The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 877. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1877. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

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

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

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

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

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NOTICE.

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

By order,
372g WILLIAM R. DICKINSON.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

E. BROOKS,
59, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

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

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

SOUTH GARESFIELD COALS.

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

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

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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. 617t

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LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERRACE, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

PRINCIPAL:—MRS. CLEMINSON.

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

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

MAKERS of Reaping Machines, Thrashing Machines, Grinding and Crushing Machinery, Circular and Endless Saws; also, Wringing and Mangling Machines.

M. and R. have always on hand a large Stock of their new Wringing Machines, fitted with Spiral Spring, at £2 5s. Inspection invited.

Wringing Machines fitted with New Rollers and Sewing Machines Repaired. 791h

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

ORDERS for the Daily Delivery of Newspapers punctually attended to

PICTURES FRAMED AND BOOKS BOUND
At reasonable charges. 452h

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

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

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.

ROYAL LIVER FRIENDLY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

Chief Office:
16, PRESCOT STREET LIVERPOOL.

The Annual Premium Income exceeds £243,000.

THIS Society is now admitted to be the largest and wealthiest Institution of its kind in the United Kingdom, having an accumulated capital exceeding half a million sterling, of which sum £43,986 5s. 11d. was saved during the year ending December, 1876.

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

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

Apply to the Chief Office as above.

WILLIAM ATHERTON, Chairman.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

JOSEPH HARRISON,
CHIMNEY SWEEP,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

All Orders punctually attended to.

MRS. I. ELSDON,

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

SOUP and BROTH ready every day.

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

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NOTICE.

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

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WILLIAM HALL,
MACHINE AGENT, DIPTON.

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

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

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

Sewing Machines Cleaned, Adjusted, Repaired, or Exchanged.

☞ Instruction Free by an Experienced Machinist.

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

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

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

CONCRETE FLOORING executed in all its Branches.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

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

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

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

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NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT WAREHOUSE.

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

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

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

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

A large Stock of all the above kept on hand.

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

Repairs to whole sets contracted for. 255h

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

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

STEWART AND SON, THE TEA DEALERS,
CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT, 33, GRAINGER STREET, } NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 33, SANDHILL,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 32, MOSLEY STREET,
SUNDERLAND BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET.

LARGE REDUCTION.

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

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

CHEAP FLOUR, PROVISION, AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSES.

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

PURE CLARETS

Imported direct by W & A GILBEY from the Medoc (France)

		Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle A CLARET	These four Clarets were bought by W & A Gilbey on the estates of the Medoc. Although quoted at such moderate prices they are of remarkable quality and value, and are as pure and wholesome as the choicest Clarets produced. They are suitable either for use at meals diluted with water, or for general consumption, *and have been upwards of a year in bottle.*	1/	12/
Castle B CLARET		1/3	15/
Castle C CLARET		1/6	18/
Castle D CLARET		2/	24/

Bottles charged 1/ per dozen, which is allowed when returned.

W & A Gilbey have for many years lost no opportunity of urging the advantages to be derived from the consumption of Light Natural Wines as beverages, and they have recently seen with satisfaction therefore, that both the Press and the Medical Profession lose no opportunity of recommending these Wines from a medical and temperance point of view. The result is shewn by the increased consumption, which last year amounted to 5,138,031 gallons against 3,502,451 gallons only in the previous year, or an increase of upwards of one and a half million gallons in a single year. This no doubt is, to some extent, to be accounted for by the exceptional quality which the public, owing to a succession of good vintages, has been able to obtain at moderate prices, but still more to the fact that Claret has now become an article of every-day consumption in many households.

W & A Gilbey have accumulated on their estate of Château Loudenne, on the river Gironde, in addition to the produce of the estate, some 10,000 hogsheads of Claret, representing all the various growths of the Medoc district. Château Loudenne offers the exceptional advantage of direct communication between the most favoured wine-producing districts of France and this country, being situated in the neighbourhood of some of the finest vineyards of the Medoc, and between Bordeaux and the sea, so that wines can be shipped almost direct from the various estates without having first to incur the expenses of transport to Bordeaux, and the charges incidental to landing, storing, and re-shipping from thence. The stores erected at Loudenne by W & A Gilbey, with the adjoining buildings, form one of the most striking objects on the Gironde, and are of a magnitude and completeness not hitherto attempted in any wine-producing country; while by the above arrangements W & A Gilbey have placed the English consumer in a better position than even the inhabitants of Paris, or any of the larger towns of France, for procuring pure, genuine, and moderate-priced Clarets.

Sample Bottles or any quantity bearing W & A Gilbey's Seals and Labels can be obtained from their

AGENT—
W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT & LEADGATE

A complete List of W & A Gilbey's Clarets and other Light and Sparkling Wines from France, Germany and Hungary sent free on application.

Business Announcements.

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

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

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

W. WILKINSON,
11, TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT,

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

FURNITURE REMOVED. 730h

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

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

July, 1875. 7132

PERFECTION IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH AND PAINLESS DENTISTRY AT MODERATE CHARGES.

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

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

☞ TEETH STOPPED OR EXTRACTED. 55h

JAMES PALLISER,
FAMILY GROCER, 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.

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

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

TERMS—CASH. 879a

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

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

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

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TO DRAPERS, MILLINERS, CLOTHIERS, &c.

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

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

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

GREAT REDUCTION IN FURNITURE.

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

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

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

WM. WILKINSON, CATCHGATE.

FOURTH YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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

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

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

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

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

IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.

A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.

PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.

Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.

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

Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 6735

THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1877.

THREE PASHAS.

THREE Englishmen at this moment are acting in Turkey, whose influence must carry considerable weight in the councils of the Porte; and the more so, that each represents in himself a distinct and important branch of national service. Mr LAYARD is a strong man in diplomacy; ex-Colonel Baker was a host in our Army; and Hobart Pasha has seen service in blockade-running, if he can boast none in legitimate naval warfare. If England had desired to cast in her lot, neck and heels, with the Turks, scarcely could she have sent three abler representatives to their assistance, and although accident rather than design has brought them together, it is probable that their presence is understood in certain quarters as a significant element in the political situation.

With regard to Mr LAYARD, if half a partisam, he is a person of great Oriental experience, which is, of itself, a fact of no slight importance. Lord BEACONSFIELD displayed his usual sagacity in sending him at a critical period to Constantinople, where not only could he immediately feel perfectly at home, but he might exercise those peculiar qualities which seem to render him characteristically either Eastern or Western, as occasion in his judgment demands. It is said that already he possesses great influence over the mind of the Sultan, and the assertion is evidence of his ability to adapt himself to circumstances. He will form, no doubt, an active and most useful medium of communication between the two governments, offering advice when necessary, and not the proper moment counselling peace.

Mr VALENTINE BAKER is a capable Englishman of another type. Ostracised from his own country with little or no chance of ever returning to it, he has an opportunity of rendering important service to the Ottoman Government, and is now formally installed a Brigadier-General of the Gendarmerie. With much pertinence and force it may be said of the Turkish Army that lions are led by asses. There is no better fighting material in the world than their common soldiery; but genius is lacking at their head. A few such men as Mr BAKER in command would transform the Army, and make it equal in prowess, if not in numbers, to the now overwhelming hosts of the enemy.

Then comes Hobart Pasha, whose position is, perhaps, the most promising, since he has command of the most effective arm of the Turkish service, and is now an Ottoman rather than a British subject. He has had somewhat to do with the Black Sea ironclads from their primary construction; he knows every port and creek around the waters he is appointed to watch; he is in the Sultan's confidence, and is a warm partizan of the cause which he is selected to defend. So jealous is he that the Turks almost view him with suspicion. It is for this reason that his official appointment to the command of the Black Sea fleet—numbering twenty men-of-war is not yet publicly announced. The Turks can scarcely believe that any person outside their own faith would honestly espouse their cause in the manner Hobart Pasha is doing. Officials, therefore, of various grades are constantly placing obstacles in the way of his promotion, though so long as he possess the Sultan's confidence these hindrances will hardly prevail. It is probable that full promotion will be delayed until the Pasha shall have won an undoubted victory, more legitimate than the bombardment of open, undefended ports. This it is believed he will shortly have an opportunity of doing, for, whatever mistakes the Turks commit on land, it is acknowledged that they give a better notion of their capacity at sea. That he may win laurels and wear them well may be the aspiration of many who do not forget that English blood flows in his veins; while they may regret that his services are not given to a worthier cause than the bolstering-up of an effete Empire, a rotten despotism, and an incubus upon the progress of the human race.

The Northumberland miners by a large majority have decided to submit their present dispute to arbitration. A misunderstanding occurred amongst the miners of some of the collieries in regard to the terms upon which the owners agreed to arbitrate, but it is being gradually removed.

At the annual Conference of the Methodist New Connexion, which was commenced at Leeds on Monday, the Rev. J. Medicraft, of Nottingham, was elected President. There were 129 members present at the Conference. It was stated that there had been a net increase of 1,161 members during the year, and that the funds had considerably increased.

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

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

There are strange stories in London Society about disagreements between the German and Austrian Ambassadors to the Court of St. James's. Count Munster and Count Benst, it is said, are scarcely on speaking terms, and now, to add fuel to the flame, the *Berlin Post* has come out with a leader charging the Austrian Ambassador with an intrigue to form an Anglo-Austro-French alliance against Russia and Germany. The *Berlin Post* must suppose the Austrian Ambassador to be a very Mephistopheles of intrigue to be able to form such a combination as this. It never had a chance of coming about, and probably exists only in the imagination of a writer for the Reptile Press of Berlin. The last few days, indeed, have shown that Austria is quite aware where her true interests lie, and is going to run no risks to uphold the integrity of Turkey.

Poor Lord Russell — *Punch's* little boy who chalked up "No Popery!" and made furious outcry about Ecclesiastical Titles, and then ran away in alarm at the sight and sound of his daring deeds—got a bad name for writing scolding despatches—big words, which, like the famous Durham Letter, were not followed by action. It was the late Earl Derby who fastened upon him the phrase of "meddle and muddle." We fear that the present Lord Derby is falling into the same bad habit, scolding Russia, and addressing to her solemn warnings which mean nothing at all. What could be more undignified than describing the Suez Canal as our way to India? Even the *Standard* has nothing to say in excuse for Sir Stafford Northcote withholding the text of Lord Derby's last dispatch. The truth is that Count Schouvaloff has just arrived in this country bearing a re-assuring reply on the part of Russia, and that till the reply is made public it is inexpedient to publish the dispatch. But, unless for Lord Beaconsfield's restless mind, we cannot see the use of this riding in like the champion at the Coronation banquet, and throwing a glove down against all comers.

When Mr Gourley's proposal comes in, which we hope will be with as little delay as possible, the House will have an opportunity of considering what will be something like a policy. It is nothing less than the bold project of purchasing the whole of the Suez Canal, with the adjacent territory and thus securing undivided possession of our water-way to India. This, or something like it, must be carried out, if we are to be free once for all from these endless complications which are sure to spring up so long as the relations of Egypt, Russia, and the Porte are in their present anomalous condition. As it is Egyptians are in a feverish state under an impression in the City that we shall have to buy up the Khedive, and make him a kind of tributary of ours. He already holds the star of India: all he wants is a banner to make his vassalage complete. The other banners are not to be delivered in India till January next, and there will therefore be time to embroider one for the Khedive.

Some terrible statistician has made a calculation that the Niagra Falls represent a force which would work all the mills in America now worked by steam; and an enterprising Yankee is said to be in negotiation for the right to apply a portion of the Falls to the purpose of working a large manufactory. After this, we expect to hear of the Gulf Stream being applied to facilitate industrial pursuits. But just as our American cousins are prepared to turn the picturesque into filthy lucre, so we Britishers put a money value upon human greatness. President Grant will prove a perfect mine of wealth to the caterers for the public. He is honoured by invitations to all kinds of entertainments, and, if he promise to go, his coming is advertised, so that more go to see him than the sight which he goes to see. He is ready for everything, and before his departure he will doubtless have done no little starring in the Provinces. Bath manages to keep before the public. It indulges in a frightful accident one day; and in an ex-President of America the next.

Among other invitations to our distinguished guest which he has already fulfilled and will have cause to remember, that which drew him northward to Cottonopol is, perhaps, so far the most significant. It is in Manchester—taking that city to represent, as it does, a large district—that American interests are principally concentrated, not alone for its cotton-manufacture, but as well for its vigorous representation of the mechanical arts, and those particularly which create new possibilities both of trade and of warfare. The military genius of General Grant, as it was developed in the reduction of Vicksburg, showed its fullest strength in the uses to which the science of engineering was put, and it can excite little surprise, therefore, that Sir Joseph Whitwork's great works were an object of early and keen interest. The ex-President, under the guidance of Colonel Dyer, one of the members of the firm, saw somewhat of the latest weapons of offence with which this country arms its navel force—not in the form of guns merely, but in the more formidable guise of torpedoes. Fresh from the inspection of torpedoes of American invention in the navy yards of the United States, he could institute direct comparisons as to the merits of the destructive engines there and here. The results of his cursory examinations I need not attempt to detail. But I may without unduly complimenting Colonel Dyer and his fellow-partners, distinctly state that General Grant was shown some novelties, of which more will be heard than our foes may deem pleasant, when the hour of need shall arrive. The alarmist cartoons of *Punch* on this and kindred topics are not, I would venture to say, by any means sound sources of popular information or inspiration.

The reason of Lord Redesdale's elevation to an earldom is now apparent, unless I am much mistaken. The noble Earl is Chairman of Committees, to which a salary of £2,500 is attached. The post is somewhat of a prize; so thinks Viscount Ashford, better known as Lord Bury, who is a member of one of the hiriditary Whig families which have lately changed colours. The Keppels who came over with Dutch William, and have been staunch Whigs till the other day, are now Conservative. Lord Beaconsfield, who has a discerning eye for merit, particularly of this kind, has arranged accordinly for the reverson of Lord Redesdale's place going to Lord Ashford, who has for some time been called to the Upper House during his father's life-time. The old Earl of Albemarle, who was born in 1799, is one of the oldest peers in the House.

The tricks of trade command one's despairing admiration. The other day I was concerned to read an article in a London paper about a terrible scourge which threatens the vineyards of Spain and Portugal. The solemn fact was announced that the *phylloxera* had crossed the Pyrenees, the *phylloxera* being a species of insect quite as formidable as might be conjectured from its designation. The mission of these little creatures is to destroy the vine crop, and my mind filled with dismal forebodings when I read that without interference of Government, or some other special Providence, no vats would flow with the vintage of 1877, and Sherry and Port would arise to Champagne prices. Shortly afterwards I saw a statement that some noisome fungoid growth had attacked the vine-roots in Spain, and the disease had assumed alarming proportions. At this news a deeper melancholy settled upon my spirits. Two or three days later I visited a friend who is a wine-merchant and with a grave and sympathising face condoled with him on the disastrous prospect. He burst into laughter. "Mr dear fellow," said he, "it is all nonsense. Every now and again something of the kind gets into print. It is only a trick of the trade to frighten people, and make them buy in heavily. Our agents give us the best accounts of the vintage."

Mr George Honey's engagements at the *Prince of Wales's* concludes in September, when the run of "London Assurance" will have ceased. He will return to the little house in Tottenham-street to play *Eccles* when it shall please Mrs Bancroft to revive "Caste." Mr Clayton has been engaged to join the *Prince of Wales's* company. It is hoped that Londoners will presently have an opportunity of seeing Miss Eveleen Rayne, one of the prettiest and brightest of our very young actresses. (As a matter of detail, her name is Ryan.) Miss Milton is another young actress who has given abundant promise of a brilliant future. Mr J. S. Clarke declines an American offer; and Mr Mapleson intends to revive the ballet in all its ancient magnificence.

FATAL FIGHT AT SOUTH MOOR COLLIERY.

Mr Coroner Graham held an inquest at South Moor on Monday afternoon, on the body of John Carr, whose death is alleged to have been the result of violence used by a man named Samuel Wright. The following evidence was adduced:—

William Morton said he was an innkeeper at South Moor Colliery. On Saturday afternoon, the prisoner, Samuel Wright was in his house. He had two or three half-glasses of rum. Witness went to tap a barrel of ale and while in the cellar he heard John Carr, the deceased, in the tap room. On going upstairs he was told that Carr was drunk. High words were passing between them, and when witness went into the tap room he saw they were fighting. Carr fell on the floor, never spoke or moved, and appeared to die instantly. A man named Kirby assisted witness to take deceased off the floor. In answer to the coroner, the witness said he thought deceased had a glass and two half-glasses of whisky in his house in the forenoon, but he had none in the afternoon.

Thomas Gibbins, a miner living at Stanley, deposed that on Saturday afternoon he was in Morton's public-house when Carr entered. He was the worse of drink when he entered. Deceased sat down beside the prisoner, and asked him for a glass of beer. Some words then passed between them, after which deceased got up and struck prisoner with his fist. Wright got up and took hold of Carr by the collar, and struck him a single blow on the left side, about the ribs. Carr then fell upon his back, and died instantly.

John Collins, a miner at Stanley Colliery, said he went into Morton's public-house on Saturday afternoon. Wright was then sitting in the tap-room. Carr entered shortly afterwards. He was drunk, and got into conversation with Wright. Deceased asked Wright if he would pay for a glass of beer, but he declined. Some angry words ensued and ultimately deceased got off his seat and struck Wright. The latter returned the blow, and immediately afterwards the deceased, who had fallen to the floor, expired.

Thomas Lumley, blacksmith's apprentice, Oxhill, said on Saturday afternoon he was at South Moor, and saw deceased on the street drunk. He watched him go into the public-house. Witness went and looked in at the window of the tap-room, and saw Wright in the act of striking the deceased.

John Brown, blacksmith, South Tanfield, said he saw deceased go into Morton's house. Afterwards he heard a noise in the public-house, and on looking through the tap-room window, he observed that deceased and Wright had hold of each other. Wright struck deceased several times on the side of the body, and he then fell on to the floor.

William Armstrong, a miner, living at Oxhill, said he was looking through the window already referred to, and saw deceased get hold of Wright. The latter then got up, and after saying, "I will shew you whether you are a man or not," struck deceased several times about the ribs, knocking him down. Wright took hold of him while he was down.

Joseph Curren, a police constable, said that on being told that Carr was dead he went to South Moor, and apprehended Wright in the house of a publican named Jobson. On charging him with causing Carr's death he replied that he was not guilty.

William Hawley, another constable, deposed to being with the last witness at the time Wright was apprehended. While witness had charge of prisoner in Morton's parlour he volunteered a statement which was to the effect that he was sitting next to Luke Kirby when deceased got hold of him. Wright then got hold of him with one hand for the purpose of giving him a "bit of a shake," when the deceased slipped his foot and fell.

Dr Grigor having detailed the *post-mortem* appearance, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter.

Wright was brought before the magistrates on Tuesday morning and formally remanded.

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND THE POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT.—On Monday, a representative deputation of the friendly societies had an interview with the President of the Local Government Board with reference to the 23rd clause of the Poor Law Amendment Act, which enacts that if a member of a friendly society goes into the Workhouse, or becomes insane, or otherwise chargeoble to the parish, the Guardians may take the relief due to him from such society for his maintenance. Mr Cordes, M.P., introduced the deputation.—The President of the Local Government Board stated that the Government were fully aware of the great advantage these societies were to the country in saving the rates, by teaching people provident habits, but this clause was in the direction of keeping men independent, and not to be chargeable to the rates. This clause was not specially inserted with reference to friendly societies, and he did not think that the Guardians would ever call upon them to pay where a member with a wife and family had been afflicted. The Act was only passed last session, and he desired to watch what occurred under this clause and see whether it was necessary to make any alteration or repeal it altogether.—Mr Shawcross having thanked the President the deputation retired.

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

Notes and Queries.

[NOTE.—*All communications to this department which reach us up to Tuesday morning, will appear under ordinary circumstances, in our succeeding issue. Correspondents (who must in all cases give real name and address, though their papers may appear anonymously) are requested to write legibly and on one side of the paper only. This, and a reference to authorities, when quotations are made, will oblige.*]

ANSWERS.

22.—TYNEMOUTH.

From the issue of this paper of the 2nd inst., I saw R. O.'s query respecting the pronunciation of the word Tynemouth. In referring to "Beeton's Dictionary of Geography," I learn it is pronounced Tinmuth, and not Tinmouth; but for what reason it is thus pronounced I cannot tell.

T. KEMPSTER, Blackhill.

26.—SALT.

As will be seen from the following, one of our readers has kindly forwarded a copy of the *Guardian* containing the query on the above subject to the celebrated vegetarian, Mr E. Robson, Grainger Street, Newcastle. For the practical interest which the said subscriber has taken in this department at least, and to Mr Robson, we gladly go out of our usual course and return them our sincere thanks.

I hope you will pardon this trespass on your time and space in introducing, I think, a *very* important subject, viz., salt. On the 4th of June, one of your many readers wrote me, and also sent your paper, and referred me to the Queries, No. 26, and asked me to reply. I now beg to state that I have not touched salt or *chloride of sodium* since 1874, and the reason I have refrained, was only on account of a gentleman (I'll give you his name, Joseph Bormond) having told myself and wife (who were then free users of this terrible pest to humanity) that his father lost his life through taking salt, and quoted several instances of life having been absolutely lost through salt. I determined to abstain, my hair was then coming out fast and also losing its colour (the gloss had long gone), my hair since has got into a most healthy state, and, of course, all other parts of the body and its juices. Permit me to respectfully inform your querist that I do not say that salt is the alone cause, it is the predisponing causes. It is a mineral and of no use to the body except, as the Divine has wisely diffused it in the foods we should eat. Of course my esteemed fried, Josh. Bormond, could not alone convince me, I triend several experiments, and I should have liked to have written them, but I am afraid I would occupy too much space. However, I refer your readers especially to the grand writer Sylvester Graham, and Howard, and a host of others on salt. Your readers do wrong by eating any article that requires preserving before eating. How does salt act on a leech? how on a parrot (and the latter lives 500 years in their natural state)? Salt brings about thirst, and thirst is disease. I write this advisedly, and will simply bring these hurried remarks to a close by stating that all diseases whatever are the result of wrong-doing, and when pain occurs we should simply look to the Higher Power who never forsakes us, but corrects, not punishes, those who disobey natural laws, which are the only infallible rule of all lives.

EDWIN ROBSON.

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The Dietetic Use of Salt.

The article on salt inserted in your last issue—although the popular one—is, in my opinion, contrary to physiological laws, and as the use of salt is held by many eminent men to be the cause of much suffering and disease, I trust you will kindly allow me space to insert the opinion of one of the greatest physiologists upon this subject. Sylvester Graham, in his lecture on the Science of Human Life, says:—"The facts in regard to the dietetic use of salt then are these:—1. Salt is wholly innutritious—it affords no nourishment to any structure or substance of the human body. 2. It is utterly indigestible—it enters the human body as a mineral substance—it is absorbed unchanged as a mineral substance—it goes the round of the general circulation as an unassimulated mineral substance—and if finally eliminated from the body through the kidneys, lungs, skin, &c., as an unassimulated mineral substance. 3. Its acrid quality is offensive to the vital sensibilities of the organs, always causing vital reaction or resistance, and *this vital reaction contstitutes the only stimulation ever produced by salt*, and is, therefore, always attended with a commensurate degree of irritation and vital expenditure, and followed by a correspondent degree of indirect debility and atony; and consequently it always and inevitably tends to produce chronic debility, preternatural irritibility and disease; the stomach, intestines, absorbants, veins, heart, arteries, and all the other organs of the system, are always irritated, exhausted and debilitated by its presence. 4. It never in any measure promotes digestion or any of the assimulating functions of the system; on the contrary it always retards those functions, and is unfavourable to all the vital changes. Where a stomach has been greatly debauched and its energies prostrated, the sudden and entire abstraction of salt and all other stimulants from the food would undoubtedly leave that organ in a temperary state of atony or depression, which would unfit it for the performance of its functions. But it is entirely certain that, in a stomach whose powers and sensibilities are unimpaired and healthy, salt always retards digestion and embarrasses the function and diminishes the functional powers of the organ; and the impaired stomach receives tone from it only upon a principal which is always and inevitably unfriendly to its non-physiological interests and to those of the system in general. And this is all true of every other assimulating function and process of vital economy; and hence it is a well-ascertained truth in the science of physiology, that the dietetic use of salt is unfriendly to all the processes of assimulation, nutrition, and secretion, in the vital economy. 5. It always, in proportion to the freedom with which it is used, diminishes gustatory enjoyment. It is true that there are some substances eaten by man, whose qualities are such that they are rendered more tolerable by the use of salt than they would be without it; but it is nevertheless true that the use of salt with those substances always and necessarily impair the nicely discriminating power of the organ of taste, and takes away the delicate perception of the agreeable qualities of more proper food, and thereby on the whole immeasurably diminishes the amount of gustatory enjoyment in the course of ordinary life. Incredible as this may appear to many, every intelligent individual may demonstrate its truth by three months' fair experiment.

Salt as a Curative Agent.

"But we are told of the great abundance of salt in nature—of the instinct of some of the lower animals, which prompts them to go a great distance to procure it—of its necessity to preserve the lives of some domesticated animals, and of the Scripture authority for its use in human diet. All these important points I have carefully examined, and from the examination am the more fully convinced that salt is not a necessary nor a proper article for the dietetic use of man. Its great abundance in nature affords no evidence either for or against the propriety of man's using it as an article of diet. As to the instinct of the lower animals, it is not true that there is any animal in nature, whose natural history is known to man, which instinctively makes a dietetic use of salt. It is true that some herbivorous animals, such as the deer, when they are diseased by worms, grubs, or bots, in the alimentary cavity, will instinctively go in pursuit of salt, not as an article of diet, not as a seasoning to the food, but purely as a medicine to destroy the animals in their stomachs; and they never instinctively use it at any other time nor for any other purpose. It is true also that domesticated animals are subject to diseases for which salt is perhaps the best and most natural medicine in the world; but it is not true that they require it for any other purpose, nor is it true that they will be less healthy if they are not regularly fed with salt. In regard to the Scripture authority, it amounts to this, and nothing more: salt, when good, is an antiseptic, and preserves those substances on which it acts from putrefaction; and good men have a similar effect upon the moral world; but when salt has lost its antiseptic property, it is good for nothing; and when men, who profess to be good, exert no *antiseptic* influence on the moral world around them, they are like salt that has lost its savour.

Salt as an Article of Diet.

"It is a little remarkable that some have contended for the use of salt as an article in the diet of man, to counteract the putrescent tendency of animal food or flesh meat, when there is not a carnivorous animal in nature that ever uses a particle of it, and few, if any, of the flesh-eating portions of the human family ever use it in any measure or manner, and some portions of the human family who subsist mostly on vegetable food wholly abstain from it. In man, as in some of the lower animals, salt is undoubtedly an excellent medicine for worms in the alimentary cavity; yet so far is the dietetic or habitual use of salt from preventing the generation of worms in the alimentary organs, that, on the contrary, it tends directly, by its irritating and debilitating effects, to produce that state of the bowels most favourable to the generation of worms; for while the alimentary organs of man are healthy and vigorous and perform their functions well, they are never infested with worms. It is only when they are debilitated, and relaxed, and sluggish that they are thus annoyed, and the habitual and free use of salt tends directly to produce this state of things.

Salt a Prolific Source of Disease.

On the whole, then, it is most evident that the best and most permanent health of the human body does not require the dietetic use of salt, but, on the contrary, the free use of it is decidedly detrimental to the human system. It is well known that sailors and others, when confined for a considerable time to salted food, becomes afflicted with scurvey, which is always a very distressing and often a very fatal disease. And from my own extended and careful observations during the last eight years, I have been strongly pressed to the conclusion that the dietetic use of salt is largely concerned in the production of cancers and other glandular diseases of the human system; and I am entirely certain that it exceedingly aggravates many chronic diseases, and have little doubt that it increases the liability of the body to disease of every kind; that it is directly conducive to scrofulous, pulmonary, and cutaneous affections and disorders of the mucous membrane;—in short, there is every reason to believe that it not only serves to predispose the human body to every form of disease, but also serves to aggravate and perpetuate every species of disease when actually induced, and that it serves to hasten on a premature old age, by rendering the solids dry, and rigid, and inelastic. I am, therefore, prepared to affirm with great confidence, that the well-being of the human body does not require the dietetic use of salt; that the free use of it is decidedly and often seriously injurious; and, therefore, if it is used at all, it should be very sparingly, and always the less the better."

G. W. J., Consett.

27.—CO-OPERATION.

"Mutual help" or "working together for a common object" are perhaps the shortest and most "complete" definitions of the word that can be given, but I scarcely think they will meet the requirements of A. C. In fact, I am rather at a loss to know what he wants. Its application is so general that wherever two or more persons' interests are identical there it is found. A husband and wife are expected to co-operate for the good of their home and family; a colonel and his officers are expected to co-operate for the efficiency of their regiment, and both men and officers are expected to co-operate towards the honour and glory of the army. If the captain and chief engineer of a steamer do not co-operate it will be a bad job for the owners. Capitalists co-operate with each other when they form companies for any enterprise. Heads of departments are expected to co-operate for the good of the firm; in short, as has already been said, its application is universal. There is, however, and this is perhaps coming to what A. C. wishes to be at, a special and more limited application of the term used since at least the days of Owen the socialist, by a large number of people called co-operators, who carry on their business in what are generally called co-operative stores, many of which are very extensive, and the buildings having a most imposing appearance. By far the greater number of existing stores were commenced under very unpretentious auspices, the first "order" being not unfrequently capable of being contained in a wheel-barrow The principles upon which their business is conducted are, 1st, ready money transactions both with buyer and seller; 2nd, a guaranteed interest generally of 5 per cent. paid quarterly on all share capital and deposits made by members; 3rd, a dividing of the profits amongst the consumers in the ratio of their purchases, such dividends amounting at times to as much as 3s. and 3s. 6d. in the £. Other advantages have been held out in favour of co-operation, such as getting articles of the best quality and free from adulteration, getting the best value for your money, and many others equally fallacious. The great secret of the success of co-operative stores is the dividend system. Though there is considerable inducement in the amount of interest paid upon capital, what was the pristine glory of co-operation—the ready money system—is for the most part substituted for a weekly or fortnightly payment. This is a violent and altogether uncalled-for departure from first principles. The business of the store is usually conducted by a committee elected by the members, a portion or whom retire half-yearly or yearly, and who, if the business requires it, appoint sub-committees for different departments. For the most part co-operative stores trade only in groceries and provisions. Butchering has been tried, but for obvious reasons the success has at best been but partial, and in many cases it has been abandoned altogether. Draperies and clothing, tailoring, and shoemaking have also been tried with varying success. Penny banks for children have also been established in connection with stores, but the writer is not at present in a position to give statistics regarding them. As might naturally be expected the "movement" has all along been looked upon with jealousy by the ordinary trader, whose opposition has caused not unfrequently mutual recriminations complimentary to neither party; nor was this opposition altogether unreasonable. By far the overwhelming majority of co-operators are out-and-out protectionists, and it was quite natural to ask why those who so vigilantly protected their own trade so unscrupulously infringed upon that of others. Doubtless they had the *right*, just as any person has the right to enter the protected trades, and would enter but for the *power* without the *right* by which protectionists prevent them. In addition to stores, co-operators have tried to fasten the term upon productive enterprises, thus we have and have had co-operative mills, collieries, engine works, &c., but these, especially the latter two, while in existence were merely joint-stock or limited liability companies. The word being considered to have a little magic about it has frequently been adopted as a catchpenny title, hence we have had co-operative hatters, joiners, cabinetmakers, watchmakers, &c., but as in these cases the customer is not expected to receive any dividend or share in the work done, they have no claim to the title. One of the great dangers from which co-operation is liable to suffer is the intensely democratic character of its constitution, and old and prosperous stores are more likely to suffer from this blight than young and struggling ones. So long as the committee of management retains the confidence of the members it is all right enough, but unfortunately, when ambitious, desigining, and mischievous members make up their minds to cause a disturbance, the material is neither far to seek nor difficult to operate upon. When disturbances take place, and confidence broken between the committee and the members, the business suffers very considerably. There is one vexed question which is continually cropping up between co-operators and non-co-operators, viz., whither any advantage is derived from trading with the store that cannot be obtained in the ordinary ready money way of trade. Without entering into any elaborate argument on the question, my opinion is in favour of the ordinary dealer, that is provided he has an average share of judgment, self-reliance, forethought, and business tact, and my reason for thinking so is based on the fact that one thoroughly qualified person is preferable to a dozen not so qualified; and in a store membership of say 500 it is astonishing how few can be found capable of taking any important part in the business. It is equally astonishing how as a rule the best men drift to the front apparently without an effort, while the spasmodic struggles of ambitious inferiority end in disappointment. Much more might be written upon this subject, but as some other of your correspondents may have a word to say on it, I will conclude for the present.

DELTA.

29.—BALLAST HILLS.

I have no doubt "Workman" with many others have frequently been puzzled to understand how the ballast hills or *heaps*,—as they are sometimes called—have accumulated on each side of our noble river from Shields upwards. These hills, then, are actually the ballast brought by vessels which for generations carried coals from the Tyne to London, and which, as there was but small demand for merchandise in this district from London, in these days had to bring the material forming these large hills as ballast. These sailing colliers were, on their arrival in the Tyne placed near a quay, where an engine with crane and large buckets similar to those at present used at the various chemical works at the river side for discharging coals from wherries, &c. On the quay was a railway where small waggons stood ready to receive the ballast, and which as soon as filled, were drawn by another engine to where the ballast was required. This was both an expensive and tedious work; but in the "good old times" there was no screw colliers; no idea of ballasting with water; no such hurry and bustle as now; and as a necessary consequence "coals were coals" and no mistake.

J. R., Jarrow.

31.—PERPETUAL MOTION.

Many able mechanicians have endeavoured to discover a *perpetuum mobile*; but many who thought themselves on the point of succeeding, found their hopes deceived, and the phantom they had pursued eluded their grasp. In the early part of this century, the clock of a certain M. Geiser, an admirable piece of mechanism, seemed to have solved this hopeless problem in an ingenuous and simple manner; but it deceived only for a time many of the most excellent mathematicians, for in this clock springs were concealed in the most artful manner, which were wound up at certain times, to aid the apparent power, which was not able alone to keep the machine in motion. About three years after the clock was constructed the trick was discovered by several lovers of the arts, who examined the machine, and the discovery was soon after made public. The column of Zamboni, and the clock connected with it, by that artist at Verona, which went without interruption for a period of six years, I believe, as well as that of Ramis at Munich (called the electric pendulum clock), were perhaps the best *perpetuum mobile* that we had. By this name we, of course, understand a machine which is able constantly to renew the cause of its motion by its own mechanism, and whose moving principle preserves its action without interruption and without any new impulse, till it is stopped either by the wear of the machine, or by violence. The invention of a machine possessed of *this property* is indeed very difficult, but not impossible, as Kastner, Langsdorf and other mathematicians have demonstrated; but to create a construction whose motion is *continuous* is a hopeless idea, as anything formed by man must decay sooner or later.

WORKMAN, Jarrow.

32.—BUILDING SOCIETIES.

In reference to the above, I must say that they have been and are really a good speculation to the working classes especially. For instance, a person wishing to purchase a house, building societies have opened a system in which a working-man can by a little industry easily obtain a dwelling-house. Here is a person who pays five shillings per week to a landlord and his neighbour pays the same amount into a building society, you see that in the former case he can pay for a hundred years and the house is no nigher being his own, but in the latter case he only has to pay a few years and then the house becomes his own. Therefore, in my opinion, those societies are good institutions. But I might add that there is a great risk to run in connection with building societies, and that is, for instance, a person dying before getting his house fully paid for, and in case his widow cannot keep the payments up the upshot is, the house has to be sold. But I am glad to see that an old-established life assurance office has met this case very nicely. For example, a person, aged thirty years next birthday, holding shares in a building society, upon which he has to pay ten pounds per annum for a term of ten years, may secure the amount of such shares to his widow or other representative, in case of his disease, by payment of an annual premium of twelve shillings and fivepence, or a single payment of five pounds, four shillings, and eightpence. Then, again, I find that they meet the case in another way; for example, a person the same age (thirty) as the above can secure £100, with profits, at death, whenever it may happen, by payment of a yearly premium of two pounds, nine shillings, and sixpence. What I mean when I say "with profits" is that every one assured participates in the company's profits. We, as members of co-operative stores, think we are well off when we get paid three shillings in the pound; therefore, you will be astonished when I tell you that this very company's bonus to every policyholder was equivalent to an average reversionary bonus of fifty-one per cent.,—or varied according to age, from thirty-one to ninety-five per cent.,—on all the premiums paid since the last valuation. These facts prove incontestibly how strong is the position of the company. I shall close my remarks, hoping they will be some benefit to Workman and others.

A SERVANT, Jarrow.

33.—QUAKERS

If Miner is acquainted with any member of the Society of Friends (called in derision "Quakers"), by application he may obtain the loan of books that will give him the information desired, as a library is kept at each of their meeting houses, and the books lent free to responsible parties.

CHARLES WILSON, Shotley Park.

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In the leading doctrines of Christianity, the Quakers (known as the Society of Friends), hold orthodox views, though in some important respects they are distinguished from other religious bodies. George Fox, their founder, was born at Drayton, in Leicestershire, in July, 1624. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, who dealt also in wool and cattle, and who employed him in tending sheep. The name "Quaker" was applied to him in derision by a magistrate, before whom he was brought at Derby, in 1650, "who," says Fox, "was the first that called us Quakers, because I bid them tremble at the word of the Lord." The Quakers disapprove of paid ministry, and recognise no ministers but such as are moved by an inward call. Women, as well as men, possessing this qualification, are allowed to speak in their assemblies, and their meetings for worship are conducted in solemn silence. They observe no ceremony in naming their children, nor is there any necessary ceremony connected with their funerals. When the corpse is committed to the ground a pause is usually made; if any member may feel moved to deliver an address, and if none be forthcoming the friends retire. No change to indicate mourning is made in the ordinary dress. At marriage the engaged parties appear at one of the meetings, and declare their intention to enter into that state; if no objection be made they attend at the next meeting, and in the presence of the members take each other as man and wife. The Quakers wear a peculiar garb, which they do not change with the fashions, and which must always be of a sober colour. Outward acts or expressions of reverence or worship to man they disapprove of. They designate the days of the week by their numbers, objecting to the ordinary titles as borrowed from the names of heathen idols. Discipline is conducted among them by means of assemblies appointed for the purpose. The monthly meeting is a kind of kirk-session; the quarterly meeting is composed of representatives from several congregations to receive reports from the lesser bodies; the yearly meetings held in London and Dublin conduct the general business of the body. It is a strict regulation that no member shall sue another in a court of law; they regard it as the duty of all to support their poorer brethren, and excellent provision is made for the exercise of this charitable sympathy. The Quakers are extremely strict in their requirements from a candidate for admission; their proselytes are not numerous, and as members marry from their own order, the Quakerism of modern times is chiefly hereditary. Barclay, the author of the *Apology for the Quakers*, was a member of an old respectable Scotch family; and William Penn, another of their distinguished men, occupies one of the highest places in American history.

WORKMAN, Jarrow.

34.—MR JOHN BUDDLE.

Mr John Buddle, who was born at a Kyo, village near Tanfield, in 1773, succeeded his father in the year 1806 as manager of the Wallsend Colliery. Mr Buddle was the first who conceived the idea of working away the whole of the coal in mines—the practice of allowing nearly one-half to remain as a support to the roof having till then been general—and the advantages of his system, as regarded ventilation and economy was so evident, that it soon was brought into general use. In 1813, he published a valuable letter to Sir Ralph Milbanke, on the ventilation of mines, in which he invited the attention of scientific men to the frequency of explosions, with a view to their prevention, and the result of his paper was the lamps of Sir H. Davy, Mr Stephenson, and Dr Clanny, the first named philosopher committing his invention to the care of Mr Buddle. He was one of the most active promoters of the Natural History Society of Newcastle, to the "Transactions" of which he contributed several valuable papers on coal-mining and an excellent essay on the same subject was read by him to the British Association, in 1838. Besides being the principal agent of Mr Russell, at Wallsend, he conducted several extensive undertakings in Durham, amongst them those of the Marquis of Londonderry. "For that nobleman he commenced the formation of one of the greatest achievements of private wealth and industry—the harbour of Seaham; and the foundation stone bears a plate commorating that "in this undertaking, the founder has been chiefly advised by the tried experience and indefetigable industry of his valued friend and agent, John Buddle, Esq., of Wallsend." Notwithstanding his acts of charity, Mr Buddle left a fortune of not less than £150,000 as a monument of his skill and enterprise. On the 16th of October, 1843 (not 1845 as stated by your quirist), his remains passed through Newcastle on their way to Benwell. About fifty gentlemen on horseback preceded the hearse, and followed by nine mourning coaches, sixty four private carriages, and a great number of workmen from various collieries. A beautiful monument to his memory is to be seen at Benwell Church.

G. W. K. GASCON.

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According to Lawson's Tyneside Celebrities, John Buddle was born at Kyo, near Tanfield, in the year 1773, and died at Wallsend in 1843. In early life he possessed advantages superior to many. His father being a schoolmaster of repute, it may fairly be assumed that the education of his son would with him be a matter of foremost importance. Nor, as the after-life of the son fully proved, was this anxiety of the father in vain. Mr Buddle afterwards left Kyo to take the management of the celebrated Wallsend Colliery, in which office he was in the year 1806, succeeded by the subject of the present notice. As a mining engineer and colliery manager he was soon seen in the front rank. The extensive and accurate scientific knowledge which he possessed, combined with the remarkable skill and judgment with which he applied his knowledge to actual practice, procured for him, in course of time, not only a national, but also an European fame. In business his labours and skill were crowned with marked success, for he left at his death a fortune of £150.000. Nor was this large sum the accumulation of penurious habits, but, on the contrary, he was distinguished for his great liberality towards everyone in distress, and to each good cause. To many persons he was a friend indeed. He had only to be satisfied that a case of necessity was before him in order to his at once stretching out a helping hand. Mr Buddle's unaffected kindness of disposition and sterling honesty won him troops of friends, as was abundantly shown in the last tribute of respect which could be paid to him. At his funeral as many as 60 gentlemen on horseback preceded the hearse, which was followed by nine mourning coaches, upwards of 60 private carriages, and a great number of tradesmen, workmen, and others on foot. The procession was upwards of a mile in length, and amongst the many gentlemen who composed it were several of Mr Buddle's brother magistrates for the county of Northumberland.

R. S., Jarrow.

P.S.—Hibernian Road, in Jarrow, was first named after Mr Buddle, and, to the regret of many, the "powers that were" changed it to its present name.—R. S.

35.—THE BURNOPFIELD MURDER.

For the information of Cokeburner, Ebchester, I take the following from the History of Durham:—Mr Robert Stirling, assistant to Mr Watson, surgeon, of Burnopfield, was murdered at mid day, on the 1st of November, 1855, in a lonely road called Smailes's Lane, about a mile north from the village, and in the parish of Winlaton. He had been little more than a week in the service of Mr Watson, and was returning from visiting the patients of that gentleman, when he was shot by some persons lurking near the road, his throat cut, and his head and face frightfully injured, apparently by the but-end of a gun. His watch, money, and lancets were taken from his pockets, and the body was dragged through a fence on the south side of the road, and deposited amongst the bushes in a plantation which covers a steep declivity, where it was not discovered till about a week afterwards. A considerable sensation was excited throughout the country by this atrocious deed, and large rewards were offered for the discovery of the perpetrators. Two men named John Cain and Richard Rayne, the former proprietor of an illicit still in the vicinity of Smailes's Lane, the latter a blacksmith of Winlaton, were apprehended on suspicion, and brought up at the Durham spring assizes in 1856, but the evidence not being complete they were remanded to the summer assizes in July of that year. After a protracted trial, in which a variety of circumstantial evidence was adduced on behalf of the prosecution, a verdict of "Not guilty" was returned.

R. S., Jarrow.

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For the benefit of Cokeburner and your numerous readers I copy the following from "Local Records of Northumberland and Durham":—"The neighbourhood of Burnopfield, about six miles from Gateshead, was alarmed by the discovery that a young man, named Robert Stirling, an assistant of Mr Watson, surgeon, at Burnopfield, had been murdered in a shocking manner. Mr Stirling left his employer's house on the 1st inst., to visit some patients at Garesfield and other places, and he was last seen alive about one o'clock in the afternoon, when he was returning home. From that time all traces of him were lost; and, although search was made in every direction, he was not found until this day, when his body was discovered by his father in Smail's Wood, a plantation about one mile from Burnopfield. It was evident that he had been shot whilst walking along the lane, and his body had been afterwards dragged through a hedge into the wood, where his throat had been cut, and his head terribly shattered, apparently with the butt end of a gun. His watch, a ring which he wore, and his purse, containing a few shillings, had been taken from his body, which had then been concealed in the brushwood. As the deceased had been in the neighbourhod for only ten days, it was surmised that he had not been the victim originally marked by his murderers; and the day of his death having been that fixed for Lady Strathmore's rent-day, it was supposed that he had been mistaken for some of her ladyship's tenants. March 6, 1856, John Cain and Richard Rayne were arraigned at Durham, before Baron Martin, for the crime, but, at the request of the council for the prosecution, the trial was postponed until the summer assizes. On the 25th and 26th July, accordingly, the prisoners were tried before Mr Justice Wiles, Mr Overend conducting the prosecution, and Mr Monk and Mr Davison being employed for the defence. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and although deep suspicion rested upon the prisoners, more particularly on Cain, who was well-known as a smuggling desperado under the cognomen of "Whisky Jack," the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

W. CHADWICK, Newcastle.

37.—TRADES' UNIONS.

The above subject is one which, unfortunately, has not received its due share of discussion. That attention has been called much too frequently to their operations cannot be denied, but, from some cause or other, their distinctive principles have not been thoroughly ventilated as their importance demanded, and I hail with no little pleasure the opportunity afforded by Justice of fully discussing it in your widely circulated columns. In order to localise the discussion as much as possible, it might be as well to state that it is working men's, not what are incorrectly called professional trades' unions, that Justice refers to. Is it all the more necessary to make this distinction, because when a working class trades' unionist gets fastened up in a corner he generally flies in the face of what he calls the medical, legal, and clerical trades' unions. Now, these professions belong to societies rather than unions, there being plenty of rivalry and competition amongst them and very little union, certainly none of that slavish unity of action demanded by working class trades unionists. Justice states a case where certain men were "struck off" from a Tyne shipyard because they had accepted work (at a price, I presume) which the union men had refused, and then asks the question, "Is it customary for trades' unions to act so unjustly?" The only answer that can be given is, that the opportunity so to act is not the only measure of its frequency, the disposition being an ever present agent, and in so doing they affect to have no idea of doing unjustly, indeed, but for the law against murder they would "wipe out these confounded blacklegs" with as little compunction as they would crush the life out of a bug or a beetle. In fact, between depriving a man of work and killing him off-hand there is but one step, and that not necessarily a long one. But the more important of the questions asked by Justice is that which relates to the "grounds upon which trades' unionists consider it right to deprive men of employment because they don't take the same view of things (work and wages) as themselves." In order that there may be no misapprehension of the terms used, I will endeavour to explain them as they occur. By a trades' union, then, I mean an association formed and upheld for the protection of trade interests. It is unnecessary, even if it were possible, to enumerate either all the objects, or the aims, devices, and subterfuges adopted by trades' unionists in the prosecution of whatever object they may have in hand, a few of the objects may be mentioned; a very important one being the raising of wages to the highest attainable point above market value—market value being that wage which a man would receive in an open market and unsupported by a trades' union. This is effected in various ways by different unions; some by limiting the number of apprentices, thus keeping the "trade" in few hands; but the most common way is for the members to fix upon some fictitious value for their labour, and if it is not granted on application, strike till it is granted. In all this the men are acting quite legitimately, they may put whatever value they choose upon their labour, and if it affords them any pleasure to believe they are worth twice as much as they really are, they are quite welcome to enjoy the delusion. The employers too have the same right to refuse to give the men's wage, as the latter have to fix it, and up to this point everything is fair and square. In their efforts to get men the employers fall in with as many as they can who will accept their terms, and send them to work, which is likewise all fair and square. Then comes the first outrage. The union men, finding their places filling up, commence to vilify and abuse the poor men who are honestly working for their bread. If it so happens that through the influence and opposition of the unionists the employer cannot get enough men, and is obliged to come to some terms with his old hands, the first thing they do on returning to work is to "strike out" the "blacklegs." Now this *right* unionists enjoy solely in virtue of the *might* they possess. But both the might and the right are founded on injustice. The right to labour is the national and individual birthright of every man, and it ought to be as free and untrammelled as the air of heaven. Who clamours more about freedom and free trade than these enslaved and tyrannical unionists—the most obsequious slaves making the most atrocious tyrants, and *vice versa*. It is not only justifiable, but commendable for every working man to secure the best wage he can for his labour, but if he is met by one willing to accept less he has no right to complain. When trades' unionists learn to be intelligent and become acquainted with the inevitable laws which regulate labour and its price they will cast their protectionist rostrums to the moles and the bats with as much rejoicing as Cobden felt when he saw the abolition of Grain Protection. Another object of trades' unions is to reduce as much as possible the hours of labour, this taken into consideration with the raising of wages goes to prove that the prime object of the men is to secure the highest possible wage for the least possible amount amount of work. Now this is a reversing of all natural law which conducts all operations on the most economic principles. Besides it so tends to increase the cost of production so that consumers cannot afford to purchase so extensively; but unionists say, so long as they get the money, let the consumers pay. Now, to put the matter as plainly and as forcibly as possible, let me ask the unionist—Who is the great consumer? We have been so deluged with declarations from union advocates and agents, that the working man is the great producer, that it would be a pleasant change to introduce the consumer. Unionists have the most amusing and fantastic views on this subject, for example, architects and engineers are considered consumers, but the navvy or bricklayer who, under superintendent or clerk of works, wheels barrows or bed bricks, is termed the producer; so is the person who makes a musical instrument, while he who plays it is termed a consumer. Now these distinctions are just the result of ignorance. The truth is, and the sooner it is believed the better, that working-men themselves are the great consumers, and no other class of consumers have suffered to anything like the degree they have suffered through the enhanced value of their labour. If free trade has been beneficial to the community at large in whatever department it has been adopted, why should it not have the same effect when applied to labour?

FIDO, Hebburn.

QUERIES.

38.—THE AGE OF THE WORLD.—Can any of your correspondents through Notes and Queries give me any account how long the world had been in existence before the birth of Christ?—E. MCKAY, Derwent Cottages, Medomsley.

39.—FIRE AND EXPLOSION AT GATESHEAD.—Would you allow me to ask some of your readers to give a few particulars regarding the great fire and explosion at Gateshead, in the year 1854?—MINER, Wallsend.

40.—THE LAMBTON WORM.—Perhaps some of your readers has it in his power to enlighten me on the above traditional story.—G. F., Consett.

41.—ALL FOOL'S DAY.—Can any reader oblige by giving the origin of the 1st of April being called as above?—WORKMAN, Jarrow.

42.—BARNACLES.—I should like very much if some of your correspondents would give me some information on these animals.—G. W. K. GASCON.

43.—THE WILLOW PATTERN PLATE.—There is a story in connection with the picture on these plates I should like very much to read. If a subscriber to Notes and Queries would kindly forward it I would be obliged.—SALLY W., Consett.

NOTE.—Philo's reply on mesmerism next week.

PROPOSED HINDOO MISSION TO AUSTRALIA.

A HINDOO'S OPINION OF TASMANIA.

A meeting of influential Hindoos was held in Benares, to listen to an account of a visit paid by Kaboo Surajee to the Australian colonies, and to receive a proposition to form a Hindoo Missionary Society for those countries. The chair was taken by Maharajah Hyder Sawib, who opened the proceedings by welcoming the distinguished traveller, referring to the depraved habits of many of the Europeans in India, and strongly urging upon his countrymen to avoid such habits. He said he had much pleasure in introducing to them their countrymen Surajee, who had just returned from a tour in those interesting British colonies in the southern seas, which are known as Australia.

Kaboo Surajee, who was received with considerable expression of feeling by the audience, stated that his object in undertaking his recent tour was the desire of becoming acquainted with British institutions and habits, and which knowledge he thought he could acquire in some measure by visiting the colonies, although he should have liked to have paid a visit to England; but which he was deterred from doing by the fear that his health would not be able to stand the climate of that country, and he resolved to go to the more sunny climes of the colonies, and by no means regretted having done so. For in the first place, he was astonished at the rapid progress which those new countries have made. They had sprung up into life, and attained a growth as rapid as many of the plants and trees of India's fair land. He would here say that he went about in a very unpretentious way, for had it been known that he was a foreigner, he would in all probability have been "lionised," as the colonists are in the habit of making very much of foreigners, especially if they are presumed to be wealthy, and bear a title such as "Count, Don," etc. Indeed the possession of a foreign name will give an introduction into what is called "the best society," that is, into the society of persons who, whatever may have been their caste originally, have made money, and have what is called "a good balance" at the bank. To prevent undue attention towards himself, he said he adopted the English style of dress, and assumed the name of Mr John Smith. Thus attired, combined with the fact that he was thoroughly acquainted with the English language, he was able to maintain his "*incog.*" as it is called, for, as he remarked, he found many persons even among the upper classes with complexions quite as dark as his own. Through preserving his disguise, and having sufficient money at his disposal. he was able to stop at all kinds of inns or "hotels," as they are called, from the most respectable down to the very lowest drinking den. After describing, in the most felicitous manner, his visit to Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, which we omit, he then proceeded to give an account of his visit to Tasmania. He observed that he had heard very much of the salubrity of the climate of that colony, and remembered too that it had been more than once proposed that the English soldiers should be sent there from India to recruit their health, and that some military officers with whom he had been acquainted in India had settled there. This induced him, he said, to cross the narrow sea which divides that colony from the continent of Australia. After giving a glowing description of the scenery of the country, as he passed from the north to the south, he described at considerable length the habits of the people as he observed them. On arriving at Hobart Town, he said he put up at a hotel in one of the principal streets. From an early period in the evening to a late hour at night, he stated that this place was frequented by young men well attired, who drank strong drinks and played at cards, although he was informed that it was not lawful to have such cards in an inn. But the police never interfere. Indeed he was told that some of those who attended the place were councillors and justices of the civic adawlet, or court. He noticed many young men under the influence of drink, and who indulged in unchaste and profane language. He also visited the lower and poorer parts of the city, where he saw some of the most abject misery and poverty he had ever witnessed, and he observed that in those parts there were more drinking shops than in any other place. Everything in those neighbourhoods bore the appearance of wretchedness and want. The dwellings were dilapidated, and dirty in the extreme, and the children were wretchedly clad and filthy in person, and played about in the gutters and filth which abounded there. They seemed to be completely neglected by their parents, many of whom he ascertained spent much of their time, and the money which they obtained, in the low public houses. Another thing which struck his attention was the number of girls of immoral character found in the public streets, who, he believed, were in many instances the neglected children of drunken parents. The audience, he said, would naturally expect that he should endeavour to account for such a state of things existing in a country where Christianity is taught, and which its teachers claim as inculcating the highest morals of any system of religion. A variety of reasons he observed might be assigned for this. For instance, the keepers of the drink shops are monopolists, the Government granting them, on the certificates of the magistrates or petty judges, the sole right to sell intoxicating drinks, for which they pay an annual tax. But he found, so far as the question of revenue was concerned, that the burdens imposed on the State by the crime and pauperism arising from intemperance, more than swallowed up the revenue derived from the monopoly. Those who are interested in the maintenance of the liquor trade, such as brewers, publicans, and wine and spirit merchants, many of whom are very wealthy, use all their influence to keep up the present state of things, and the priests or religious doctors do not as a body denounce the use of strong drinks; indeed, many of them partake of them. He found that great numbers of the people, especially those of the lower castes, never entered the temples or churches, where the Christian doctrines are taught, and the religious ceremonies are performed. He said said that the people attending the church dressed as gaily as when attending the theatre, and the people who are impoverished by their drunken habits do not care to attend those places. Indeed it was quite clear from some cause or other, that the doctrines and laws of Christianity had either not reached the common people, and many of the upper castes, or else were not capable of producing a high moral tone. Perhaps this was not to be wondered at seeing that some of the highest of the priests taught that the Founder of their religion was in the habit, when he dwelt on earth, of drinking the intoxicating liquors, which he, the speaker, had seen to produce so much crime and misery among the English. Nay, more, some of the priests even went so far as to affirm that the Founder of their faith miraculously turned pure and wholesome water into intoxicating wine! No wonder, said the speaker, with such teachings as this that the people indulged in these fiery liquors. To such an extent did the evil of drunkenness prevail that he had on different occasions seen priests, legislators, lawyers, shopkeepers, and artizans under the influence of the poisonous liquors; and even the female sex was not entirely free from the evil. The fearful state of things which he had thus witnessed had induced him to come to the conclusion that it was their duty as Hindoos holding the pure and sacred doctrines of the Vedas, to do all in their power to raise such a noble people, as the English naturally were, out of their degradation, and he strongly advocated the formation of a missionary society, whose teachers should at once proceed to the colonies of the southern seas, and endeavour to reclaim the poor besotted men and women there, as well as instruct the people in the great moral duties of life. He would do all that he possibly could in the matter. He was prepared to translate into the English language some of the most beautiful and elevating portions of the Vedas, and their Shastras for circulation among the people. He knew several most excellent Brahmins and learned Pundits, who were prepared to go out as missionaries, and it might afford them some encouragement to know that there were some few Nephalists in the colonies who follow the practices of the Arabian Rechabites, and who would probably become converts to their faith, inasmuch as he found that they had in their efforts to spread the principles of Nephalism and Rechabitism, met with little or no tangible support from the priests and teachers of the Christian faith. He strongly commended the scheme which he had proposed to his countrymen, and he believed they would do all that they could to carry out so noble and good a project. (Applause.) Several speeches eulegistic of Kaboo Surajee were made, and it was unanimously resolved to carry out the plan he had suggested as soon as possible, and 6000 rupees were promised towards the object before the meeting closed.—*The Benares Light* (a Hindoo journal).

EXTRACTS FROM "PUNCH."

THE MAN IN POSSESSION.

Scene: The Suez Canal.

Russia.—"Look, ahoy!"

Lock-keeper (Derby).—"Lock it is! and we don't mean to let you or anybody else meddle with the key!"

EVE'S CURIOSITY.

Young Wife.—"I wish you'd let me go with you to the city to-morrow, Fred!"

Young Husband.—"Why, my love?"

Young Wife.—"Because I should so like just for once to take a walk through the money market!"

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

Haberdasher (to assistant who has had the "Swop.")—Why has that lady gone without buying?"

Assistant.—"We have not got what she wants."

Haberdasher.—"I'll soon let you know, Miss, that I keep you to sell what I've got and not what people want!"

ARBITER ELEGANTIARUM.

Housemaid.—"Oh, please 'm, could I go out this evening? 'Cause Cook nex' door's got a lang'age o' flowers bee and she's requested me to be one o' the judges.

SONG FOR DETECTIVES.—"Let us speak of a man when we find him."

GESLER OVER AGAIN.—How Marshal MacMahon and his new Ministers make the Corporation of Paris do homage? By standing before them unbonnetted.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN POLITICS.—How can people intent on Epsom and Ascot at home possibly take any interest whatsoever in the Greek and Slavonic races?

SOMETHING LIKE ENTHUSIASM. — When Dr Schliemann was a grocer's shopman such was his Homeric enthusiasm that he used to serve out his groceries over the counter by troy weight instead of avoirdupois.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN.

IMPORTANT CASE.

A case which is of considerable interest to employers and their workmen was decided on Tuesday at the Jarrow County Petty Sessions. It was a claim preferred under the Employers' and Workmen's Act, 1875, by Messrs A. Leslie and Co., iron ship builders, Hebburn Quay, against John Fitzpatrick, for £1 12s. for loss of service for 16 days caused by breach of contract. It happened that on the 15th November last year the defendant signed a contract to serve for five years as a plater and riveter and general assistant for a term of five years, the firm reserving the right to determine the contract any time before the expiration of that time. Fitzpatrick, however, left his employment on the 6th of May, and had not returned up to the time when the summons was served. The case was opened a fortnight ago, when the defendant alleged that before he signed the contract he was not informed of its contents, but after he signed it, it was read over to him. He also said he was only sixteen years of age last Christmas, and when he signed the contract there was no one present in his interest. The case was then adjourned until Tuesday, to give the Court an opportunity of looking into the contract and to consider wether there was sufficient mutuality in it to render it a valid one.—Mr H. T. Duncan, who said he had looked at the case of Regina *v.* Lord, referred to him by Mr J. M. Moore, clerk to the justices, but said it was an old decision, and he had with him the report of a more recent case, where the judgment was in favour of the contract being valid. The case was that of Thomas *v.* Vivian, wherein the Court held that a contract containing the same powers on the part of the employers to determine a contract with a workman for want of material or any unforseen cause was valid.—The Clerk to the Justices (Mr Moore) said the cases were the same save that in the one quoted the appellant was of age, and in the present the defendant was a minor.—Mr Duncan said the age of the parties was immaterial.—After consulting for a short time, the Bench said they had given the case every attention, and had unanimously resolved to give the following decision:—"We are of opinion that the contract put in on behalf of the complainants cannot be maintained against the defendant—an infant. It is neither fair nor legal, inasmuch as it compels the infant to serve but contains a very stringent provision for the masters exclusive benefit, enabling them under various circumstances, in fact at their pleasure, to determine the contract and liability to pay the infant his wages. Therefore our duty is to dismiss the summons."—Mr H. T. Duncan then asked the Bench to state a case for the superior courts, which was agreed to upon the usual recognisances being entered into.

Business Announcements.

STALLIONS AT WOODLANDS STUD, KNITSLEY STATION.

"Macgregor," at 15gs., thorough-bred Mares only.
"Idus," at 10gs., half-bred Mares, 5gs.
"Argyle," at 10gs., half-bred Mares, 6gs.
"Stentor," at 10gs., half-bred Mares, 6gs.

For pedigree, and full particulars, apply to Stud Groom, Woodlands, Consett. 831h

DRAPERY AND MILLINERY.

H. THOMSON

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and Neighbourhood that he has Opened the premises formerly occupied by Mr. J. Proud, in Front Street, with a Stock of MILLINERY and DRAPERY.

N.B.—Straw Hats and Bonnets, Cleaned, Dyed, and Altered into present Fashions. 888h

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF CONSETT AND DISTRICT.

JAMES FROSDICK,
50, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has commenced Business as Bellman and Bill Poster, and is prepared to give due attention to all commands with which he may be entrusted. 917h

SWINBURN MURRAY,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

LETS Brakes for Pic-nic Parties, Cabs for Wedding Parties, and Conveyances of every description.

S. M. daily leaves Mr. George Brown's, Railway Hotel, Middle Street, Consett, and meets all the principal Trains. Orders taken by Mr. Brown, or by himself, at the above address.

FUNERALS SUPPLIED. 863h

SINGLE PAIR OF BOOTS AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

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

Central Establishment:—
113, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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. Lancewood 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.

GREY HAIR.

EAU BOTANIQUE MERVEILLEUSE, gradually and permanently changes Hair turning Grey, and Grey Hair to a beautiful and Natural Brown, Dark Brown, or Black, in a few applications, without discolouring, and imparting a healthy tone to the skin, while it strengthens the roots of the Hair, and acts as a charming dressing. A trial will ensure its recommendation.

In Bottles of 5s. and 10s. each.—Two Bottles of 5s. each, or one of 10s. forwarded, carriage free, to any part of England, on receipt of Post Order, or Stamps.

Apply to the Manufacturer,
C. ROUGIER,
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Chemists and Perfumers supplied. 815h

FARM SEEDS.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE OF CONSETT AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

E. SCOTTER,
THE EXCELSIOR BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER, OF NEWCASTLE,

HAS Opened a Branch Shop at 3, SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT (situated beneath the Theatre), for the Sale of his Celebrated BOOTS and SHOES.

These Goods, from their superiority, have won for themselves such a notoriety, that they have become a household word on Tyneside, and only need trying to spread their fame. Every article of Scotter's own make is stamped "Scotter's Unrivalled Boots," and all Goods bearing this stamp are warranted, and will be repaired, free of charge, in case of any failure in the workmanship.

E. Scotter also begs to intimate that all his Boots are marked in plain figures before leaving his warehouses, for the protection of his Customers, and from which price there is no abatement. One trial is solicited, and satisfaction is guaranteed.

Note the Address:—
3, SHAKESPEARE STREET (below the Theatre),
CONSETT.

The following is a list of Scotter's Shops, which have been selling these same Goods with unprecedented success:—23, Nun Street, 14, Nun Street, and 46, Dean Street, Newcastle; 105, High Street, Gateshead; 68, Ormonde Street, Jarrow; 2, Station Road, South Shields; 121, Bedford Street, 13, Union Street, and 9, Tyne Street, North Shields; Bridge Street, Morpeth; and 7, South Street, Middlesbrough.

Take Notice.—All kinds of Repairing executed on the shortest possible notice. Men's Boots soled and healed from 3s. 6d., and Women's soled and healed, 2s. 6d. Boys' and Girls' in proportion.

The above will be found to be the best shop for the rich, the cheapest shop for the poor, and the right shop for everybody. 885h

NORTHUMBERLAND STEAM DYE WORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

JOHN BRADBURN & CO.,
DYERS AND CLEANERS,

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

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

Business Announcements.

STAY DEPARTMENT.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN
Beg to announce that they have cleared part of a Manufacturer's Stock of
FANCY CORSETS,
WHICH THEY ARE NOW SHOWING AT PRICES CONSIDERABLY UNDER VALUE.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, DIPTON. 991h

WONDERS NEVER CEASE.

RE-OPENING OF THE SHOP
15, NEWMARKET STREET,
ON PAY FRIDAYS AND MONDAYS AND EVERY SATURDAY,
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF PROVISIONS, WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

LAKE'S WONDERFUL TEA AT 1s. 6d. PER LB.
Better than Prize Tea, at 3s. per lb.

To be had at the Central Tea Shop, 6, MIDDLE STREET, or at the Branch Shop, 15, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

22k JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

2,000
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED
BONNETS AND HATS
Are now on View at the Noted
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
A SPLENDID SELECTION.

Also,
A LARGE STOCK
Of Ladies and Children's
FASHIONABLE JACKETS
From 10s. 6d. to 45s.

SHAW AND ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS,
CONSETT. 992h

QUEENSLAND EMIGRATION.
SAILINGS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

"ROXBURGHSHIRE," 4th July, from Glasgow for Brisbane.
"NEWCASTLE," about the 12th July, from London for Brisbane.

Female Domestic Servants free.

Apply to the Local Agent, J. T. Appleton, Auctioneer, Spennymoor; or to the Agent-General for Queensland, 32, Charing Cross, London, S.W. 844h

CLEARANCE SALE
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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

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

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

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

A Book of Drawings sent post free on application.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

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

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

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

THOMAS RAINE,
JOINER AND CABINET-MAKER,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL,

BEGS to to thank his Friends for their support during the past Three Years, and wishes to intimate that he has taken his brother CUTHBERT into Partnership.

T. and C. RAINE have also pleasure in announcing to the Public that they have secured the commodious workshops lately occupied by Mr. A. Richardson, where they intend to carry on the business of Contracting, Joinering, and Cabinet-making. Furniture of every description always on hand, or made to order. Orders will be thankfully received, and promptly executed. Workshops immediately behind the Post-office, Durham Road. Show-rooms, Derwent Street. 835h

THE NEW PARTNERSHIP.

STEWART, THE TEA DEALER, thanks the people who have patronised his Tea Establishments during the last 26 years, especially those who encouraged him with their support during the early part of his business career.

It is a pleasure for him to inform his friends that he has taken his son into partnership, and hopes with the experience of the old member of the firm, and the life and energy of the new, to maintain the proud position he has gained as a dealer in High Class Teas.

He doubts not still greater success will attend the new firm of

WILLIAM STEWART AND SON,
THE TEA DEALERS,
NEWCASTLE AND SUNDERLAND. 870h

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

ALEXANDER MOLTENI,
CABINETMAKER, UPHOLSTERER, &c.,
76, PILGRIM STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

HAS made special reductions in the price of his large Stock of WELL-SEASONED FURNITURE, so that parties furnishing during this term will save considerably by purchasing at this establishment.

A very large choice of splendid Mahogany and other Chairs, in a great variety of patterns; fine Sideboards; Dining Room and Drawing Room Wardrobes, and Bedroom Suites; every description of Brass and Iron Bedsteads kept in stock. Also, a very fine choice of Mantel Mirrors and Toilet Glasses, the whole of which will be sold at 20 per cent. below the regular prices.

A. M. begs to inform all his friends and the public generally of not being able to find purchasers for his business, so he intends to keep it on himself, and, at the same time, he must return his most sincere thanks to all for the liberal support that he has received for the last forty years in Pilgrim Street. By strict attention to all orders entrusted to him, in future he hopes for a continuance of their patronage.

Business Announcements.

J. PARKER,
JEWELLER, &c.,
2, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
CLOCKS and WATCHES Cleaned and Repaired.
Country Orders attended to.

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.

BRITANNIA REX., PEDIGREE BULL,
White, Calved November 22nd, 1875,

BRED by Albert Raine, Esq., Bow Bank, Mickleton, Barnard Castle, the property of JOHN SMITH, East Farm, Medomsley, *via* Lintz Green, will serve Cows at the above Farm. Terms may be had on application.

Britannia Rex. was got by Windsor Rex. (37,687), dam, British Queen by British Flag (25,678), g d, Pearly by Baron Booth (23,355), gr g d, Monica by Majestic (16,492), gr gr g d, Bridesmaid by Ambo (12,391), gr gr gr g d, Bracelet by Buckingham Second (12,509), gr gr gr gr g d, Rachel by Bernardo (8,885), gr gr gr gr gr g d, by Lonsdale (9,305), gr gr gr gr gr gr g d, by Buckingham (3,239), gr gr gr gr gr gr gr g d, by Raspberry (4,875), gr gr gr gr gr gr gr gr g d, by Studley Royal (5,342). 832h

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EDWARD WARDHAUGH AND SON,
HORSE SHOERS AND GENERAL SMITHS,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

DESIRE to thank their numerous Customers for the kind patronage bestowed during the Twenty-one Years they have been in Business.

E. W. and Son beg to inform their Customers and the Public that they have entered on their New and Commodious Premises, situated at the foot of Green Street, near the Gas Works, Shotley Bridge, and trust that by prompt attention and quick despatch, to execute all orders entrusted to them in a good, substantial, and workman-like manner.

E. WARDHAUGH AND SON,
HORSE SHOERS AND GENERAL SMITHS,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 979h

JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colours, Sixpence each.

RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS,
Completely Dyed in 10 minutes without soiling the hands.
Full instructions supplied. Of all Chemists and Stationers.

JUDSON'S DYES.—DYEING AT HOME.—JUDSON'S simple DYES are most useful and effectual. Ribbons, silks, feathers, scarfs, lace, braid, veils, handkerchiefs, clouds, bernouses, Shetland Shawls, or any small article of dress can easily be dyed in a few minutes without soiling the hands, violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c.

JUDSON'S DYES.—PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER POSITIVES or PHOTO-PRINTS should be dipped in hot water and then submitted to a hot bath of JUDSON'S DYES. Beautiful effects are thus produced in Green, Pink, Brown, and many other beautiful colours.—Use Judson's Dyes for general tinting!

JUDSON'S DYES.—FERNS, GRASSES, FLOWERS, and SEA-WEEDS may be dyed most exquisite colours, Green, Crimson, Purple, Scarlet, &c., by simply dipping them in a solution of JUDSON'S DYES. Charming Bouquets may be composed.

JUDSON'S DYES.—INK—INK—INK.—A Sixpenny Bottle of JUDSON'S DYES, Violet, Red, or Magenta, will make half a pint of brilliant writing ink in one minute by simply adding hot water.

JUDSON'S DYES.—For Colouring Architectural Plans, &c. Much trouble may be saved in grinding up colours to a uniform tint. They may be used either with a brush or pen. Rose Pink, Purple, Canary, Crimson, Orange, Green, Blue, Magenta, and 12 other shades.

JUDSON'S DYES.—For Staining Wood, diluted with water. They sink deeply into the fibre and will not rub off. They form the most economical stain on record. Light Brown for mahogany colour is excellent; No. 2 Black for walnut; Canary for satin; also Black, Lavender, Magenta, and many other colours.

SIXPENCE, PER BOTTLE.
OF CHEMISTS AND STATIONERS

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT for ANDREW'S HOUSE ANNUAL GALA and SPORTS, on Saturday, June 30th, 1877. 11k

LOOK OUT for OXHILL ANNUAL GALA and SPORTS, on the 21st of July, 1877.—For particulars, see Bills. 978h

MONEY TO LEND on Land and Houses, from £100 to £2,000.—Apply to T. W. WELFORD, Solicitor, Consett, Shotley Bridge, and Hexham.

REMEMBER Dipton Independent United Order of Mechanics will hold their ANNUAL GALA, on Saturday, July 14th, 1877. 916h

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

THE BENFIELDSIDE BRASS BAND is open to take ENGAGEMENTS for the Ensuing Season.—Apply to Mr. JOSEPH DIBLEY, Leader, 9, Turncoat Row, Blackhill. 805h

NOTICE.

ANYONE found TRESPASSING on the Estate of Medomsley, belonging to Miss ALLGOOD, will be Prosecuted according to Law. 973h

NOTICE.

ANYONE found TRESPASSING on the Low Bradley and Billingside Estates, and the Plantations belonging to Hunter Allgood, Esq., will be Prosecuted according to Law. 912h

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON found Trespassing or Breaking Down the Fences will be Prosecuted, and all Dogs disturbing the Stock on the Farms occupied by JAMES CUTHBERTSON, will be destroyed. 898h

TO TRESPASSERS.

AS the GAME upon East Farm, Medomsley, and Allendale Farms is strictly Preserved, Trespassers will be Prosecuted. 880h

BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE above Society will hold their NINTH ANNUAL SHOW of HORSES, CATTLE SHEEP, PIGS, DOGS, POULTRY, &c., at Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday, August 15th, 1877.

Prize Lists on application to
JOHN RICHARDS, } Secs.
GEORGE RIDLEY, }
Beamish, June 1st, 1877.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

THE REV. PETER MACKENZIE, of Leeds, will preach in the above Chapel, on Wednesday, June 20th, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon. At the close of the Service a Collection will be taken.

In the Evening, Mr. MACKENZIE will deliver a LECTURE in the Town Hall. Subject, "Queen Esther." Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock. Admission, Reserved Seats, 2s.; Area and Gallery, 1s. Tickets may be had of Messrs. TAYLOR, RICHARDSON, LAX, WILSON BROS., and at the Door.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership lately subsisting between us, the undersigned EDWARD ORMEROD and DAVID ORMEROD, carrying on business under the style or firm of EDWARD and DAVID ORMEROD, at Shotley Bridge and Consett, both in the County of Durham, as Plasterers and Cementers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the Fifth day of January last, since which date our respective businesses have been carried on by each of us on his own account.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1877.

EDWARD ORMEROD.
DAVID ORMEROD.

Witness—JOHN BOOTH, Jun., Solicitor,
Shotley Bridge. 966h

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT for the renowned Tom Robson's BLACK DIAMOND CLOWN CRICKETERS at Tanfield, on July 27th and 28th, 1877. 942h

RYTON-ON-TYNE FLOWER AND POULTRY SHOW.

THE ANNUAL SHOW of POULTRY, PLANTS, FLOWERS, &c., will be held on Monday, August 27th, 1877.

Prize Lists and Entry Forms on application to
GEORGE BATES, }
T. R. JOBSON, } Hon. Secretaries.
21k

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE RACES.

ON Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 26th, 27th, and 28th, 1877, an ADDITIONAL TRAIN, at Ordinary Fares, will leave Benfieldside at 8·50 a.m. and returning from Newcastle at 7·30 p.m. each day.

Newcastle, June, 1877. 20k

DISESTABLISHMENT AND DISENDOWMENT.

ON Monday Evening First, June 18th, 1877, a Public LECTURE (under the auspices of the Liberation Society), will be delivered by the REV. J. BROWNE, B.A. (of Bradford), in the Baptist Chapel, Front Street, Consett. Subject:—"The Principles and Aims of the Liberation Society."

The Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock by Mr. DAVISON, of Consett.

The Rev. R. HERRIES, Mr. H. B. S. THOMPSON, and other Ministers and Gentlemen will also take part in the meeting.

Admission free. No collection. 6k

TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JUNE 18TH AND 19TH.

THE Universal Favourites, THE GOURLAYS, in their POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS "Heart of Midlothian; or, Jeanie Deans," "The Rights of Women; or, the Rose and the Thistle," "Mrs. McGregor's Levee; a Dream of Auld Lang Syne," "Gentle Shepherd," etc.

Entire change of Programme each Evening.
Doors open at 7·30 p.m.; to commence at 8·15.
Carriages, 10·15.
Prices—2s., 1s., and 6d.
Family Tickets, admitting Five to Reserved Seats, 8s.
Select Schools by special agreement.
N.B.—Children in arms not admitted. 12k

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

DISTRICT OF LEADGATE.

IN pursuance of the 234th Section of the Public Health Act, 1875, I do Hereby Give Notice that JAMES RADFORD, Esquire, will attend at the Board-room, Leadgate, on Friday, the Sixth day of July next coming, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon of the same day, for the purpose of Auditing the Accounts relative to, and connected with, the said Board, and that Seven Days previous to the said Audit, all Books of Accounts, Contracts, Bills or Receipts, or other Documents therewith connected, mentioned, or referred to in such Accounts will be deposited at the Board-room aforesaid, and may be inspected thereat, on application, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. by all Persons interested therein, who are at liberty to take copies thereof, and extracts therefrom, without Fee or Reward.

Given under my hand this 7th day of June, 1877.

M. COUPLAND,
986h Clerk to the Board.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN COOKERY (IN CONNECTION WITH THE EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF COOKERY).

TWO COURSES of TWELVE LESSONS ON COOKERY, with Practical Demonstrations, will be given in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, by a Teacher from the Edinburgh School of Cookery, holding a First-class Diploma from the National Training School of Cookery, South Kensington, London, commencing on Friday, June 29th, and ending on Friday, July 13th. Every day, except Monday, 9th July.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. JOHN ANNANDALE.	Mrs. JOHNSON.
Miss ANNANDALE.	Mrs. LINTHWAITE.
Mrs. BOOTH.	Miss PRIESTMAN.
Mrs. BRYANT.	Mrs. ANNANDALE TOWN.
Miss DICKINSON.	Mrs. WILLIS.
Mrs. EAST.	Mrs. WILSON.

Mrs. BOOTH, Summerdale, Hon. Secretary.
E. B. WANNOP, Esq., Summerdale, Hon. Treasurer.

The Teacher Cooks and explains the Dishes. Learners should take Notes.

Lessons on Cookery, Daily (except Monday, July 9th) from Three to Five p.m.

Ticket for Twelve Lessons, 10s. 6d.; Single Admission, 1s.

Lessons on Cheap Cookery, Daily (except Monday, July 9th) at Seven p.m.

Ticket for Twelve Lessons, 2s.; Single Admission, 3d. Doors open half-an-hour before each Lesson.

One Lesson in each Course will be on Sick-room Cookery.

Tickets and Programmes may be had from Miss Leslie, Post-office, Mr. Joshua Lax, Messrs. Wilson, Grocers, and Mrs. Turner, Shotley Bridge; the Post-office, Blackhill; the Post-office, Medomsley; Mrs. Linthwaite, Ebchester Rectory; Miss Rutherford, Post-office, Ebchester; Mr. Palliser, Grocer, Blackhill; and at the First Lessons. 2k

Contracts.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD invite Tenders for CARTING and BREAKING Limestone and Slag on to the several Roads.

For particulars, apply to THOMAS LONGSTAFF, Surveyor, Leadgate.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Carting" or "Breaking," and addressed to the Highway Committee, Local Board Room, Leadgate, will be received up to noon of Friday, June 29th, 1877.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

Leadgate, June 14th, 1877. 14k

BENFIELDSIDE SCHOOL BOARD.

THE above Board invite Tenders for the whole of the works required in the ERECTION of New BOARD SCHOOLS for 500 Children, with MASTER'S HOUSE, BOUNDARY WALL, &c., in Benfieldside Edge Road.

Drawings, Specifications, &c., may be seen, and Quantities and Forms of Tender obtained at our Offices, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on and after the 12th inst., on payment of Five Shillings (which will be returned on receipt of a *bona-fide* Tender.

Tenders (sealed and endorsed) will be received by us on or before the 27th inst.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.
Shotley Bridge, June 7th, 1877. 984h

For Sale.

FOR SALE, CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—Apply to ROBERT STOKEL, Clough Dene. 4k

FOR SALE, 1 DRAUGHT MARE and her FOAL; also, some Newly-calved COWS.—Apply to T. JAMIESON, Colepike Mill, near Lanchester. 5k

FOR SALE, a WHITECHAPEL CONVEYANCE; used only a few times.—Apply to JOHN POTTS, Delves Lane, Consett. 896h

FOR SALE, a First-class Metal KITCHEN RANGE; to be sold cheap.—Apply to WM. AYNSLEY, Grocer, &c., Consett.

FOR SALE, in whole or in part, a Removable PORTRAIT GALLERY, with all the necessary Appliances and Chemicals to suit. A decided bargain.—Apply to JOHN PARKER, 2, Front Street, Consett.

FOR SALE, several IN-CALVING HEIFERS, close to profit. Also, some CALVES.—Apply to Mr. JOHN TELFER, Woodlands, close to Knitsley Station. 830h

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

STRAW FOR SALE, delivered free to any Railway Station within 20 Miles of Newcastle. Dutch STRAW and HAY in press packed bales always in Stock.—For prices, apply to JOHN G. EAST, 7, Side, Newcastle. 976h

Found.

FOUND, at Blackhill, on the 8th inst., a LAP DOG.—The Owner can have the same by paying expenses on application at the *Guardian* Office. 1k

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Rigg.

TO FURNITURE BROKERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

RAILWAY TAVERN, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

MR. RIGG will SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises known as the Railway Tavern, Annfield Plain, in the County of Durham, on Tuesday, the 19th day of June, 1877, at One o'clock p.m., the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects, including 2 Presses; 2 Sofas; Mahogany Drawers and Bookcase; Mahogany Tester Bedstead; Mahogany Eight-day Clock; 3 Washstands and Dressing Tables; 2 Toilet Glasses; Mantlepiece Mirror; 3 Bedsteads; 2 Desk Bedsteads; 3 doz. Chairs; 2 Longsettles; Iron Safe; 6 Tap Room and Kitchen Tables; Carpet and Oil Cloth; Fenders and Fire Irons; 2 Feather Beds; 2 Flock Beds; the Kitchen Utensils; and other Domestic Articles. Also, a Pony, Dog Cart and Harness.

22, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 17k

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

VICTORIA SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SUPERIOR AND NEARLY NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. ADAM BRODIE will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett, on Monday, June 25th, 1877, the whole of the superior and nearly new HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to Messrs. GEORGE and WILLIAM WEDGE, who are leaving the country, full particulars of which will be given in Bills and future Advertisements.

Sale to commence at One o'clock, exact time. 9k

LOW SQUARE, THE LIZZIE, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

SALE OF EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STUFFED BIRDS, &c.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, Low Square, The Lizzie, Annfield Plain, on Friday, June 22nd, 1877, the whole of the Excellent HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STUFFED BIRDS, &c., the property of Mr. WILLIAM DEUNCE and Mr. WILLIAM HART, who are about to Emigrate. Sale to commence at Four o'clock in the Afternoon, Particulars in Bills. 10k

46 AND 48, CITY ROAD, BRADFORD.

SALE BY AUCTION extraordinary of the Entire STOCK of Superior LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY, under liquidation by arrangement.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION (by order of the Trustee), on the Premises as above, the entire STOCK of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY, belonging the Estate, and amounting, at cost or Stock Book prices, to about £1,500 of which particulars will be given in due time.

TO PARTIES LEAVING THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OR DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING.

ADAM BRODIE, AUCTIONEER,
VICTORIA SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT,

IS prepared to purchase, for Cash, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Plate, Printed Books, and every other description of Marketable Property, to any amount.

Sales by Auction conducted in the best style with reasonable charges. Cash advanced on Goods sent for Absolute Sale.

Office: Town Hall, Consett.

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). 744h

By Mr Joseph Oley.

SPEN COLLIERY.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, instructed by Mr. MATTHEW LEE, who is about to Emigrate, will SELL his Valuable FURNITURE at the above place, on Monday, June 25th, 1877, at One p.m. For particulars, see Handbills. 18k

DIPTON, BY LINTZ GREEN.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, honoured with the confidence of Mr. WILLIAM STARK, who is about to leave England for South Africa, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Dipton, on Wednesday, June 27th, 1877, the whole of his very excellent HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

SITTING ROOM.—Beautiful Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating; Mahogany Centre Table; 6 Mahogany Chairs, in Hair; Mahogany Easy Chair, in Hair; Mahogany Rocking Chair, in Hair; Mantlepiece Mirror, in Rosewood, inlaid Frame; Kidderminster Carpet; Brussels Hearth Rug; 2 Brussels Hassocks; Mahogany Pole, Rings, and Shades; Window Blind and Roller; handsome Table Cover; 3 Pictures, in Gilt Frames; Table Lamp; Pair of beautiful Vases, with Glass Pendants; Pair of Flower do.; 6 Wool-work Chair Covers; polished Steel Fender and Fire Irons; Japanned Coal Box.

PARLOUR.—Large Rosewood Press; Mahogany Sofa, in Hair; 2 Wool-worked Sofa Covers; Mahogany Card Table and Cover; Oak Snap Table and Cover; 3 Chairs; Child's Rocking Chair; Painted Bookcase, with Glass Front; Mantlepiece Mirror, in Rosewood Frame; Pair of Vases, with Crystal Pendants; 4 Pictures; Fine-toned Harmonium, 7 Stops, in Walnut Case; Fender, with Steel Top; Set of Polished Steel Fire Irons; Ash Pan; 2 Brass Spittoons; Set of Trays; Floor Oil Cloth; Hearth Rug; Window Pole and Rings; Shades; Window Blind and Roller.

No. 1 BED-ROOM.—Splendid Mahogany ⅞ Chest of Drawers; Brass-mounted Iron Tudor Bedstead; Mattress and Crimson Damask Hangings, with Tapestry Borders; Mahogany Dressing Table and Washstand with Marble Tops; large Mahogany Swing Dressing Glass, in Mahogany Frame, with Drawers; Mahogany Towel Rail; Wicker Washstand Screen; 6 Cane-bottomed Bed-room Chairs; superb Gilt Timepiece, in Glass Shade; Mahogany Window Pole, Rings, and Shades; Window Blind and Roller; Drugget Carpet and beautifully figured Hearth Rug.

No. 2 BED-ROOM.—Chest of Drawers, Painted Maple; Tudor Iron Bedstead and Mattress, with Crimson Damask Hangings, in Tapestry Trimmings; Painted Washstand and Dressing Table; Mahogany Swing Dressing Glass; Wicker Washstand Mat; Mahogany Window Pole, Rings, and Shades; Window Blind and Roller; 3 Pictures; Drugget Bed-room Carpet and Brussels Hearth Rug; Bed-room Fender.

No. 3 BED-ROOM.—Iron Bedstead and Mattress; Lobby Bedstead; Iron Chair Bed and Cushions; American Ash Night Commode, complete; Alarum Clock; Picture; Fender; Drugget Carpet and Hearth Rug; Window Blind and Roller.

No. 4 BED-ROOM.—Iron Bedstead and Mattress; Table; Child's Cradle; Carpeting; Oil Cloth; Windsor Arm Chair; Trunks; Quilting Frames; Window Blinds and Roller; Landing, Staircase, and Passage Oil Cloth; 15 Brass Stair Rods; 7 Woollen Door Mats and Cocoa Matting.

KITCHEN.—Splendid Eight-day Clock, in Oak Case, by Marshall; Painted Chest and Frame; 6 Kitchen Chairs; Longsettle; Kitchen Table and Form; 2 Stools; Set of Kitchen Fire Irons and Tidy; Looking Glass.

SECOND KITCHEN AND PANTRY.—Kitchen Table; Wringing and Mangling Machine; Poss Tub and Staffs; Clothes Horse; Fender; Brass and other Candlesticks; Set of China Tea Ware; large quantity of Glass and Earthen Ware; Pails; Metal and other Pans; Tin Ware and other Household Appointments. Also, a quantity of Masons' Tools.

Sale at Twelve for One o'clock in the Afternoon.

N.B.—The greater portion of the above Furniture is nearly new and in splendid condition, and is well worthy the attention of parties commencing Housekeeping. 3k

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. P. Osborne.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THAT nice little Grazing Farm situate at Crookhall, in the Township of Iveston, and Parish of Lanchester, containing 14 Acres or thereabouts, together with good Farmhouse and Outbuildings, in the occupation of Mr. William Todd, will shortly be exposed for Sale by Public Auction.

995h Mr. P. OSBORNE, Auctioneer.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

TOWN HALL SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

MR. JOHN JENKINS will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, June 18th, 1877, in the above Sale-rooms, a large assortment of Valuable Modern HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Mahogany Sofas; Mahogany Chairs, in Hair-seating; Mahogany Easy Chairs; Mahogany Walnut and Centre Tables; Mahogany Lobby Drawers and Bookcases; Mahogany and Ash Presses; 2 Desk Bedsteads; Kitchen and Bed-room Chairs; Rocking and Arm Chairs; Iron and Poled Bedsteads; Feather and Down Beds; Parlour and Kitchen Fenders and Fire Irons; Tea Tables and Kitchen Tables; Couch; Longsettle; together with a large assortment of other Goods too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 10k

To Let.

TO LET, WHIN STUBBING.—Apply to E. KIRTON, Lyre Dene. 982h

TO LET, EATAGE of GRASS LAND.—Apply to Mr. R. ANDERSON, Farmer, Hurbuck. 969h

TO LET, the HOUSE and SHOP, 7, Shakespeare Street.—Apply to M. WILSON, 4, Shakespeare Street, Consett. 997h

MARQUEE TO LET, 80ft. by 30ft., with Tables Price £2 for One Day; £3 for Two.—Apply to GEORGE WHITFIELD, Oxhill, Chester-le-Street. 977h

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP in Front Street Leadgate.—Apply to JOHN PARKER, High Broom Farm, Leadgate.

TO LET, a TENT, 120 Feet by 30 Feet or less.—For conditions, apply to Mr. EDWARD LOVAT, Medomsley. 809h

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

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

TO LET, at Templetown, a HOUSE containing Four Rooms and other Conveniences.—Apply to Mr. EDWARD PARKER, Templetown. 19k

TO LET, and may be entered immediately, a Four-roomed HOUSE with all Conveniences, situate in Victoria Street, Lanchester.—Apply to Mr. STOREY, next door. 13k

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, a HOUSE and SHOP at Dipton, containing Six Rooms and large Cellar.—Particulars may be had on application to Mr. W. STARK, Dipton. 7k

TO LET, and may be entered immediately, a HOUSE, containing Four Rooms and every Convenience, situate at Eltringham Terrace.—Apply to GEORGE PEART, Blackhill. 968h

TO LET, or FOR SALE, at Templetown, a pleasantly-situated HOUSE, containing Four Rooms and every Convenience.—Apply to WILLIAM KNOX, Joiner, &c., Mount Pleasant, Consett. 977h

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

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, Stobb House, with Garden and Stable. Rent, £20. Stobb House is situate near the village of Dipton, and about Two Miles from Lintz Green Station.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. WM. SCOTT, Woodkeeper, Burnopfield; or, Messrs. T. and R. ARMSTRONG, 5, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GRASS LAND TO LET.

TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.

TO LET, for a term of Five Years, the EATAGE of about 26 Acres of GRASS LAND, at Medomsley. —For particulars, apply to WILLIAM CHARLTON, Medomsley. 974h

NOTICE.

MARQUEE TENT TO LET, 60ft. by 30ft., will hold about 300 at Tea.

D. LOGAN, of the "Hat and Feather" Inn, near Medomsley, will Let his Marquee Tent on the following terms:—£1 10s. per each time out. Parties engaging the above will have no trouble with it, as the Owner carts it to the place of erection, puts it up, and takes it down for the above charge. 932h

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 ROBERT HENDERSON, Catchgate, *via* Lintz Green.

Wanted.

WANTED, a Country SERVANT MAN.—Apply to J. PARKER, High Brooms Farm, Leadgate.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL for a situation in town.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office. 981h

WANTED, Two respectable MEN, as Lodgers.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office. 15k

WANTED, by a Young WOMAN, a situation as GENERAL SERVANT.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office. 999h

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

WANTED, immediately, at Shotley Bridge, for One or Two Months, a FURNISHED HOUSE, containing Four Bed-rooms, Sitting-room, and Kitchen, with or without Stabling. Also, in Middle Street, Consett, One or Two Rooms, for Offices.—Apply to T. W. WELFORD, Solicitor, Hexham.

WANTED, by a well-known and long-established house in London, Agents for Consett and District. To a persevering and energetic party, a handsome salary may be realised.—The nature of the duties required by such agents, may be had on application to B 60, Ludgate Hill, London, by letter only, stating full particulars and place of employment. 998h

WANTED, by the Kyo Laws School Board, a CERTIFICATED MASTER for a mixed School of 196 Children at Annfield Plain, the duties to commence on August 3rd, 1877. Salary £80 per annum and one-third of the Government Grant. A SEWING MISTRESS is also wanted for the same School, salary £10 per annum. Applications, with recent Testimonials, to be sent to me on or before the 30th instant.

WM. HENRY RITSON, Clerk.

Lanchester, June 6th, 1877. 1000h

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Though good health is preferable to high honour, how regardless people often are of the former—how covetous of the latter! Many suffer their strength to drain away ere maturity is reached, through ignorance of the facility afforded by these incomparable Pills of checking the first untoward symptoms of derangement, and reinstating order without interfering in the least with their pleasures or pursuits. To the young especially it is important to maintain the highest digestive efficiency, without which the growth is stunted, the muscles become lax, the frame feeble, and the mind slothful. The removal of indigestion by these Pills is so easy, that none save the most thoughtless would permit it to sap the springs of life.

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.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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.	"

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

A. W.—If the child was born before the Bastardy Act of 1872 came into operation and the mother has since married, the law does not compel you to contribute to its maintenance. If, however, the child was born after the passing of the above Act, the fact of the mother marrying does not free you from responsibility.

"Phiz" was in error when he stated in his "Notes" last week that the Guardians conducted their proceedings with closed doors, the reporter of this paper having full liberty to attend the meetings. Owing, however, to domestic affliction he has not had an opportunity to attend for some time.—ED. *C. G.*

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

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

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

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1877.

Local and District News.

It will be seen from an announcement in another column that the Rev. J. Browne, B.A., of Bradford, is to deliver a lecture in Consett Baptist Chapel, Monday evening first, in favour of the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church of England.

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

LESSONS ON COOKERY.—We understand that, through the efforts of an influential committee of ladies at Shotley Bridge, the School of Cookery at Edinburgh purpose sending a diplomaed lady to give a course of lectures on cookery at the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. Further particulars will be seen in our advertising columns.

The "Windsor Castle," 1,074 tons, Capt. Harrison, R.N.R., sailed from Gravesend yesterday, bound for Brisbane, Queensland, and having on board the following passengers:—116 single men, 64 married people, 57 children between the ages of 12 and 1, and 6 infants, making a total of 355 souls, to 320½ adults. The single women are under the care of Mrs. Boyd, Dr. Hickling acting as Surgeon-Superintendent.

THE GOURLAY FAMILY.—It will be seen, from our advertising columns, that the above artistes will give their celebrated entertainment in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, the 18th and 19th inst. We would advise those of our readers who have not hitherto had the pleasure of witnessing the performance of this talented family not to lose the opportunity of visiting them on one of the above-named evenings, as it is seldom that the people of this neighbourhood have the opportunity of a treat such as we feel certain their entertainment will afford.

PROSECUTION OF MINERS FOR LEAVING SERVICE WITHOUT GIVING NOTICE.—On Thursday, at Consett Petty Sessions, twenty-six miners were summoned for an infringement of the Employer and Workmen's Act by leaving their work without giving notice. Mr. Skidmore, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Marshall and Oliver, Durham, prosecuted on behalf of the masters, Messrs. Ferrens and Love, while Mr. Dix, of Newcastle, defended the men. It appeared that at the early part of the present month a dispute took place at Cornsay Colliery, where the defendants were employed. The matter was referred to arbitration, and the arbitrators had given their award, but the men, after working a fortnight under the new arrangement, refused to abide by it and left work without giving the necessary fourteen days' notice. Mr. Skidmore now intimated that the masters had desire to press the case against the men, who had, after being on strike a week, returned to their employment. They simply wished to let their workmen know that they could not treat the Act, which was passed for their own as well as the masters' protection, with indifference, and it was to vindicate the law that they had been brought there that day. He was glad to say that his friend was prepared to plead guilty, and it had been arranged that each of the defendants should pay 5s. compensation and the costs. The magistrates and Mr. Dix having assented to this course, the parties left the court.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BLACKHILL.—The anniversary services connected with the above church were held last Sunday. Two discourses of singular excellence and power were preached on the occasion by the Rev. J. Black, D.D., minister of Wellington Street United Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, to crowded congregations, who listened to him with breathless attention. In the forenoon, the rev. gentleman took for his theme, "The Word of God, its permanent authority, and universal adaptation to the higher wants of man as an immortal creature." This discourse, which was based on Psalm xii, 6, was characterised from beginning to end by peculiar earnestness and eloquence, while the various points of detail dwelt upon were illustrated in a manner truly graphic, striking, and felicitous. Indeed, it would hardly be possible for any intelligent and unprejudiced person to listen to this powerful sermon without being deeply and profitably impressed by it. On the bosom of a resistless logic, the preacher carried the mind of the thoughtful auditor to the resting-place of calm conviction. We shall only add regarding this discourse, that it was a profound and masterly production, a production every sentence of which was a nugget of spiritual truth worthy of being treasured up in the memory.—In the evening, Dr. Black preached another sermon not less excellent, though somewhat less profound and more popular, from Matthew xvii, 13, "Whom do men say that I the Son of Man am?" The Church was densely crowded in every part, even more so than in the forenoon, and, we believe, few remained unmoved as the eminent divine, in his usual calm yet fervid and impressive manner, unfolded the matchless glories of the Redeemer, His perfections and attributes as the God-man. At the close of each service, the annual collection was taken, which, in all, amounted to the large sum of £41 0s. 2d.

THE FATAL FIGHT IN A HOUSE AT SOUTH MOOR.

On Thursday, at Consett Petty Sessions, before Messrs. Town (chairman), Clavering, and Priestman, Samuel Wright, tailor, was charged with the manslaughter of John Carr, at South Moor. The following evidence was produced:—

Thomas Turnbull deposed: I am a sinker and live at Stanley. I knew the deceased, John Carr, and I also know the prisoner. I saw the deceased on Saturday afternoon last about three o'clock at Jobson's public-house, South Moor Colliery. He was drunk. He had no drink in Jobson's house. About ten minutes after he left Jobson's I saw him in Morton's public-house. I was outside. I looked through the window to see who was in the tap-room. Carr was sitting on a form opposite the window. There were probably about a dozen men in the room. Shortly after I saw deceased standing on the floor of the tap-room. He had hold of prisoner's coat collar. The prisoner got up off his seat and struck at Carr. I do not know where he hit him. Prisoner struck several times and the deceased then fell to the floor. I did not see the deceased strike the prisoner. Prisoner lifted deceased off the floor and then struck him twice in the belly, then let go of him and he fell on the floor. Luke Kirby picked him up. I then went into the tap-room. Carr was then dead. I saw Morton go into the tap-room just as prisoner was striking the last blow, and he shoved the prisoner.

John Brown said: I am a blacksmith and live at Greencroft Cottages, near South Moor Colliery. I knew the deceased, Carr. I saw him go into Morton's public-house on Saturday afternoon last between three and half-past three o'clock. He was drunk. In consequence of hearing a noise soon after Carr went in I looked through the tap-room window of Morton's public-house. I sow both prisoner and deceased standing on the floor. Deceased had hold of the prisoner. Prisoner was striking the deceased about the body and left side. He struck him several times. Deceased did not return the blows that I saw Deceased fell to the floor but I cannot say prisoner struck while he was down. Prisoner took hold of him with his left hand, raised him up, but I cannot say whether he hit him again or not. The landlord (Morton) then came in and Luke Corby put his arms round prisoner and pulled him back with the assistance of Morton. The deceased was then lying on on the floor. I shortly afterwards went in and found that Carr was dead. The prisoner was then sitting on the seat.

William Armstrong, of Oxhill, miner, deposed: On Saturday, the 9th June, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, I was near to Morton's public-house, when I saw the deceased, John Carr, go in. He was alone and drunk. After he went in I saw him sitting on the seat beside the prisoner. I heard the prisoner say to the deceased that he was no better than an old man. Carr then rose up and said the prisoner was not a man. They both spoke in a loud tone of voice. The prisoner said he would shew him whether he was a man or not. Prisoner then seized the deceased by the collar and struck him on the left side several times. Deceased then went down on to the floor. Prisoner tried to pull him up and struck him twice about the ribs on the left side. I saw Luke Kirby and the landlord take the prisoner off the deceased. I did'nt go into the public-house until about an hour after. The deceased, Carr, was a less man than the prisoner.

William Morton said: I am a publican at South Moor Colliery. I knew John Carr, the deceased, and also Samuel Wright, the prisoner, who is a journeyman tailor. On Saturday afternoon, the 9th June, prisoner was in my house. He had two or three half-glasses of rum. He was quite sober. He was in the tap-room. A man named Luke Kirby and several others were in the same room. About half-past three o'clock I saw the deceased standing on the footpath near my house. He was tipsy and was quarrelling with a man named Wills. I had occasion to go into the cellar two or three minutes, and on my return I found the prisoner and deceased, who had come during my absence, fighting in the tap-room. Prisoner was sober, but the deceased was drunk. I separated them, and shoved the prisoner away from Carr. Carr went down. Luke Kirby and I lifted up Carr. We found he was dead. He never moaned. I then went out and gave information to P.C. Curren. The deceased was in and out of my house from about nine to eleven o'clock on the fornoon of that day. He was then sober.

George Wilkinson deposed; I am a miner and live at Tow Law. On Saturday, the 9th of June, I was in William Morton's public-house at South Moor. When the deceased, John Carr, came in he was drunk. He went up to the prisoner, Wright, and took him by the coat collar and began to quarrel with him. The prisoner then got on to his feet and took hold of Carr by the collar, and struck him twice, once on the neck, and the other time about the ribs. The deceased fell on to the floor. The prisoner then took hold of Carr's left hand. The landlord then came in.

Dr. MacAdam Grigor said: I am a surgeon and physician, and live at Stanley. On Saturday night, the 9th June, about eight o'clock, I saw the dead body of John Carr in Morton's public-house. He had apparently been dead a few hours. I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, assisted by Mr. Sutherland, surgeon, of Burnopfield. On removing the scalp I found extravasation of blood on the left side of the head, underneath the scalp, about the ear, extending slightly backwards. On taking the skull cap off I found membranes of brain in a congested state, and effusion between the membranes and the surface of the brain. There was no extravasation within the brain itself but the vessels of the brain appeared to be in a soft, diseased state. On opening the chest I found both lungs congested. The heart was in a state of fatty degeneration, and contained blood in all its cavities. The liver had also fatty degeneration, not all through it, but nearly so. The stomach was perfectly healthy, and contained solid food, partly digested. Both kidneys were healthy as were all the other organs. Externally there were no marks of violence whatever. I attribute the cause of death to paralysis of the heart, from excitement acting upon its diseased condition. Either the excitement of a sudden quarrel without receiving a blow, or that, added to the effect of a blow or blows, would be quite sufficient to cause the death of the deceased.

James Sutherland deposed: I am a surgeon, and live at Burnopfield. On the 11th June I assisted the last witness in making a *post-mortem* examination of John Carr, and having heard his evidence I fully concur.

Joseph Curren said: I am a police constable, and am stationed at South Moor. On being told that Carr was dead, I went to South Moor and apprehended Wright in the house of a publican named Jobson. I charged him with causing the death of John Carr at Morton's public-house. He replied "I am not guilty of causing the death." The prisoner was quite sober. He commenced to make a statement. I cautioned him, and he said nothing more.

Prisoner, on being charged in the usual way, volunteered the following statement:—When Carr, whom I knew, came into the house he asked me for a glass of ale. I refused to give it him because he was drunk and I thought he had had enough. He sat down on the form, and I turned my back to him and was talking to Kirby and another man when Carr jumped up and seized me by the collar and struck at me. Through the excitement I cannot say whether I struck him or not. I might, but I intended to give him merely a shake. I was excited, and in a passion at the time, but was sober. Prisoner then called

Luke Kirby, who said: I am a coal miner, and live at South Moor Colliery. I knew deceased and prisoner. On Saturday afternoon last, about two o'clock, prisoner, who was sober, went into the tap-room of Morton's public-house with me. The deceased came into the room where we were about fifteen or twenty minutes past three o'clock by himself. He was drunk. He sat down on a form. Prisoner said something to deceased. The deceased then got hold of the prisoner and asked him what he had to do with it. Deceased got up off his seat and clicked prisoner by the coat collar. I never saw any blows struck on either side. The prisoner had hold of Carr who went to the ground but the prisoner did not go down.

Prisoner was committed for trial, the magistrates offering to take bail.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of the above Board was held on Wednesday afternoon. There were present —Mr. Shaw (chairman), Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Keenleyside, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Brown, Mr. Davison, Mr. Carss, Mr. Teaney, Mr. Bland, and Mr. Hedley.

MR. CARSS AND THE APPOINTMENT OF SURVEYOR.

In accordance with the notice of motion given by Mr. Carss at the last meeting, the Chairman read the minute relating to the appointment of the Surveyor. The minute stated that the Surveyor was to devote the whole of his time to the office.

Mr. BLAND said that was not the minute that Mr. Carss's motion referred to.

The CHAIRMAN said it was the minute that related to Mr. Longstaff's appointment.

Mr. CARSS said the minute which had been read was the one he asked for, but he fully expected that attached to that minute would have been an undertaken given by the Surveyor to leave the public-house which he at present occupied in order that he might devote the whole of his time and interest to the Board.

Mr. BLAND said what Mr. Carss wanted was a copy of the advertisement which appeared in the newspapers at the time the Board advertised for a Surveyor.

Mr. JENKINS: What is the subject of Mr. Carss's motion. Is Mr. Carss not content with the minute?

Mr. CARSS: Oh, yes; but, as I said before, I expected that there were certain attachments to that minute relating to the Surveyor giving up possession of his public-house. Had the Clerk of a copy the advertisement referred to by Mr. Bland?

The Clerk (Mr. Coupland) said he had a copy in the letter book, but the letter was not in the room.

Mr. CARSS said he would ask for the production of the letter book at the next meeting.

Mr. TEANEY said he understood at the time Mr. Longstaff was appointed that the latter was to give up the public-house within twelve months of his appointment.

Mr. BLAND said he had seen the minute relating to the appointment of the Surveyor at Mr. Coupland's house.

The Clerk said the minute which Mr. Bland saw was the same that had been produced that day.

Mr. JENKINS: Does Mr. Bland mean to say that the minute he saw at Mr. Coupland's house differs from that in the book now?

Mr. BLAND: He show me the advertisement. The man that got the office was to give up the house.

Mr. HEDLEY said the advertisement would not assist Mr. Carss in any way, as it could not contemplate where the person lived who was to get the appointment.

Mr. BLAND: The advertisement said that the person appointment was to give up all other offices and devote the whole of his time to the Board.

The Clerk: The advertisement said nothing of the kind.

Mr. CARSS: I move for the production of a copy of the advertisement at the next meeting.

Mr. LAMMONBY could not see what light the advertisement could throw on the subject.

Mr. SIMPSON said Mr. Carss was taking up a good deal of time with his motions. They could not get a better man than their present Surveyor, and he thought they ought to take no notice of Mr. Carss's motions.

Mr. LAMMONBY said there was a report in the district that at the time Mr. Longstaff received the appointment he gave a guarantee that he would give up the public-house. It was a pity that such a rumour should have been circulated when it was not substantiated by the minutes.

Mr. JENKINS: Does it amount to this—that there will be peace if Mr. Longstaff gives up the public-house.

Mr. CARSS replying to the observations of Mr. Simpson, said the latter gentleman had no right to dictate to him what course he was to pursue. He had a perfect right to ask the production of the minute relating to the appointment.

Mr. JENKINS said Mr. Carss was perfectly at liberty to ask for the minutes, but the members were also at liberty to ignore any proposition he might bring forward.

The CHAIRMAN said there was no objection on the part of the Board to produce all the minutes relating to the appointment of the Surveyor. So far as he was concerned he wished to have the matter properly ventilated. He might say that he was quite satisfied with Mr. Longstaff. At the time the appointment was made there was some talk about Mr. Longstaff giving up the public-house in consequence of his wife being in ill-health, but it was not made a stipulation that he was to do so.

Mr. HEDLEY said: Mr. Longstaff is waiting for the Board to build a Local Board room and he will then go into it.

Mr. BLAND: The advertisement said that he was to give up all other business and devote the whole of his time to the office.

Mr. HEDLEY: The minute might have said so, but the advertisement could not pre-suppose that Mr Longstaff would be appointed.

Mr. TEANEY said he had no falt to find with Mr. Longstaff personally, but he would object to their present Surveyor so long as he remained in the public-house.

Mr. CARSS said they had better defer the discussion till they had a copy of the advertisement. He would then propose a motion, and test the feeling of the Board.

The matter was then dropped.

ENCROACHMENTS.

The following report was read and adopted:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Leadgate Local Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN,—Being the occupier of a plot of garden ground on the side of Watling Street Road, near Leadgate, in the township of Medomsley, and hearing that your Highway Committee are going to recommend to your Board, in their Highway Report, to be laid before you to day, the making of certain footpaths within the last mentioned townships, pursuant to some resolution made at a meeting of the ratepayers, held at Medomsley, on the 26th of March last, the validity of which may be greatly enquired into, or ought to be so. That, in making or forming such new footpaths, a portion of the ground so occupied by myself and various other parties is intended to be taken. Now I respectfully submit that your Board has no power or authority vested in them by the Local Government Act, or any other Act, to make such contemplated footpaths. That you are not the custodians of any waste land adjoining the highways within your local district. I, therefore, object and give you notice not to trespass or interfere with any portion of the ground so occupied by myself, and take my "*locus standi*" on the Act of 5th and 6th, W. 4, cap. 50, and of the various Sections therein mentioned, the Highway Act 1862, the Amended Act of 1864, or any other Act relating to the Highways in England, that am 15 feet from the centre of the road, and many decisions have been given by the judges of the land, assize juries, highway boards, and other public bodies, and that your Board never have repaired or had possession of such waste ground. In conclusion, I beg to refer you to the 51st Section of the Act of 1864, and to page 126 and 127 of the 4th edition of Glen, on Highways of the year 1875, the latest edition.

I am, gentlemen, yours obediently,
ROBERT JACKSON.

133, Leadgate, 13th June, 1877.

The Clerk was instructed to inform Mr. Jackson that the board would use its own discretion about the footpaths.

A very tall, thin man remarked to his lady love that he "had a cold in his head, originating in wet feet." She looked at him slowly from head to foot and back again, as if measuring the distance the cold had had to travel, and then ejaculated: "Gracious me; you must have got your feet wet some time last year."

Parry tells of an Esquimax boy who ate 8½lb. of seal meat, 1½lb. of soup, and drank three wine glasses of gin, a tumbler of hot whiskey and water and five pints of water, consuming the whole between intervals of rest in one day. He had probably served as a reporter on a Chicago newspaper.—*American paper.*

On the first night of a new piece, a pretty young actress advances to the front of the stage, flaunting in an exquisite new costume. "That must have cost [illegible] francs!" said, audibly, a lady who sat with her husband in the front row. "No, no—no, only [illegible]," said he, mechanically. Then he found her eye fixed on him and was silent.

The following is told of a grave-digger in a cathedral town in the north of England. One day, when "gathering in" the remains of an aged parishioner, he observed some women weeping by the grave-side. Turning round, he sharply demanded of them, "What are ye crying for? If ye dinnot bring 'em at eighty, when wad ye bring 'em?"

A little boy pranced up to his mother one day and said, "Ma, haven't I been real good since that whippin'?" "Yes, my lamb," answered the maternal fondly. "And you trust me now, don't you, ma?" "Yes, darling," she replied again. "Then," spoke the little innocent, "what makes you keep the cake locked up in the pantry the same as ever?"

"Have you any rebutting testimony to offer?" asked the justice of a prisoner arraigned for goat stealing. The prisoner scratched his head—a new light seemed to dawn upon him. "*Re*butting, is it? Shure an that's just what's the matter, yer honour; the baste butted me till not a breath was left in me body, yer honor, and that's why I'm here to-day." He was [illegible].

THE INVALID'S FRIEND—TODD'S QUININE WINES.—Dr Wheatley, writing from the Crescent, Carlisle says:—"I have much pleasure in giving my testimony to the efficacy of Mr Todd's, Quinine Wine, I consider it a valuable and pleasant mode 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

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.

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

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.

FITS.—EPILEPSY, the demon of disease so-called incurable, is safely and certainly cured by EDMAYNE'S NERVE TONIC.—A specific remedy. Particulars post free Address, J. REDMAYNE, Chemist, Stanley Park Buildings, Liverpool.

YOUR FUTURE—Courtship, Marriage, and all matters of interest. 4 questions answered for 13 stamps. Single question, 6 stamps. Life, in 30. State age. Enclose addressed envelope. Address B.P., 225, Wapping Road, Bradford, Yorkshire.

MONEY TO BE LENT, IN TOWN or Country, to Gentlemen, Farmers, Tradesmen, or others, from Fifty Pounds and upwards, upon personal security. Interest five per cent. per annum, from one to seven years. No commission or charge made. Also sums from One Thousand Pounds on mortgage, at three and a half per cent. on Freehold or Leasehold property, for any term not exceeding twenty-one years.—Apply to

W. M. HOLLAND, Esq. Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
11, EUSTON SQUARE, LONDON.

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

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Railway Time Tables

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

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

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

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

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

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

On SATURDAYS ONLY, a relief train leaves Hebburn for Shields at 2·20 p.m.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

ON SATURDAYS

Relief trains leave JARROW for NEWCASTLE at 1·55 6·18, 8.23, 9·23, and 10·45 p.m. calling at all intermediate stations.

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

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

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

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

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

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

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

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

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

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

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

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

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Week days)—4·50 6·10(a), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0(*), 9·15, 9·45, (c), 10·15, 11·0, 12·0, 1·0, 2·0, 3·5, 4·0 4·45(†), 5·0, 5.50(†), 6·5, 6·45, (†), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0, 10·0, 10·40, 11·30.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONSETT BRANCH

TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G.	2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	9·40	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	„	5·52	9·47	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·59	9·54	12·43	2·43	5.49
Rowland's Gill	„	6·9	10·4	12·53	2·54	5·59
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·10	12·59	2·59	6·5
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·23	1·12	3·12	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·29	1·18	3·18	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep	6·42	10·37		4·40	6·35
Knitsley	„	6·54	10·49		4·52	6·47
Lanchester	„	7·3	10·58		5·1	6·56
Witton Gilbert	„	7.10	11·9		5·12	7·7
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.20		5·25	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G.	1,2 G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·30		11·45	3·40*	8·0
Witton Gilbert	„	7·42		11·57	3·52	8·12
Lanchester	„	7·55		12·10	4·5	8·25
Knitsley	„	8·7		12·22	4·17	8·36
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·23	
	dep	8·20	9·10	12·35	3·35	8·50
Shotley Bridge	„	8·25	9·15	12.40	3·40	8·55
Ebchester	„	8·29	9·19	12·44	3·44	8·59
Lintz Green	„	8·39	9·29	12·54	3·54	9·9
Rowland's Gill	„	8·41	9·39	12·59	3·59	9·15
Swalwell	„	8·52	9·42	1·7	4·5	9·22
Scotswood	„	8·59	9·49	1·14	4·14	9·29
Newcastle	arr.	9·10	10·0	1·25	4·25	9·40

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.		
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·0	5·25	7·30
Scotswood	„	7·17	4·9	5·32	7·37
Swalwell	„	7·24	4·15	5·39	7·44
Rowland's Gill	„	7·34	4·26	5·49	8·55
Lintz Green	„	7·40	4·29	5·55	8·2
Ebchester	„	7·53	4·42	6·8	8·16
Shotley Bridge	„	7·59	4·47	6·14	8·23
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	4·56	6·20	8·30
	dep.	9·20	5·10		
Knitsley		9·32	5·22	..	..
Lanchester		9·41	5·31	..	..
Witton Gilbert		9.52	5·44	..	..
Durham	arr.	10·5	5·55	..	..

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

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.	LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.
Newcastle	7·30	7·15	Benfieldside	8·35	8·20
Scotswood	7·37	7·22	Shotley Bridge	8·40	8·25
Swalwell	7·44	7·29	Ebchester	8·44	8.29
Rowland's Gill	7·54	7·39	Lintz Green	8·54	8·39
Lintz Green	8·0	7·45	Rowland's Gill	[illegible]	8·44
Ebchester	8·13	7·58	Swalwell	9·6	8·51
Shotley Bridge	8·19	8·4	Scotswood	9·14	8·59
Benfieldside (arr)	8·25	8·10	Newcastle (arr.)	9·25	9·10

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

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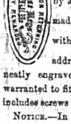

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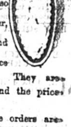

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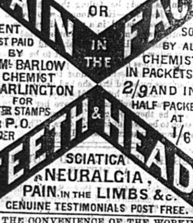

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SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

MONDAY, June 11th.—Before E. J. Meynell, Esq., Judge.

Golightly and Son v. Hobson.—The plaintiffs in this case formerly occupied a farm at Newbiggen, and the defendant is Mr. George Hobson, of Harperley Mill. The action was to recover the value of eighty-six bolls of barley supplied to the defendant. Mr. Chambers was for plaintiffs, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Patrick. The amount claimed was £32 5s., and it appeared that £23 13s. had been paid into court. George Golightly, one of the plaintiffs, said in December of last year he went to Harperley Mill and asked Mr. Hobson if he wanted to buy any barley. Witness had a sample of the barley with him, but they could not agree about the price. Two or three days after, witness again saw Mr. Hobson, who agreed to give him 7s. 6d. per boll. Witness began to deliver the barley on the 28th December, and continued leading for seven days. On the 5th of January Mr. Hobson said the load which he had taken was not quite so dry as that previously delivered. Witness replied that it was all off one heap, and added that he failed to see any difference in it. Mr. Hobson then told him that he was not to take any more. On the 21st November he sold the same barley to Mr. Wherley for 9s. a ball, and eight weeks afterwards the same gentleman paid 8s. per boll for barley out of the same heap. About the same time he sold the same barley to Mr. Bone, miller, Lanchester, and Mr. Thomas Henderson for 8s. a boll. He applied for payment on the 9th May, but Mr. Hobson refused to pay the account unless he made a reduction of £6 10s.—Cross-examined by Mr. Patrick: The barn in which the barley was stored did not admit the rain. He did not tell Mr. Hobson that the barn was leaky and the barley had perhaps got wet. Mr. Bullerwell, the foreman, did not complain about the barley. The first complaint was made by Mr. Hobson himself on the morning of the 5th January. Mr. Hobson said the barley was damp and he had not to take any more. Mr. Hobson said he was to "take that away again," and he understood this to apply to the load he had taken that morning. Mr. Hobson did not say to him that he was to take the whole of the barley away as it was of no use to him. It was not true that Mr. Hobson said the barley was unequal to sample. When Mr. Hobson offered to pay him for the barley, less the amount he had named, he did not say it was more than the barley was worth. He said he would make him (witness) that offer to prevent law proceedings.—Mr. Hobson, the defendant, was then called. He said on the 5th of January his foreman called his attention to the barley which Mr. Golightly was delivering. After looking at it witness went to Mr. Golightly and told him that he (Golightly) had sold him dry, good barley, but was delivering him muck. Witness told him that he would not have the barley at any price, as it was of no use to him whatever, and that he was to take the whole of it away again. Mr. Golightly, however, refused to take it away. When Mr. Golightly applied for payment he offered to pay him the sum that had been stated without prejudice to the case if it should go into court. Mr. Hobson added that the sample which Mr. Golightly brought to him was in good condition, and unlike the bulk, which appeared to have been wet before or after thrashing. It was in a mouldy, stinking condition. He had used some of the barley. It had lost a couple of stone per boll in drying, which was equal to 2s. a boll.—Cross-examined by Mr. Chambers: The barley was worth 5s. 6d. a boll after being dried.—By his Honour: He had not compared the sample with the bulk, because the former was thrown to the hens. He did not see the barley till his attention was called to it by his foreman.—Geo. Bullerwell, foreman at Harperley Mill, said he was present when Mr. Hobson agreed to buy the barley, and saw the sample which Mr. Golightly had with him. The night before the last load was brought witness was in the mill, and on feeling the barley through the sacks he found that it was not in good condition. He did not examine it that night, as it was dark, but the following morning on looking at it he found that it was not equal to the sample. He told Mr. Hobson, and the same morning, when Mr. Golightly went with the cart, he was told by Mr. Hobson to take the whole of it away. The barley appeared to have been wet, and was mouldy. He produced a sample of the barley taken that morning from several sacks.—Cross-examined by Mr. Chambers: The barley was in sacks on the third floor of the mill. It was likely to get drier in that part of the mill.—Mr. Andrew Davidson, miller, Newcastle, having examined the sample produced by the last witness, said the barley in its present condition was not worth anything. A handful mixed with a boll would spoil the lot. If dried, it would be worth 5s. a boll. The barley had been wet to begin with. The fact of its being kept in sacks would improve it.—His Honour: Assuming that the barley was not very dry to begin with, would it get worse?—Mr. Davidson: Yes. If it had been dry when it was put into the sacks it would not have been bad now. Packing sacks together dries the barley.—Mr. Patrick: Having examined the sample do you assume that the barley was damp when it was put into the sack?—Mr. Davison: Yes.—By his Honour: If the barley was dried it would be worth 5s. per boll. It might have been worth more than 5s. per boll when it was first bought.—His Honour gave judgment for the full amount claimed.

Armstrong v. Armstrong.—A Dispute about the Ownership of a House.—Thomas Armstrong, the plaintiff in this case, sued the defendant for rent. Mr. Barnes appeared for plaintiff. The latter, on being called, said the defendant, who was his brother, occupied a house belonging to him at Broomhill. He agreed to pay 2s. a-week, but now refused to pay the amount due.—Defendant denied that the plaintiff was the owner of the house, and said he never agreed to pay rent.—His Honour said it had already been proved in that court that plaintiff was the owner of the house. He gave judgment for plaintiff, and advised the latter to have his brother turned out of the house, as he appeared to be acting from a spirit of obstinacy.

Randall v. Thompson.—A Collision at Leadgate.—Geo. Randall, innkeeper, Blackfine, sued to recover the sum of £20 14s. 6d. for damage alleged to have been done to his horse and trap through the negligence of the defendant, Mr. R. Thompson, insurance agent, Dipton. Mr. Patrick appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant was represented by Mr. Bush. Mr. Patrick, in stating the facts, said on the night of the 13th March his client's servant was travelling from Annfield Plain to Leadgate, and on reaching Redwell Hills his trap was run into by the defendant's conveyance. A plan of the *locus in quo* having been produced, William Moyce was called. He said he was in the employment of Mr. Randall, the plaintiff. On the 13th of March witness drove a commercial traveller in a Whitechapel to Chester-le-Street. He returned home alone in the evening, and on reaching the top of the bank at Redwell Hills, it being then about a quarter to eight, he saw a horse and trap approaching. The conveyance being on his side of the road, witness shouted to the driver, when the latter was within about fifty yards of him. At that time witness was going very slowley, while the other conveyance was approaching at a sharp trot. Witness, after shouting, pulled his horse towards the footpath, but the occuapnt of the other conveyance kept straight on till within a dozen yards of witness's trap, when he pulled his horses head still further to the left. The result was that the left shaft of defendant's trap entred the chest of the horse which witness was driving, the animal being thrown down. Both shafts of the conveyance were smashed, and witness himself was thrown out. On getting up, witness saw that his horse was lying next to the footpath on the left side of the road, while the other horse was lying on the opposite side of the road about twenty yards below where the collision occured. He asked the driver of the other conveyance if he did not hear him shout, and he replied in the negative. The morning after the accident witness went and looked at the place, and found that the wheel of his trap was twenty-seven inches from the footpath when the other conveyance ran into him.—Cross-examined by Mr. Bush: The horse was taken to Mr. Foreman's after the accident and remained at that gentleman's stables about a month. The other conveyance was going at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour. When the conveyances came in collision, defendant's trap was partly on the footpath. There was an impression of a wheel on the path the following morning. He left Chester-le-Street about six o'clock that evening, and did not hurry home, as the horse had had a hard day. He had no drink during the day, and was consequently quite sober at the time of the accident.—George Noble, joiner, Leadgate, said on the night in question he was travelling from Dipton to Leadgate. Plaintiff's conveyance passed him at the foot of the bank, near the railway crossing, and the horse was then trotting slowly. Witness heard a collision near Mrs. Mitchell's gate, and on getting up to the place he saw defendant's horse lying on the right side of the road. Mr. Thompson's son was in the act of holding the horse's head down. He left loose of it, and the animal jumped up, and in doing so broke the shaft of the conveyance. Plaintiff's horse was at that time twenty or thirty yards further up the opposite side of the road. There was a wound in its chest, and the last witness was doing his best to prevent the bleeding. Witness heard Moyce ask the driver of the other conveyance why he did not pull up when he (Moyce) shouted, and Mr. Thompson's son replied that he did not hear him.—Cross-examined by Mr. Bush: It was not a windy night, and it was "lightish."—Re-examined by Mr. Patrick: He saw the place at eight o'clock the following moring and observed the impression of a wheel on the footpath.—Mr. Foreman, veterinary surgeon, Leadgate, said on the night in question, on being informed of the accident, he proceeded to the spot and found plaintiff's horse in the position described by the last witness. After plugging the wound he took the horse to his stables, where it remained for five weeks. It was attended night and day for the first week. His bill for keep and attendance was £7 10s. The horse was fit to work at the end of five weeks.—By His Honour: The horse had not deteriorated in value in consequence of the accident. It was quite better.—Re-examined by Mr. Patrick: Defendants son said his horse had also been injured, but the injury was merely a superficial wound on the right shoulder.—Cross-examined by Mr. Bush: Thompson did not seem at all stunned when witness got to the place.—The plaintiff was then examined. He estimated the loss of the horse's services at £2 a-week, a pair of new shafts had cost him £2, and he had had to pay a man 4s. a day for six days while his own servant was attending the horse.—Mr. Longstaff, surveyor to the Leadgate Local Board, said he examined the ground where the accident happened, and found that the wheel of one of the conveyances had travelled along the footpath for a distance of fifteen or sixteen yards.—Mr. William Turner, Blackfine, gave similar evidence.—Mr. Bush, for the defence, said there appeared to have been negligence on both sides. His client's horse and trap had sustained injury and damage, and a counter-claim was set up. His client had already suggested that each party should bear their own loss. The defendant's son, who was driving at the time of the collision, said the night was dark and windy. When the accident took place, witness was at his own side of the road. He did not see the other horse till it was close up. After the accident occurred, Moyce said he shouted, but witness did not hear him and told him so. Witness's horse was thrown down, the splash-board was broken, and one of the shafts was smashed.—Cross-examined by Mr. Patrick: The shaft was broken while witness's horse was getting up.—Mr. Bush was about to call Mr. Wilson, veterinary surgeon, to speak to the injuries done to defendant's horse, when His Honour observed Mr. Bush had said that there had been negligence on both sides. No evidence on the part of the plaintiff had been shown, however.—Mr. Bush: We say the driver was on the wrong side of the road.—His Honour: It has been proved by several witnesses that the accident took place on the left side of the road. I have no doubt that Thompson was at the right side of the road.—His Honour then gave judgment for £15.

THE COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

A "SCENE."

On Monday, at the Shotley Bridge County Court, before Mr. E. J. Meynell, judge, Mr. Robert Taylor, of West Conside, farmer, sought to recover possession of a dwelling-house and blacksmith's shop at present occupied by Geo. Stokoe and his sister Ann, at Consett. Mr. Granger, solicitor, Durham, appeared for the plaintiff. The Countess of Derwentwater was in court, and as soon as Stokoes' case was called on she approached the end of the table set apart for solicitors, and remained there while the witnesses were giving their evidence. Her ladyship, who had a number of parchments, books, &c., in her possession, wore a black silk dress, black silk velvet cloak, lace scarf, and a neatly-trimmed hat. Mr. Granger, in briefly stating the facts, said Mr. Taylor leased the land on which the house was built to George Stokoe, father of the defendants. Stokoe was to pay a small acknowledgment, and at his death his widow continued in possession, and acknowledged Mr. Taylor as the landlord. In 1876, Mrs. Stokoe, who was an admirer of the lady known as the Countess of Derwentwater, obtained from her ladyship a lease, and at her death, which took place the same year, the defendants, who had been left in possession, refused to pay rent; and, as his Honour would remember, the defendants' goods had been seized.—Mr. Taylor, the plaintiff, was then called. He said he knew Geo. Stokoe, father of the defendants. In 1847 he applied to witness for a piece of land to build a house and shop in Front Street, Consett. Plaintiff told him he could build a house and shop on his (Mr. Taylor's) land, and pay an annual ground rent of £1. He was to have the land for twenty-one years.—His Honour: Was the agreement in writing?—Plaintiff: No; it was a verbal agreement. Mr. John Seymour was present when the agreement was made. The house and shop were built by Geo. Stokoe, and they were the same he now wished to recover. Stokoe continued to pay ground rent till his death in 1859, after which his widow, who continued to live in the house, paid it. At the expiration of the twenty-one years, plaintiff charged Mrs. Stokoe £3 a-year for the house, and after living in it three years on these terms the rent was raised to £6, which was to be paid quarterly. Mr. Batey collected the rent, which was paid regularly till Mrs. Stokoe's death, which took place in 1876.—His Honour (to the male defendant): Have you any questions to ask Mr. Taylor?—Stokoe: No.—Miss Stokoe (closing her eyes and shaking a piece of parchment which she held in her hand towards Mr. Taylor): Do you say that my father died in 1859?—Mr. Taylor: I think that was the year.—Miss Stokoe: It is fifteen years since my father died. He died in 1860. I have it in the Bible. (Laughter.)—His Honour: It is not material when he died.—Miss Stokoe here stamped with her foot and cried out that her mother was murdered in her own house, and the man who did it was present.—Stokoe (pointing to somebody in the court): He hit her that way (suiting the action to the word) with his elbow.—Miss Stokoe (shouting hysterically): John Seymour said he would put death to her and he did so.—Mr. John Seymour, innkeeper, Consett, said in 1847 the late George Stokoe applied to him for a house and shop. Witness said he would get him a place, and the next time Mr. Taylor called at witness's house he (Mr. Seymour) went and sought Mr. Stokoe. Mr. Taylor then agreed to let him a piece of land for twenty-one years, Mr. Stokoe to pay £1 a-year ground rent. Mr. Stokoe built a house and blacksmith's shop on the land, and they were the same which the defendants now occupied.—His Honour: Do they both occupy the house?—Mr. Seymour: Yes, and another brother as well. He had seen the defendants' father pay the rent. The old lady lived in the house after his death.—Thomas Batey, printer, Manchester, said he formerly lived at Consett and collected the rents for Mr. Taylor. He received rent in respect of the house in which the defendants lived from 1872 till 1876.—Miss Stokoe: Did you receive any money after my mother got the lease from her ladyship?—Mr. Batey: I have nothing to do with that.—Miss Stokoe: Was I ever a tenant of Mr. Taylor's?—Mr. Batey: I am not here to prove that.—Miss Stokoe: Did I ever pay you any money?—Mr. Batey: The rent was paid from 1872 till February, 1876.—His Honour: When did Mrs. Stokoe die?—Mr. Batey: In August, 1876.—His Honour: How was the rent paid?—Mr. Batey: Quarterly.—His Honour: You did not get the next quarter's rent?—Mr. Batey: When I called they said it was not convenient to pay it, and the next time I called they said they were going to pay no more rent.—Mr. Granger said that was his case. He could prove the title, but would leave the case where it was.—His Honour (to Stokoe): Have you any evidence to give?—Stokoe: No.—His Honour (to the other defendant): Have you?—Miss Stokoe: No.—The Countess (to the last speaker): You have evidence.—Miss Stokoe here held up a document which she had in her hand, and, shaking her head solemnly, remarked, as she handed it to his Honour, that that was her "poor, murdered mother's lease."—The Countess also approached where the judge was sitting, and was about to hand up another document when his Honour said he could not hear her ladyship, as she was not in the case. Having looked at the parchment produced by Miss Stokoe, his Honour said it purported to be a lease from Amelia, Countess of Derwentwater, to Elizabeth Stokoe, and was dated 22nd April, 1876. Defendant would have to prove that the person who granted the lease was the owner of the land on which the property was built.—The Countess having whispered something to Miss Stokoe, the latter held up another document and exclaimed—"here is the surrender to the ground."—His Honour: Have you any witnesses to call?—Miss Stokoe (after a pause): I call on the Countess of Derwentwater and Henry Brown.—The Countess was then sworn.—His Honour: Did you grant this lease?—The Countess: Yes; I should like to see it.—His Honour: It is a lease of a piece of ground. You must prove your title to it.—The Countess: My title is already proved.—His Honour: But you must prove it to me.—Her Ladyship (pointing to the lease): That is the title.—His Honour: But you must prove it.—The Countess: It is not for me to prove my title here.—His Honour: If you don't, I shall have to give judgment for the plaintiff.—The Countess: Have you asked any of the other witnesses to prove their identity? I don't come here to tell a story.—His Honour: You must prove that you are the owner of the land.—Her Ladyship: This is not the place to prove my title. I have said that the land is mine, and your jurisdiction is ended. The case must go to London.—His Honour was proceeding to give judgment for the plaintiff when her ladyship said she was prepared to prove her title.—His Honour said he would be glad to give judgment in favour of the defendants if she could do so.—The Countess (after looking at a number of documents before her): My title comes by inheritance.—His Honour: That may be. But you must prove to me that you are the person mentioned in this lease, and that this land ever belonged to the Derwentwater family.—Mr. Granger: It never did, as a matter of fact.—Miss Stokoe, who was standing behind Mr. Granger, here flourished her fists over that gentleman's head, and exclaimed, "You cannot prove that."—His Honour (to her ladyship): I must give judgment for the plaintiff, unless you prove your title to the land.—Her Ladyship here handed a bundle of parchment and other documents to his Honour, remarking that they were the "Archives of her family."—His Honour (looking at them): Several of these documents are only copies. I cannot look at them.—The Countess (handing up another document): There is the enrolment.—His Honour: Of what?—The Countess: It belongs to the family records.—His Honour: If it is anything at all it is a copy of a deed.—The Countess: It is from the Record Office, and quite sufficient for this court.—His Honour: I want you to prove that this land ever belonged to the Derwentwater family.—The Countess produced what she termed a plan of the estate, but his Honour said it was merely a map of the county of Durham. Did the whole county belong to the Derwentwaters?—Her Ladyship: Our part is marked on the plan.—At this point Mr. Granger was seen to smile, whereupon Miss Stokoe, who had been exceedingly demonstrative throughout, attempted to seize a document which he held in his hand; but failing that, she essayed to get hold of his hair.—His Honour, who had in the meantime been engaged in a warm discussion with the Countess, who maintained that she had proved her title, while his Honour said she had not, said he could not allow the time of the court to be wasted in that way. Unless her ladyship proved her title to the land he would decide against the defendants.—The Countess repeated that she had proved her title, which was admitted by her Majesty.—His Honour said there was no evidence to prove her title to the land, and he therefore gave judgment for plaintiff, possession to be given up in seven days.—The Countess said she would take the case to London.

ALLEGED CUTTING AND WOUNDING AT DIPTON.

On Thursday, at Consett Petty Sessions, before A. Town, Esq. (chairman), J. Clavering, Esq., and J. Priestman, Esq., George Watson, hawker, was charged with cutting and wounding Simon Conroy, at Dipton. Mr. Dix, of Newcastle, defended. Prosecutor said he was a miner and lived at Dipton. On the night of the 2nd of June he met the prisoner near "The Fox" public-house. Prisoner offered to fight him and put off his coat. Prosecutor said he did not want to fight, gave the prisoner a shove, and told him to go on. Prosecutor then went to his uncle's house, leaving the prisoner standing on the road. While he was in his uncle's house a young man named Sloan told him something. After remaining in his uncle's house a short time, he went out, and on getting to the door he saw the prisoner, who struck him on the forehead with something. His forehead was cut, and he afterwards became insensible. On regaining consciousness he was in Clegg's house, near to his uncle's. The following morning he went to Dr. Moller's surgery and had his head dressed. He had been unable to work since.—Cross-examined by Mr. Dix: I had not previously had a quarrel with the prisoner. A man named John Sloan was standing close by when prisoner said he would fight me. I didn't see the prisoner come out of "The Fox" public-house. I left the prisoner standing on the road when I went to my uncle's. I neither struck the prisoner, knocked him down, nor kicked him. I had to pass my uncle's door on my road home. I live about half-a-mile from my uncle's. I knew Sloan before. When he came in he told me the prisoner had stones in his hand and intended to fell me. I didn't see the prisoner's father outside my uncle's. He lives next door to my uncle. I didn't threaten to fight the prisoner and his father. My uncle didn't say I was not to come there drunk. I have seen the prisoner's father since I was injured. I saw him in my mother's house. I know a man named Robinson. I saw him standing opposite the public-house before the blow was struck. I know a man named Johnson. He is a coal miner, but I didn't see him that night.—John Sloan deposed: I am a miner and live at Dipton. On the 2nd of June, about half-past eleven o'clock at night, I was going from Hill Top to Dipton with the prisoner and George Robinson. When we got near to "The Fox" public-house Simon Conroy overtook us. The prisoner commenced scoffing and laughing at Conroy. Conroy gave him a bit of a shove, and told him to be off home for a monkey. Conroy then went towards his home, and the prisoner went in a contrary direction. I went away to have a bottle of ginger beer, and when I got near to Wm. Robinson's house I saw the prisoner standing with a stone in each hand. In passing, he asked me where Conroy was. I told him he had gone up the row, and that he had told me he was going to his uncle's. He said if he got hold of him he would knock his ——— head off. I told him that I would tell Conroy to beware as he came out of his uncle's. He said "All right, tell him to come out." I then went into Conroy's uncle's. Conroy went out, and I followed shortly after. When I went out the prisoner was standing at his father's door. I saw him hit Conroy on the forehead with something, but cannot say what. He staggered from the effects of the blow, but I didn't hear him say anything. When I next saw Conroy he was in a house, bleeding very much from a wound in the forehead. He was then sensible, but complained much of the blow he had got. The woman in the house was bathing his forehead with cold water.—Cross-examined: I have known both the prisoner and Conway above twelve years. I have had quarrels with both parties. I had the last quarrel with Conroy. I always make up my quarrels. The prisoner didn't fall down when Conway shoved him. I saw the stones in the prisoners' hands, and he showed them to me. I remained about a quarter-of-an-hour in Conroy's uncle's after Conroy went out. Conroy was struck almost immediately he left the house. The house door was half open, and I had my head and part of my body out. I saw the prisoner strike, but cannot say with what. I was only two or three yards off. The prisoner was standing on his father's step when he struck. After the stone was thrown the prisoner and his father threatened they would give me more than Conroy. I didn't see Conroy squaring himself to the prisoner. He hadn't time to square before he got the bat.—Mary Conroy said: I am the wife of Jos. Conroy, and reside at Dipton. On the 2nd of June, about half-past eleven o'clock at night, Simon Conroy came into my house and remained for some time. John Sloan came in and told Simon something. After Conroy left my house I followed him to the door-step. I saw the prisoner throw something at Conroy which hit him on the forehead. Conroy then staggered backwards. I didn't hear anything said. I then went back to my own house. About twenty minutes after I saw Conroy in David Clegg's house. His forehead was then cut, and he was bleeding. When he left my house he was not cut.—Cross-examined: Conroy was not drunk, but had a little drink. The only persons I saw outside were the prisoner, his father, Johnson, and Conroy. Before the blow was struck there was a good deal of noise, but I cannot say what the words were.—Mr. Adolf Moller said: I am assistant with Dr. Benson. On Sunday morning, the 3rd of June, Simon Conroy came to my surgery, suffering from a wound on the forehead. On examination, I found that the outer table of the skull was fractured. The wound was about two inches long. On probing it Conroy fainted, and had to be kept for about an hour before he was able to leave the Surgery. For the first few days he was in a precarious condition. He is still under treatment, and unable to follow his employment. He is now out of danger and the wound is nearly healed.—Cross-examined: I should say the wound had been inflicted by a sharp instrument. If by a stone it would have had a very sharp edge. I don't think it could have been done by a piece of coal. It might have been done by a fall, if upon a very sharp instrument, such as a door scraper. I know the place where it is said the blow was given, but there are no stones.—Sergt. Morland said: On the 3rd of June I took the prisoner into custody and charged him with cutting and wounding Simon Conroy on the previous night at Dipton. The prisoner replied, "he struck at me first, and then I felled him with a coal." I then took him to the lock-up. I was in the Surgery when Dr. Moller dressed his head. He was very weak and fainted.—Prisoner, on being formally charged, made the following statement:—I came out of my grandfather's at Hill Top and saw Simon Conroy. He had his coat off and wanted to fight everybody. He asked me what I was chaffing him for. I said I was'nt speaking to him, I was speaking to a little boy. He then lifted his hand and knocked me down. When I got up I walked away from him. When Sloan, Robinson, and I were coming down together Conroy overtook us with his hat in his hand. We were laughing at Sloan having lost £4 at a quoit match. Simey asked me what I was laughing at and I said not at him, when he knocked me down and commenced kicking me. Sloan was there, and commenced laughing. I got up and ran away towards home. He follwed and knocked me down again, and Sloan told Conroy to give me another kick. I went up to our house and Sloan and Conroy came up to fight me and my father. He said he would fight us both. He put off his jacket and commenced sparring at me, and I then felled him with a lump of coal. Sloan then ran in to get the poker.—The following evidence was then called for the defence:—George Robinson, of Dipton, miner, deposed: I came down on the night in question with the prisoner from Hill Top. Simon Conroy came up to us beside "The Fox" public-house. When Simey came up we were laughing about Sloan. Conroy said to Watson, "are you there, you monkey?" and gave him a bit push. Watson then ran down the bank towards home. Conroy followed after him and I didn't see them any more until I came to my father's door. Watson was then standing against my father's door and said he would mark Conroy when he came out. I saw Conroy do nothing else to Watson that night. I never saw the prisoner on the ground nor did I see him ill-used by any-one.—Prisoner was committed to take his trial at the Sessions.

Correspondence.

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

LANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE AND CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—At the monthly meeting of the Consett Local Board, on Wednesday last, there was a discussion on the above matter, and some dissatisfaction expressed on account of there being only one member allowed therefrom by the Local Government Board to act upon the School Attendance Committee at Lanchester. Leadgate also applied for the same number, and has received the same reply. Had both applications been granted the committee would have numbered eighteen members, and thus have become too cumbrous to be worked as a committee. The chairman also expressed his opinion that the districts of Consett and Leadgate ought to be united and worked by a school board. Suppose that were done, should we, in return for the serious outlay thereby necessarily to be incurred, have any certainty of being better served than we are likely to be under the present system? I, for one, think not. There are, or will be, on the appointment of a member from Leadgate Local Board, no fewer than six members on the Education Committee in connection with the proposed united districts—viz., Mr. Collinson, Mr. Jenkins, Canon Kearney, Rev. F. Steggall, Mr. Annandale Town, and the member from the Leadgate Board. Now, there is not one of those gentlemen who, if a candidate at a school board election, would not probably be chosen; and surely there is not one amongst them who is not prepared to do his work as efficiently now as he would be then, uninfluenced by the name that may be given to the general body, the sphere of their authority, or the place appointed for their meetings. It is possible that the department would fix the number of a school board for the locality at no more than seven, only one above that which we practically have at present. Not in any case would there be such a clear gain in earnestness, intelligence, and independence, as to justify the extra cost which the experiment would render unavoidable. Is it not, therefore, only reasonable and just for all concerned to give the new system, and the men who have been so carefully selected to work it, a fair and honourable trial? The names of those who compose the School Committee, which have been published, are ample guarantee that the Act will be administered prudently, impartially, and thoroughly in any portion of the Union. It was stated at the Consett meeting that some of the schools are overcrowded already. May not this arise from the admission of children from the adjoining district of Benfieldside? Objection was also raised regarding the insufficiency of one school officer for the Union. Should that doubt prove correct, will it not be easy to appoint another? and is it not safer in such matters to have room to advance, rather than be put to the necessity to retrench, especially as all such officers, once appointed, cannot be removed without the assent of the Local Government Board? As to the comparative expense of a school board for Consett and Leadgate, and that of the committee already formed, it may safely be assumed that in the long run the latter will not prove, even in the aggregate, seriously heavier than would the former; but whatever it might be, let it be remembered that the burthen of a school board would have to fall entirely upon the two townships concerned, whereas that of the actual committee is distributed over thirteen.—I am, &c.,

X.Y.Z.

Cricket.

[The results of matches played on a Saturday ought to be posted in time to reach this office not later than Tuesday morning. Care ought to be taken to write both the christian and surname of the players, and these should be written as legibly as possible.]

HARELAW v. BURNOPFIELD.

A match was played on Saturday last between the above clubs, on the ground of the former, and resulted in a victory for the home club. Appended is the score:—

BURNOPFIELD.		HARELAW.	
J. F. Cuthbertson, c Tindale, b Tuson	4	F. Hooper, b Stobbs	5
H. Minto, h w, b Tuson	1	W. Ridley, b Stobbs	0
D. Beardsmore, c Wood, b Armstrong	9	Rev. R. Tuson, l b w	24
G. Stobbs, b Tuson	5	R. Tindale, c Southern, b Stobbs	3
R. Armstrong, b Armstrong	0	J. Wood, l b w	0
G. Cooper, c and b Armstrong	3	Fiddler, b Cuthbertson	0
M. Handcock, b Armstrong	0	H. Prevell, b Cuthbertson	0
J. Charlton, l b w	0	T. Armstrong, not out	7
R. Davison, not out	1	W. C. Murray, c Armstrong, b Cuthbertson	1
W. Lamb, c and b Tuson	1	A. Wood, l b w	0
W. Southern, b Armstrong	0	T. Wood, b Stobbs	1
Extras	12	Extras	14
Total	36	Total	55

MEDOMSLEY v. TANFIELD.

A match between the above clubs was played at Tanfield, and resulted in a victory for the visitors. Appended is the score:—

MEDOMSLEY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
P. Milburn, c Horner, b Temple	5	b Booth	5
W. Kay, b Booth	4	b Booth	7
W. Palliaser, b Booth	6	b Temple	5
R. Beattie, run out	6	c Booth, b Temple	17
W. Bell, c Robson, b Laidler	11	c Horner, b Laidler	9
J. Noble, c Booth, b Temple	0	c Temple, b Laidler	3
J. Curry, b Booth	3	not out	1
R. Cawthorn, b Booth	1	b Booth	0
M. Gibson, c Horner, b Booth	8	b Booth	4
R. Wilson, b Temple	5	b Temple	1
T. Smith, not out	1	b Temple	0
Extras	23	Extras	4
Total	73	Total	56

TANFIELD.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
I. Booth, b Cawthorn	1	st Kay, b Noble	6
J. Laidler, b Noble	0	not out	10
E. Reay, c Milburn, b Cawthorn	5	run out	0
S. Smith, b Beattie	7	c Gibson, b Noble	0
R. Atchinson, c Wilson, b Cawthorn	0	c Kay b Beattie	9
G. Horner, b Noble	4	run out	4
A. Temple, st Kay, b Noble	1	c Beattie, b Noble	6
C. Fawcett, not out	1	substitute b Noble	6
D. Temple, c Wilson, b Noble	6	not out	10
M. Beck, b Beattie	4	b Beattie	1
J. Robson, b Beattie	0	to bat	
Extras	11	Extras	15
Total	40	Total	67

Markets.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of both country and coasting wheat, and only a moderate quantity from abroad. The trade ruled dull, and the few sales made were at a decline of 1s per qr on the rates of this day week for both English and foreign. Barley unchanged. Malt very dull. Beans steady, but peas neglected. Fine oats firm, but secondary neglected. Maize 6d lower. Flour sold very slowly and at less money.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—At our market this morning we had small supplies of all kinds of grain. Trade ruled dull with little quotable change for wheat and oats. Barley, 24s per Hexham boll.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 208 beasts, but an increase of 969 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there is a great lack in every description of stock. The supply of beef comprised 1,610 head. The number of sheep and lambs was 6,020. Pigs: 711 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 11s 3d to 11s 6d; secondary sorts, 9s 6d to 10s 3d; good oxen, 10s 9d to 11s 3d, middling, 9s 3d to 9s 8d; cows and inferior, 7s 6d to 9s 0d; pork, large, 5s 0d to 6s 3d; do. small, 7s 0d to 8s 0d; sheep, good vendable wedders, per lb., 9¼d to 9½d; middling, 8½d to 8¾d.

Newcastle Hay and Straw, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 115s to 145s; new land hay, 120s to 150s; wheat straw, 4s 4d to 4s 9d; barley straw, 3s 0d to 3s 3d; oat straw, 4s 0d to 4s 6d per thrave.

Durham Provision, Saturday.—Oats, 7s 6d to 8s 9d; barley, 8s 9d to 10s 0d; Indian corn, 8s 0d; beans, 10s to 11s; peas, 10s 6d to 11s 0d per boll. Beef, 8d to 11d; mutton, 9d to 11d; veal, 10d to 10½d; bacon, 4½d to 7d; hams, 6d to 8d; cheese, 7d to 8d per lb. Chickens, 2s 0d to 3s 6d; ducks, 3s 0d to 3s 9d; hens, 1s 6d to 2s 6d each; butter, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb.; eggs, 12 to 13 for 1s; pigeons, 1s 4d per couple. Apples, 4s; onions, 3s per stone.

Newcastle Potato, Saturday.—Scotch potatoes, 18s to 20s per load of 20 stones.

Durham Potato, Saturday.—Potatoes, 10d to 1s per stone.

Proposed Federation of Blast Furnacemen and Cokemen.—Arrangements are now being carried out with a view of securing a federation of the blast furnacemen in the North of England with the men employed in and about coke yards. Public meetings of the Consett blast furnacemen were held last week, composed of the day and night shift men respectively, for the purpose of arranging the proposed federation. The Consett blast furnacemen have already an association of their own, on which they propose to found the projected union; and having taken the initiative they invited Mr. Hart, the secretary of the Cokemen's Association to assist them in their efforts. That gentleman attended the meetings in question, and undertook to have the matter brought before the council of the association with which he is connected. It is intended to hold other meetings throughout the district for the same purpose.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

Leadgate—At Front Street, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. T. Harrison, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Lintz Colliery—On the 14th inst., aged 15, Edward Blacklock.

Tanfield Lea—On the 7th inst., aged 80, Robert Taylor.

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