. We shall fine you 10s. and costs, and we hope it will be a warning to you in future.

Mr. Dickinson: Will you give Mrs. Storey time to pay the money?

The Chairman: Yes.

The following letter, bearing on the above case, has been addressed to the *Northern Echo*:—

"TEN SHILLINGS AND COSTS" FOR BREAKING A CHILD'S LEG!

To the Editor of the Northern Echo.

Sir,—Surely the public have a right to ask who are "Mr. Town (chairman) and Mr. Jenkins," who gave this decision at the Consett Petty Sessions? When were they respectively appointed justices of the peace? I desire the information so that proper Parliamentary or other inquiry may be made. If the woman was innocent of the grave charge against her she should have been discharged. If (as Mr. Town said she was) she were guilty a fine of 10s. and costs for this cruel assault, which occasioned bodily harm, is simply outrageous. No wonder the "decision seemed to surprise a good many in court!" It was extraordinary that a greater exhibition of public feeling did not take place. I have not met a single person to-day here on the Tees, whether by rail, boat, or on Exchange, who has not expressed their intense indignation at such a decision. Here we are, blessed with a stipendiary magistrate who understands the law, and has been taught by long experience how to carry it out impartially, with, at the same time, justice and mercy. When will the country rouse itself to insist upon county and borough stipendiary magistrates in the place of the "great unpaid," who bring our laws into public contempt?

Fiat Justitia Ruat Cœlum.

Middlesbrough, 23rd July, 1878.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The dead body, stripped naked, of a man named Isaac Brittain was found at the bottom of an old coalpit, near Risca, on Tuesday. The body bore marks of violence. Brittain, on the 1st of July, went to Machen with a companion named Barries. At Machen they were involved in a fight at a public-house, and Barries left Brittain to bear the brunt of the fray. Brittain has been missing ever since. Barries says Brittain overtook him on the road home. They slept on the mountain, and when he awoke Brittain was gone. They were heard quarrelling during the night.

AN AMUSING SUPERSTITION.

In Rome many of the people will sign no contract on Friday. Neither will they light three candles or sit in a room when three candles only are lighted. In Florence this deep-rooted horror of certain numbers and days takes quite a comical form. In many streets and squares there is no number thirteen, but twelve and a half has been substituted, so that the numbers run eleven, twelve and a half, and fourteen! In this ingenious way the dread number is completely done away with. Houses bearing the unlucky thirteen rarely find any Italian lodgers.

A LONG-LIVED FAMILY.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following record of the ages, at the time of their death, of the eight sons of the late Ephraim Fenton, of Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, showing a length and evenness of life not usually found in a single family. Ephraim Fenton, the father, died in the seventy-fifth year of his age; Mrs. Fenton, the mother, died in the seventieth year of her age; Samuel, the first son, died in his seventy-ninth year; Eleazer, the second son, died in his seventy-eighth year; James, the third son, died in his seventy-eighth year; William, the fourth son, died in his seventy-fourth year; Randall, the fifth son, died in his seventy-fourth year; Charles P., the sixth son, died in his seventy-fourth year; Ephraim, the seventh son, died in his seventy-ninth year; Thomas, the eighth son, died in his seventy-fourth year. The above eight sons comprised the entire family, no females born to the house in that generation, and all were born in the same dwelling. Ephraim Fenton was at one time an associate judge of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

To Consumptives.—Consumption is Curable—A certain method of cure has been discovered for this distressing complaint by a physician, who is desirous that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery. It is beyond all doubt the most remarkable remedy of the age. Thousands have been cured by it. Full particulars will be sent by post to any person free of charge.—Address, Mr. Williams, 10 Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, London.

The effect of "Budden's Insect Destroying Powder" on Beetles, Cockroaches, Crickets, Moths, Bugs, Fleas, and all kinds of Insects is simply marvellous. It acts like magic, and exterminates them in a very short time, is cleanly in use, and perfectly harmless to domestic animals. In Boxes, at 6d. and 1s. each. Agent for Consett—Mr. David Imrie, Front Street.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore, in every case, grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London, and sold by chemists and perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford Street, London.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Manufactured in New York, and at 493, Oxford Street, London.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

It is stated that the Committee on Parliamentary reporting will recommend an extension of the facilities of the Press Association, and do nothing towards admitting provincial papers separately. This statement, I have reason to believe, is substantially correct, and the decision is a great disappointment to many journals in the provinces.

Theatrical speculation does not seem to be altogether a bad thing. Charles Mathews, who was so impecunious a few years ago that he announced his intention to save something at last for his old age, died worth £20,000; and Mr. Hare, who opened the Court Theatre a little while back with drawing-room comedy, has netted in a few seasons no less than £25,000.

It is painful, I am told by a well-connected gentleman in the city, to observe the manner in which the English public is once again offering itself to be fleeced by the Turkish financiers. Some time ago all Eastern securities were disposed of recklessly, and were bought by the Continent at ridiculous prices. The Continent is now sending back these bonds at a very handsome profit; and so, between patient Frenchmen and swindling Turks, English money may be pretty freely got rid of.

Just now Rose Etynge is the theatrical rage. She is an American lady, who plays Nancy Silkes in a dramatic version of Dicken's novel. But few people identify her as a personage once in American politics. She is, or was, the wife of General Butler "the fire-eating American statesman." When he represented his country in Egypt, it was said that Mrs. Butler did all his consular work. Now she has to take to the stage for a living.

Marvin has been discharged, as I more than anticipated. Now, I would like to put just one or two questions in reference to this case. Is it not true that the *Daily Telegraph* was supplied with the first information as to Cyprus and the Asiatic Protectorate by a high official of the English Government? Was this knowledge worth thousands of pounds to the owners of Turkish stock? Did the owners of Turkish stock who were entrusted with the secret make the fullest possible use of this knowledge? And if all these things be so, why is it Charles Marvin, with 10d. an hour, and not some one with many thousands a year, that is placed in the dock for betraying the secrets of the States?

I have an idea for a speculating capitalist which ought to be worth a small fortune to somebody. Cyprus, I find, has no newspaper, much to the disgust of the advertising agents, who say that they could maintain one for months out of their present orders if they could only discover the columns of which they are in search. One man is authorised in default of a daily or a weekly journal, to post tens of thousands of bills in all the principal towns of the island. He would give something to a journalist who would take a printing staff, a Walter machine and an editorial room out with him to Larnaka at once. My own feeling in that Cyprus must be the most pleasant place in the world. An island without a newspaper should be a very paradise.

Sporting men are not the only ones who profit by race meetings. There are many species of industry by which large classes hope to reap rich harvests at such gatherings. Besides the various kinds of gambling and other innocent amusement provided in the motly throng, there are the light-fingered gentry who expect a haul by extracting money and other valuables from the pockets of the public. One of these, Alonzo Foster, was sent to gaol for six months by the Liverpool magistrates on Saturday, and it would be well if their example were followed by some of the magistrates nearer home. Mr. Foster had stolen a purse containing £23 from a lady on the Aintree racecourse, but she heard the "click" of her satchel, and caught the thief, though nearly all her money had disappeared.

Some interesting experiments have recently taken place in Portsmouth with the view of ascertaining how closely a torpedo boat can approach a man-of-war without being seen or heard. The vessel which was to be attacked could speedily descry its little enemy by means of an electric light, and in the case of a steamer the smoke easily led to its detection. In the experiments at Portsmouth attention has been paid to the suppression of steam and smoke and the muffling of the noise of the engines. The result was that a torpedo boat could only be detected by a gun boat about five minutes before it passed under the latter's stern. The sound of the engine was so subdued that the launch approached within half a mile of the gunboat before it was heard by the listening sentinels on board. So that unless some protection or other in the shape of floating booms or spars exists around the ship to hinder an attack, those on board have but a few minutes to prepare for defence.

The experiment of admitting the public to the Grosvenor Gallery on Sundays is proving a success. Last Sunday the gallery was opened at the same time as the public-houses; and the only persons who can have any intelligible ground for feeling distressed at what ensued are the publicans. The *Times* pays the visitors the high compliment of declaring that they "were as orderly as a congregation in a place of worship"—which may be taken as an admission that the desire to see works of art on Sunday is not necessarily accompanied by a ruffianly or disorderly disposition. The restaurant was not opened, and "there was no money changing in the gallery," so that those who want to hold the movement up to opprobrium will find nothing to object to in it except the abstract wickedness of seeing pictures on Sunday, about which people have become extremely sceptical.

Omnibus driving is apparently looking up. My Jehu the other morning was ready to discuss the Paris Exhibition with me. He was in receipt of two guineas a week, and he saved enough from it to take his wife with him across the Channel. I began, of course, to question him about the French capital, but he suddenly became reticent, not to say gloomy. I had spoken of the Paris omnibuses. Seeing that the subject was a painful one, and fearing that he had lost himself in the mystery of the system of "correspondences," I tried to draw off his entention to other subjects. I spoke of the Boulevards, of the Invalides, and of the Louvre. But he became more and more morose. At last I demanded of him what was the matter. Then the secret came out. He had had his visit to Paris spoilt by the discovery that the Parisian omnibuses were driven on the wrong side of the road.

A story has been set afloat lately that the Government intended to guarantee a railway through the Euphrates Valley, and that the Rothschilds had been already communicated with upon the subject. It was this guarantee, people said, that made our guaranteeing Government indisposed to go to the country. They were not guaranteed against the results of their guarantees. But, so far as I can discover, there is only an atom of truth in the story. The Cabinet has discussed the question, and has been led to pray earnestly for such a point of imperialism as to guarantee interest. In fact, I have thought our experience in India would have led our statesmen to decide almost momentarily against a system which puts money which they have no need to earn into the pockets of private speculators, encourages reckless extravagance, on ones bad management, and leaves the Government after all with no property for its money. It is better for a state to make a railway than to guarantee it.

The doctors are expecting a good time of it at Bath this year. The British Medical Association opens its 46th meeting there shortly, Dr. Falconer, of Bath, giving the opening address, after the Bishop of Bath and Wells—a good name for the bishop who preaches to doctors—has given them his religious advice. There are to be soirees, public dinners, garden parties, and conversazioni all the week, besides every kind of medical amusement. A museum is being arranged for the display of all the latest inventions in medical and surgical instruments; of new chemicals and drugs; of ventilation proposals; and of general pathological specimens. After the work is over, excursions will be arranged for Longleat, Bowood, Wells, Cheddar, Berkeley Castle, and the Valley of the Wye. At the same meeting an attempt will be made to exclude women from the association. The doctors are, next to the lawyers, the most inveterate trades unionists in the world.

A charge of attempting to obtain £10 from Mr. Henry Irving by means of false pretences, the defendant having used the name of Mr. Mead, a well-known actor, was heard at Marlborough Street Police Court on Monday. Mr. Irving not being in London, sufficient evidence was taken for a remand.

The National Assembly of Crete has issued a proclamation calling upon the population to continue the conflict until Crete shall be placed in a similar position to Cyprus.

THERE is'nt much difference between a grass-widow and a grasshopper, after all. Either will jump at the first chance.

MANY women would deny themselves numerous pleasures for the ballot, and most men would sacrifice a good deal for the ballet.

'WHAT is wisdom?' asked a teacher of a class of small girls. A bright-eyed little creature arose and answered, 'Information of the brain.'

AT Wamego, a place in the extreme West, is a shanty which bears the sign—'Here's Where You Get a Meal Like Your Mother Used to Give You.'

SINCE the Chinese have entered California the bamboo tree has sprung up on the Pacific coast. The bamboo is indispensable for the soles of the heathen's hoofs.

AN English scientist asserts that a vegetable diet for six months is a sure cure for intemperance. And yet the most notorious drunkards are dead beats (beets!).

SOMEBODY estimated that every man who lives to be sixty years old has spent seven months buttoning his shirt-collar. Thirty years more ought to be added for hunting up the collar-stud.

AN old Quaker, in passing near a race-course on a field day stopped and asked a spectator, 'Why this great concourse, my friend?'—'It isn't a *con*-course!' exclaimed the man; 'it's a race-course.'

A POLITICAL speaker accused a rival of 'unfathomable meanness,' and then, rising to the occasion, said, 'I warn him not to persist in his disgraceful course, or he'll find that two of us can play at that game.'

A LITTLE GIRL asked an old gentleman who hated conundrums, 'What is the difference between a potato and a lemon?'—'I don't know,' snarled the old man.—'Don't know!' exclaimed the child; 'then I don't want you to buy any lemons for me.'

AT a dinner an undertaker, also something of a politician, was one of the guests. He arrived rather late, and was called on for a speech. In the course of his remarks he said that 'on entering the room he noticed, as was usually the case, that the *physicians* had *preceded* him'.

A SERIOUS DRAWBACK.—The growing custom of putting the choir at the pulpit-end of the church has the very serious drawback that it prevents a man from turning round and looking up at the organ in a critical manner just before the contribution-plate approaches his pew.

A GOOD LADY who, on the death of her first husband, married his brother, has a portrait of the former hanging in her dining-room. One day a visitor, remarking the painting, asked, 'is that a member of your family?'—'Oh, that's my poor brother-in-law,' was the ingenuous reply.

THE synthetic mode of reasoning is often the best. Thus, if we notice a lot of broken remains of a delf pitcher in the dustbin, and the man of the house with his head encircled in swaths of linen, the inference is fair that he has had a fight with his mother-in-law, and got the worst of it.

'CAPTAIN,' said an old lady, as a ship was nearing port in stormy weather, 'have you an almanac on board?'—'No, madam,' replied the captain.—'Well, then,' said the old lady, with a resigned air, 'I suppose we shall have to take the weather as it comes.'

'I SHOULD think glasses would be good for Major Brunck's eyes,' said one friend to another.—'Glasses are just what are ruining them,' was the reply.—'That's queer,' said the friend.—'Not at all,' was the rejoinder, 'because, you see, he only uses the kind of glasses which are never raised above the nose.'

A SCEPTIC, who was badgering a simple-minded old man about miracles, and Balaam's ass, finally said, 'How is possible for an ass to talk like a man?'—'Well,' replied the honest old believer, with meaning emphasis, 'I don't see why it ain't as easy as it is for a man to talk like an ass.'

AN old former in Pennsylvania said, 'We often hear of a man striking an oil well, but who ever heard of an oil well striking a man?'—'I was *struck* by one to the extent of five thousand dollars,' said a neighbour.—'No, you wasn't,' replied the farmer; 'there wasn't any well there, as you found out to your cost.'

'WHAT shall I do?' says Mrs. Fidget. 'If I dress in plain clothes, the draper, who supposes that every flashly dressed woman is rich or extravagant, will turn up his nose in mighty scorn, and show me nothing but the poorest and cheapest goods. On the other hand, if I put on my best dress, with the pocket behind, some pickpocket is certain to get all my money, and then I have nothing with which to pay my bill at the shop. If this isn't a world of trouble, I should like to know it."

A YOUNG and pretty girl stepped into a shop where a spruce young man, who had long been enamoured but dared not speak, stood behind the counter selling flannels. In order to remain as long as possible, she cheapened everything, and at last she said, 'I believe you think I am cheating you.'—'Oh, no,' said the youngster: 'to me you are always fair.'—'Well,' whispered the lady, laying an emphasis on the last word, 'I would not stay so long bargaining if you were not so dear.'

THE Duke of Bedford on one occasion asked the Marquis of Sligo to dine with him at Woburn Abbey, and being particularly anxious that his guest should [illegible] of his choice mutton, of which he was [illegible]d his shepherd to single one of the [illegible] for the coming repast. The time came, and both the Marquis and Duke were seen to turn up their noses, and evidently did not relish the flavour. The fact was that the shepherd in his innocence had singled out a very fine ram, for which the Duke had paid the large sum of three hundred pounds, making sure that that particular beast was the choicest in every way owing to the particular large price paid.

ONE evening a reporter for a Paris newspaper was going home rather late, in the midst of some horrible weather, when he overtook a drunken man trying to climb the Rue de Rome. He was followed by a mongrel cur, who kept at his heels, and seemed to stagger like his master. The drunken man stopped, and the dog began to bite at his legs. 'Let me alone, will you?' cried the drunkard. 'I'm going on after a rest.' But the dog continued to tug at his trousers. The reporter stopped to see the end of this curious scene. 'There—there!' cried the man at length. 'I'm going on; you'll tear the clothes off me.' He started and the dog trotted at his heels. After a few yards the drunkard again stopped, and the scene occurred, the dog snapping until his master began to go forward. The reporter went a mile out of his way to see this intelligent dog take his master home, and he saw him wag his tail with evident satisfaction as the drunkard reeled over his threshold

ACCIDENT ON THE SHREWSBURY AND HEREFORD RAILWAY.

On Saturday evening a ballast train was travelling on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway towards Shrewsbury, and when approaching Leebotwood a wagon near the end by some means ran off the metals. The succeeding wagon and the guard's van were also thrown off, and a number of workmen who were riding in the van at the time were thrown about in all directions, and more or less injured. Four were taken to the infirmary at Shrewsbury, but two of them, after having their injuries attended to, were able to leave the institution. The others were more seriously injured. Samuel Speake, of All Stretton, had his thigh broken, and William Mansell, Leebotwood, his collar bone, and both were very much shaken. The traffic was stopped for some time in consequence of the accident, and some damage was done to the rolling stock.

MURDER AT BRISTOL.

A distressing murder took place at Barton Hill, in Bristol, on Saturday night. Two cotton operatives, named Freeguard and Ferris, after playing billiards in a public-house, adjourned into the back yard, where they had a wrangle as to which of them could read and write best. Freeguard kept taunting Ferris, until the latter, who was usually a quiet man, struck Freeguard in the face, causing his nose to bleed. Freeguard sat on the table for a few minutes, and then was seen to draw a knife, and before anyone could interefere he stabbed Ferris in the chest, giving him a blow sufficient, one witness says, to drive the knife through him. Ferris died shortly after he had been removed to his home. He leaves a widow and six children. The wife was near her confinement, and the shock brought on premature labour, from which, it is feared, the poor woman will not recover.

CHARGE OF MUTINY AT SEA.

The ship Queenstown, of Richmond, U.S., put into Holyhead Harbour on Sunday to report a case of stabbing and mutiny. On Saturday night the ship, which was bound from Liverpool to Boston, left the former port, and shortly afterwards the second mate, William Sylvester, of New York, was standing on deck giving orders when a seaman named George Joseph, a native of Malta, who was steering, left the wheel, walked up to him and stabbed him, inflicting a severe wound just over the heart. The captain proceeded to place Joseph in irons, but was met by nine of the crew, foreigners, who opposed him. The captain could not venture to seize him, but put into Holyhead. The ship was boarded by constables and armed coast-guardsmen. No resistance was offered. The mate's wound is dangerous.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

A shocking accident has occurred at the New Hollingwood pit, at Staveley, near Chesterfield. A new shaft has recently been sunk for pumping purposes, near the bottom of which four men were engaged in fixing two rows of steam and water pipes extending from the top to the bottom. At the bottom of the shaft the water stood twenty yards deep. The men were standing on a scaffold a short distance above, when, without a moment's warning, the whole of the pipes, which consisted of between 300 and 400 yards of 6in. cast-iron pipes, and weighing four tons, came down with a crash, carrying everything before it to the bottom. An alarm was at once given, and an engine with a single tub was set to work to get the water out. A cap and a piece of flesh resembling a lung was found floating in the water, and it is pretty certain that beneath such a mass of metal the poor fellows must be literally hacked to pieces. The whole of the poor fellows were married men. Their names are Edward Holmes, who leaves a wife and seven children; Thomas Mason, wife and four children; Jonathan Piggford, also a wife and four children; and James Manion; a wife and one child.

WALKING ACROSS THE THAMES.

Some thousands of persons assembled on Greenwich Pier, the front of the Royal Naval College, and other spots on the river side, on Saturday evening, in consequence of an announcement that an underwaterman, named Thomas, was about to walk, under the water, across the Thames, from Greenwich to the Isle of Dogs. The admittance to the pier being a penny, the company made a fine harvest. Alongside the pier was moored a barge, on board which was the apparatus for pumping air down to Thomas, who, attired in a diver's complete suit, slipped into the water at 20 minutes after five o'clock, and it being nearly high water, a strong tide was running. The barge was towed across the river by men in a waterman's boat, and Thomas reached the opposite shore, off Pontifex and Wood's works, in about 15 minutes. He then went on a barge, which was towed up to opposite North Greenwich Railway Station, where he jumped into the water, and recrossed to Greenwich in about 12 minutes, leaving the water at Garden-stairs, adjoining the Ship Tavern, where he landed amid the applause of the assembled multitude.

EXTRAORDINARY MEMORY OF A PIGEON.

On Saturday a match for £25 aside was flown from Crewkerne (Somersetshire) to London, a distance of 172¼ miles, between Mr. Murjohy's blue chequer Belgian cock Diggles, of 41, Doddington Grove, and Hoffman's red chequer Belgian cock Dick Swiveller, of 4, Doddington Grove, Kennington Park, the winner completing the distance in 5hrs. 32mins. 14secs., and the loser in 5hrs. 59mins., which, considering the heat, was a very good performance. As a remarkable instance of memory in a bird, a short sketch of the winner may not be uninteresting. It was purchased, together with its mate, about three years ago, from "Sarge" Hammond's, in Kent Street, from a basket of foreign birds sent over for shooting matches, and after being confied for eighteen months, and having several broods, it was one morning placed with other birds on the roof. After remaining a little while it suddenly rose into the air and disappeared from view. As it did not return, the hen was remated and the bird forgotten. About five months afterwards, on the owner entering the "cote," he was astonished to find the truant returned and engaged in a battle with his successor, whom he finally vanquished. On examining his wings and tail, the feathers were found to be marked with Belgian "cote" marks (which are all registered). The theory is, therefore, that when set free, he had, from natural instinct, flown to his old home in Belgium, where he must have passed some months, and that then he was sent over with 1,000 other birds from Belgium to engage in the great "fly" from the Crystal Palace to Belgium, and on being turned out, recognised his home and returned to his mate. Since his return he has never displayed any disposition to return to his native land.

ROMANTIC SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.

On Saturday afternoon a woman, whose name is at present unknown, committed suicide in the river Lea, at Tottenham, under very extraordinary circumstances, and nearly caused the death of two men. The latter—Robert Lack, of 104, Brick Lane, Spitalfields, and John Burgess, of Hill Street, Bridge Street, Hackney Road—met on Saturday afternoon for boating exercise upon the Lea, and got on a tramcar in the Hackney Road to proceed to Lea Bridge. On the way they entered into conversation with a strange woman, apparently about thirty years of age, and from them she learned the object they had in view. She told them that she was on her way to Tottenham, and asked them if they would permit her to accompany them in their boat so far. They said they would, and all alighted near a boathouse on the river. The woman seemed to be enjoying herself exceedingly. She sat at the head of the boat, and took part in the conversation that occurred. When opposite the sewage works of the Tottenham Local Board of Health she suddenly assumed a very serious demeanour, and said, "I ought to have been at Worship Street Police Court to-day. I have been bound over to keep the peace, but they sha'nt have me there. Here goes." She immediately started up and jumped out of the boat, which at once capsized, and the three were seen struggling in the water. Two lads who were fishing from the banks of the river, raised a cry for help, and several boats were directed to the spot. Fortunately Lack and Burgess, neither of whom could swim, were rescued, but the woman sunk before assistance could reach her. Her body was soon found by some men on a barge and medical aid obtained, but life was extinct. The remains of the unfortunate woman were conveyed to the parish mortuary, and her companions as soon as possible proceeded to the Tottenham Police Station, where they gave the particulars narrated above, which had the effect of removing a painful impression which had got abroad, that the deceased had been ill-used in the boat and then thrown overboard.

WINDOW GARDENING AND WINDOWS PLANTS.—*Soil.*—Seedlings, such as annuals, hard and half-hardy, once started may be, and are generally, grown in the open beds or borders, and will grow in almost any soil except it is wet and undrained or too sandy or peaty, in which case nothing will thrive. Most people have a bit of garden of some kind, and if in town a patch often before their doors, for a small border or flower bed. In all such cases a few barrows of prepared soil would be most desirable. The prepared soil might consist of loam. In towns it would be worth the cost, if you are not experienced, to procure it from a nurseryman, as loam is indispensable for general potting purposes also; the best substitutes of good loam is dry cow manure procured in summer in cakes and torn asunder, or leaf mould one or two years old. With a sufficient quantity of these three to mix as may be desirable, some peat for the use of fine-rooted plants, some sand for general purposes (to be used cautiously, as it is cold, and most soils contain a sufficiency of silica for early elaboration), some lime to strew in the way of slugs, &c.; some soot to use with the watering when a deep rich tint is desirable. *Potting.*—If the pots are new steep them until they cease to effervesce, and then put them to dry. If they are old they should be thoroughly washed, and to make them look like new take a piece of a pot and in the washing scrape the sides of dirt or green slimy formation with it. Speaking generally broken potsherds are best for drainage covered by moss, short straws, or the fibre of loam to prevent sand or clay being washed through. Instead of potsherds, and often more convenient, you can use small granulated not too small, charcoal, which the roots may be often observed twined around, and from which they take in carbonates; over these the coarser part of your soil, and the finer portions for the surface; but for a growing plant, seedling or cutting, the more open the soil is, especially with amateurs, the greater the certainty of success. Soil in which a sufficiency of water does not readily pass away is unsuitable, and will but bring disappointment. The next step towards success is *Watering.*—If you have reason to think the soil is moderately moist, and that your plant is not thoroughly established as a young seedling, if the flagging occurs through sun heat, shade rather than water. If an old plant watering will not do harm at any time, but in most cases in summer the evening or early morning is more desirable. In winter little water is necessary as a rule for window plants at any time, as in most cases, except bulbs and essentially winter plants, growth should not be encouraged. Nothing is more undesirable than watering by routine. You may examine your plants morning, noon, or night, but you must not water by any means so systematically. The necessity for watering at all depends very much on the action of the sun. Soft water is much to be preferred; chills are avoided, and a French *savant* published some experiments to show that in absorption hard water had a caustic effect on the spongioles and minute rootlets, while rain water exposed to the sun appeared to have a soothing effect as well as an evident stimulus to elaboration. This seems reasonable, and were plants treated as living organisms, subject to many of the climatic vicissitudes that affect human beings, and were it remembered they are circulated by sap as our frames are by blood, and with many other peculiarities in common, it might be hoped a more intelligent interest would be taken in their welfare, errors in the treatment of which often arise from a want of knowledge to do better. To those who love plants—and who will not plead guilty to the soft impeachment?—there is no sorrier sight than a dying waterlogged beautiful plant incapable of effecting its own cure. Therefore keep a vessel for rain water, and expose it to the sun and air to make it warm and soft. Little watering is necessary except in a warm sitting room during the winter months, and then use water of the temperature of your room by leaving it one side of a fire or on a boiler until the cold is gone out of it. If you cannot have rain water you can soften spring water, by boiling and subsequent cooling by the addition of carbonate of soda or potash, though I must confess my dislike of those latter means as compared with the others. *Manure Waterings.*—Window gardeners must generally use small plants and small pots. This is principally because their space is limited and because they love variety, and it can hardly be denied that a neat, compact, well-grown little plant is much more to be preferred than an unduly forced and consequent short-lived larger one. This can be even better done by an intelligent study of how liquid manure can be advantageously applied and used in preference to a large body of earth with loss of space and loss of variety. As a rule sheep droppings, cow manure, guanos, or phosphates, &c., can be had inexpensively—and the two first in the country for gathering—and must be weak and clear. It should, however, be frequently used for plants in robust health in small pots, and still more so towards the time of the expansion of the flower blooms. An intelligent use of manure waterings will save much trouble in repotting, will keep your plants in rude health, and if soot is sparingly used with it will give a tint and finish to the foliage and bloom that well repays the trouble. *Insects.*—When one appears immediately remove it and syringe or wash. Some have small conveniences for fumigation, but remember prevention is better than cure. A healthy well-grown plant will seldom give any more trouble that way; if it does a syringing with a diluted solution of tobacco water will effect a perfect cure either of green fly, thrip, red spider (which I have never seen on a window plant), &c. Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Primulas, and Pelargoniums are the gems of window plants, and subject to green fly. To avoid the possibility of this grow them slowly onwards to a certain stage in moist pits or frames, and insects will give you no trouble. Indispensable Window Plants—(1) Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Fuchsias, Primula sinensis, Petunia, and Verbena. (2) Very desirable plants—Abutilon, Acacias, Ageratum, Amaryllis, Balsams, Bouvardias, Cuphea, Coronilla, Camellias, and Citrus family, Daphnes, Deutzia gracilis and the double variety, Dielytra, Epacris and Ericas, Gazania, Hydrangeas, Heliotropes, Justicia, Lilies, Myrtles, Richardias or the Nile Lily, Salvias red and blue, Tree Carnations, &c. (3) Plants that with care do better outside—Antirrhinum, Auricula, Asters, Anemones, Chrysanthemum, double Primroses and double Rockets, Marigolds, Mimulus, Polyanthus, Portulaca, Pentstemon, Phloxes, Ranunculus, Sweet William, Stocks, Zinnias, &c. (4) Creepers and climbers—These are for sides of windows or trailing along sides of boxes—Cobœa scandens, Dianthus Heddeviggii, Ipomeas or Convolvulus major, Lobelias, Sweet Peas, Tropæolums, while Saponaria and Nemophila insignis make nice edgings. (5) Sweet-smelling—Musk, Mignonette, Violets, Wallflowers, &c. (6) Bulbs—Crocus, Hyacinths, Gladiolus, Ixais, Sparaxis, and Tritonias, Tulips, with such handsome things as Tigridis, Scilla, Babiana, &c. (7) Succulents—Aloes, Cactus, Crassula, Sedums, &c. (8) Tender Plants—With a little buttom heat to start with tuberous Begonias, Celosias, Achimenes, Gesneras, and Gloxinias. If the three last mentioned never flowered the foliage would be "a thing of beauty" itself, which Shakespeare calls "a joy for ever."

For the purpose of hardening wooden pulleys, the pulley, after it is turned and rubbed smooth, is boiled for about eight minutes in olive-oil. It is then allowed to dry, when it will become exceedingly hard.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

At the Runcorn Police Court, on Tuesday, Hugh M'Guffie, a sea captain, was charged with assaulting Mr. Charles Davies and Mr. John Harty. Mr. Davies went down to the docks with his son last Saturday evening, and the prisoner came on shore from his vessel, struck his (prosecutor's) son with his fist, and knocked him amongst a heap of pig-iron. He told the prisoner he must be making a mistake, upon which he struck witness in the chest, knocked him down, and kicked him whilst on the ground.—Mr. Harty said he heard the cries for help of the last witness, and he went to the place. Prisoner was beating him most unmercifully. Prisoner told (witness) to clear off, and he replied that he saw no occasion. Prisoner commenced to attack him, and he must apologise for the manner in which he had punished him.—M'Guffie, presented an appearance of having been terribly beaten. His head was bandaged, and his face had been cut open. For the assault on Mr. Davies, the prisoner was fined £5 and costs, or to be imprisoned for two months. In Mr. Harty, the bench said, prisoner had met his match, and he had been rightly served, but for that assault he would also be fined 40s and costs, or, in default of payment, one month's imprisonment.

CHARGE OF STARVING A CHILD.

At the Worship Police Court, London, Frederick Wise, about 60 years of age, an engine driver, and Elizabeth Wise, about thirty years of age, his wife, were brought in custody from Newgate gaol, under a writ of habeas corpus, issued by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, charged with the manslaughter of Frederick Wise, their son, aged five months, by neglecting to provide it with proper nourishment, and care. The prisoners, it was stated, were committed to Newgate under a warrant by the coroner of the district, to take their trial for the manslaughter of their child. The Home Secretary, however, directed that a magisterial investigation should also be held. The prisoners, it appeared, lived in Sewardstone Road, Bethnal Green, and the child in question was found in a dreadful state on the 24th ult., and removed to the workhouse, where it died soon after.—William Thomas, a warder, of Newgate, produced the warrant of Mr. Humphreys, coroner, and a writ issued out of the High Court of Judicature. Under the warrant the prisoners were received in Newgate. The male prisoner was allowed bail by the coroner.—Mr. Bushby said that at that hour of the day, it was not possible to go into the case, and he therefore ordered an adjournment.

A STRANGE CASE.

At the Middlesex Sessions, William Smith, an odd-looking old man, was charged with having stolen a half-basket of cherries, value 8s., the property of John Boaz Thomas.—Mr. Purcell conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.—On the afternoon of the 13th of July a porter in the service of the prosecutor deposited forty-six baskets of fruit in Covent Garden Market, and he saw the prisoner deliberately walk up to the baskets, put one on his head and go away with it. The porter followed him 100 yards, when he was stopped by a constable. He told the constable it was no business of his, and he was taking the cherries home. In cross-examination, the prisoner elicited that the basket was in the pathway.—In defence, he explained they came in his way, and that the porter ought to have stopped him sooner, and not have given him the trouble of carrying them so far.—Considerable amusement was caused in court by the prisoner's odd defence.—The jury found him guilty.—It appeared that he had formerly been for many years a porter in Covent Garden Market, but had lost his badge owing to a quarrel with the toll-collector. He had been earning 14d. a day as a sandwich man.—Mr. Serjeant Cox, as it was his first offence, allowed him to go out on his own recognisances to come up for judgment if called upon.—The prisoner was profuse in his thanks, concluding with, "Would your lordship kindly give me a few coppers? I have only 2½d. in the world."—Amidst much laughter, some of the magistrates, jury, and counsel made a collection and handed it to him.

A MONSTER BALLOON.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Paris describes an ascent of a monster captive balloon made by M. Giffard, on Monday evening. The balloon rose to a height of 600 metres, and was brought gently to earth from that altitude by a windlass worked by steam, and weighing 42,000 kilogrammes. M. Camille Dartois and the Brothers Godard directed the balloon, the proportions of which as compared with Nadaud's Geant are as the planet Jupiter to the earth. When the balloon rises to the extreme length of the cable it has a radius of deviation of 800 metres. From the gardens of the Tuileries one sees it when the cable is altogether wound up, and the car touching the ground, towering like a great cupola above the highest point of the palace. M. Giffard has gone with spirit into this aerostatic enterprise, which has cost him already £20,000 and an infinity of trouble. The Administration long feared to authorise it, and half repents, it appears, of having given the authorisation. Should the cable break, every provision is made for a descent in the ordinary way. Mesdames Dartois and Godard make a point of going up with their husbands, and with those who wish to see Paris from a height of 700 yards and the country round to a distance of a hundred kilometres, or about sixty miles. Fifty persons can sit comfortably in the car. So far the paying public has not been admitted to it. Twenty minutes is the time allotted to each aereal voyage. From the altitude to which the balloon rose Paris resembled the Indian shawl in the Exhibition, having for its subject a pictorial plan of the town of Cashmere and its environs. It deviated from the vertical far enough to have been suspended over Nortre Dame, the Rue du Bac, and the Rue Royale. The great city was as if peopled by a swarm of ants. The Exhibition was scarcely larger than one of those toy palaces which are to be bought at Nuremburg for half a florin each. Some of the ascentionists grew a little nervous when the balloon, having got to the end of its tether, jerked and strained a little. Nobody complained of giddiness. The descent was safely and pleasantly accomplished.

THE PREMIER'S TRIUMPH.

Lord Beaconsfield's triumph has been crowned by, perhaps, the most conspicuous honour which it remained for her Majesty to bestow upon him. He was on Monday invested with the Order of the Garter. It will be remembered that a few months ago the same honour was offered to him, but that, with her Majesty's permission, it was declined. Lord Beaconsfield was then in the midst of the long struggle which he has since conducted to a successful issue, and, though then made to him was equally gracious and discerning, he was considerate as well as prudent in waiting until the success of his policy was placed beyond the reach of adverse contingencies. Peace has now been secured—a peace which is honourable to the Queen and to the country—and her Majesty has done justice at once to the confidence she placed in the Premier and to the distinguished services he has rendered by renewing her offer and insisting on its acceptance. The highest social distinction which could be bestowed by the Sovereign is thus added to the applause which Lord Beaconsfield has won from the country at large. It is, perhaps, the highest distinction of the kind which can be won by merit. The Knights of the Garter may not unfairly be regarded as the most distinguished order of chivalry in the world. In antiquity it may occasionally be surpassed, but from its limited number, and from the jealousy with which admittance among the order has been guarded, the honour has acquired an extraordinary value. Lord Beaconsfield has won his way to an exclusive society of about fifty members, of whom about half consist of the great Sovereigns of Europe and other Royal personages, and the remainder are selected from the greatest nobles of England. He remains Earl of Beaconsfield, and he would do ill to exchange the title for one nominally more dignified; but as a Knight of the Garter he holds a place amid Emperors, Kings, and Princes of the blood Royal. It is an extraordinary honour; but by the general voice of his countrymen it will be acknowledged to have been not undeserved.—*Times*

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT for CHESTER FLOWER SHOW and AQUATIC SPORTS on August 16th, 1878.

LOOK OUT for the Independent United Order of Mechanics, Bowes' Benevolent Lodge, GRAND PROCESSION and TEA, on July 27th, 1878, Co-operative Hall, Burnopfield. 161m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Game on Lists Hall Estate and Priestfield Lodge is strictly Preserved. Any Person Trespassing or Killing Game on these Estates will be Prosecuted according to Law.

NOTICE.

ANY Person or Persons found TRESPASSING or KILLING GAME upon Derwent Grange Farm, near Castleside, will be Prosecuted according to Law.
By order,
WILLIAM R. DICKINSON.
672g

DERWENT ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

A REWARD OF FIVE POUNDS will be paid to any Person who shall give information to lead to the Conviction of any Person Liming or Poisoning the waters deputed to the Association, or taking fish therein by any other illegal means. By order of the Committee.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

ANY Person found Trespassing in pursuit of Game, gathering Mushrooms, Brambles, &c., on Middle Heads, Oliverford, Middles, Knitsley Grange, Allie Heads Lyerdeen, Rowley, Dean Head, and Healeyfield Farms will be Prosecuted as the Law directs.
July, 1878. 7132

BENFIELDSIDE FLORAL AND POULTRY SHOW.

THE date is altered from August 31st to September 7th, 1878, so as not to clash with Medomsley Exhibition.
JOHN TAIT, Hon. Sec.
219m

A LINNET SINGING.

GEORGE PATTINSON,
SHIP INN, BLACKHALL MILL,
WILL give a Copper Kettle to be sung for on Saturday, August 3rd, 1878. 262m

SHOTLEY BRIDGE FLOWER SHOW.

SPA GROUNDS, AUGUST 24TH, 1878.

THE SALTAIRE CHAMPION BAND and the Band of the
2ND WEST YORK LIGHT INFANTRY.

One to Four, One Shilling; after Four, Sixpence.

PARISH OF CONSIDE AND KNITSLEY.

MEETING FOR MAKING REQUISITION FOR BYE-LAWS AS TO ATTENDANCE OF CHILDREN AT SCHOOL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, the undersigned, have received a Requisition of Ratepayers of the above-named Parish, requiring me, as Summoning Officer, to call a Meeting of the Ratepayers for the purpose of passing a resolution requesting the School Attendance Committee of the Lanchester Union to make Bye-laws respecting the Attendance of Children at School, under Section 74 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, for the said Parish; and that a Meeting of the Ratepayers of the said Parish will accordingly be held at the Local Board-room, Consett, on Tuesday, the 6th day of August, 1878, at Seven o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of considering such Resolution.
Dated this 25th day of July, 1878.
(Signed) WM. HENRY RITSON,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Union which comprises the said Parish. 263m

BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE above Society will hold their TENTH ANNUAL SHOW of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOGS, POULTRY, DAIRY PRODUCE, and IMPLEMENTS, at Chester-le-Street, on Wednesday, August 14th, 1878, when prizes amounting to nearly

£450

Will be offered for competition.
The following of which, including the Dog, Poultry, and prizes for Dairy Produce, are open to the United Kingdom:—

Bulls above 2 years of age	£10	10 0
Agricultural Brood Mares	10	10 0
Pairs of Draught Mares or Geldings	10	10 0
Brood Mares for the Field	5	5 0
Hunters equal to carry 12st.	10	10 0
Hackneys suitable for Ladies	7	7 0
Hackney Mare or Gelding	10	10 0
Cobs or Ponies not exceeding 14 hands	5	5 0
Single Harness Horses	5	0 0
Leapers	10	10 0
Colts or Fillies for the Field, of any age under 4 years	3	3 0
Ponies suitable for Pit purposes, not exceeding 12 hands high, and not under 4 years old	5	5 0

Prize Lists and Certificates of Entry may be had on application to the Secretaries.
Entries close on Saturday, August 3rd, 1878.
JOHN RICHARDS, } Secs.
GEORGE RIDLEY, }
Beamish, Chester-le-Street, July 18th, 1878. 253m

CUT THIS OUT

And send it at once with 1s. 7d. in Stamps, and Directed Wrapper, to the MANAGER,
COURANT OFFICE,
HEXHAM,
NORTHUMBERLAND,
And in return you will receive an Oleograph Picture, the lowest worth at least
TWICE THE MONEY,
(*or your money returned*),
And presented with a Ticket entitling you to a chance in the Great Northern Fine Arts Distribution, to take place shortly, particulars of which will be enclosed with Ticket.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Ebchester, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, THOMAS WATSON DOBSON, now residing at Medomsley Road, Consett, in the Township of Ebchester, in the County of Durham, Beerhouskeeper, do Hereby Give Notice, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice-room, Lanchester, on the 21st day of August next, for a License to hold my Excise License or Licenses, to Sell by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all intoxicating liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Medomsley Road, Consett, in the said Township of which Premises JOSEPH JOHNSON, of the City of Durham, is the Owner or Lessee, and which said Premises are now in my occupation.
Given under my hand this 22nd day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight.
255m THOMAS WATSON DOBSON.

Business Announcements.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRAPERS, HATTERS, MILLINERS, MERCERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, HABERDASHERS, &c.

NOTE.—HAWKERS AND SMALL SHOPS SUPPLIED AT MANUFACTURERS' LIST PRICES.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, DIPTON. 144m

CHEAP GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

JAMES LAKE,
13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

HAS much pleasure in informing his Customers and the Public generally that he is determined to Sell his GOODS at the lowest possible Cash Prices these Hard Times.

GROCERIES.

Good Sugar	2½d. per lb.
White do.	3d. "
Lump do.	3½d. "
Fine Tea	1s. 6d. "
Indian Tea (Pure)	2s. "
Finest Imported	2s. 6d. "
Coffees, from	1s. to 1s. 4d. "
Soaps (Pale and Mottled)	3d. to 4d. "
Soda	2½d. per quarter st.
Currants	3d. to 4d. per lb.
Raisins	4d. to 6d. "

PROVISIONS.

Butter	6d. to 1s. 2d. "
Pure Lard	6d. "
Bacon	4d. to 6d. "
Ham	6d. to 7d. "
Cheese	6d. to 8d. "
Flour, Potatoes, &c., at Lowest Market Prices.	

J. L. will clear out a large quantity of JAMS, &c., at a very Low Price, to make room for the New. He would call the special attention of the Public to the PURE INDIAN TEA at 2s. per lb.
ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Observe the only Address—
13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 162m

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

IT is FIVE Years since Mr. MARKHAM'S first attendance at Consett, and during that time he has Re-modelled and made to Fit the Mouth 218 Sets and partial Sets of Artificial Teeth, which have been obtained fro m unskilled pretenters to Dentistry, who seek to give no satisfaction but to get payment, not caring whether the Teeth Fit or not. Sufficient testimony can be given by some of those patients, who would not scruple to make answ er for the manner in which they have been imposed upon.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH FROM 5s.; OR FULL SETS FROM £2 10s.
Attendance every Monday, from Eleven until Three o'clock, at the Surgery, Mount Pleasant, Consett, and at 40, Northumberland Street, Newcastle, where Mr. W. MARKHAM has been established 47 Years. 126k

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

DINNING AND COOKE, HOT WATER ENGINEERS,
91, 93, AND 95, PERCY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 689h

MARTELL'S
Fine Old BROWN BRANDY, Vintage 1856, 22 Years Old, 50 under
without any addition of Water, 33s. per dozen, or 2s. 9d. per Bottle
AT
RICHARD MURRAY'S
Spirit Stores:—Benfieldside, Consett, Loanen, Annfield Plain, Blackhall Mill,
and Spennymoor. 142m

JOSEPH MURRAY,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, PROVISION AND FLOUR MERCHANT,
CONSETT,

Is now Selling every Article in the above Trade very low. Note the undermentioned Prices:—

Good Flour, 1s. 10d. per st.; 36s. per sack of 20st.
Best Fines, 2s. per st.; 39s. per sack of 20st.
Best Wheatmeal, 1s. 10d. per st.
Best Boxings, 1s. per st.; 11s. 6d. per sack of 12st.
Horse Corn, 17s. per sack of 12st.
Bran, 6s. 6d. per sack of 8st.
Best Red Potatoes, 9d. per st.
Shoulders of Bacon, about 14lb. weight, 4d. per lb.
Hams, about 14lb. weight, 6d. per lb.
Bacon, from 4d. per lb.; Best, only 6d. per lb.
Pure Lard, 7d. per lb.
Butter, 10d., 1s., and 1s. 2d. per lb.
American Cheese, 6d. per lb.
Cheshire Cheese, 9d. per lb.
Roast Beef, 2lb. Tins, 1s. per Tin.

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Salmon, and Lobsters. Good assortment of Confectionery, Biscuits, and other Goods, suitable for small Shops, supplied at Wholesale Prices.

Teas, best value, at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d. and 3s. per lb.
Fine Indian, only 3s. 6d. per lb.
Fine Coffee, 1s. per lb.; best, 1s. 4d. per lb.
Fine Sugar, 3½d. and 3d. per lb.
Loaf Sugar Tablets, 4d. per lb.
Rice, good, 2d. per lb.; best, 3d. per lb.
No advance in Twist Tobaccos.
Soaps, Pale, 3d.; Mottled, 3½d. and 4d. per lb.
Currants, 4d. per lb.
Raisins 4d. per lb.
Sago, Large and Small, 4d per lb.
Pot Barley, 2s. per st.
Peas, Split, White, and Green.
Sinclair's Golden Rod still 3d. per oz.

Brushes, Baskets, Tins, Pans, and Ware of every kind Cheap.

COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. GOODS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE DISTRICT.

Note the Address—
JOSEPH MURRAY,
16, MIDDLE STREET CONSETT. 61m

NEW PONY CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM.

MESSRS. ATKINSON AND PHILIPSON, CARRIAGE & HARNESS MANUFACTURERS, 15, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

Respectfully invite the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Visitors to Newcastle, to inspect their New Show Room. They will then have an opportunity of going through the large Stock of New Carriages and Harness in the Northumberland Carriage Manufactory, and also the Second-hand Carriages and Harness in the Northern Counties Carriage Repository, specially opened for Sale by Commission. The Entrance to the whole of these Establishments is at 15, Pilgrim Street.

ATKINSON AND PHILIPSON,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 86m

NEW HACK ESTABLISHMENT AT CONSETT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MRS. CHRISTOPHER,
NORTH-EASTERN HOTEL, BENFIELDSIDE,

IN returning thanks to her Friends for the Liberal Patronage bestowed on her, respectfully intimates that she has OPENED a Branch Hack Establishment at Delves Lane, Consett, under the management of her Son, R. CHRISTOPHER, and trusts by attention to orders to merit a share of the Patronage of the Public. Horses and Traps on the shortest notice. Pic-nics and Excursion Parties promptly attended to. Hearses and Mourning Coaches supplied. 249m

BISHOP AUCKLAND EQUITABLE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

ADVANCES to any amount on PROPERTY, Repayable in 1 or 20 Years.—Shares may be taken at any time.
Deposits received at 5 per cent. interest payable half-yearly.—Apply to
WM. V. THOMPSON,
SECRETARY.
25, Market Place, Bishop Auckland. 38m

MRS. COCKBURN'S REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS, FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 502k

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BLACKHILL.
JON. C. WYLIE, MASTER.

There is new room for Six Quarterly Pupils. First come, first served.

MESSRS. J. PULLAR and SONS (Dyers to the Queen), Perth, beg to inform the Public of Consett and District that Messrs. ENGLISH and MILBURN having resigned their agency for Consett, they have appointed Mrs. STATTERS, of Rose Mount. All orders entrusted to her care will receive prompt attention.

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER STORES AND LEMONADE AND SODA WATER MANUFACTORY,
DELVES LANE, CONSETT.

THE Trade and Public of Consett and District are informed that the Old Established Business, heretofore conducted by GEORGE YOUNG, is now, and after May 15th, be carried on under the style or Firm of YOUNG and ELSDON, by whom all Orders will be punctually attended to.
All Aerated Waters will be sent out in Codd's Patent Globe Stoppered Bottles. 21m

IMPROVED
CONCRETE FLOORING.
JOHN DOVE & CO.,
35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

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

Business Announcements.

THE LONDON TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

SHAW AND ATKINSON

HAVE now completed their final arrangements for conducting their Tailoring Department upon the London principle, viz., to supply a FIRST-CLASS SUIT, Made to Order, at the following low prices—

42/ 50/ 55/ 63/

The above are composed of the most FASHIONABLE CLOTHS and STYLES for the approaching Season. Upwards of a Hundred Patterns can be seen Daily at their, Establishment,
22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

SHAW AND ATKINSON
PROPRIETORS. 30m

GREAT SALE
OF THE
BANKRUPT STOCK
OF
M. J. AND E. PEARSON,
FELLING,
AT
JOHN POTTS',
DRAPER,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
ON SATURDAY FIRST.

The remainder of the above STOCK will be laid out for Inspection on Saturday First, and the days following.

THE SHOP WILL BE CLOSED EVERY DAY FROM 12 TO 1.

Call early to procure the great Bargains.

JOHN POTTS,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, &c.,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 239m

TELFER'S
SMOKING MIXTURE,

RECOMMENDED for its rich and excellent Flavour. It is prepared and blended, with judicious care and judgment, from the finest Tobaccos the world can produce, making a faultless mixture. Sold only in Packets, 1oz., 2oz., and 4oz., at all Tobacconists, Stores, Shopkeepers, and Innkeepers.

TELFER AND SONS,
TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTURERS,
NEWCASTLE. 34m

BENSON'S WATCHES. Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Royal Family, and by special appointment to the Prince of Wales and Emperor of Russia. Old Bond Street and (Steam Factory) Ludgate Hill, London.

BENSON'S WATCHES of every description, suitable for all climates, from £2 to 200 guineas. Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless, Levers, Presentation, Repeaters, Railway Guards, Soldiers, and Workmen's Watches of extra strength.

BENSON'S ARTISTIC ENGLISH CLOCKS, decorated with Wedgwood and other wares, designed to suit any style of architecture or furniture; also, as novelties for presents. Made solely by Benson. From £5 5s.

BENSON'S PAMPHLETS on TURRET CLOCKS, Watches, Clocks, Plate, and Jewellery, Illustrated, sent post free each for two stamps. Watches sent safe by post. Benson's new work, "Time and Timetellers," 2s. 6d.

VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, POTATOES, CABBAGE PLANTS, Greenhouse and Bedding-out PLANTS, all of fine quality and reasonable prices, at JOHN CHARLTON'S, Nurseryman and Seedsman, Slades House, Ebchester. 803k

J. BATES,
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, UNDERTAKER, HARDWAREMAN,
HARVEY STREET, CONSETT. 675k

A. PHILLIPSON,
AUCTIONEER, FURNITURE DEALER, &c.,
DIPTON.

IS prepared to BUY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., for Cash, or Receive Goods to his Show-rooms, or any other desirable place, to be Sold by Auction.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

PRINCIPAL, Mrs. BURTON. Music, Mr. BURTON. Drawing and Painting, Mr. J. ROCK JONES. A Resident French Governess. Arrangements may be made for Young Ladies to attend the Drawing Class. The next Quarter commences July 30th. Terms on application. 179m

GEORGE ATKINSON,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, NEWSAGENT, BOOKBINDER, AND GENERAL DEALER,
SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT (NEAR TOWN HALL).

DAILY and Weekly Newspapers Delivered to Order. All Pictures Framed. Scraps for Screens. *Belfast Examiner* and *Weekly News* every Friday and Saturday. Walker and Sons' Sunday-school, Temperance, and other Reciters kept in Stock. 830k

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

JAMES JOHNSON, Family Grocer and Tea Dealer by Test. 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. 879k

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

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

M. TUCKER,
PORK BUTCHER,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Public of Consett and Neighbourhood that he has OPENED the Shop next door to Mr. WHITTAKER'S, Middle Street, Consett, with a large supply of Fine Dairy-fed PORK, SAVLOYS, genuine SAUSAGE, POLONIES, coloured BRAWNS, and everything else in the Trade. Every Article Guaranteed First-class.
A trial solicited. 244m

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING.

ELIZABETH SMITH,
PLUMBER AND GASFITTER,
SHERBURN TERRACE, CONSETT,

BEGS to inform the Public that she intends carrying on the above Business, and hopes by prompt attention to orders, combined with reasonable charges, to merit a share of public patronage and support.
Consett, July, 26th, 1878.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. W. Raw.

Blackhill.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Monday, July 29th, 1878, a Quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (taken under a Distress for Rent), in Silver Street and Middle Street, Blackhill.
Sale to commence at Three o'clock p.m.
Mr. WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer,
Sale-office, Blackhill. 267m

By Mr. J. Jenkins.

Blackhill.

MR. JOHN JENKINS has received instructions from Mr. JOHN MCGRATH, near Mrs. WALTON'S, Grocer, Blackhill, who is about to Emigrate, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, July 29th, 1878, the whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Mahogany Drawers; Birch Press; Right-day Clock, in Mahogany Case; Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating; Mahogany Centre Table; 2 Iron Bedsteads with Mattresses; Feather Bed; Down Bed; Pillows and Bolsters; French Bedstead; 2 Pairs of Washstands and Dressing Tables; 2 Cornice Poles; about 25yds. of Oilcloth, nearly new; Timepiece; Mantlepiece Mirror; Swing do.; Set of China; Bed-room and Kitchen Chairs; Tea-room and Kitchen Tables; Parlour and Kitchen Fenders and Fire-irons; a number of Pictures and Ornaments; Pose Tub and Staff; Round Table; Toilet Table; Clothes Horse; Kettle; Pans; Pails; Tubs; together with a large quantity of Crockery Ware. Also, a Hydrometer, with Book of Tabling.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 267m

By Mr. A. Brodie.

Blackhill, Blackhill.

To Joiners, Cartwrights, Farmers, and others.

MR. A. BRODIE is instructed by Mr. CHRISTOPHER WATSON, to SELL BY AUCTION, at the Saw Mills, Blackhill, on Wednesday, the 7th day of August, 1878, a large quantity of Cartwrights' CUT TIMBER, POSTS, RAILS, &c. Particulars in Posters and future Advertisement. 266m

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

MESSRS. HEDLEY and BRODIE, Agricultural Auctioneers and Live Stock Salesmen, Town Hall, Consett, are prepared to undertake the Sale by Auction, or otherwise of every description of Live Stock and Agricultural produce, and trust, by careful attention to all commissions with which they may be favoured, to merit the confidence of the Agriculturists of the District. Valuations for probate. Insurances on Farming Stock effected through the London Insurance Corporation (Established 1720). 741f

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT for EBCHESTER FLOWER SHOW and ATHLETIC SPORTS on August 17th, 1878.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Esh, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, DANIEL KNOX, now residing at Cornsay Colliery, in the Township of Esh, in the County of Durham, do Hereby Give Notice, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice-room, Lanchester, on the 21st day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to Sell by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all intoxicating liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Cornsay Colliery, in the said Township, of which Premises JOSEPH JOHNSON, of the City of Durham, is the Owner or Lessee, and which said Premises are now in my occupation.

Given under my hand this 24th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight.
258m DANIEL KNOX.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Medomsley, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, and to all whom it may concern.

I, THOMAS ARMSTRONG, of Blackhall Mill, in the Township of Medomsley, in the County of Durham; Retailer of Beer, do Hereby Give Notice, that it is my intention to apply to the Justices assembled at the General Annual Licensing Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the Petty Sessional Division of the West Division of Chester Ward, to be holden in pursuance of an Act of the session of the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter 61, intituled, "An Act to regulate the granting of Licenses to keepers of Inns, Ale-houses, and Victualling-houses, in England, and of the Licensing Act, 1872," at the Justice-room, in Lanchester, on Wednesday, the 21st day of August next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon of the same day, for a Certificate under "The Licensing Act, 1872," for an Excise License to Sell Beer, by Retail, to be consumed either on or off the Premises, at a House and Premises, situated at Blackhall Mill, in the said Township of Medomsley, belonging to THOMAS ARMSTRONG, of Blackhall Mill aforesaid, and of which said House and Premises I am now the Occupier.

Given under my hand this 17th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight.
256m THOS. ARMSTRONG.

THE LICENSING ACTS, 1872—1874.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor in the Township of Hedleyhope, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, THOMAS FORSTER, now residing at Three Lane Ends, in the Township of Hedleyhope, in the County of Durham, Retailer of Spirits and Beer to be consumed off the Premises, do Hereby Give Notice, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice-room, in Lanchester, on the 21st day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to Sell by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all intoxicating liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Three Lane Ends, in the said Township, of which Premises EDWARD TAYLOR, of Sunniside, is the Owner or Lessee, and which said Premises are now in my occupation.

Given under my hand this 22nd day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Eight.
257m THOMAS FORSTER.

THE LICENSING ACTS, 1872—1874.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Conside and Knitsley, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, THOMAS DUNNE, now residing at Mount Pleasant, Consett, in the Township of Conside and Knitley, in the County of Durham, Retailer of Spirits, Wine, and Beer to be consumed off the Premises, do Hereby Give Notice, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice-room, in Lanchester, on the 21st day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to Sell by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all intoxicating liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Consett aforesaid, in the said Township, of which Premises I, THOMAS DUNNE, of Consett, aforesaid, am the Owner or Lessee, and which said Premises are now in my occupation.

Given under my hand this 10th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight.
254m THOMAS DUNNE.

THE LICENSING ACTS, 1872—1874.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Benfieldside, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, THOMAS McELHONE, now residing at Blackhill, in the Township of Benfieldside, in the County of Durham, Beerhouse-keeper, do Hereby Give Notice, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice-room, in Lanchester, on the 21st day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to Sell by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all intoxicating liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Blackhill, in the said Township, of which Premises I, THOMAS McELHONE, of Blackhill, am the Owner or Lessee, and which said Premises are now in my occupation.

Given under my hand this 17th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight.
232m THOMAS McELHONE.

Found.

FOUND, at Consett, a Brown PONY.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office.

Lost.

MISSING.

A LAD, named ROBERT LAMPH, aged eighteen years, has been Missing from his home since Monday morning. Any information respecting his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his parents, Daniel and Jane Lamph, 24, Derwent Street, Consett. He stands about 5ft. 2in. high, is dark complexioned, and at the time he left home was dressed in a brown cloth jacket, with velvet collar, dark trousers, brown cap, without a peak, and wore a pair of old elastic-side boots.

To Lend.

TO LEND, on Private Mortgage, £1,000, £600, or £300.—Apply to T. W. WELFORD, Jun., Solicitor, Middle Street, Consett. 666k

MONEY TO LEND on Private Mortgage.—Apply to WM. HALCRO, Solicitor, 2, Mount Pleasant, Consett. 599k

Contracts.

TO LET, the CLEANING, GLAZING and STAINING of Dipton Primitive Methodist Chapel. For particulars, apply to WM. LAWSON or WM. NICHOLSON, Wood Houses, Dipton. Tenders to be sent to the Rev. T. BRODIE, Stanley, by Chester-le-Street. 236m

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a quantity of old Salmon-fishing NETS, for covering Hay Stacks.—Apply to D. LOGAN Hat and Feather Inn, Medomsley. 235m

FOR SALE, a strong Wood STABLE, 9ft. by 12ft., suitable for a Cow Byre.—Apply to JOHN GRANT, Templetown. 242m

FOR SALE, BUILDING SITES, situate between 10 and 11, Durham Road, Blackhill.—Apply to A. DOWSON, 9, Durham Road. 194m

FOR SALE, 7-Stop HARMONIUM, by ALLISON, and small HARMONIUM, by ALEXANDRE, both nearly new. Can be bought cheap.—Apply to Mr. A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Dipton. 238m

THATCHING STRAW.—Long, Streight, Hand-thrashed, in Press Packed Bales, 85s. per ton, free to any Station on the Consett, or Carlisle Line below Hexham.—JOHN G. EAST, 7, Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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

FOR SALE, 5 Phætons, 1 Four-wheeled Dog Cart, 4 Whitechapels, 2 Dog Carts, 2 Pony Gigs, 2 Spring Carts; Wheat Straw for Thatching and other purposes at £4 per Ton.—Apply to JOHN BRODIE, Jun., Shotley Bridge. 269m

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, Two FREEHOLD HOUSES, of Five Rooms each, being 7 and 8, Mount Pleasant, Consett. Each House contains Front Parlour, Kitchen, Scullery, Pantry, &c., and Three good Bed-rooms. The Property is nearly new, substantially built, and well finished.—For particulars, apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer, Durham Road, Blackhill. 252m

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A fashionable One-horse Landau, a light Brougham, and a Waggonette, with moveable seats at the back. Sent in for Sale, as the owner is leaving the neighbourhood.—May be seen at Messrs. ATKINSON and PHILIPSON'S, Northern Counties' Carriage Repository, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 259m

CANCELLED ORDER.—An elaborately carved Hearse, with angels, cherubs, &c., and three Mourning Coaches, for Sale. The whole are of modern design, and will be sold cheap.—Particulars sent on applying to ATKINSON and PHILIPSON, Carriage and Harness Manufacturers, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 259m

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER, all the OUTSTANDING DEBTS belonging to the Estate of the late JOHN MILLBURN, Medomsley, Co. Durham, deceased.

A statement will be ready on the 12th day of August, 1878, at ROBERT HEDLEY'S, 20, Middle Street, Consett, and Tenders will be received up to the 26th of August, 1878, by the Executors, ROBERT HEDLEY, Consett, and JOHN E. SIMPSON, High Bradley.
Consett, July 24th, 1878. 291m

To Let.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS for a Young MAN at 14, Eltringham Street, Blackhill. 212m

TO LET, a Four-roomed HOUSE, situate in Gibson Street.—Apply to T. ROBINSON, Millwright, Consett. 248m

TO LET, a HOUSE containing Four Rooms and other Conveniences, being 24, Eltringham Street, Blackhill.—Apply to J. P. MOFFATT, Shotley Bridge.

TENTS TO LET, 120ft. by 30ft., 60ft. by 30ft., at Reasonable Terms.—Apply to E. LOVAT, Medomsley, by Lintz Green Station. 902k

TO LET or SELL, a HOUSE, containing Seven Rooms, situate in Harvey Street, Consett.—Apply to J. BATES. 434k

TO LET, a pleasantly-situated HOUSE, near Castleside. Five Rooms, Pantry, Outoffices, and good Garden.—Apply to the VICAR, Castleside. 266m

TO BE LET, and can be entered upon immediately, a HOUSE and SHOP, together with Two-stalled Stable, situate at Dipton.—Apply to Mr. M. STOBBS, 19, South Medomsley Cottages, Dipton, Lintz Green.

TO LET, a HOUSE containing Five Rooms, with Workshop and Garden, suitable for a Shoemaker or Tailor, situated at Lanchester.—Apply to THOS. WARD, Joiner, &c. 259m

TO LET, TENTS of the following sizes—12 feet diameter, 60 feet by 30 feet, and 90 feet by 30 feet. Price for each time out—15s., 30s., and 40s. Horses and Conveyances kept for their removal.—Apply to D. LOGAN, Hat and Feather Inn, Derwent Lane Ends, near Consett, or by letter, *via* Lintz Green. 25m

TO LET, Town and Country SPIRIT VAULTS, in the thriving towns of Shields, Newcastle, Sunderland, &c. Positions near Markets, Docks, Collieries, &c. Ingoings from £30 upwards. Rents from £20 upwards, all doing good trades.—Apply, with stamped envelope, ATKINSON, Licensed Valuer, 114, Newgate Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 728k

SOUTH TANFIELD LITERARY INSTITUTE.
THE SPACIOUS MARQUEE belonging to the above Institute, along with the Partition or Refreshment Bar, Tables, Seats, &c., complete, is open for engagements at Galas, &c., during the season.—For terms, &c., apply to GEORGE WHITFIELD, Secretary, Oxhill. 67m

TO LET.

ANNFIELD PLAIN AND DISTRICT MARQUEE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Members of the above Company will LET their Marquees on the most reasonable Terms, in sizes from 30ft. by 30; 48 by 30; 84 by 30; or 100 by 30. Also, they have a small Refreshment Tent, which can be LET on favourable Terms.—For particulars, apply to ROBT. HENDERSON, Catchgate, *via* Lintz Green. 57m

SHOTLEY BRIDGE, COUNTY DURHAM.
TO BE LET or SOLD, all that COPYHOLD HOUSE, situate at The Terrace, Shotley Bridge, and lately occupied by Mrs. SNAITH, deceased, containing on the Ground Floor, Dining-room, Kitchen, Pantry, Washhouse (with Fire-place, Boiler, Oven, and Sink, Water laid in) and Larder. On the Second Floor, Two Bed-rooms, Work-room (which can be used as a Bed-room), W.C., together with the Garden behind the same and the Outoffices attached.

The above commands a magnificent view of the Valley of the Derwent, and its situation renders it a most desirable investment.

Immediate possession can be given, if required.

For particulars, apply to WM. DICKINSON, Solicitor, 9, Middle Street, Consett, County Durham. 75m

Wanted.

WANTED, a respectable Servant GIRL.—Apply at the Turf Hotel, Front Street, Consett. 251m

WANTED, an Active GIRL for Farm Work. Must be able to milk.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office. 217m

LADIES requiring SERVANTS will do well by applying at Mrs. COCKBURN'S Register Office, Front Street, Consett. 503k

YOUNG WOMEN of Good Character, who require situations, should call at Mrs. COCKBURN'S Register Office, Front Street, Consett. 504k

WANTED, Two YOUNG WOMEN, as APPRENTICES to the DRESSMAKING.—Apply to Miss HARDY, care of Mr. WM. BROWN, Oak Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 177m

GREAT NORTHERN FINE ARTS DISTRIBUTION.—In connection with the above, the attention of our readers is directed to advt. in another column, from which they will observe that each purchaser is presented with a ticket for a superior lot of prizes, including framed engravings, oleographs, and other works of art, to be distributed shortly. We have been favoured with a copy of the oleograph, and can assure our readers it is really worth twice the price charged for it.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NONCONFORMIST.—The subject has been sufficiently discussed already.

NANCY PICKLES.—Too late for insertion.

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, JULY 26TH, 1878.

THE TREATY IN PARLIAMENT.

THE House of Lords naturally became the centre of interest on the return of the British Plenipotentiaries from Berlin, for it was in that august assembly that Lords BEACONSFIELD and SALISBURY had their seats, and it was there, if anywhere, that they must give an account of their stewardship. We do not suppose there would have been any very legitimate cause for complaint if the noble Lords had not volunteered any statement or defence in reference to their conduct until they had been challenged, *Qui s' excuse, s' accuse*, and have quietly waited for an attack from their opponents; but they came forward with the greatest apparent frankness on Thursday evening, to explain and defend their share in the work done at Berlin. One cannot but suspect, however, that this almost supererogatory show of responsibility was intended as a stroke of Parliamentary policy. The readiness displayed to make explanations unasked could not fail to win credit for the Government, and the public would be gratified by perusing the personal views of the heroes of the hour on the Berlin Treaty. At the same time, the Ministerial statements would be made in the calm atmosphere of the Upper House, where no very severe criticism and no active opposition was to be apprehended. Perhaps, on the whole, the most unfriendly critic that the Pleniptentiaries encountered was their own late colleague, Lord DERBY, who seemed to think it necessary for the vindication of his own reputation that he should find fault with everything that had been done since he left the Cabinet. But the general tenour of the criticism was not very severe, and ministers may be said to have got over their ordeal cheaply. We cannot wonder that some members of the Lower House showed an inclination to have a similar ministerial display among themselves. But the Government were not to be coaxed or otherwise influenced into this further gratuitous exposure of their policy to attack. They could plead that the only members of the Ministry who could give any personal information in regard to the treaty had already spoken, and no better explanation could be made in the House of Commons than that conveyed by copies of the treaty and the protocols. If any member were dissatisfied, it was open for him to ask a question or make a motion on the subject; but Ministers were not going out of their way to give facilities for informal and irresponsible criticism which would doubtless be far less courteous and considerate than that of the Peers. Thus the onus was thrown upon the leaders of the Opposition, either to let the Berlin Treaty and the Anglo-Turkish Convention pass unchallenged or to raise a formal issue upon the same. The latter course has been adopted, and the Marquis of HARTINGTON will accordingly propose a resolution in respect to the recent negotiations. That resolution, according to its present proposed terms, will be chiefly one of congratulation, expressing deep satisfaction that further hostilities have been avoided, and that various Christian populations have been relieved from the Government of the Turks. In fact there is no direct attack made on the treaty at all, although doubtless many opponents of the Government will contrive to attack many points of its policy, while discussing a congratulatory resolution, and to attribute the satisfactory result of the Berlin negotiations rather to foreign statesmen than our own. The censure expressed in regard to the treaty is upon an omission not a commission. The Plenipotentiaries are to be taken to task for not securing a provision for the extension of the Greek kingdom in the treaty, after raising the hopes of the Greeks by promises, and obtaining their representation before the Congress. But the Ministerialists can reply that our Plenipotentiaries could not move in the matter further than the general feeling of the Congress would accompany them; and there will of course be some sarcasms about the new-found sympathy of the Liberal party for the Greeks. But this will be a minor matter; the real bone of contention will not be found in the treaty at all, but in the Anglo-Turkish Convention. Even the occupation of Cyprus is to be passed over, but the single-handed guarantee of Asiatic Turkey is to be made the subject of a party debate—and we think very properly so, too, for this is a most important matter, upon which we require further information than we now possess. The Liberal party may only be laying itself open to a signal defeat on a division; but it will be the means of eliciting information and explanation, and of drawing forth enunciations of principle and policy, for which the more intelligent portion of the community will acknowledge obligation to Her Majesty's Opposition.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Thursday evening's debate in the House of Lords is destined to become historic. A more splendid assemblage the gilded chamber itself has never seen. The air was rendered stifling by the breath of as much "rank, beauty, fashion," and intllect as could be bestowed away between the four walls of the House. Amongst the ladies there was the Princess of Wales, and—name her not in the same breath—there was also Lady Aylesford! The House of Commons was left bare, whilst its chief members listened breathlessly to the speech of the man who so long sat amongst them. A rumour obtained credence that the monarch herself sat disguised in the Royal box. Lord Beaconsfield's speech was, for the most part, studiously plain and business-like. Most people expected more of an oration. It must be confessed, however, that it was a marvellous effort for a man of seventy-four and in ill-health. But Beaconsfield's speech was, after all, not the great event of the evening. The practical severance of Lord Derby from his party and the memorable scene between himself and his step-son-in-law and successor, Lord Salisbury, will, no doubt, bear fruit in the annals of English party government when its occasion is forgotten. It is hard indeed to know what to believe when Lord Derby says one thing and his former colleagues unanimously say another. It is difficult to believe that there could be any mistake or misunderstanding about a matter important enough to have led to the resignation of a minister. Whether it was wise or in good taste of Derby to rake up a matter which required no working up for the vindication of his own character or for the benefit of the country is very questionable. It looked like a spiteful effort to embarrass his party, and so Lord Salisbury evidently regarded it. He was white with rage and indignation when he rose to speak, and it was no wonder he had to be called to order by Lord Granville. It was noticed, too, that instead of referring to Lord Derby in his usual style as "my noble friend," he used the cold antagonastic form, "the noble Earl."

It is understood that the Prince Imperial went north a-wooing the Princess Thyra of Denmark. He was known to admire her, and had set his heart on an alliance in that quarter. But the fates are against him, or, rather, since it is less political than personal reasons that rule in this affair, which is an *affaire de cœur*, and not *de convenance*, I should say it is not the fates at all who are old and ugly, but some spiteful fairy whom we may as well name Thyra. With Alexandra destined to sit on the Throne of England and Daymar of Russia, why should not Thyra, youngest and fairest, it is said, of the Danish rosebuds, aspire to a throne as high as either? The chances of Imperial dynasty in France are so faint at present that they may as well be left out of account, and, for once, the Empress Eugenie gave her son good advice, which was, to have nothing to say to such an alliance. As it is, the Prince has come back a sadder, but let us hope a wiser, young man than he set out.

We have been during the past week "beefy" in the extreme, in consequence of the debates on the Cattle Bill having dragged on. "Beef to the heels like a Mullingar heifer," is an Irish expression for fat cattle, and our debates have turned so much on this topic—indeed, after Cyprus it is the only question up—that it is probable that a moribund Parliament wil die "beef to the heels." As for the opinion of the country it is decidedly adverse to the measure in all shape. It is Protection thinly disguised. The farmers know it is so and and are in favour of it, but no other class in the community has a good word to say for it. Lord Beaconsfield, who has more than once played the part of the farmers' friend, may stand by the Bill and even go to the country on it; but I do not believe he will, but, on the contrary, he is prepared to strike his flag and make any concessions in reason which the Opposition ask on this question.

We have got so far towards the erection of Cleopatra's Needle at the Adelphi Stairs that it is high and dry on shore, and workmen are busy chipping away at the base, which is somewhat uneven, and has to be chiselled into perfect form before it is sunk into its socket. It is singular how hard this granite is, and, what is staanger still, the interior of the stone is harder than the outer layer. I should have expected it to be the reverse. With regard to the inscriptions on the base I understand that there are to be two bronze panels let in on each side of the pediment on which the monolith rests. The one is to contain an effigy of the donor, Dr. Erasmus Wilson, and the other is to record the names of the four seaman who lost their lives during the storm in the Bay of Biscay when the Cleopatra was a derelict, and, but for her having been found and brought into Vigo Bay, might have floated off to join the ice needles of either the Arctic or Antarctic regions. It is useless conjecturing what might have been, we can only speak of what has been, and can say "All is well that ends well," as it is with this Egyptian obelisk.

About a fifth part of the frontage of the new Law Courts is finished, and opinions are much divided as to the ultimate appearance which they will present. I fear they will present rather the appearance of a conglomeration of passable buildings than the homogeneousness of one imposing whole. This effect was somewhat alleviated in the original design by the presence of a grand central tower, which in a manner served to combine and solidify the widely-scattered architectural details. But the noblest feature of the building was struck out of the plans in a fit of misdirected economy by the late Government. Then, again, it was intended that the whole building should be of stone; but the disastrous mason's strike necessitated the substitution of brick work faced with Bath stone at the sides and back. Little besides the Strand frontage will be wholly stone work. Towards Bell Yard iron railings of excellent design and great height, and supported on a low stone wall, have just been erected, making a vast improvement in the narrow little passage so much affected by solicitors' clerks.

Winning the Queen's Prize is not a mere empty honour. It means winning a sum of £250, a gold badge, and a medal. The winner this year, as last, is a Scotchman, and he has won by a higher score than has ever been obtained before. The whole shooting indicates a steady increase in excellence on the part of the Volunteers. It is strange that while so many Queen's Prizemen compete every year only one case has hitherto occurred in which the same individual has been twice successful. This year not one of the former winners obtained even a respectable place on the list. The Volunteers have proved themselves surer shots than the Regulars. I suppose the difference is that, while the former shoot better, the latter would better stand being shot at, which, after all, in time of war is the chief thing. Unfortunately, there can be no competition in the very valuable soldierly quality of being able to "stand fire" upon Wimbledon Common. The House of Commons team was formerly able to beat that of the House of Lords with tolerable ease, although one would naturally have expected our hereditary legislators and grouse-shooters to produce some of the best shots in the country. The last two years the Lords have been victorious, and the Lord High Chancellor keeps possession of the Grand Challenge Cups which an Indian Maharajah presented for competition. Mr. Plunkett, the Irish orator, made a splendid score for the Commons, just beating that made by Lord Cloncurry for the Lords.

It is to be hoped that our new Criminal Code, when it comes, will not partake of the Draconian severity of that which has recently become law in Virginia, by which the crime of theft even without violence, is punishable by whipping, which is applied in the case of women as well as men. Such is the chivalry of Western civilization.

It is a great relief to hear that there is, at length, some prospect of a cessation of the terrible Chinese famine. It has raged just twelve months, and, during that period, has destroyed no fewer than five millions of persons!

CASTLESIDE.—On Sunday last, the Castleside Church congregations were favoured with two most powerful and excellent sermons, by the Rev. Dr. Lee, Vicar of Esh. To judge from the earnest attention with which they were received, they will leave a deep and lasting impression upon all present, and serve to strengthen still more the very high esteem in which the Doctor is held by his hearers at Castleside. The name of Dr. Lee, as usual, drew large congregations, who subscribed liberally to the collections made on behalf of the Church expenses, the amount realizing £5 16s. 7½d. The Church, we understand, is greatly in need of such help towards defraying the expenses.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO AN ANNFIELD PLAIN COLLIERY OVERMAN.—On Wednesday night last, a little after nine o'clock, a very serious accident happened to Stephen Landers, aged 47, an overman, living at Annfield Plain. In consequence of being out of health he was on a visit to Seaham Harbour, and on the night in question had been near to the Seaham Old Gas Works. Hearing a band, which was playing in Mr. Chirton's private grounds, in the Chapel Road, he got through a stile, and being a stranger, he was not aware that there was a deep cavity, and fell over the cliffs, a distance of about thirty feet. P.C. Stanley being near at hand, had him conveyed to the Seaham Infirmary, where it was discovered that one of his thighs was badly broken, and he had also received other serious injuries. He is now lying in the above Infirmary, in a somewhat dangerous condition. He is married, and has a family.

HEXHAM LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.—On Monday night, at the regular meeting of the Board, Mr. J. S. Moffatt presiding, the Surveyor (Mr. Dawson) having at the last meeting verbally tendered his resignation, Dr. Stainthorpe now moved that it be accepted, which was seconded by Mr. Taylor.—The Chairman thought the Board would be acting somewhat hastily if they accepted the resignation in that way. He believed the Surveyor at last meeting spoke rather warmly, and had no intention of resigning. At any rate they should give him an opportunity of confirming his resignation if he wished it.—Some discussion followed, and eventually it was resolved by four to three votes, to accept the resignation.—The Chairman remarked that he thought they would have some difficulty in getting a man who would bestow the same amount of time as he did on the work.

BLACKHILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The quarterly meeting of the members of the above Institute was held last night, Mr. Joseph Eltringham in the chair. The Secretary (Mr. George Shimmin) presented the financial statement, showing a small sum in hand. The chief business was the sale of newspapers. The following prices were realised:—*Daily Journal*, 1s. 3d., Mr. Shimmin; *Daily Chronicle*, 2nd copy, 1s. 2d., Mr. Richards; *Daily Chronicle*, 1s. 4d., Mr. Heymer; 2nd copy, 1s. 2d., Mr. Tumilty; *Daily News*, 1s. 3d., Mr. Williams; *Standard*, 1s. 5d., Mr. Jos. Eltringham; *Scotsman*, 2s. 2d., Mr. Jacques; *Daily Telegraph*, 1s. 9d., Mr. Heymer; *Northern Echo*, 1s., Mr. Harris; 2nd copy, 10d., Mr. Jos. Eltringham; *Hexham Herald*, 7d., Mr. Matthews; *Consett Guardian*, 4d., Mr. James Richards; *Illustrated London News*, 3s. 6d., Mr. George Shimmin; *The Graphic*, 3s., Mr. Jos. Eltringham; *Punch*, 1s. 9d., Mr. George Shimmin; *Fun*, 7d., Mr. Jos. Eltringham; *Saturday Judy*, 7d., Mr. Joseph Eltringham; *Saturday Review*, 1s., Mr. Harris; *The World*, 1s., Mr. W. Shimmin; *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, 1s. 3d., Mr. Joseph Eltringham; *Alliance*, 6d., Mr. Matthews; *Engineer*, 2s. 5d., Mr. Richards; *Weekly Durham Chronicle*, 6d., Mr. Heymer; *Weekly Times*, 9d., Mr. Richards; *Design and Work*, 11d., Mr. Joseph Eltringham; *The Bazaar*, 5d., Mr. Joseph Milburn; *Glasgow Herald*, 11d., Mr. W. Shimmin; *Ulster Observer*, 6d., Mr. George Shimmin; *Reynolds' Newspaper*, 9d., Mr. Joseph Eltringham. A vote of thanks to the auctioneer (Mr. Raw) and to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

DESTROYING WOODLICE.—There are various ways of destroying these pests, the most wholesome plan being to place some pieces of boiled potatoes near to the plants they infest, and cover with a little hay, and in the morning pour boiling water over the hay, so that the baits must be laid where no injury will accrue to the plants or their roots by the scalding water. Another plan is to wrap a boiled potato in a little hay very lightly, and place in a flower pot laid on its side near to where the woodlice congregate or commit their depredations, and the following morning shake the pests from the hay in which they will be secreted about the bait into a bucket of boiling water. Repeat for a time, and the pests will be reduced so as to do very little injury. In frames, pits, and houses much help is afforded by toads; but they are not much use in houses having the plants upon shelves and stages to which they have not access.

SECURING GRAFTS.—Many much-cherished grafts and buds, by their not having been properly secured, are annually broken off by the wind. Remedies are often submitted just too late to be of use, and warnings circulated after evil has been done. In many cases the stocks themselves may form the means of support; all that in such a case is required is the securing of the graft to the stock. In other cases stakes affixed in the ground and reaching a sufficient height to afford the requisite support are necessary, or in the case of standard trees and roses stakes must be affixed to the stems of the trees in such a manner that the new and as yet insecure growths can be fastened to them. Whatever means are adopted for securing the grafts let them be adopted in good time, or injury may be done in an hour that cannot be repaired in a year. Be the grafts or buds few or many, it is important that they be made safe at the proper

FUNERAL OF A SIAMESE GOD.

The *Times of* [illegible] *India* recently announced the death of one of th[illegible] living idols of Siam. The oldest one di[illegible] white elephants, which was born in 1770, [illegible] in its temple at Bangkok in November last. Everyone knows that this famous white elephant, before whom a whole people bow the knee, is the emblem of the Kingdom of Siam. It is honoured with the most beautiful presents, for the Indians, full of the idea of metamorphosis, still believe that so majestic an animal could only be animated by the spirit of Heaven or of an emperor. Each white elephant possesses its palace, a vessel of gold, and a harness resplendent with jewels. Several mandarins are attached to its service, and feed it with cakes and sugar-cane. The King of Siam is the only personage before whom it bows the knee, and a similar salutation is rendered it by the monarch. The deceased idol has been accorded a magnificent funeral. A hundred Buddhist priests officiated at the ceremony. The three surviving white elephants, preceded by trumpets, and followed by an immense concourse of people, accompanied the funeral car to the bank of the Menan, where the King and his noble lords received the mortal remains, which were transported to the opposite bank for burial. A procession of thirty vessels figured at that curious ceremony. All the floating houses, ranged in double file on the Menan to the number of over sixty thousand, were adorned with flags of all colours and symbolic attributes.

MOSLEM MARRIAGES.

Brokers generally arrange these marriages, though there are some love-matches in which the parties become attached to each other without the intervention of a third party. When a man has reached the marrying age, he is expected to enter the matrimonial ranks, unless prevented by poverty or some other impediment, and it is considered improper and even dishonourable for him to refrain from so doing. If a marriageable youth has a mother, she describes him to the girls of her acquaintance, and enables him to decide whom to take to his house and home. Frequently he engages the services of a woman marriage broker, who has access to harems where there are marriageable women, and is employed by them quite as often as by the men. She receives fees from one party, and frequently from both. In her visits to the harems she is accompanied by the mother or other feminine relatives of the young man; she introduces them as ordinary visitors, but gives a sly hint as to the object of their call. If they do not like the appearance of the maiden, they plead many calls to make, and cut short their stay; but if satisfied, they come to business at once, and ask how much property, personal or otherwise, the young lady possesses. When these facts are ascertained, they depart, with the intimation that they may call again. If the young man is satisfied with the report of the broker, he sends her again to the harem to state his own prospects in life, and, if she looks favourably on his suit the match is made. Everything is arranged by deputy, and the Mohammedan lover does not see the face of his mistress until she is his wife.

FOOD IN SWEDEN.

The habit of lunching in the very presence of dinner, or going to a side table and eating your fill of anchovies, raw herrings, smoked beef, and cold eel pie while dinner is on the very table still prevails, and is hardly conducive to health. It is said that the habit of taking a "sup," as the Swedes call it, arose from the scarcity of delicacies. It was hard to get enough of any one nice thing to make a meal of, so you were first delicately inuendoed off to the brandy-table (as it is called), and then allowed to sit down to dinner. The practice is universal in Sweden. Private houses, hotels, and boarding-houses all feed you on preliminary scraps, and woe be to you if you innocently turn away from the proferred luncheon! You fare like an ascetic, and feed yourself on odours. The ordinary routine of dining seems in Sweden to be in wild confusion. Soup sometimes ends instead of beginning the dinner. Iced soups and cold fish are dainties to the Scandinavian palate. Much of the soup is nauseously sweet, flavoured with cherries, raspberries, and gooseberries, often with macaroon cakes and spikes of cinnamon floating wildly about in it. This is eaten as a sort of dessert, and is cold and often beautifully clear. If Heine bitterly reviled the English for bringing vegetables on the table *au naturel*, there is no such complaint to be made here. Everything is eaten with sauce—sauces red, white, and blue, green, yellow, and black—sauces good and hopelessly bad. Strange combinations of ice-cream heaped over delicious apple-tarts, or strange dishes of berry juice boiled down and mixed with farina, sugar, and almonds, then cooled, moulded, and turned out into basins of cream, to be eaten with crushed sugar and wine, appear at the end of dinner. The Swedes share with the Danes and Arabs a passionate fondness for sweetmeats. Everything is slightly sweet; even green peas are sugared.

A SUNKEN CITY.

An extraordinary story comes from Switzerland, which, if corroborated, will draw to the banks of Lake Leman archæologists from all parts of the world. Recently a small boat containing an American gentleman was capsized on the lake just opposite the village of St. Pregts, the gentleman receiving no harm, but his valise going to the bottom. The portmanteau contained articles of value, so its owner called to his aid two divers, who speedily brought to *terra firma* the American's luggage, and with it a superb vase of antique make, an enormous piece of white marble, and several petrifactions. These were examined with interest, but this was not the most singular part of the affair. The divers recounted that when at the bottom of the lake they were conscious of treading upon a surface so unequal that several times they were nearly losing their equilibrium. From what they observed, they gave it as their opinion that the inequality of the surface was due to the fact that they had been walking upon the roofs of the houses, and this being communicated to the authorities at Morges and St. Pregts, several of the notabilities went in a boat to the spot indicated, and caused a quantity of oil to be thrown upon the surface of the lake, which, as is well known, has the property of rendering water transparent. Gazing down into the depths below, the investigators clearly distinguished a town of apparently considerable extent in the bed of the lake—streets, detached houses, and larger buildings being distinctly visible. The town, which it is stated consists of upwards of two hundred houses, has at its extremity a large square tower, which was not, properly speaking, unknown to boatmen, since, in calm weather, its summit was visible at about ten metres below the surface of the lake, but until the recent discovery it was commonly supposed to be a rock. The Swiss authorities, anxious to investigate the subject more thoroughly, have voted a sum of money for the construction of a vast jetty, which will enclose the underwater town, and communicate with the banks of the lake. This done, nothing, we are told, will be easier than to draw off the water, and restore to the light of day a town that has been buried for a very great number of years.

Beware of confiding in distant prospects of happiness, lest they be suddenly interpreted by most trivial vexation. A leaf in the foreground is large enough to conceal a forest in the far horizon.

When the million applaud you, seriously ask yourself what harm you have done; when they censure you, what good.

To gain extensive usefulness, seize the present opportunity, great or small, and improve it to the utmost.

The weather in Paris is delightful—79 degrees Fahrenheit.

The eighth day's sale of Queen Isabella's jewels produced 161,875 francs.

Mr. J. S. Clarke has now secured the lease of the Haymarket Theatre, which establishment will reopen in September.

The United States consul at Cardiff, Mr. Wirt Sykes, is compiling a book on Welsh legends, myths, fairy tales, and folk-lore.

Business Announcements.

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.

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WHAT steps should I take to get into a Government Office? The question answered—full particulars as to Limits of Age. Qualifications required, Salaries, &c. (upwards of 50,000 Appointments have been thrown open to all comers), on application to A. B., 174, West-street, Fareham, Hants, for 12 stamps

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Post free of the Author, six stamps.

HOW to MAKE a DISTRESS for RENT. By THOS. KING, Estate Agent, 272, Holloway-road, London, N. Contents: Preliminaries—The Warrant—The Levy—What Can and What Cannot be Distrained—Inventory—Excessive Distress—Valuation and Sale—Costs—Fraudulent Removal—Replevin—Distresses for Tithes and Rates—Lodger's Goods—Execution by Sheriff—Variety of Forms, including Lodger's Declaration.

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Agents and Canvassers required in every town.

Railway Time Table.

CONSETT BRANCH

TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	,2,G P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	9·40	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	"	5·52	9·47	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	"	5·59	9·54	12·43	2·43	5.49
Rowland's Gill	"	6· 9	10· 4	12·53	2·53	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		4·45	6·35
Knitsley	"	6·54	10·49		4·57	6·47
Lanchester	"	7· 3	10·58		5· 6	6·56
Witton Gilbert	"	7.14	11· 9		5·10	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.	7·25		11·45	3·45	8· 0
Witton Gilbert	"	7·37		11·57	3·57	8·12
Lanchester	"	7·50		12·10	4·10	8·25
Knitsley	"	8· 2		12·22	4·20	8·37
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·30	
	dep	8·15	9·10	12·35	3·35	8·50
Shotley Bridge	"	8·20	9·15	12.40	3·40	8·55
Ebchester	"	8·24	9·19	12·44	3·44	8·59
Lintz Green	"	8·34	9·29	12·54	3·54	9· 9
Rowland's Gill	"	8·39	9·34	12·59	4· 0	9·14
Swalwell	"	8·47	9·42	1·7	4· 7	9·22
Scotswood	"	8·54	9·49	1·14	4·14	9·29
Newcastle	arr.	9· 5	10· 0	1·25	4·25	9·40

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.	LEAVE	a.m.	p.m
Newcastle	7·30	7·15	Benfieldside	8·35	8·20
Scotswood	7·37	7·22	Shotley Bridge	8·40	8·25
Swalwell	7·44	7·29	Ebchester	8·44	8.29
Rowland's Gill	7·54	7·39	Lintz Green	8·54	8·39
Lintz Green	8·0	7·45	Rowland's Gill	8·59	8·44
Ebchester	8·13	7·58	Swalwell	9· 8	8·53
Shotley Bridge	8·19	8· 4	Scotswood	9·14	8·59
Benfieldside (arr)	8·25	8·10	Newcastle (arr)	9·25	9·10

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.		P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4· 5	....	7·30
Scotswood	"	7·17	4·12	....	7·37
Swalwell	"	7·24	4·20	....	7·44
Rowland's Gill	"	7·34	4·30	....	7·54
Lintz Green	"	7·40	4·36	....	8· 0
Ebchester	"	7·53	4·49	....	8·13
Shotley Bridge	"	7·59	4·55	....	8·19
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8· 5	5· 2	....	8·25
	dep.	9·20	....		
Knitsley		9·32	....	....	
Lanchester		9·41	....	....	
Witton Gilbert		9.52	....	....	
Durham	arr.	10· 5	....	....	

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·55	....
Witton Gilbert	"	8· 7	....
Lanchester	"	8·20	....
Knitsley	"	8·32	....
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·45	....
	dep.	8·50	5·30
Shotley Bridge	"	8·55	5·35
Ebchester	"	8·59	5·39
Lintz Green	"	9· 9	5·49
Rowland's Gill		9·15	5·55
Swalwell	"	9·22	6· 2
Scotswood	"	9·29	6· 9
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	6·20

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	12·30	2·30
Benfieldside	"	6·50	1·30	4·30
Rowley	"	7· 0	1·40	4·40
Burnhill Junction	"	7·10	1·50	4·50
Tow Law	"	7·23	2· 3	5· 3
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5.15
	dep.	7.38	2·25	5·25
Bishop Auckland	"	8· 7	2·53	5·56
Darlington		8·35	3·20	6·25
Stockton	"	9·25	4· 8	7·18
Middlesbro'	"	9·38	4·20	7·33
Saltburn	"	10·15	4·55	8·10

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·10	4·30
Middlesbro'	"	6·23	11·45	5· 5
Stockton	"	6·34	11·55	5·15
Darlington	"	7·10	12·30	5·50
Bishop Auckland	"	7·45	1·15	6·30
Crook	arr.	8·12	1·40	6·55
	dep.	8·15	2·20	7· 0
Tow Law	"	8·27	2·32	7·15
Burnhill Junction	"	8·42	2·45	7·39
Rowley	"	8·52	2·55	7·40
Benfieldside	arr.	9· 5	3· 5	7·50
Newcastle	arr.	10·0	4·25	9·40

THE INVALID'S FRIEND.—TODD'S QUININE WINE.—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 of taking quinine." This valuable and renowned preparation of genuine English quinine is the most pleasant and certain remedy known for indigestion and all derangements of the stomach. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Todd, chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the government stamp.

WATSON'S TAPEWORM SPECIFIC.—From Mr. Arton, chemist, Hulme.—"The bottle of 'Specific' you sent me I gave to a customer of mine, who had been troubled with Tapeworm many years. Having tried almost everything she heard tell of, she came to me in despair last week. I am glad to say the following day she came to tell me that your 'Specific' had the desired effect. The tapeworm discharged was seven yards long! That I can testify, she having brought it to me." Circulars sent post free. Address—J. H. Watson, A.P.S., Shipley, Yorks., and all chemists. Price, 2s. 9d., or by Post, 3s.

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VICKERS' ANTILACTIC is sold by Chemists in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.; or sent direct from the depot, CUSTOM HOUSE CHAMBERS, LOWER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

Eagle Telegraph Works, Offices, 52 and 85, Hatton Garden, E.C., London, Nov. 15th, 1877.

Dear Sir,—I am requested by my friend, Capt. Henry Bird, who is now travelling in Siberia, to write that your Antilactic has completely cured him of a most violent attack of Lumbago, brought on by exposure during severe weather in crossing the mountains, and that one of his followers, who was found suffering from extreme prostration, cramps, and greatly impeded respiration, to a degree causing his comrades to look upon his cure as helpless, has wholly recovered from the same remedy. Capt. Bird adds that during all his travels he never possessed a more valuable medicine chest than now. It is with pleasure I make this communication, and you are at liberty to use the testimony in what way you think proper.

I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully, F. R. FRANCIS, F.S.A., M.T.E., S.L.

Mr. VICKERS, Custom House Chambers, Lower Thames Street.

18, Downs Park Road, Dalston, Nov. 9th, 1877.

Dear Sir,—I have been troubled with Gout for some years, and have tried all kinds of advertised patent medicines, from which I found little or no relief. The other day I was induced by a friend to try your ANTILACTIC, which, I believe, has performed a perfect cure; in fact, although I am in my 63rd year, I feel as well and as young as I ever did in my life. You are at liberty to make any use you please of this letter, as I do not believe there is a nobler work than that of relieving suffering humanity.

Very respectfully, JOHN BELLARS.

Beadle of the Royal Exchange, London.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Are admitted by thousands to be worth above a GUINEA a box, for bilious and nervous disorders, such as wind and pain in the stomach, sick headache, giddiness, fullness and swelling after meals, dizziness and drowsiness, cold chills, flushings of heat, loss of appetite, shortness of breath, costiveness, scurvy, blotches on the skin, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, and all nervous, trembling sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

For females of all ages these pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them will carry off all gross humours, open all obstructions, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health.

For a weak stomach, impaired digestion, and all disorders of the liver, they act like "MAGIC," and a few doses will be found to work wonders upon the most important organs in a human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the ROSEBUD of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts admitted by thousands, embracing all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the nervous and debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS have the largest sale of any patent medicine in the world.

BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.

As a remedy for coughs in general, asthma, difficulty in breathing, shortness of breath, tightness and oppression of the chest, wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled; and anyone labouring under any of the above complaints need only try one box to prove that they are the best ever offered to the public for asthmatic and consumptive coughs, hoarseness, and oppression of the chest. They speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing, which nightly deprive the patient of rest. They give almost instant relief and comfort to those afflicted with the above distressing and, when neglected, dangerous complaints. Let any person troubled with any of the above complaints give BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS a trial.

The most violent cough will in a short time be removed.

Caution.—The public are requested to notice that the words "Beecham's Pills, St. Helen's," are on the Government stamp affixed to each box of Pills; if not, they are a forgery.

Prepared only and sold wholesale and retail by the proprietor, T. BEECHAM, Dispensing Chemist, St. Helen's, Lancashire, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each. Sent post free for 15 and 36 stamps.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers in the United Kingdom.

Full directions are given with each box.

£50,000 READY to be advanced by the NATIONAL DEPOSIT BANK 16 and 17, Russell Street, Covent Garden, London, in sums from £20 to £2,000 for short or long periods, to Clergymen, private Householders, Farmers, Graziers, Clerks, Lodging-house Keepers, and Tradesmen, upon their own security, without any kind of sureties. The strictest privacy guaranteed. If desired a gentleman direct from the Bank will call upon any responsible applicant in England or Wales and advance the amount applied for. Borrowers can also call or receive the money through the post. Genuine proposals immediately attended to. Prospectus, Balance Sheet, and Press Opinions forwarded.

A. S. COCHRANE, Manager.

NATIONAL DEPOSIT BANK,

16 & 17, RUSSELL ST., COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

The Manager has much pleasure in submitting the Profit and Loss Account, ending December 31st, 1877, and in stating that, notwithstanding the great depression which has prevailed during the past year in almost every department of commercial enterprise, and which induced the Bank to reserve in hand a larger amount of unemployed capital than appeared absolutely necessary, the Manager and his Surveyors succeeded in completing (exclusive of Loans upon Promissory Notes) 1,112 Advances of a permanent character (the borrowers residing in all parts of England and Wales) upon Mortgage of Furniture, Stock, Farm Produce, House Property, and Deposit of Collateral Security extending over various periods, not exceeding ten years, upon which the gross Profit amounted to the sum of £25,815 14s. 5d. These figures will prove at once the magnitude of the business transacted, and the number of persons benefited thereby, and will stand forth as a gratifying proof of the popularity and stability of the Bank, at the same time assuring Depositors that their money is safely invested.

Trade and Profit and Loss Account for the Year ending Dec. 31 1877.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Trade Expenses, including Law Costs, Salaries, Postages, Rent, Stationery and general Office Disbursements	3,228	7	5
" Advertisements	2,200	6	7
" Rebate allowed on Loans paid off before the allotted time	1,391	10	2
" Sundry Losses	4,622	17	7
" Interest paid on Deposits	805	1	10
" Balance carried down, being the Net Profit	13,567	10	10
	£25,815	14	5

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Interest and Bonuses received upon Loans completed, after allowing for Government Stamps and Commission paid to Solicitors, Auctioneers, Agents and others, for introducing Business	25,815	14	5
	£25,815	14	5

By Balance, being Net Profit brought down £13,567 10s. 10d

We certify that we have compared the foregoing figures with the Books of the National Deposit Bank, and find them correct.

CAPE & HARRIS, *Accountants*, 8, Old Jewry, E.C.

January 4th, 1878.

Deposits received at the following Rates of Interest:—£5 per cent. subject to Seven Days' Notice; £6 per cent. subject to One Month's Notice. Interest paid Quarterly.

ALEXANDER SARJANT COCHRANE, *Manager & Banker*

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY

Up to £2000 granted in any part of the Country by an influential Company established 1853, repayable by easy instalments. Two sureties required. No Bill of Sale or unpleasant enquiries. Prospectus post-free from PROFESSIONAL AGENCY, 10, WALBROOK, CANNON STREET STATION, LONDON. Loans under £10 not entertained.

£100,000 ready to be advanced on House property, repayable by instalments during a long term of years.

Business Announcements.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

GRATIS, a MEDICAL WORK, showing sufferers how they may be cured and recover Health and Vitality, without the aid of Quacks, with Recipes for purifying the Blood and removing Skin Affections. Free on receipt of stamp to repay postage.—Address Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham. 748k

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

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

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

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

TO LOVERS OF OYSTERS.

THE CELEBRATED BLUE POINT OYSTERS.

(Patronised by the Royal Family,)

Recognized the Best Oysters in America, equal to BEST NATIVES, and for Stewing and Escaloping even superior.

GUARANTEED PERFECTLY FRESH.

50 ......4s. 0d.
100 ......7s. 6d.
200 .....14s. 0d.
300 .....20s. 0d.

Basket, Oyster-Knife, & Delivery within 50 miles of London included;—at 6d. per Basket extra, delivered to any Railway Station in England; 1s. 6d. to Wales; and 2s. to Scotland or Ireland.

Also packed in strong barrels suitable for sending to the Continent, of 150 to 160 Oysters in each, at 12s. (barrel included).

If packed with MEAT and PROVISIONS only 10d. per dozen.

Sample Bags can always be had of One Dozen at 1s. (Bags included) Ready packed at our Office.

Remittances must accompany Orders. Cheques and P.O.O. must be made payable to J. E. ILES HOME, Secretary,

New Direct Supply Association, 107, Cannon-st., E.C.

N.B.—The Trade supplied in barrels, as imported, of about 1,600 each, at Wholesale Prices.

Miss Emily Faithfull writes on the 19th Jan., 1878, as follows:—

"We confess that, like Mr. Gilbert's hero in that delightful Bab Ballad 'Etiquette,' we have often eaten oysters, but never had enough." Our attention was consequently arrested by an advertisement addressed "To Lovers of Oysters." We then discovered that the New Direct Supply Association, 107, Cannon-street, benevolently undertook to send 50 oysters in a basket, with a knife included, for the small sum of 4s. We felt hopeful but anxious, until we practically tested the matter, by discussing it with the 'blue points' themselves. BETTER OYSTERS WE NEVER TASTED WHILE IN THAT LAND FAMOUS FOR THEM—America. We are really acting a very Christian and unselfish part in stating this fact, for we fear when once it is known, the demand for these delicacies will be far greater than the supply. But while the Association undertake to send barrels as imported, containing 1,600 oysters each, we feel we can be generous."

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF 40 COLUMNS.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON

AT FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

where Advertisements are received up to Nine o'clock that morning.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

1 insertion	4d. per line per insertion.	
2 to 6 insertions	3d.	"
7 to 12 "	2½d.	"
13 "	2d.	"
26 "	1½d.	"
52 "	1d.	"

Advertisements are not charged less than 1s. each insertion. Paragraph Advertisements, Government Advertisements, Parliamentary Notices, Prospectuses of Public Companies, Local Board, School Board, and Parochial Electors are charged double the above rates.

AGENTS.

Allendale Cottages	Mr G. Liddle, newsagent.
Andrew's House	Mr Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Annfield Plain	Mr John Lee, newsagent.
	Mr. G. P. Metcalf, newsagent
Bantling Castle	Mr John Lee.
Blackhill	Mr John Proud, newsagent, Highgate.
	Mr S. Walker, newsagent, Derwent Street.
	Mr A. E. Turner, tailor, Durham Road.
Bradley Cottages	Mrs Postle, newsagent.
Broomhill	Mr G. Liddle, newsagent.
Burnhope	Mr Wm. Gray, grocer.
Burnopfield	Mr Wm. Hopper, newsagent.
Burnopfield Colliery	Mr J. Crawford, newsagent.
Byermoor	Mr Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Castleside	Mr W. Bainbridge, newsagent.
Catchgate	Mr John Lee.
Causey Row	Mr Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Clow Dene	Mr Robert Stokel, newsagent.
Collierley Dykes	Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
	Mr W. Hodgson, newsagent.
Consett	Mr G. Atkinson, newsagent, Shakespeare Street.
	Mr J. Cockburn, newsagent, Front Street.
	Guardian Office, Front Street
Cragghead	Mr W. Gray, grocer.
Crookhall	Mrs Postle, newsagent.
Crookgate	Mr Wm. Hopper, newsagent.
Cutlers' Hall	Mr John Proud.
Derwent Cottages	Mrs Harbottle, newsagent.
Dipton	Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
Dowlais Cottages	Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
East Castle Colliery	Mr John Lee.
Ebchester	Mr G. Moody, grocer.
	Miss Rutherford.
Esh	
Edmondbyers	Mr Bell, Grocer.
Flint Hill	Mr Wm. Coward.
Friarside	Mr W. Hopper.
Gibside	Mr W. Hopper.
Greencroft	Mr T. Thompson, newsagent.
Greencroft Cottages	Mr G. P. Metcalf, newsagent.
Gateshead	Mrs Dow, bookseller, High Street.
Hamsterley Colliery	Mr J. McGuire.
Happy Land	Mr T. Thompson, newsagent.
Harperley	Mr W. Hopper.
Hare Law	Mr John Lee.
Havanna	Mr J. B. Armstrong, newsagent.
Healeyfield	Mr W. Bainbridge.
Hedleyhope	
Highgate	Mr John Proud, newsagent.
Hill Top	Mr Wm. Coward.
Iveston	Mr T. Thompson.
Kip Hill	Mr J. B. Armstrong, newsagent
Kyo	Mr John Lee.
Lanchester	Miss Minns, newsagent.
Leadgate	Mrs Postle, newsagent.
Lintzford	Mr J. Crawford.
Lizzie Colliery	Mr John Lee.
Loud	Mr John Lee.
Marley Hill	Mr Robert Stokel.
Medomsley	Mr Peter Gibson, shoemaker.
Newcastle	Mr T. Allan, bookseller, Dean Street.
Oakey's Cottages	Mr J. B. Armstrong, newsagent
Oxhill	Mr J. B. Armstrong, newsagent
Pontop	Mr Wm. Coward.
Rowlands' Gill	Mr J. Parkins, stationmaster.
Satley	Mr Wm. Craggs.
Shield Row	Mr Robert Stokel.
Shotley Bridge	Miss Leslie, newsagent.
South Medomsley	Mr Wm. Coward.
	Mr W. Hodgson, newsagent.
South Moor	Mr J. B. Armstrong, newsagent
South Pontop	Mr John Lee.
Stanley	Mr J. B. Armstrong, newsagent
Street Gate	Mr Robert Stokel.
Sunniside	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tanfield	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tanfield—East	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tanfield Lea	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tantobie	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tow Law	Mr Wm. Allison, newsagent.
	Mrs Barlow, newsagent.
	Mr John Dodd, stationmaster.
Westwood Colliery	Mr W. Thompson, newsagent.

Business Announcements.

"BLACK JACK," A PURE TOBACCO, SOLD EVERYWHERE IN OZ. PACKETS GUARANTEED BY OUR NAME & TRADE MARK. W. D. & H. O. WILLS

THE TRANSVAAL.

"THE TIMES," May 26 and Sept. 5, says: "This NEW BRITISH COLONY has probably the finest climate in the world. It is productive alike above the surface and below; it can grow, in fact, anything and everything, while its mineral wealth, in gold, lead, coal, cobalt, iron, and copper, is well-nigh inexhaustible."

CAPITALISTS & MERCHANTS are invited to inspect the PLANS made from careful Surveys by Government Surveyors of choice well-watered FREEHOLD FARMS, and buy while prices are low; so soon as the colony is settled, prices will be more than doubled.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS may just now purchase for Three or Four SHILLINGS per acre, FARMS which will be worth as many POUNDS when their Children and Wards are of age.

FARMERS who can scarcely make both ends meet here may live well and realise handsome fortunes in this Colony.

I have sold more than a THOUSAND SQUARE MILES of good FARM LAND during the last few months, and have a few very choice, well-watered, carefully selected SURVEYED FARMS still on hand, for sale at 1s. 3d. to 8s. per acre.

Ten per cent. deposit: the balance on production, about four months hence, of Registered Government Title, *free* to Purchaser. WILLIAM ELLISON, Architect. Mansion-house-buildings, 4, Queen Victoria-street, London E.C.

CHEAP POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS. All who appreciate the luxury of a real Irish Cambric Handkerchief should write for Samples (post free), of our Ladies bordered at 3/11 and 5/11 per dozen, hemmed for use, Ladies Hemstitched at 7/11 and 10/6 exquisitely fine; of our Gent's bordered, at 6/6 and 8/11 and Hemstitched at 12/9 per dozen, by so doing a genuine article (all pure flax) will be secured and a saving effected of at least 50 per cent. ROBINSON & CLEAVER, Cambric Handkerchief Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen, BELFAST.

JAMESON, PIM, & Co.'s DUBLIN STOUT. NORTH ANNE STREET, DUBLIN. Branch Offices—18, Chapel Street, Liverpool. " " 8, Blue Boar Court, Manchester. " " 2, Broad Quay, Bristol. " " 44, Meriden Street, Birmingham.

RIBERA SHERRY (Registered) 21/- per dozen. SUPPLIED on the TRUE CO-OPERATIVE principle by BECHENO & CO., 46, London Street, Norwich, and 6, Vine Street, Minories, London, E.C. SAMPLE DOZEN NOT CHARGED. Full particulars free by post on application.

PONY PHÆTONS, VILLAGE DOG-CARTS, STANHOPES, WAGGONETTES, PARISIENNES, &c. Having made the above our *Specialite* for 25 years, we are enabled to supply them of unequalled quality at most moderate prices, all fully warranted. Our sheet of 60 Drawings 6 stamps. J. & W. BIDDLECOMBE, 118, Euston Road, London, N.W.

CLEVELAND'S WALNUT POMADE. The oldest established and best Pomade for restoring Grey hair to its natural Color, and darkening red or light hair. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, 1/6 and 2/6 per pot.

VENETIAN BLINDS Made, VENETIAN BLINDS Painted, VENETIAN BLINDS and Varnished by machinery. Send for illustrated list to GREEN & CO., Kilburn Blind Works, Canterbury Road, London, N.W.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS complete & ready for fixing, which can be done by any workman. 50 feet long £2 2s.; 60 ft., £2 10s.; 80 ft., £2 14s.; 100 ft., £3 5s. Longer lengths in proportion. Send for Catalogue. F. Pursell & Co., Telegraph Works, Chippenham Mews, Harrow Rd., London, W.

BOND'S MARKING INK.—CAUTION. To Wholesale and Retail Dealers.—Take Notice that on 15th November, 1877, in an Action "Hickisson & Another against Murphy," judgment was given for Plaintiffs with damages & costs, & a *PERPETUAL INJUNCTION* granted *RESTRAINING* the said *Mrs. MURPHY* and her Agents from *USING* the word "*BOND*" upon any Labels manufactured by, or for her; or from in any way representing the Ink Manufactured by, or for her; or from in any way representing the Ink manufactured by her to be Bond's Marking Ink. J. Hickisson. Proprietor of the Daughter of the late John Bond's Crystal Palace Marking Ink 75, Southgate-rd., London.

CALICOES, LONGCLOTHS & SHEETINGS, direct from the Mills at Wholesale prices. Bleached, Scoured, & Grey. Plain and Twilled; any length cut. Save two Profits—Buy direct from John Noble, Victoria Mills, Manchester. Patterns free.

CORK in lieu of Bone.—Ladies should wear S. Dixon's patent Corsets, Abdominalbelts, (Obstetric Binders after accouchement). Children, his Chest expanders, to prevent Consumption; Gentlemen his Riding & Bicycling belt. Write to 45, St. Paul's Churchyard for opinions of the press. Agents wanted.

BERLIN WOOLS, CREWELS, FINGERINGS, EMB. SILKS, Newest Colors. Best qualities. Lowest Prices. Lists & Parcels by Post. JEVONS & MELLOR, BIRMINGHAM.

BRASS, REED, STRING, & DRUM & FIFE BANDS, PIANOFORTES & HARMONIUMS at *Wholesale Prices* at J. MOORE'S, Buxton Rd., Huddersfield. Prices with drawings of every Instrument post free. Music for any kind of Band. Bandmen's Caps. Patronized by Army, Navy & Rifle Corps. Second-hand Instruments bought or taken in Exchange.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, PROTECT IRON from CORROSION; WOOD from DECAY. DO NOT BLISTER, ARE NON-POISONOUS, BRILLIANT, DURABLE, ECONOMICAL. For HOUSE, SHIP and GENERAL USE. Manufactured in all Colours by the SILICATE PAINT COY., LIVERPOOL & LONDON.

DAMP HOUSES, DAMP CHURCHES &c., CAN BE CURED CHEAPLY & THOROUGHLY by the PETRIFYING LIQUID *Manufactured Transparent or in Colours*, only by the SILICATE PAINT CO., LIVERPOOL & LONDON, who are also the Sole Manufacturers of the Petrifying Silicate Paint.

BLUE BRICKS. BLUE BRICKS. WOOD and IVERY, Limited. (J. W. Ivery, General Manager). ALBION WORKS, WEST BROMWICH. BLUE, RED & BUFF ORNAMENTAL BRICKS, TILES, &c., &c. Designs on application.

TODD'S VEGETABLE PILLS most effectually remove all Mucus, Offensive Matter, and Redundant Bile from the Stomach and Bowels. They relieve chronic pains, lumbago, dimness of sight, giddiness of the head, heartburn, indigestion, flatulency, &c. Sold by Chemists in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, or free by post for 14 or 33 stamps from the Proprietor, JOE TODD, Chemist, Carlisle.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVERS, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. A few doses quite effectual.—Caution.—The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy of Chlorodyne render it of vital importance that the public should obtain the genuine, which is protected by a Government stamp, bearing the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne." See decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, *Times*, July, 16th, 1864. Numerous testimonials from eminent Physicians accompany each bottle. The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient. Earl Russell reports to the College of Physicians, London, that Chlorodyne was the only remedy of any service in Cholera. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states:—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa." Sold in bottles, 1/1½, 2/9, & 4/6 by all Chemists.

HAVE IT IN YOUR HOUSES.—LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE & use no other. The only safe antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness, Small-pox and Headache; having peculiar and exclusive merits. Use no substitute. See perpetual injunction against imitators; also the unanimous judgment against the Inland Revenue, before the Lords Justices Bramwell, Brett and Cotton, 22nd January, 1878, in H. Lamplough's favour. 113, Holborn Hill, London.

THE WANT OF THE AGE SUPPLIED. MATHER'S NIGRINE. A JET BLACK MARKING FLUID FOR MARKING LINEN, COTTON, &c. NO PREPARATION OR HEATING REQUIRED AFTER BEING WRITTEN. *Extract from "The Lancet," January 5th, 1878.* NIGRINE: A JET BLACK MARKING FLUID. (W. MATHER, Farringdon Road, London). We can commend this as a very good and convenient Marking Ink, we have submitted Linen marked with it to some of the most powerful of Chemical Agents, including Acids, Alkaline and Chlorine, and Cyanide of Potassium, and have found that it was very much easier to destroy the Linen than the marking upon it; in fact the writing could not be effaced by any of the Agents we employed. *Sold in Bottles, 6d., 1/-, and 2/6 each by all Chemists and Stationers.* SAMPLE BOTTLE SENT POST FREE ON RECEIPT OF 13 STAMPS. WHOLESALE WAREHOUSES, W. MATHER, FARRINGDON ROAD, LONDON; and 84, CORPORATION STREET, MANCHESTER.

Post free for Five Stamps from MR. G. T. CONGREVE, PECKHAM, LONDON. "CONSUMPTION, ITS ONLY SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. (*New Edition*) *with many interesting cases of Cure.*

HEALTH, STRENGTH, and ENERGY. As a verification of the wonderful re-invigorating powers of PERRY'S WORLD-FAMED CORDIAL BALM of SYRIACUM in cases of nervous, muscular, and general weakness, and in order that the debilitated may judge how speedily and surely it acts, one shilling sample bottles are forwarded on receipt of 12 stamps. Each bottle has full directions, with descriptive pamphlet, and contains exactly nine doses, to last three days. The sample bottle is intended as an earnest to prove that a regular course of PERRY'S CORDIAL BALM of SYRIACUM is sure to create HEALTH, STRENGTH and ENERGY. Established 50 years.—Sole Agents, MUNRO BROTHERS, Home and Colonial Patent Medicine Vendors, 13, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

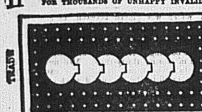
CAUTION. THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE. Beware of Spurious Imitations. Inventor's name *Joseph Thorley* on each packet, also SOLE ADDRESS, Thornhill Bridge, Caledonian Road, King's Cross, London. Sold Everywhere.

W. S. RUMSEY'S ROYAL (IXL) JEWELLERY TABLETS, in Fancy Boxes with Brush and Chamois complete. IMPROVED NON-MERCURIAL and ROUGE PLATE Powders. ROYAL (IXL) BRILLIANT FURNITURE POLISH. Manufactory: 281, CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

Second Edition—Just Published, Post-free 4 Stamps. PILES, HÆMORRHOIDS, &c. Their Treatment and Cure by an entirely New Process. Address—GEORGE CHEVERTON, TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Business Announcements.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS
FOR THOUSANDS OF UNHAPPY INVALIDS.

TRADE  MARK.

No external remedy for fifty years has created so wide-spread a popularity in so short a time as HALL'S MEDICATED VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PERFORATED PLASTERS. A perfect Self-charged, Self-acting Electro-Galvanic Battery in combination with the world-renowned Medicated Perforated Plaster, forming a curative agent unsurpassed by any medical discovery of this century. The great merit of the Perforated Plaster has been attested by thousands of people. Blended in the most perfect manner ever devised are the healing and strengthening gums of the East. Health seems to exist in the odour which it exhales. As a plaster it surpasses every other before the public. It does not require heating or warming, adheres quickly by a moment's pressure of the hand, adapts itself to every curve of the body, *may be cut any desired shape and worn without inconvenience for months.* When this Perforated Plaster is combined with an Electro-Galvanic Battery capable of generating a perfect current of Electricity when brought in contact with the surface of the body, sufficient to allay the most excruciating pain, great soreness, lameness, numbness or nervousness, as in Hall's Voltaic Electric Perforated Plasters, its equal in value as a curative agent does not exist in the vast catalogue of medicine. The benefit derived from this appliance is sometimes almost miraculous in the following complaints:—Rheumatism, Weak Spine, Local Pains, Nervous Affections, Local Rheumatism, Tic Doloreux, Nervous Pain, Affection of the Kidneys, Fractured Ribs, Affections of the Chest, Colds and Coughs, Injuries of the Back, Strains and Bruises, Weak Back, Nervous Pain of the Bowels, Nervous Debility, Cramp in the Stomach and Limbs, Heart Affections, Enlarged Spleen, Bruises and Punctures, Rheumatism of the Wrists and Arms, Asthma, Gout, Local and Deep-seated Pains, Pain in the Chest, Stitch in the Back, Pain in the Hip, Varicose or Enlarged Veins, Crick in the Back and Neck, Pain and Weakness in Side and Back, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Lumbago, Whooping Cough, Sharp Pains in the Breast, Heart Disease, Quinsy, Diabetes, and for Weakness in any part of the body. A single trial is convincing.

Sold by G. FRENCH, Chemist, 293, High Street, Chatham, and all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. each, or sent on receipt of price by the Manufacturers, HILTON and Co., 9, Lower Belgrave-street, London.

CAUTION.—See that the above Trade Mark is on the label of the box, and that the name of our firm is impressed upon the seal, without which none can be genuine. Full particulars, with testimonials, &c., of this wonderful invention, free.

The *Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy, Chemistry, &c.*, says: Messrs. Hilton & Co. have sent us a sample of Hall's Voltaic Electric Perforated Plaster, with the original analysis by a well known authority, and a great quantity of letters from private individuals eulogising the plaster. This article combines with the efficacy of an ordinary porous plaster the curative element of an electric galvanic battery, and thereby is specially to be recommended in cases of weakness, rheumatism, &c.

The Voltaic Perforated Plasters, as a curative agent in Weakness of the Chest and Lungs.

11, Henley-terrace,
Battersea-park, London.

Gentlemen,—The Voltaic Perforated Plasters were duly received, and submitted to severe tests as requested. I am happy to report that they have realised my greatest expectations. I am convinced that the current of electricity generated by them, when brought in contact with the skin, is sufficient to overcome the most severe cases of Weakness of the Chest or Lungs, and it is in this direction that I have mostly used them, believing it to be as severe a test as I could apply them to. The combination of a battery with a Perforated Plaster, of well-known value, in so portable and economical a form, enables all to avail themselves of an element in the treatment of disease which is only made possible by your admirable invention. I predict for it an unlimited popularity and sale, and can with truth say that nothing relating to medical appliances has so much pleased me as it.

Yours, &c.,
H. CHENU,
Department Master.

Messrs. Ephraim Hilton & Co.

DEBILITY AND NERVOUSNESS.

Re-Issue of "THE WARNING VOICE," Dr. SMITH'S Celebrated Work, of which 500,000 Copies were Sold. Revised Edition.

Now Ready, 152 pages, by post to all parts of the World, in envelope, Two Stamps,

THE WARNING VOICE. This is a Special Medical Book, addressed to Youth and Manhood on the Cause, Symptoms, Consequences, and Treatment of Debilitating Deseases. By HENRY SMITH, Doctor of Medicine of the University of Jena, by Diploma, 1860.

This Work gives ADVICE and INSTRUCTIONS, the Result of THIRTY YEARS' PRACTICE, for the Cure of all diseases of the Nervous System, Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Noises in the Head and Ears, Indecision, Impaired Sight and Memory, Indigestion, Loss of Energy, Pains in the Back, Constipation, Blushing, Hysteria, Timidity, Self-distrust, Dizziness, Love of Solitude, Groundless Fears, Muscular Relaxation, &c., resulting from Exhaustion of Nerve Power, the effect of Overtaxed Energies, Enervating Habits, and other abuses of the System. Gives the ADVICE and INSTRUCTIONS by which thousands have been restored to health. Illustrated by Cases and Testimonials from grateful patients, with means of Cure used in each Case.

Dr. HENRY SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

NINETEENTH THOUSAND.

57 Engravings on Wood, post free for Seven Stamps.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION; OR, THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH. On the Culture of the Healthful and Beautiful in Humanity. 57 Engravings.

SUBJECTS:—Physical Education; Laws of Life; How to render Weak Muscles Strong; Gymnastics; Prevention of Disease; Cure of Disease; Air; Light; Skin; Diet; Bath, &c. Gives Instructions for Developing and Strengthening the Human Body, how to regain Lost Health, resulting from Loss of Nerve Power, the Effect of Overtaxed Energies; Over-work; City-life; Worry; Brain-toil; Intemperance; Enervating Habits; and other abuses of the System; how to secure Long Life, and avoid the Infirmities of Old Age, &c.

Dr. HENRY SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY INVALIDS.

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.

DR. HENRY SMITH (by Diploma of the Royal University of Jena), who has devoted Thirty Years to the Special Treatment of Diseases of the Nervous System, resulting from Exhaustion of Nerve Power, Local Weakness, &c., will, for the benefit of Country Invalids, on receiving a statement of case, send his Opinion, with Advice and Instructions, which, if followed, will insure a Cure. A "Confidential form of Correspondence to assist the Invalids in describing their case sent post free. A personal interview and expensive consultation fee avoided.

☞ DR. HENRY SMITH, 8, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON, W.C.

Shakespeare has truly said "The Economy of Nature provides a Remedy for every Complaint." The great difficulty, however, is to discover the remedy, and, in most cases, this can only be done by long trial and patient research. To find an effective remedy for Rheumatism and kindred maladies, has long been an object of earnest research among medical men—but no great measure of success has attended their efforts; and it may be affirmed without fear of contradiction, that at the present moment VICARS' ANTILACTIC is the only known remedy in existence for Rheumatism, Sciatica, and Lumbago. In no case, when fairly tried, has it failed to effect a complete cure; and thousands of people are now enjoying good health, who were, for years, perfect martyrs to Rheumatism, previously to taking the Antilactic, although they had all tried various remedies, and in the hope of obtaining relief from their sufferings, had made themselves perfect receptacles for every kind of medicine that has ever been recommended for these complaints. Reader, if you suffer from Rheumatism, Sciatica, or Lumbago, go to a chemist and obtain a bottle of Vickers' Antilactic, read carefully the instructions, and the analysis and cause of these maladies, which are given with every bottle, and though you may have tried a hundred things before without much benefit, we will venture to assure you that you will bless the moment you read this paragraph, and were persuaded, by its earnestness, to give the Antilactic a trial. It is perfectly harmless, and has a beneficial effect on every constitution. Sold by chemists, in bottles, at 1s. 2d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.; or sent from the Depot, Custom House Chambers, Lower Thames Street, London, E.C.

Business Announcements.

Save 30 per Cent. by ordering *direct* from the *Manufacturer.*

PRYCE JONES, Manufacturer of PLAIN and FANCY WELSH FLANNELS, POWYSLAND SERGES, Welsh Wonders & Olden Times.—Homespuns 8½d., 10½d. & 12½d. per yard for *Spring* and *Summer* wear, as patronized by Her Majesty the Queen, the Royal Family and Aristocracy of Great Britain and the Continent. Sends Patterns Free by Post. Any length Cut.
ROYAL WELSH WAREHOUSE, NEWTOWN, NORTH WALES.

THE London Fashionable Journals say, "that
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It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the day for the speedy and Permanent Cure of—

Nervous prostration,	Trembling of the hands and limbs,
Liver complaints,	Impaired digestion,
Palpitation of the heart,	Mental and physical depression,
Dizziness,	
Noises in the head and ears,	Consumption (in its first stages only),
Loss of energy and appetite,	
Hypochondria,	Impaired sight and memory,
General debility,	Nervous fancies,
Indigestion,	Impoverished blood,
Incapacity for study or business,	Nervous debility in all its stages,
Lassitude,	
Shortness of breath,	Premature decline.

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the *Vital Restorative* is two-fold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the function of assimilation, to such a degree that, where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a robust state of health.
The *Vital Restorative* acts electrically upon the organization; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous membranous and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness, unparalleled in medicine.
This *Vital Restorative* gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive and sluggish disposition, which many persons experience in all their actions.
The beneficial effects of the *Restorative* are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Restorative on the organs of nutrition.
Finally, the *Vital Restorative* maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.
This medicine is extensively used in the Army, and is also in very general use in Hospitals and Public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and is considered as an invaluable remedy.
Beware of Spurious Imitations in the form of Pills.
Ask for "Sir Astley Cooper's VITAL RESTORATIVE."
Do not let the Chemist persuade you to take any other. The argument of larger bottles and less price is put forward.
It is QUALITY the afflicted require, not *quantity.*
Sold by G. FRENCH, CHEMIST, 293, HIGH ST., CHATHAM, and all Chemists, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. per bottle; or sent on receipt of price by
HILTON & Co., 9, LOWER BELGRAVE STREET, LONDON.
Particulars Free.
CAUTION.—*See that the words,* "SIR A. COOPER'S VITAL RESTORATIVE" *are blown on each bottle, and that our Trade Mark, as above, is on the label, without which none can be Genuine.*

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Barclay and Sons; S. Maw, Son, and Thompson; Sanger and Sons; Newbery and Sons; Butler and Crispe; Mather; Edwards; Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co.; Tidman and Sons; Barron, Harveys and Co.; Millard and Son; Sutton and Co.; Hovendon and Sons; Evans and Lescher; Cleaver, &c., &c., and all the Wholesale Houses throughout the World.
From the *Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy, Chemistry, &c.*, February 1st, 1877.
Messrs. HILTON & Co. are manufacturing two very useful articles, one being a medicated voltaic electric perforated plaister, the other "Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative," a capital tonic and nerve invigorator. This last is carefully prepared from a recipe written by the late Sir Astley Cooper, and is most effective in its action.

Testimonials, the originals of which can be seen at the office of Messrs. Hilton and Co.:—
168, Holland-road, Kensington, W.,
5th April, 1877.
Messrs. E. Hilton & Co.
Sirs,—I have been using your "Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative" for some time past, and with the greatest benefit to my health, it has done me more good than all the medicine I had been taking under medical advice for months before I tried it. My complaint was General Nervous Debility, caused by long residence in India, and now I find my health almost restored to what it should be.
Yours faithfully,
J. J. GRAY.

Joseph H. Doran and Son,
Solicitors and Proctors, Dublin.
Dear Sir,—Send me a bottle of Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative. I have found great benefit from the use of it.
I am, dear Sirs,
Truly yours,
J. H. DORAN.
To Messrs. Ephraim Hilton and Co.,
9, Lower Belgrave-street,
London, S.W.

IMPORTANT TO DRESSMAKERS AND OTHERS.

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

QUOITING and BOWLING at Medomsley Cricket Club Sports on August 3rd, 1878. 240m

BRUTAL ASSAULT AT CONSETT.

On Monday, at Consett Petty Sessions, before Messrs. Town (chairman) Priestman, Jenkins, and Annandale, a labourer named Patrick Shield was charged with wounding Henry Bell, at Consett, on Saturday night, the 6th July. Mr. Dickinson prosecuted.

Prosecutor, who had to be accommodated with a seat, deposed: On Saturday, the 6th July, about a quarter to eleven o'clock, I was in John Street, Consett. I was going towards home. I met a man named Rawlings, who was talking to a girl. I spoke to Rawlings. On getting to Doucherty's corner I saw the prisoner, who struck me with his fist on the right side of the head. No words had passed before he did that. As soon as he struck me I ran away. Prisoner followed, and tripped me up by putting his foot before me. While I was down he kicked me on the left side of the head. He also kicked me on the mouth, my teeth being kocked through my lips. He kicked me a third time under the chin. I shouted "murder" and also cried for help. Prisoner then ran away. A woman named Elizabeth Glancy came to me, helped me up, and assisted me home. I was then bleeding from the head, ears, and mouth. I became unconscious after reaching home. When prisoner came up to me he seemed to be sober. Since the 6th July I have been unable to work, and have been attended by a doctor. I have known the prisoner about two years, having worked beside him at the New Police Court. While we worked together at the Police Station, I on one occasion told the foreman that the prisoner had stolen some wood.

Thomas Rawlings, a miner living in John Street, Consett, deposed: On the night in question, about eleven o'clock, I was standing near Doucherty's shop. I was talking to a young woman named Mary Connolly. Prosecutor came up the street, and spoke to me. Bell, after speaking to me, went up to the opening, in the direction of William Street. Prisoner immediately afterwards came up to me, and, pointing to prosecutor, said "that fellow standing there got me fined about twelve months since." He also said "I think I may as well go and give him a shot when I have the chance." After he said that he walked up to prosecutor and hit him. Bell then ran away, and prisoner followed him. I then lost sight of them. Directly afterwards I heard Bell cry out for help. I did not go to his assistance.

Cross-examined by the prisoner: You struck first.

Elizabeth Glancy, a single woman, said: On Saturday night, the 6th July, about eleven o'clock, I was at the top of John Street, near Mrs. Markey's house. I heard somebody call for Mrs. Markey, and afterwards saw a man dressed in dark clothes run through the opening. I saw a man lying on the ground. He was lying with his face turned to the ground. I turned him over and saw it was Bell. He was bleeding very much about the face, neck, and head. I afterwards assisted to take him to Markey's house.

Cross-examined by the prisoner: I did not see you strike or kick him.

Dr. Rowland, assistant to Dr. Renton, said: On the night of the 6th July I was requested to attend the prosecutor. I found him bleeding from the mouth, nose, and ears. There was a severe cut under the chin. The wound was about three inches in length and extended right round the jaw. It was a jagged wound, and might have been caused by the toe of a boot coming in contact with his chin. His left ear bled profusely, and there must have been rupture of the drum and laceration of the vessels. The bleeding continued for some days. The other ear also bled for several days. His lips were also cut, apparently by his teeth going through them. At one time prosecutor was in a dangerous condition. He was confined to his bed for some time. I am still attending him.

Cross-examined by the prisoner: I won't swear that the wound on the chin might not have been caused by a fall.

P.C. Minto deposed: On the night in question, about eleven o'clock, I apprehended the prisoner at his lodgings and charged him with wounding Little Harry, that being the name prosecutor is known by. Prisoner replied, "did anyone see me do it?" He also asked me, while I was bringing him to the lock-up, if I thought he would get six months for it.

This being the whole of the evidence, prisoner, in reply to the charge, said: On the 6th July, I was coming home at eleven o'clock. On getting to Charley Doucherty's shop I saw the prosecutor and another man standing close against the corner. I remarked that it was a fine night. Bell and the other man then struck me at once. A woman shouted that the policeman was coming. One of the men then went towards William Street, and this man (pointing to prosecutor) went up John Street. I ran after him, and hit him a box on the back of his neck with my hand, and he went down on to his face. I then went home, and should have summoned prosecutor on the Monday morning for assaulting me if I had not been apprehended.

The CHAIRMAN said prisoner would be committed to take his trial at the next October Sessions. They refused to accept bail.

THE CONSETT NOODLES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Headquarters, Newcastle, July 24th, 1878.

SIR,—In writing about our regiment, the Northumberland Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry, I shall speak of it as "The Noodles," as that term is shorter and more descriptive. Since I last wrote to you, our men have wonderfully improved, both in drill and appearance. It is true that for the first fortnight, they played havoc with each other's coats, so much so, in fact, that a general order was issued for the men to drill in their shirt-sleeves, at a greater distance from each other. For the last three weeks the officers have complained about the scarcity of eggs, and your humble servant, who has charge of the mess, was obliged to tell the truth. When I informed them that every blessed fowl in the place had had its head shaved off, they swore I had been drinking, and threatened to place me under arrest. Last week, great excitement was caused among the men when news arrived that we were to proceed to headquarters. The regimental tailor was sent round to the men, and on Tuesday night several of them received new uniforms. There was a number of misfits, but there was not time to send them back, and the men had to jump into their clothes just as they were. This morning we assembled in Middle Street, preparatory to leaving for headquarters. The first to arrive was Private Coal, looking every inch a soldier, and, as usual, astride the fiery little Nimrod. The next arrivals were Privates Bradshaw and Todd, the former riding Consett Lass, and the latter an equally-celebrated hack. Both looked well, and received the congratulations of their friends. Amongst those who followed were Corporal Rawlings (who was mounted on a handsome nag), Private Crawley, and his henchman, Private Daglish, both of whom looked brave and fierce enough to have put to flight a whole regiment of "Roosians." One or two of the other arrivals appeared to have got hold of the wrong clothes. One of the last to fall in was Private Pull, who explained that he had been detained at the barber's at the other end of the street. He was reprimanded and told not to do it again. Private White was not allowed to fall in till he had cut about six inches from the tail of his charger, the trooper that was with him being sent back home for the padding of his coat, which he had forgotten, and a pair of scissors, with which to take a slice out of the seat of his trousers, which was afterwards added to Private Crawley's coat. Private Hammond did not put in an appearance, having already departed by the morning train. The rest of the men having arrived (the last being your humble servant), we received our numbers, and, amid the kind wishes of our friends, we set out for this place, which we reached about three o'clock. On Thursday morning, we were separately examined by Lieut. Cuthberts, who expressed himself satisfied with our appearance. He said several of our men were rather heavy (Private Crawley and his accoutrements weigh 20st.), and recommended dumb-bell exercise.

PRIVATE SQUASH.

DON'T forget to come to Medomsley Cricket Clu Sports on August 3rd, 1878. 240m

Thursday Morning.

P.S.—I have consulted one of our men, a bit of a poet, about sending the above letter to the *Guardian*, and on reading it to him he was delighted, and during last night composed the enclosed lines, which he requested me to ask you to be kind enough to insert. The lines are sung to the air "Pat of Mullingar."

PRIVATE SQUASH.

Wor Jack's join'd the Noodles now,
A sowlger volenteer;
He thinks he'll hev a lazy life,
And get his fill o' beer.
He says that if a row shud start,
The Turks 'ell get a hetten;
On Thursday morning, when call'd to drill,
He stud first in the betting.

CHORUS—

He's a smart young chep, see sowlger like,
A lad just twenty-three;
He shot a cuddy through the leg,
One day when on the spree.

He talks a deal o' aud lang syne,
What Nelson used te dee;
And oft he croaks about his sel
When he gets on the spree.
His mother is a wesher wife,
His feyther he's a moulder;
Jack used to puddle underhand,
Now he's a Noodle sowlger.
He's a smart young chep, &c.

The lasses say that Jack's a loon,
But an officer soon he'll be;
He's tell'd he'll be a Major soon,
If he keeps off the spree.
Wi pride he's nearly bursting now,
The lads he oftimes whacks
For shouting "cheps, just twig the coat
He got fra Jack the Pack's."
He's a smart young chep, &c.

Some says wor Jack isn't reet,
Some says that he's a villan;
Jack Elliott says he's lazy,
Or he waddent ta'en the shilling.
But since they've pulled the wages doon,
Jack thinks its ower bad;
He'd sunner gan te fight for peace,
My canny Noodle lad.
He's a smart young chep, &c.

Wor Jack he got drunk last neet,
But aw shudent mention that;
He fancied carbine practice,
So he shot wor aud Tom Cat.
Says he, "if you're a Roosian lad,
By gox, but you're a beauty;"
He thought for once a Noodle lad
That day had done his duty.
He's a smart young chep, &c.

Wi pride wor Jack's brest's now full,
Ambition's at its height;
Aw wonder what the lad will think
If he's sent out te fight.
He'll sit and crack aboot the war,
And some strange tales he'll tell
About the slideys on the street,
Where many a Noodle fell.
He's a smart young chep, &c.

FIRE OF HAYSTACKS AT TOW LAW.—Two haystacks were burnt down at Tow Law on Friday last, belonging to the Weardale Iron and Coal Company (limited). They contained about thirty tons of new and old hay. The hay shed, and a large cow shed adjoining, were also destroyed. A fire-engine and a large number of willing hands were quickly on the spot, and rendered unavailing assistance, as the fire could not be extinguished. It has not been ascertained how the fire originated.

INQUEST AT HAMSTEELS.—On Monday last, an inquest was opened at the house of Mr. John Cockerill, Hamsteels Inn, by Mr. John Graham, coroner, and adjourned till the August 1st, for the attendance of the Inspector of Mines, on the body of Joseph Jenkins, miner, 30 years of age, who was killed at Quebec, on Saturday, by a fall of stone in Hamsteels Drift, on the night of the 8th inst. Michael Jenkins, a brother of the deceased, also received severe injuries at the same time, but is now progressing favourably.

TOW LAW.—A Good Templars' demonstration was held at Tow Law, on Saturday last, in a field kindly lent for the occasion by Mrs. Ainsley. A public tea was provided in the field, of which about 300 partook, and the people were enlivened by the music performed by four choirs belonging to different places of worship in the neighbourhood, and the melodies sung by Mr. Grey, of Waterhouses, and an address by Mr. Boyd, of Cornsay. There was also a variety of games. The nett proceeds were upwards of twelve pounds, to be devoted to the erection of a Good Templars' hall at Tow Law.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—To Nervous Sufferers.—Nervousness, so called, has been said to arise from foul blood or a guilty conscience. When the first is the origin, the afflicted may be cheered by the knowledge that a course of Holloway's Pills will dissipate both cause and effect. Many nervous invalids of long duration have afforded the most remarkable recoveries under these Purifying Pills, which have asuaged sufferings of the severest character, and steadily restored the afflicted to comfort, confidence, and health, after change of climate and every other means had signally failed. Holloway's Pills renew the lost appetite, and regulate digestion, without permitting those feel of fulness, flatulency, distension, faintness, and palpitation, which seem to threaten instant death to the timid and enfeebled.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR SOUTH MOOR.—A young man named Peter Clasper, miner, living at South Moor, is in custody at Consett on a charge of stealing a bicycle belonging to Reuben Coyle, a general dealer, residing at South Moor. It seems that on Saturday night, Mr. Coyle, who is the owner of a bicycle, proceeded to Annfield Plain, taking his machine with him. He left Annfield Plain about eleven o'clock, and on getting within three-quarters of a mile of home he overtook Clasper. They went along the road together, and after going about a quarter-of-a-mile it is alleged that Clasper, after saying that he was a better man than Coyle, suddenly rushed at him. Coyle endeavoured to shield himself behind his bicycle, but Clasper succeeded in pushing him into the gutter, and got on the top of him. Coyle scrambled on to his feet again, and ran off for assistance, and on going back a few minutes afterwards to the spot where he had been attacked, he found his bicycle gone. He gave information of his loss to Police-Constable Curren, together with a description of his assailant. About half-past twelve, P.C. Curren went to the house of a person named Coxon, where Clasper lodged, and Coyle identified him as the person who had stolen his bicycle. Clasper denied it, however, and, going to the fireplace, took up a poker, with which he threatened to strike the officer and Coyle if either of them attempted to touch him. He was eventually overpowered, and brought to Consett, where he was locked up. Prisoner was brought before the magistrates on Monday morning, and remanded.

DANCING and lots of Fun at Medomsley Cricket Club Sports on August 3rd, 1878. 240m

Correspondence.

MRS. GRUNDY ON LOCAL TOPICS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

MY DEER,—Me and Rebekka has been at the seeside for a week, bathing and seeing the acquareum and the fishes and walking along the peer at Tinmouth, and so bissy that I hadn't time to drop you a few lines last week.

I see that dredful man that rites such long letters about the harey camels and white ellefents, wants to make the peeple beleeve that he can reach the pole with an ice telegraf wire, when everybody knows that the words would'nt go through, and if they did thare would be nobody to work the telegraf stashuns, as the clarks would be froze alive before they reached the pole.

My deer, some peeple is always scoffing. I cannot abare scoffers. I see that somebody has been riten anonymous to Mr. Tate's letter, and making fun about putting wiskey and rum upon his muckheap, when Mr. Tate only ment that the wiskey and rum was to go down his own throte, to take away the smell of the cabbidges and vejitables, and not to be thrown on the manure.

It is dredful them men gambling in the trane, which Mr. Tate speeks about. As me and Rebekka came from Tinmouth, two got in beside us and commenced swearing, and playing cards, which I do beleeve was all cheeting, to make three nice young men who was sitting on the same side as Rebekka loss thare money. Rebekka told the gard, and the two men then jumped out laughing, and one of them had the imperence to say I was like his grandmother.—Yours affekshunate,

MRS. GRUNDY.

"AMATEUR BOUNCER" ON "AMATEUR GARDENER."

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—I send you these few lines hoping they will find you and all the Consett florists in good health, as they leave us, the Blackhill gardeners, at present. I got to know who the "Amateur Gardener" was, so I took his letter to our secretary. He had not read it, as it was anonymous, he said, so I read it to him, and just to try him at guessing, I asked him what he thought of the amateur. 1st, "he is a turnip amateur, if there be a good leg of mutton to them," said he. I nodded assent. 2nd, "A green-pea amateur, with salmon and butter sauce." I laughed outright, for the "Amateur" is a grand trencherman. 3rd, "He is a passionate amateur of strawberries and cream." "A most excellent hit," said I, "you're a queer fellow, Mr. Secretary. Now what is your opinion of him as a chemist?" "He beats doctors, gardeners, and T. P. Barkus, whose letters on sanitary matters I read carefully," said he, "Try a shovelful or two or earth (as he recommends) this warm weather in the watercloset now and then. Remove it by the aid of rum and whiskey, diluted with milk and sugar, about five or six in the morning. But pouring the liquid, not on the British guano, but down a long tube conducting to the original factory. A trick worth two of the amateur's conception of the use of such commodites in respect of my muckheap." "Bravo, again, old boy," I said, "I thought you were a teetotaler." "Far too many think that at present," said he, "*Comprenez vous.*" "*We mongshure,*" said I. "As a practical gardener, then, what think you?" "I refuse my opinion there, further than that the muckheap is his forte," said he; "you must send him to Dr. Hornbook." I was going to speak, but—"No interruption," he exclaimed, "Hornbook should have him, as the judge of what he is as a practical gardener. Do you know 'death and Dr. Hornbook?' Good night."

AN AMATUER BOUNCER.

Blackhill, July 23rd, 1878.

POVERTY AND ITS CAUSES.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—In my first letter I did my best to show that public-houses were a curse to the artizan classes generally, and more especially to our own working men in this locality. Last week, a correspondent, signing himself "Publican" (he seems to be a modest man, or he would have written "Innkeeper") takes up the cudgels in behalf of his fellow-sinners, whom he calls "poor," and wishes your readers to believe are a "maligned" body. "Publican" attempts to whitewash himself and his friends by remarking that the trade of a drink-seller is legalised by law, and that the publican is compelled to sell drink to those who conduct themselves "decently and orderly." The drink traffic, I admit, is sanctioned by law, but our legislators never intended that public-houses were to be mere boozing dens, kept open to make people stupid and criminal, in order that their owners might reap a harvest. "Publican" says Boniface must supply drink to those who conduct themselves "decently and orderly." Surely, "Publican" must be located in some out-of-the-way spot, where the people live in Arcadian simplicity. Boniface is too eager to sell his bad beer and worse liquors for his customers to remain either orderly or decent. He soon gets top heavy with one or the other, and when his stomach is distended to its fullest extent, he is cast into the street, where, if he does not run against a policeman (who generally knows when and where to find his clients), he perhaps tries to knock somebody down, or failing that, goes home and kicks his wife. This is not an imaginative picture. Only the week before last, your columns recorded a case of wife beating, which was very suggestive. A man (presumably on the "spree") returned to his home and demanded some money. His wife (who had not received anything from her husband for nearly a month) could not comply with his mandate, and the result was that she was knocked down and dragged about the floor by the hair of the head. It is to be hoped that the man in question is not one of "Publican's" decent and orderly customers. "Publican" is mistaken in his supposition that I am a teetotaler of the most rabid kind. I never signed the pledge in my life. Thank God, I have sufficient strength of mind to keep out of the hands of such men as "Publican." Teetotalers rarely go mad; it is only the material manufactured by your correspondent that become insane. I scarcely need take the trouble to repeat my assertion that publicans are an ignorant class. If he counts the number of intelligent men amongst them in our own district the total will be—*nil.* "Publican" says innkeepers are a well-behaved, conscientious class of the community! I can only reply—*very.* I wonder how many publicans have been summoned before the magistrates during the past two years for getting drunk in their own houses? I will leave the reader to say how many more *ought* to have been summoned. "Publican" seems to be annoyed because "mad teetotalers" sneer at him. I don't wish to further hurt his feelings (and a publican has feelings like other folk, I presume), but as I should not like him to believe that his trade has the sympathy of those who are not rabid teetotalers, I beg to tell him and all his friends that ninety persons out of every hundred sneer at and deride those engaged in the drink traffic. The publican is only tolerated among us because the law does not allow us to hang or do something worse with him. No doubt "Publican" will set me down as a specimen of that noble quadruped, the ass, for whom he professes to have such supreme contempt. Asses, however, are not altogether devoid of intelligence, and the time may come when those who have been so foolish as to work to keep "Publican" in idleness will find out the error of their way, and leave "Publican" and men of his calling to gain a living in some other way than out of the hard earnings of the poor.—I remain, dear sir, yours, &c.,

TEMPERANCE.

Shotley Bridge, July 23rd, 1878.

THE TIRADE AGAINST THE SCOTCH.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Your readers have heard so much lately about the malevolence of the Scotch, that the question naturally arises, "What have they done?" With your permission, I shall, therefore, give a *resume* of the matter in as lucid a manner as possible. Some two months ago there appeared in the *Guardian* an article headed "Indignation Meeting at Blackhill." It is well known that the whole affair was a creation of the brain, a capital joke, calculated to tickle the risible faculties of the most sedate. Moreover, one of the best scholars in this district spoke of the article as a first-class literary production. But, unfortunately, all did not regard it in this light. One gentleman, who has a very keen sense of his own importance, fancied that he saw certain indications of libel, scandal, treason, etc.; and apprehensive lest this virulent attack was aimed at himself, he donned his spectacles, and began to search for the marks of critic's lances, and, sure enough,

"Stride-legs o'er a cask o' ale
He saw the likeness o' himsel'."

LEAPING and WRESTLING at Medomsley Cricket Club Sports on August 3rd, 1878. 240m

Nay, more, he imagined that he saw the progeny of his own brain—sublime chips from the old block—wandering too and fro upon the earth, like homeless vagabonds. The scribes had stolen a march upon him, but how I cannot tell—

"'Tis said that words and signs have power
O'er spirits in planatary hour;
But scarce I praise their venturous part
Who tamper with such dangerous art."

Not only had the critics ransacked the citadel of his erudition, but let fly a flight of arrows at his stately person. One missile took effect in the thorax, thereby impeding the descent of a huge potato. As a natural sequence, the action of the digestive organs was retarded, and the old gentleman is now suffering from indigestion. Physicians tell us that this complaint is the cause of nearly every disease to which the human flesh is heir, even that most direful of all diseases, insanity itself. I have reason to believe that it has taken the latter form in the case of this great hero, who boasts that he has made his mark among men. I refrain from passing remarks on this head, but pass on and leave your readers to form their own conclusions. Before action could be taken in the matter, a cue had to be found. To the would-be avenger this was no easy task, and during a futile search for his supposed tormentors, a friend generously gave him a hint. This is his own account of the story, and I defy contradiction. Now, sir, I wish it to be distinctly understood that from the "hint" from this inspired, infallible, friend, Mr. So-and-so began to vent his spleen. Nor must we overlook the fact that he was unable to discover a single blot or blemish upon the character of the gentleman against whom his spleen burned. One would have thought that a difficulty arose here. How, in the name of common sense, could his vituperative proclivities get play against gentlemen whose lives are so exemplary? A sensible man would have paused at this juncture, but to a pusillanimous creature, the glory of cutting a swell, as a public champion, would dance before his vision like the mirage of the desert, and, led astray by the fascinating prospect, he dashed into print. Like a certain personage who knew not what to say, and so he swore, this classic scholar (?) took his stand upon the wide margin of nationality, and bawled—"Lousy Scot! scurvy Scot!" You see, sir, what a blessing learning is to the human family. So sure did this champion seem of his quarry, that we find him dragging the name of the deity into his brainless effusions, and addressing the public thus—"By the Lord, I ken them a' as weel as the God that made them!" And again, "They meet in Railway Terrace, to scandalise their neibours for the glory o' God and the honour o' St. Andrew." These gems of thought are levelled at gentlemen who never wronged him in public, nor in private. "What does Blackhill think of her champion now?" Being quite intimate with the gentlemen whom Mr. Whats-his-name was endeavouring to turn to ridicule, we put the question "What to you intend to do?" "Nothing," was the rejoinder; "But treat him with the contempt he merits. Everybody knows what his ravings are worth." It is well for him that this conclusion was come to, for in a paper warfare, they would have crushed him as they could a fly; and made him glad to skeddadle to the sylvan shades of his garden, and seek shelter among the shades of his big potatoes. I cannot take credit to myself for being so indifferent about what was passing. I thought there had been quite enough of it for nothing, and so I penned "A day with Lanky Speed," "The Amateur Reporter," and "Pat McToozle" followed suite, each delivering his broadside with such precision that Neil's old timbers were shattered from stem to stern. To drop the metaphor, I tell you, sir (and I have it on good authority), that on the publication of your journal of that date, this false accuser went into hysterics. The usual restoratives were applied without effect. As a last resource, his medical adviser was called in, who gravely stated that his patient was suffering from Scotchrophobia, brought on by a shock to the nervous system. His friends became alarmed, but their despondency was short-lived, for, on the application of mashed potatoes to the brain, the invalid sprung to his feet exclaiming, "Neil's the boy, an' who dare say he inst?" After this he changed his skin, and came sneaking to the front with a lie in his mouth. We knew him, however. Modern boots were ill-suited for his cloven feet. But as he retracted what he had previously advanced, we let him go in peace. I hate personalities, or I would brand him with his own well-known name. It is well known that his whim for writing amounts to a passion. But what does it all come to? Simply an out-let to his over-weaned egotism—a kind of safety valve to the organ of self-esteem. His style of writing is so crude and disjointed, you may read it backwards like a Hebrew book. But his cleverness makes up for any deficiency in this respect. He can do anything, from the mixing of a muck-heap to a translation from the Fathers.

TOURIST.

Cricket.

BURNOPFIELD v. TANFIELD

The return match between the above clubs was played on Saturday last, at Tanfield. There being a little friendly rivalry between these clubs, great interest was centered in the match, indeed, it was the match of the season for both clubs. The weather being favourable, a good company was there to witness the game. Both clubs seemed determined to do their best, and for fielding and batting both would compare very favourably with many clubs of more than local reputation. The visitors took the bat first, to the bowling of Messrs. Laidler and Temple, and guarded their wickets well, Temple taking the first wicket after a score of fifteen had been made. The batting of J. Booth was very good. After making a score of twenty-one, he was cleverly bowled by Laidler. The other men did not make any great hits, owing to the splendid bowling of Messrs. White (who succeeded Temple) and Laider, and they were all disposed of after making the score up to fifty. The home team then took the willow, to the bowling of Messrs. Stobbs and Cuthbertson, who were in capital form and bowled well. Horner, after playing a capital bat, was finally bowled by Stobbs for seven, next to him for scoring being D. Temple, who was caught out for six. The batting for the Tanfield club, all round, was very good, and, but for the steady bowling and careful fielding of their opponents, would speedily have surpassed them. After a most interesting game, the visitors were declared the victors by eleven runs. The scores for the former game played at Burnopfield on May 4th, were—Burnopfield 100, Tanfield 45, thus making the Burnopfield club twice victorious. Score as under:—

BURNOPFIELD.		TANFIELD.	
D. Beardsmore, b Temple	8	G. Horner, b Stobbs	7
I. Booth, b Laidler	20	W. Taylor, b Stobbs	3
G. Cooper, b Laidler	2	T. Jewitt, b Stobbs	0
G. Davies, b White	1	S. W. Smith, b Stobbs	0
G. Stobbs, b White	0	E. Reay, b Cuthbertson	0
A. Davies, b White	3	J. White, c Davis b Cuthbertson	3
J. H. Cuthbertson, b White	1	J. Laidler, b Cuthbertson	3
J. Nevin, b Laidler	0	J. Curry, b Cuthbertson	0
R. Armstrong, b Laidler	0	D. Temple, c Nevin, b Stobbs	6
R. Minto, run out	0	C. Fawcett, not out	4
R. Davis, not out	0	R. Atkinson, b Stobbs	2
Extras	15	Extras	11
Total	50	Total	39

WEST STANLEY v. MEDOMSLEY.

This match was played at Medomsley on Saturday, and resulted in an easy victory for the West Stanley team. Appended is the score:—

WEST STANLEY.		MEDOMSLEY.	
J. Hunter, run out	5	R. Beatie, b Mace	1
J. Jordan, b Noble	26	J. Bell, c Mace b Armstrong	4
W. Lynn, l b w, b Williams	0	W. Pallister, b Armstrong	9
J. Dixon, run out	6	W. Bell, c Mace b Harkness	18
W. Curry, b Williams	0	G. E. Milburn, b Armstrong	0
G. Armstrong, run out	20	H. Williams, b Lynn	7
W. Armstrong, b Noble	10	R. Wilson, c Hunter, b Harkness	0
R. Armstrong, c Wilson b Noble	1	J. Noble, b Harkness	3
J. Harkness, c Cawthorn, b Beatie	2	M. Gibson, b Lynn	1
G. Hoggarth, b Noble	0	R. Cawthorn, not out	2
J. Mace, not out	1	P. Milburn, b Harkness	0
Extras	15	Extras	20
Total	86	Total	65

RUNNING and WALKING at Medomsley Cricket Club Sports on August 3rd, 1878. 240m

MEDOMSLEY 2ND ELEVEN v. SHOTLEY BRIDGE 2ND ELEVEN.

A match was played between the above clubs, at Shotley Spa, on Saturday last, and resulted in an easy victory for the Medomsley team by seventy-five runs. Shotley first went to the wickets, but, owing to the formidable bowling of Armstrong and Lowther, only succeeded in scoring thirty-three. Medomsley then took the willow, and mainly through the excellent play of T. Cookson (fifty-one, not out), J. Cookson (thirteen), R. Lowther (eight), and W. S. Milburn (seven) put together 108 runs. Appended is the score:—

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.		MEDOMSLEY.	
W. Lishman, c Lowther, b Armstrong	0	R. Lowther, hit wkt., b Stephenson	8
J. Hope, b Armstrong	2	W. T. Milburn, b W. Urwin	7
W. Urwin, c Smith, b Armstrong	3	P. Gibson, c and b Stephenson	0
T. Barron, b Lowther	0	R. Armstrong, run out	1
J. Stephenson, b Armstrong	0	J. Cookson, not out	51
T. Botterall, b Armstrong	0	J. Cookson, b Botterall	13
L. Urwin, not out	3	J. Bulman, b Botterall	6
R. Marshall, c Milburn, b Armstrong	3	T. Bates, c and b Stephenson	6
T. Seed, b Armstrong	2	T. Smith, c and b W. Urwin	0
T. Muse, b Lowther	1	M. Milburn, c Marshall, b W. Urwin	1
M. Lister, c Bates, b Lowther	0	A. Little, c Marshall, b Hope	2
Extras	19	Extras	13
Total	33	Total	108

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of English wheat, and little from abroad. A firm but quiet trade was experienced, and for good fresh English rather more money was made than on this day week. Barley and malt dull. Beans scarce, and 2s higher. Peas firm. Maize quiet. Fine oats the turn dearer. Flour steady, with a fair demand.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market this morning we had a meagre attendance, and the supplies of grain very small. No change to note in prices.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 205 beasts, but an increase of 2,003 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, with the exception of those from the Far West, and a few Irish, that of cattle was only middling for the time of year; while sheep and lambs were a seasonable average. The supply of beef comprised 1,220 head. The number of sheep and lambs was 10,320. Pigs: 574 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 9s 9d to 10s 0d; secondary sorts, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; good oxen, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; middling, 6s 9d to 7s 9d; cows and inferior, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; pork, large, 4s 6d to 5s 9d; do. small, 7s 0d to 8s 0d; sheep, good vendable welders, per lb., 9d to 9½d; middling, 7½d to 8d; ewes and inferior, 6½d to 7d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 80s to 110s; this year's growth, 60s to 70s; new land hay, 80s to 110s; this year's growth, 60s to 80s; wheat straw, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; barley straw, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; oat straw, 2s 3d to 2s 8d per thrave.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Oats, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; barley, 7s 0d to 8s 6d; Indian corn, 7s 3d, beans, 10s to 11s 0d; peas, 9s 3d to 10s 0d per boll. Beef, 8d to 11d; mutton, 8d to 11d; veal, 9d to 10½d, bacon, 4d to 6½d; hams, 5d to 6d; cheese, 7d to 8d per lb. Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; hens, 1s 0d to 2s 0d each; butter, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb.; eggs, 10 to 11 for 1s; pigeons, 1s 3d to 1s 6d per couple. Apples, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; onions, 1s to 2s 0d per stone. Grapes, 2s per lb.

DURHAM POTATO, Saturday.—Potatoes, 1s to 1s 2d per stone.

NEWCASTLE POTATO, Saturday.—Potatoes, baskets, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; kidneys, 12s per cwt.

LANCHESTER UNION.—The fortnightly meeting of the guardians of this Union was held at Lanchester, yesterday. There were present—Messrs. Calvert (chairman), J. Annandale, R. Dickinson, J. Collinson, W. Hogan, H. Ritson, George J. Taylor Smith, J. Wilkinson, and Rev. Canon Kearney. The number of inmates at present in the Workhouse was shown to be 142. The amount of Treasurer's balance due to the Union, is £2,384 19s. 1½d. The ordinary relief business having been concluded, the resignation of Miss Gibbon, the industrial trainer, was considered and accepted.

SCIENCE AND ART SCHOOL, CONSETT.—The following are the results of the Government examinations held in connection with the Consett branch of the above—Geometry—1st class, William Russell, William Best, Robert D. Oswald, Charles Knifton, William Wardle, Horace Muncaster; 2nd class, Alex. Frazer, Wm. Moir, Bertram Muncaster, Thos. Raw. Machine construction and drawing—1st class, William Best, Robert D. Oswald, Wm. Moir, Charles Knifton, Thomas Knox, Horace Muncaster; 2nd class, Wm. Wardle, Thos. Raw, Tom Jones, James R. Maxwell.

SHOTLEY FIELD BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—This anniversary was celebrated on Saturday and Sunday last. The usual tea party was held on the afternoon of Saturday, the tables being efficiently presided over by Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Wilson, and Miss Nicholson. In the evening a public meeting was held. Mr. J. Edwards, Benfieldside, occupied the chair, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. R. Rule, Newcastle; J. Proud, Kiln-Pit-Hill; and F. Raine, Shotley Bridge. Votes of thanks were given to the chairman, the speakers, and the ladies who presided at the tea tables. On Sunday, two able sermons were preached by Mr. R. Rule. The congregations were large, and the children took part in the services, by reading scripture, poetry, and dialogues. Several select pieces of music were sung at intervals, under the conductorship of Mr. J. Heymer, Benfieldside. Master Nicholson ably presided at the harmonuim, and collections were taken in aid of the school fund.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTH

LEADGATE—On the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. C. Sinclair, of twins—son and daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER—At the Register Office, on the 20th inst., Mr. W. White, Consett, to Miss E. I. Emery, Leadgate.

Same day, Mr. Thos. Watson to Miss M. Lancaster, both of Blackhill.

Same day, Mr. R. Race, Westwood, to Miss E. Bell, Ebchester.

On the 22nd inst., Mr. W. Cawthorn to Miss J. A. Holden, both of Hamsterley Colliery.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At Church Street, on the 25th inst., aged 70 years, Hannah Urwin, the beloved wife of William Urwin. Interment at Benfieldside Cemetery, on Sunday, at Two o'clock. Friends please accept this intimation. 264m

At Mount Pleasant on the 26th inst., aged 60 years, Mr. Lawrence Clark, beerhousekeeper, much respected Interment at Benfieldside Cemetery, on Sunday, at Three o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation.

BLACKHILL—At Hawthorn Terrace, on the 25th inst., aged 38, William Byers. Interment on Sunday at Three o'clock. Friends please accept this intimation.

LEADGATE—On the 24th inst., the infant son and daughter of Mr. C. Sinclair.

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