The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 875. REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. SATURDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1877. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

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

J. BATES
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, UNDERTAKER, HARDWAREMAN,
HALVEY STREET, CONSETT. 675s

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. 660s

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,
69, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF STOCK FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
Splendid FELT HATS at 5s. 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

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KNOX

HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has entered upon his NEW PREMISES, at MORLEY'S BAKERY, 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

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—And among 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; the Prize gained. 180h

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

MAKERS of Bearing Machines, Thrashing Machines, Grinding and Crushing Machinery, Circular and Endless Saws; also, Winging and Mangling Machines.
M. and R. have always on hand a large Stock of their new Winging Machines, fitted with Spiral Spring, at £2 5s. Inspection invited.
Winging Machines fitted with New Rollers and Sewing Machines Repaired. 791h

FOR NEWSPAPERS AND STATIONERY, TRY

J. COCKBURN
(Successor to M. 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, 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 at 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,
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. M. RICHLEY, Secretary. 24

NOTED FOR GENUINE ARTICLES.

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

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Dipton and surrounding district for the liberal support accorded to him during the nine years he has been in business, and begs to intimate that he has now on hand
SPIRITS OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
Which he purposes to dispose of at the following moderate rates:—
Fine Gin (superior quality).....2s. 6d. per bot
Real Irish Whisky .....2s. 6d. and 3s. "
Fine Scotch Whisky.....3s. 6d., and 3s. "
Superior Rum.....2s. 3d. and 2s 6d. "
Excellent Brandy, 3s. 6d., and the very best quality .....4s. 6d. "
A trial is respectfully solicited.

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

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

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

JOSEPH HARRISON,
CHIMNEY SWEEP,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

All Orders punctually attended to.

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

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 5 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

WILLIAM HALL,
MACHINE AGENT, DIPTON.

EUROPEAN, HOWE'S, BELGRAVIA, TAYLOR'S, and other SEWING MACHINE in the Trade; also KNITTING MACHINES.
WASHING MACHINES, MANGLING MACHINES, ROBBING 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., Drugists, Pig 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. 376g

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. Horse or Cab for 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 ROLLING 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.
Try BARLEY MEAL, PEA MEAL, INDIAN MEAL, and every other Article in the Trade on the most reasonable terms.

HARPERLEY STRAM 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 19th June, 1871; also a note of the various Rights
CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS OF THE EIK OF DURHAM.
Compiled by ROBERT JACKSON,
Edited and Published 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.

IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT

THAT in these hard times there is a greater consumption of tea than when labour is plentiful and money abundant. It is then that the true character of the English housekeeper shines by her genuine thrift and considerate economy, alike creditable to herself and satisfactory to her household. In no year since 1851 have circumstances come to the help of bad times more than in the present year. China has been pouring in her supplies of fragrant Teas by millions of pounds, and India is fast coming up in the race. This flooding of the markets with the early tea crops has reduced tea below its real value. It is only necessary for us to remind the housekeeper, who has not found her way to our establishments, that the tea we are selling at 2s per pound is the most wonderful tea ever sold at the money. The 3s tea is the very cream of China's growth. It is scarcely necessary for us to mention our Indian Tea, that has made the name of Stewart so famous throughout the country.
We offer no inducement except quality and price. If it is your pleasure, a call at any of our places of business will best prove our statement.

WILLIAM STEWART AND SON, THE TEA DEALERS,
NEWCASTLE, 33, GRAINGER STREET; 92, MOSLEY STREET; 33, SANDHILL.
SUNDERLAND, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET. 254h

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,
Intend altering their Premises, and to avoid damage, offer the whole of their STOCK in
12 SHOW ROOMS AT FROM 15 TO 20 PER CENT.
Off the regular plain-marked prices for cash.
A FEW SECOND-HAND HOT WATER BOILERS IN STOCK. 680h

CHEAP FLOUR, PROVISION, AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

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 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 procured. They are suitable either for use at meals diluted with water, or for general consumption, *and have been upwards of a year in bottle.*	12/
Castle B CLARET	...		15/
Castle C CLARET	...		18/
Castle D CLARET	...		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 Chateau 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. Chateau 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 Lyerdem, Rowley, Dean Head, and Hedleyfield 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 Rugeaite Suction Plates and Dental Coral. Teeth Stopped or Extracted. 55h

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

Agent for the Royal Life and Fire Assurance Company and the Union Permanent Building Society. Meeting night, on Monday Evening, Mar. 5th, 1877. Agent for the Sale of Pianofortes and Harmoniums.

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

JAMES JOHNSON, Family Grocer and Tea Dealer. Best Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest quality. Useful Tea from 2s. per pound. Coffees, 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All Kinds of Provisions, 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 visiting the writer with a good Company. 550h

TO DRAPERS, MILLINERS, CLOTHIERS, &c.

NEWPORT'S REGISTERED PINS for Window Tickets, are distinguished 1 Cross, as 1s. 6d. 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, CO. DURHAM. 178c

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, Bendy-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. L. MARKHAM, Dentist, attends at Dr. SAVAGE'S Surgery, MONDAY, FEBRUARY, Consett, every Monday, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m., where Persons who have been imposed upon by Unskilled Travellers or Painters may have their ARTIFICIAL TEETH REMODELLED and made to Fit the Mouth, thus ensuring true comfort and masticating power.
Single Tooth, from 5s. to 10s.; Sets, from £2 10s. to £12.
Established at 40, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, A.D. 1832. 590h

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER &c.
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND CATCHGATE,
HAS new on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.
IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, LOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
BURT'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHARES.
Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 673h

pondence.

ourselves responsible for the Correspondents.

AGES.

the Consett Guardian.

amused last week on reading this,' presumably, I suppose, was recently tried before the 'This' says he will in future ances with dislike, but I think the mark had he said he would rs with distrust in future. I pork-butchers are not the only require looking after. The obe under proper surveillance, ary inspectors ought to be on his sort. For my own part, I but I guess I shall be very buy them. I shall know who y are made of. I am thankful to know what the sausages bought they consisted of pork, me my mother generally made g. But it appears that they ll killing pigs at all. When (!) sausage made of bad bacon of the original matter left on arm or stomach tipsy turvy, arty who gave the information, ging the offender so promptly e time the public had their y have both to eat and drink, leave to inform "This" that en feeding the public with the member of a Christian Church, Sabbath-breaker, in fact, he visitor for many years. He is and generally makes the best rvery.

HO STILL LIKES SAUSAGE
rt, 1877.

OF CUCKET FISH.

the Consett Guardian.

at a correspondent of last week with his queer fish—there was allant Turkish major is no fish is that which follows clergy, ministers," &c. Not ed, but Mr. Smith was oppe- proposer called upon a man n of the "possession of un- s-million trained and armed ady to cut our throats," in- sh. Canon Kearney, half the est of these Tories, too, and Could such a thing as this ern learning and behaviour y it, making themselves any- e, with thirty-five millions at f prescription and revenge in per in good, bad, and indifferent The Roman Catholics, with rerily arm and train half that n to everybody but the ex- ner of the next year, if com- anon prudence should have oman Catholic was insulted. Protestants who abhor the in- o be indignant and disapprove. struction is seldom of use to constitutions render it super- dmiral to toast the army and ex-Turk to respond. Here his his idiosyncrasies were both popularity by declaring he was upon the greatest pro-Turk udent man would have refused tic. But not yet content with gunatised in a corollary which n sense must deduce as the the half million theory of the him again to tell the company ems, assassins, ravishers, and ings I can see or hear said type of common place was said ast one of these, after some it in a harmless and amusing w boxed into the kettle. I once, speak (in the British School), preamble, to inform the com- al weight. I presume he was rawing and acquainting him- ength of materials at that time. I think he must have been rgot his "picture line," and ishing point." I can easily the Liberals not building, if an and receive the commission, with this I know not;
KINGFISHER.

rkets.

ET, Tuesday.—At this day's of wheat were entirely from ng shown by farmers. The and in the almost complete sale must be considered as ay also dull. To effect sales ave to be taken. Flour limits unchanged.
r, Tuesday.—At our market supplies of grain, and transac- trade being dull for all kinds. 2s per qr less money. The ld at 31s to 35s per Hexham Oats 18s to 21s per Hexham

ARKET, Tuesday.—The show e exhibited an increase of 8 sheep and lambs as compared Respecting quality, that of ood, was inferior, sheep were g in hand in poor condition. ad, 1,978 head. The number d, 3,662. Figs: 670 were ers, 6s. to 6s. 4d.; ewes, 4s. 5d to 5s. 8d; good cows, g, 5s 3d to 5s 9d; cows and ers, 4s. 6d to 5s 3d; calves, good vendable weifers, g, 9d to 6½d.
DHAM, Tuesday.—Old hard hay, 115s to 140s; wheat arley straw, 2s 9d to 3s 6d; d straw.
Saturday.—Oats, 8s 6d to 9d; Indian corn, 5s 6d; beans, 1s 3d per boll. Beef, 6d to wool, 10d to 10½d; bacon, 4½d cheese, 7d to 8d per lb. dians, 3s 6d to 5s 6d; hens, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per lb.; eggs, s 4d per couple. Apples, 4s;

Saturday.—Scotch potatoes, rday.—Potatoes, 40d to 11d

ges, and Deaths.

beyond the simple announce- ersages, or Deaths, will be paid.

AGES.

Office, on the 19th inst., Bridge, to Miss H. Pattinson,

ames McKee to Miss Sarah urtson to Miss Isabella Wallis,

Boe, Logan to Miss Elizabeth

T H S.

Street, on the 18th inst., aged

Inst., aged 91, John Parker, ly, on the 17th inst., mon.

, aged 13, the daughter of

Robert Jackson, at the

THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1877.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

THE French do not seem to have yet recovered from the stupor caused by the sudden dismissal of the Ministry, and the policy of the Republican party has not been fully developed. It is certain, however, that they mean to resist, and that they will fight to the bitter end for the power that has been taken from them by the command of the President of the Republic. In a way, the action of Marshal MacMahon has been perfectly legal. He has acted in accordance with certain articles of the Constitution framed by M. DUFAURE, and although the intention was never to give him the powers to use as he has seen fit to use them, it cannot be said that he has violated the letter of the organic laws of the land. There is a perfect legality about the *coup d'etat* of the 16th of May, and the Marshal will not be guilty of any illegal act if he prorogues the Legislative Body for another month, procures a dissolution, adjourns the elections for three months more, and gives his new Ministry the time it requires for reorganizing the Administration of the late Republican Government. All this may be perfectly legal; but is it fair play—is it loyal? Upon that point we do not care to express an opinion, preferring to leave our readers to judge for themselves. If the Marshal is right in supposing that the country has changed its opinion—that the nation has become disgusted with Republicanism since the overthrow of the last elections— that the people have come to fear the results of a Republican form of Government, then we can find a sufficient excuse for his course. If, on the other hand, he should have been mistaken, then he must take the consequences of an appeal to the people to judge between him and the Assembly. Whether he is right or wrong can alone be determined by the elections, and, until they are held, we can only speculate upon the matter. All that we can now say is that the Marshal's attitude seems open to doubt. We do not see any certain signs to indicate that the country is on his side. And, while studying the different departments for the purpose of arriving at the bases of an estimate, we cannot help expressing a regret that a conflict of this nature should have arisen between the Executive and Legislative branches of the French Government. The Marshal and his new advisers have made the issue, however, and the final word must be spoken by universal suffrage.

It is certain that the press of England has failed to see the logic of these events. We cannot admit that the Marshal's reasons for dismissing M. JULES SIMON are sufficient; we are justified in denying that the latter had lost the confidence of Parliamentary majority. On the contrary, he has been sustained on every occasion, and has had a clear majority of two hundred in the Chamber. He has never been positively opposed by the Senate, and even in that body has succeeded in carrying the Government measures. What ground is there, then, for saying that M. JULES SIMON had lost his authority, or that his influence was not great enough to secure the passage of the bills presented by the Government? A simple glance at the reports of the past session will show that the Marshal's opinion upon this subject is erroneous, and that he has either deceived himself or been deceived by his secret advisers.

We can only give this as our view of the situation, and repeat that the real truth will be known when the next general elections are held. Meantime some five months may elapse. The Legislature has been prorogued for one month, and at the expiration of that time the Constitution gives the Marshal the right of proroguing it for another month. Then he has the right of provoking the dissolution, and he has three months for preparing the new elections—that is, the elections must be held within the three months following the dissolution. For five months, therefore, the new Ministry will remain in power—under the protection of the Marshal—and it cannot be molested to any great extent by political adversaries. It has lost no time in arranging the administration to its mind, for more than sixty changes were made in the corps of Prefects last week. The new agents of the new Government will have time to work upon the people, and to arrange their official candidates. If they are elected, success may absolve the Marshal; but, from present appearances, the next Assembly will be even more Republican than the present, and what then will be the situation of Marshal MacMahon?

THE PUBLIC ADVOCACY OF IRRELIGION.

IN a delectable discussion of the Dialectical Society Dr Drysdale, inveighing against the legal prohibition of a book which is asserted to be an offence against public morals, has declared that the prosecution of "two of the most noble-minded and distinguished members of this society,"—by whom he meant Mr Charles Bradlaugh and Mrs Besant,—for persistently disseminating a pamphlet, wrong in its physiology and detestable in its aim,—"is not to be tamely submitted to." This gentleman, whose medical practice might have taught him better—speaks by implication of the pamphlet, which is still publicly sold in the streets of London, as containing the "noblest doctrines," and of men of the Bradlaugh persuasion as "the best men." So eager is he, as a representative of Mr Bradlaugh, Mrs Besant, and the Dialectical Society, for social and individual freedom, that he is for at once practically adopting the merely speculative notion of the late Mr J. S. Mill, and would like society to denounce anybody who dares to have any more children than the Dialectical Society ordain to be the proper number.

At present, however, these advocates of depopulation are doing their best—or worst—to extend the doctrine that the higher nature of mankind should teach them that there has been nearly enough of the human race. If their doctrines are to hold good, life is only worth having because of its temporal and sensual gratifications, and while marriage, or what may be taken to represent marriage, is a necessity, if not a duty, the results of it in the propagation of the species are to be specially guarded against. A new element has been added to the controversy by the intimation of the Post-office authorities to Mr Bradlaugh that packages containing the pamphlet have been opened and detained. Upon this, Mr Bradlaugh raises a cry that the post-office is not entitled to stop the dissemination of possibly immoral literature is altogether unfair, undignified, underhand, and un-English. This protest ends with an appeal to "the women of England" against the Post-office "outrage on the privacies of life." An appeal to Englishwomen against outrage of the privacies of life by those who advocate the abolition of the family, and the degradation of women to practices which would make them what we should not dare to call them in our columns!

At the delectable discussion of the Dialectical Society there was one woman present who nobly dared to stand up for the defence of purity and womanliness by declaring her belief that the adoption of this modern Malthusianism would render the last state of society worse than the first. She asked whether it would be well to promote unchastity and to extinguish the maternal instinct.

In reply to one speaker, who pertinently asked whether it was not better to be brought into existence though one might suffer poverty or other hardships, than not to be brought into existence at all, Dr Drysdale replied that if he believed he was going to live after death he might take the view of the questioner, but as he did not entertain any such hope, and as he did not see any pleasure in living without ease and enjoyment, he could perceive no advantage in being born and existing in misery. He agreed with Sydney Smith that a man was happier for every guinea he possessed. These then are the "noble doctrines" that distinguish the pamphlet applauded by the Dialectical Society: a mere animal—no, we will not profane the animal nature—a mere degraded sensualism, which would become a struggle for a shred of life so poor that it would only be doubtfully worth living to the few who could snatch sufficient guineas, or acquire them either through subscriptions from demoralized admirers or by other means, to enable them to obtain ease and enjoyment. Life is not of much consequence if it is to be made what the Dialecticals and their followers would make it. The wonder is that they do not go further in their advocacy of depopulation and the abolition of the human race. There is a shorter way than even the method advocated by the pamphlet which the Post-office authorities have treated as they would poison or combustibles sent through their department. Why should we wait to prevent people from being born, while so large a clearance could be made by hanging a few thousands of those who are here already and have had their innings? It would be obviously unfair to hang only the poor who have not succeeded in getting much of the ease and the pleasure and the guineas; so what do the noble doctrinaires say to beginning with themselves?

The citizen of Christian country will turn from all these wild theories to the sure and certain consolations and promises of the teachings of their lifetimes. Some of us remember the celebrated discussion between Mr Holyoake and Mr Townley, and which forced from the Atheist the confession that the future was to him as a dark curtain. Mr Townley, while perhaps not equal to Mr Holyoake in debating skills, was yet able to triumphantly reply that the future was no dark curtain to him, for in his simple Christian faith he could see the bright life beyond which he was one day to realize. And so it will be with all those, whatever their social perplexities in this life, who have been taught that though they may be "of all men most miserable," yet "godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

There is a general feeling that the worst is over, and that the fears of a general war may now be safely dismissed. There is no doubt that there is an understanding between Austria and Russia, but the interest of the parties lies in keeping it profoundly secret. Hungary is as irreconcilable as ever to an arrangement of this kind; but the Court party has been too strong for the Magyars. The Archduke Albert is hurrying to distinguish himself, and, perhaps, to ascend a throne. The success of Hohenzollen in Roumania has fired the ambition of a cadet of the Hapsburgs to go and do likewise. The arrangement is to depose Prince Milan, and to unite Servia, Herzegovina, and Bosnia, which together would form a respectable State. Some such explanation as this accounts for the unwonted amiability of Austria. Evidently England is not the only State which (in the language of *Punch*) is on the watch, but objects to be poked up by the quills of the pro-Turkish press.

It has been rumoured that the Turkish Government have tried to get Captain Shaw over to Constantinople to form and indoctrinate a Fire Brigade. It is a curious instance of the old world condition of society under Ottoman rule, that until quite recently it was forbidden by law to build a house of any material but wood. Constantinople has, consequently, been notorious for destructive conflagrations, and nowhere have there been scenes of wilder misery and general excitement. Fire was one of the few things for which it was permitted to disturb the sovereign's slumbers; nay, it was even commanded, for it was regarded as a constitutional maxim that the Sultan should preside at the extinction of every fire within the capital. Fine female slaves were at the Palace to receive information at the slightest moment. One of the five straightway donned a red turban, kept for the occasion, and entered the autocrat's chamber. If he were awake the sight of the allegorical head-gear would bring the fattest and largest of Sultans out of bed. If he were asleep, the maid would proceed to gently chafe his august feet between her hands—a delicate detail of Court etiquette. The sudden anxiety (if such there be) for a better system of fire-extinction is due, no doubt, to the apprehension of a siege. If late accounts are to be trusted, however, a flame is kindling again in Constantinople which Captain Shaw and his fire-engines would be powerless to put out. And when the religio-political enthusiasm of the Softas is inflamed Sultans are apt to experience worse discomfort than that of having their toes tickled.

What are the Sultan doing? or is it the privilege of the dakeries that they may wage private war, as the great vassals did under the feudal system? The *Saturday Review* last week rightly castigated these Sutherlands House appeals for help to wounded Turks. What is this but, in a left-handed way, to wage private war with Russia? The pretext of philanthropy is rather flimsy. As for the gratuitous sentiment tagged on to the appeal about Turkey fighting for her independence, it only excites a smile. Sutherland House used to be the resting-place of popular lions and lionesses of the Garrick and Beecher-Stowe: it must be sadly degenerate now, if it lend its sanction to the most rascally Government which exists on earth—the systematized peculation and plunder of the Pachaliks. Does the Duke wish to throw his mantle over iniquities of this kind? If not, why should he deign to act as *amicus curiæ* to uphold Turkey, in the style of the *Daily Telegraph*?

It is not often that Dr. William Magee, Bishop of Peterborough, caves in, for he has all an Irishman's love of fighting and an Orangeman's zeal for ascendancy for its own sake. His last speech on the Burials Bill in the House of Lords was quite on the old accustomed lines. But a week's reflection has sobered him down. He has addressed his clergy in quite a different tone. He is now chiming in with the *Guardian* and is all for conciliation in with compromise. Lord Harrowby's motion, which is Mr. Osborne Morgan's Bill under another name, is as good as carried, and the question for that much wounding Duke of Richmond is how he will get his Bill through on the only lines on which it has even a chance of passing. Truly, with all its little wisdom this world is governed, at least by those who must tack and trim in that narrow and tortuous channel of Liberal-Conservatism in which we are at present threading our way!

I visited the other day the new mortuary erected in the Spa Fields Burial Grounds for the use of the parish of Clerkenwell. I found it to be complete in every respect. Beside the usual dead house it contained a dissecting theatre, a coroner's court room, or disinfecting chamber, and other appliances. The entire structure has been put up at a cost of only £2,500; and in view of the necessity of such buildings for the effective sanitation of a district, all cities wanted is to establish them in every part of the metropolis, and to induce the indigent classes to bring their dead to be laid out there. What is done in Munich might surely be done in London, if we could only break through the senseless prejudice of keeping the dead huddled together for days with the living in the dwelling-room.

Messrs Lynes and Sons, of Ludgate-Hill, issue a half-yearly magazine gratuitously by way of advertisement: such is the alliance between trade and literature. Half the magazine is devoted to fiction and useful information, and the other half to the fashions. The last number of this magazine is called *Quips and Quality*. One of the authors is the member for Stoke-upon-Trent, who contributes a sensational Ghost Story. Surely this is *infra dig.*, in the imitator of Goethe, and the man who can write poems in a score or two of languages!

An event of supreme importance to the world of cricket is the publication of Mr Charles Box's long-expected book on the noble game which will take place in the course of a few weeks. The veteran author of the only good works on cricket extant ("Jerks in from short Leg" probably excepted) has put the carefully-stifled grain of a long life's experience, observation, and reading into this, his *magnum opus*; and the result cannot but satisfy the most exacting lover of the health-inspiring pursuit. Amongst the contents of Mr Box's book will be found a glossary of words and terms used in the game, and a collection of cricketers' songs and poems. To the best of my belief, this is the first attempt that has been made to compile a glossary, and there is not a single collection of cricket ditties to be found in the Library of the British Museum.

After innumerable delays, alike vexatious to author and composer and disappointing to the public "Contempt of Court" has been produced at the *Folly*, in the presence of an audience composed chiefly of friends and members of the dramatic profession. The piece written by Mr Arthur Matthison and composed by Mr Solomons, is an imitation of "Trial by Jury," and, like most imitations is greatly inferior to its prototype. A young lady appears before a police magistrate and craves permission of him to marry a *deaf-and-dumb tenor* in defiance of her mother, who objects to the match. How that consent is at last obtained it profits not to say. The music is remarkably pretty and not devoid of originality; but the book is poor, full of forced humour and strained conceits; and, strange to say, the somewhat repulsive notion of a tenor who performs in dumb show found great favour with the audience. On the whole "Contempt of Court" was a success, and is probably destined to be added to the list of frequently-played stock-pieces.

THE LOCK-OUT OF NORTHUMBERLAND MINERS.

The serious dispute between the coalowners and miners of Northumberland has entered upon a new phase. Last week the miners, by the overwhelming majority of eleven-twelfths voted against the coalowners' proposal for arbitration upon the question of reduction of wages and the withdrawal of free houses and coals, and on Friday, after a long and animated discussion, the miners' delegates, by a majority of 188 against 61, arrived at the same decision. The meeting of the coalowners at Newcastle on Saturday was looked forward to by the miners with considerable expectation, and in the hope that the employers would suggest some means by which a lock-out would be averted. The meeting, which was an unusually full one, passed the following resolution:—The coalowners regret the determination of the miners not to submit the points of difference to open arbitration, and see no alternative but to allow matters to take their course. The owners will open their pits to all who offer to work at a reduction of 10 per cent. for the hard and 15 per cent. for the soft collieries (the reduction originally proposed), leaving the question of house coals for further discussion, as it does not appear to be rightly understood by the men."

There was great excitement at the colliery villages of Northumberland on Monday. The period of notice having expired, and none of the men caring, apparently, to avail themselves of the offer made by the employers that work should be resumed at a reduction of 10 and 15 per cent., those men who had not already done so brought their tools from the pits. The miners at two collieries brought the whole of their gear up to bank on Friday, and it is said that legal proceedings may be taken against them for breach of contract. The general body of the men worked to the expiration of the time for which they had notice, and on Monday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, large numbers were to be seen leaving the pits with their gear. At one village—Holywell—on Sunday afternoon, the men held a meeting, and passed a resolution that the strike should continue until the employers had withdrawn the whole of their demands. The tradesmen of the villages are in a great state of alarm, and seem disposed to take the most extreme measures. For many months the miners have been earning comparatively small wages, owing to the short time worked, and they feel that they are likely to have much means to obtain food during the struggle which has begun. The funds of the Union are nearly exhausted, and help is not to be looked for from the miners throughout the country. The lock-out is causing excitement also on the quayside at Newcastle, and at present the chief topic of conversation amongst a large section of the people. The many questions as to the wages which have been paid by the Northumberland coalowners and their workmen since 1871, until the present difficulty, always crop up, and will be settled, and the only explanation that can be given of the refusal of arbitration by a body of men who have spent large sums in enforcing the principle seems to be that the proposal to withdraw free houses and coal at the same time that wages, already considered sufficiently small, were reduced, has aroused a determined spirit of resistance.

THE MINERS' NATIONAL UNION.

CONFERENCE AT DURHAM.

A Conference of representatives from the districts in connection with the Miners' National Union was commenced on Tuesday in the miners' Hall, Durham Mr MacDonald, M.P., the president, occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of delegates.

The PRESIDENT said that before taking the business on the programme it seemed to him that certain things which existed in certain parts of the country commanded their attention. There was at the present moment a lockout in Fife, which was of a very serious character. The mineowners of Fife some time ago gave their workmen notice of a reduction of wages, but afterwards withdrew the notice by appealing to the owners to settle the matter by arbitration. They asked first for a friendly conference and then for arbitration, but the owners answered by saying they saw no need for arbitration as there was nothing to arbitrate about. The matter was then before the National Board, and they endorsed the proceedings of the men. A deputation from the National Board endeavoured to obtain an interview with the employers; but their offer to interfere was treated with but little disdain. The threatened reduction of wages might have been justified to some extent if all Scotland, which entered virtually into a common market as much as Northumberland and Durham did, had attempted a similar reduction; but this was not the case. Notices had also been given in Lanarkshire, which would terminate on the 6th June. These notices all stated something like 30,000 men. Then, on their left hand, they had what they might call a terrible state of things, to wit, the suspension of labour in the county of Northumberland. He thought it would be one of what means could be devised to place themselves between the parties in Northumberland, and try to reconcile them, and restore peace, harmony, and commercial prosperity in the great country. He thought the employers of Northumberland, when they conjoined the proposal for a reduction of wages with a total alteration in respect to house rent and coal, acted most unwisely. They had stirred the spirit of the men to such a pitch that they were ready to go to the depths. The proposal was calculated to irritate them, and to throw out of joint that happy state of things which existed in Northumberland between the employers and employed for the last twelve or thirteen years. He thought that whoever counselled such a course was the enemy of the employers, and not their friends as well. He also endorsed the conduct of the leaders of the Northumberland Union when they urged upon the men the desirability of offering arbitration on the wages question, and he expressed his regret and disappointment that the miners were not guided by their leaders, who gave both wise and judicious advice. The miners of Northumberland had spent thousands of pounds in asking that arbitration should be the order of things in settling disputes between employers and employed. He would, on his return to Wales, to Warwickshire, and to the distressed, depressed, and downtrodden everywhere in the mining districts, counsel them their leaders, and counselled them to follow a similar course with the employers. He could not think that the questions of house rent and coals should have been imported into the matter—(hear, hear)—they refused to accept it. Northumberland had lived at peace for twelve years and more, through the wise and judicious counsel of Mr Burt, Mr Bryson, Mr Nixon, and other leaders. But men had grown up who knew not the bitter period of 1844 (hear, hear)—who knew not the galling bondage of 17 or 18 hours a day—(hear, hear)—but who were trying to throw the firebrand of contention between the employers and employed.

As there was no representative present from Fife, it was agreed to confine the discussion to the case of Northumberland.

Mr CRAWFORD (Durham) said that he had attended a meeting of the Northumberland men at Hetton on Saturday, and he then spoke as emphatically as the President had spoken now in condemnation of the conduct of the Northumberland miners, for not offering to submit the question of wages to open arbitration, (Hear, hear.) They knew all that they had suffered and paid in trying to enforce that principle, and he thought that to strike was inconsistent with their own principles. He said distinctly and emphatically that the miners of Northumberland were wrong, and were acting unwisely and imprudently in not offering their wages question at once to open arbitration.

Mr WM. PICKARD (Wigan), said that in Lancashire they had notice for a reduction of 10 per cent., and they would be heartily glad to have the condition offered to them that had been offered to Northumberland. (Hear, hear.) They would jump for joy; and they knew no more to ask the Conference respectfully to help them to get arbitration. They would not ignore it. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the men of Northumberland would reconsider their position, and be guided by their common sense. (Hear, hear.)

Mr BROWN (North Stafford) remarked that the Wigan men never had arbitration; (Northumberland had had arbitration several times, and every time they had been reduced to some extent. He was not going to say a word in praise of the course which they were pursuing, because he believed it was bad; but still, the Northumberland men had an idea that they would be reduced again, and something could be said in their excuse at the present time. They were at play to-day, but it was his opinion that before many days were over they would agree to arbitration.

Mr BURT gave a brief sketch of the circumstances which had led to the present crisis, and in conclusion said the men had had almost unanimously entered into a resolution to stand by each other as to what their feelings were on the question, and there could be no doubt that, whatever their faults had been, they had been most liberal in their support to other districts, and he believed they would expect a considerable amount of support and sympathy from their fellow-workmen throughout the country.

Mr NIXON and Mr BAYNON also addressed the meeting with reference to the strike.

Mr CRAWFORD (Durham) moved the following resolution:—

This Conference deeply regrets the existing condition of things in Northumberland at the present time, and without entering further into the merits of the case, this meeting would strongly urge the Northumberland men to offer to submit their wages question to arbitration.

He said he believed they were at one in saying and believing that the men were wrong in refusing open arbitration on the wages question. (Hear, hear.) While they pursued their present course they could expect very little support indeed. They ought to know that they were going directly contrary to their own principles—directly contrary to the very foundation of the National Union, and if they did that they must stand upon their own ground. On the other hand if they were wise men, if they offered open arbitration on the wages question, leaving houses and coals out altogether, he was quite sure that the Durham men, the Yorkshire and Staffordshire men, and the men in other parts of the country would do all they could to assist them in their present difficulties.

Mr R. HOBSON (Cleveland) seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Mr BROWN then moved—

That a deputation be sent from this Conference to talk over the question of arbitration with the leading men of the Northumberland district, and, if occasion requires, to hold a meeting or several meetings amongst the men in different parts of the district, with the view of persuading them to refer their present wages dispute to arbitration.

The resolution was adopted, and the following were appointed as a deputation:—Messrs Crawford (Durham), Wm. Pickard (Lancashire), John Gillespie (Scotland), and Linlithgow), Wm. Brown (North Staffordshire), Thomas Ginslin (South Staffordshire), and Edward Cowie (West Yorkshire).

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

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

THE INVALID'S FRIEND—TODD'S QUININE WINE.—Dr Wheatley, writing from the Cresent 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 agreeable and palatable remedy known for flatulency, and all derangements of the stomach. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Todd, chemist Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government stamp.

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FITS.—EPILEPTIC FITS OR FALLING SICKNESS. A certain cure has been discovered for this distressing complaint by a physician, whose desirous that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery; it is never known to fail, and with 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.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—5 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 the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes instantly the unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" is a liquid 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.

NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS.

9.—GAS.

H. Wilson enquires when gas as an illuminant was first used. Please convey to him the information that "our father the Greek" (circa 1739, the Rev. Dr. John Clayton, dean of Chester) gave an account of experiments in which he distilled gas from coal and fired it in the year 1792 that gas as an artificial light had been used in that year Mr Wm. Murdock constructed apparatus by which he lighted his house and office in Cornwall. In 1798, he lighted part of the factory of Bolton and Watt, at Soho; and in 1802 he lighted the cotton mills of Messrs Phillips and Lee, at Salford.

JOHN NEWBIGGIN.

12.—MESMERISM.

If your Walker correspondent has met with success in disproving the reality of mesmerism by the want of confessing his depravity, for which he alludes to the Rev. Mr. Haweis, he will do well with ease to gull the good folks of Bayswater. But with all deference to Lynx, I venture to think that Walker will do more service to the counter-assertions of those who profess to have been mesmerised. Of recent years I have had personal testimony has been at a command because public mesmerisers have declined because a new element has been discovered which takes liberties with the understanding, and shall destroy the wonders of spiritualism by its supporters, as much more than anything mesmerism has yet revealed. Unworthy friend tells you of some wonderful phenomenon which he has witnessed, and with no terrestrial beings present other than his family. I say the only course to pursue is to refuse to believe the statement, and if the fact be reproduced in your presence, invoke at once this state of mind to this perplexing agency. Mr. Morgan cannot perceive, or will not perceive the difference between these and those simply counterfeiting. Apart from the question of evidence, however,—and the *onus* of proof is at all times thrust itself even with the most

W. LAWLESS.

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Notes and Queries.

[NOTE.—*All communications to this department, which reach us up to Monday evening, 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.*]

NOTES.

Ps and Qs.

"Mind your Ps and Qs" is a caution often given to anyone who may be outstepping from a proper track. The origin of this phrase, like many others with which we have an everyday acquaintance, is unknown to most persons. A writer accounts for it in this wise. In alehouses where chalk scores were formerly kept—marks upon the wall, or behind the door of the taproom—it was customary to put these initial letters (P and Q) at the head of every man's account, to show the number of pints and quarts for which he might be in arrear. And, remembering this, we may presume many a friendly rustic to have tapped his neighbour on the shoulder when he was indulging too freely, and to have exclaimed, as he pointed to the score—"Giles, Giles! mind your Ps and Qs." I think the term can be accounted for in this way also. When a boy—engaged as apprentice compositor in a printing office—has a case of type put before him for the first time, the letters with which he is most liable to make mistakes are the small (or, as persons in the trade call them, the "lower case") p and q, owing to their similarity. But the author of "Rejected Addresses," gives the best note in the conclusion of his reference to this subject:—"When Toby, the learned pig was in the zenith of his popularity, a theatrical wag, who attended the performance, maliciously set before him some peas, a temptation which the animal could not resist, and which immediately occasioned him to lose his *cue*. The pig exhibitor remonstrated with the author of the mischief on the unfairness of what he had done, when he replied that his only wish was to see whether Toby knew his Ps from his Qs.

SALLY W., Consett.

The Vampire.

The vampire (or vampire bat) of Java is seldom less when full grown than five feet from end to end of its wings. Its head is somewhat similar to a fox's, the body black, and the membrane of the leathern wings dark brown. From the voracity of this creature, which is to the bat of this region as an eagle to a sparrow, has arisen many of the horrible Eastern tales of blood sucking "ghoules." Byron in the "Giaour" says:

"Wet with thine own best blood shall drip
Thy gnashing tooth and haggard lip;
Then, stalking to thy sullen grave,
Go—and with Gouls and Afrits rave;
Till these in horror shrink away
From spectre more accursed than they."

The vampire passes the greater part of the day in sleep. Collecting together they suspended themselves in numbers from a tree, hanging in the air, head downwards, by their claws. The Java vampire lives entirely upon vegetables, committing great depredations amongst the orchards of European colonists. The vampire bats of America, however, are said to be blood suckers. A Mr Waterton, writing on the subject mentions that he was once present when a Northcountry gentleman of his acquaintance was "lanced" by one of this kind. "We had," he said, "hung our hammocks in the thatched loft of a planter's house. Next morning I heard this gentleman muttering in his hammock, and now and then the letting fall of an imprecation or two, just about the time he ought to have been saying his morning prayers. 'What is the matter, sir,' I said, softly—'is anything amiss?'—'What's the matter!' he answered, surlily; 'why the vampires have been sucking me to death.' As soon as there was light enough I went to his hammock and saw it was much stained with blood. 'There,' said he, thrusting his foot out of the hammock, 'see how those horrid imps have been drawing my life's blood!' On examining his foot, I found the vampire had tapped his great toe. There was a wound somewhat less than that made by a leech; the blood was still oozing from it. I conjectured he might have lost from ten to twelve ounces of blood. Whilst examining it, I think I put him in a worse humour by remarking that a European surgeon would not have been so generous as to have blooded him without making a charge. He looked up in my face, but he did not say a word. I saw he was of opinion that I had better have spared this ill-timed levity." Mr Waterton wished much to have it in his power to say he had been sucked by a vampire, and put himself often in the way of one which frequently sucked the foot of an Indian who slept a few yards from him, but this he did without the least success. For the space of eleven months he slept alone, in the loft of a woodcutter's deserted hut, in the forest, with his foot out of the hammock, to tempt the winged surgeon; but though the vampire came in and out every night, and he had the finest opportunities of seeing it, as the moon shone through the apertures where the windows once had been, he could never be certain that he saw the vampire make a positive attempt to quench his thirst from the inviting toe, though it often hovered about and over the hammock.

W. LAWLEY, Consett.

ANSWERS.

9.—Gas.

H. Wilson enquires when gas as an artificial light was first used. Please convey to him through the medium of your paper the following:—In the year 1739, the Rev. Dr. John Clayton, dean of Kildare, gave an account of experiments in which he had distilled gas from coal; but it was not till the year 1792 that gas as an artificial light became a fact. In that year Mr Wm. Murdock constructed apparatus by which he lighted his house and offices at Redruth, in Cornwall. In 1798, he lighted part of the manufactory of Bolton and Watt, at Soho; and in 1805, he lighted the cotton mills of Messrs Phillips and Lee, at Salford.

JOHN NEWBIGGIN, Glasgow.

12.—Mesmerism.

If your Walker correspondent has not succeeded in disproving the reality of mesmerism it is not for want of confessing his depravity, for he expressly alludes to a time when he and a few others managed with ease to gull the good folks of that village. But with all deference to Lynx, I venture to doubt whether the admission will do much to invalidate the counter-assertions of those who profess to have been mesmerised. Of recent years the value of personal testimony has been at a discount, not because people are necessarily less honest, but because a new element has been discovered which takes liberties with the understanding, and that is, hallucination. The wonders of spiritualism as told by its supporters, are much more startling than anything mesmerism has yet revealed; and if a trustworthy friend tells you of some remarkable phenomena which have transpired in his own home, with no terrestial beings present other than his own family, I say the only course to pursue is to refrain from disputing his veracity, and if the same cannot be reproduced in your presence, inwardly attribute this state of mind to this perplexing agent—hallucination. But after all, the confession of our friend and other information in his letter assists the negative side of the question to this extent,—it shows that Mr Morgan *cannot* perceive, or *will not* perceive the difference between those mesmerised and those simply counterfeiting. Apart from this kind of evidence, however,—and the *organ of pocket* must at all times assert itself even with itinerant lecturers—the believers in mesmerism will point to the incontrovertible "tests" which Mr Morgan has so frequently and profitably employed. I have seen Mr Morgan perform many times within the last ten years, and when it has been found necessary,—*i.e.*, when persons have been present who were not altogether satisfied with the ludicrous—he has resorted to the feat of catalepsy and sticking pins through the skin and into different parts of the flesh. Now, it is a remarkable fact, and yet but little known, that many parts (if not all) of the human flesh is *not sensitive to pain*; and thus the reader, with a little resolution, may thrust a silver pin *up to the head in his flesh* anywhere between the knee and extremity of the thigh. Or for variety he may choose the muscle of his arm, or to make a more excruciating display, may lift the flesh off the back of the hand and allow a friend to stick the pin through at the base. I remember two medical practitioners openly avowing their conversion to mesmerism after witnessing this experiment. Whether catalepsy is constitutional or acquired I cannot now discuss; but I remember a medical man who could stiffen himself to the same extent, and undergo the same tests of resistance, as Mr Morgan's subjects; and yet he was perfectly conscious all the while. It is worth mentioning that contortion or stringing of the nerves and muscles is part of military discipline in the Horse Guards. There is another part of the performance which to my mind points undeniably to counterfeit. It will be remembered that great shame and confusion takes possession of the subject immediately after their return to their normal condition, and yet the same persons are often the first to volunteer to make fools of themselves on the following night. But having already said so much, I will just intimate that, being a disbeliever in phrenology, I am, *a priori*, an opponent of its offspring—mesmerism. If any of your readers have anything of a convincing nature to submit I will simply say that they will not find a hopeless mass of incredulity in

PHILO, Nantwich, Cheshire.

16.—The Willington Ghost.

The following is an "Authentic account of a visit to the Haunted House at Willington," taken from a very valuable and rare book, entitled, "The Local Historian's Table Book, Legendary Division," by M. A. Richardson:—"Were we to draw an inference from the number of cases of reported visitation from the invisible world that have been made public of late, we might be led to imagine that the days of supernatural agency were about to recommence, and that ghosts and hobgoblins were about to resume their sway over the fears of mankind: did we, however, indulge such an apprehension, a glance at the current tone of the literature and philosophy of the day, when treating of these subjects would shew a measure of unbelief regarding them as scornful and uncompromising, as the veriest atheist or materialist could desire. Notwithstanding the prevalence of this feeling amongst the educated classes, there is a curiosity and interest manifested in every occurrence of this nature, that indicates a lurking faith at bottom, which an affected scepticism fails entirely to conceal. We feel, therefore, that we need not apologise to our readers for introducing the following particulars of a *visit* to a house in this immediate neighbourhood, which had become notorious for some years previous, as being "haunted," and several of the reputed deeds or misdeeds of its supernatural visitant had been published far and wide by rumour's thousand tongues. We deem it as worthy to be chronicled as the doings of its contemporary *genii* at Windsor, Dublin, Liverpool, Carlisle, and Sunderland, and which have all likewise hitherto failed, after public investigation, to receive a solution consistent with a rejection of spiritual agency. We have visited the house in question which is well known to many of our readers as being near a large steam corn-mill in full view of the Willington viaduct on the Newcastle and Shields railway; and it may not be irrelevant to mention that it is quite detached from the mill or any other premises, and has no cellaring under it. The proprietor of the house, who lives in it, declines to make public the particulars of the disturbance to which he has been subjected, and it must be understood that the account of the visit we are about to lay before our readers is derived from a friend, to whom Dr Drury presented a copy of his correspondence on the subject, with power to make such use of it as he thought proper. We learnt that the house had been reputed, or at least one room in it, to have been haunted forty years ago, and had afterwards been undisturbed for a long period, during some years of which quietude the present occupant lived in it unmolested. We are also informed that about the time the premises were building, viz. in 1800 or 1801, there were reports of some deed of darkness having been committed by some one employed about them. We should extend this account beyond the limits we have set to ourselves, did we now enter upon a full account of the strange things which have been seen and heard about the place by several of the neighbours, as well as those which are reported to have been at various times seen, heard and felt, by the inmates, whose servants have been changed, on that account, many times. We proceed therefore to give the following letters which have passed between individuals of undoubted veracity: leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions on the subject.

(Copy—No. 1.)

TO MR PROCTER. 17 June, 1840.

Sir,—Having heard from indisputable authority, viz. that of my excellent friend Mr Davison, of Low Willington, farmer, that you and your family are disturbed by most unaccountable noises at night,—I beg leave to tell you that I have read, attentively, Wesley's account of such things, but with, I must confess, no great belief: but an account of this report coming from one of your sect, which I admire for candour and simplicity, my curiosity is excited to a high pitch,—which I would fain satisfy. My desire is to remain alone in the house all night with no companion but my own watch dog, in which, as far as courage and fidelity are concerned, I place much more reliance than upon any three young gentlemen I know of. And it is also my hope that if I have a fair trial I shall be enabled to unravel this mystery. Mr Davison will give you every satisfaction if you take the trouble to enquire of him concerning me.—I am, Sir, yours most respectfully,

EDW. DRURY.

At C. C. Embleton's, Surgeon,
No. 10, Church Street, Sunderland.

(Copy—No. 2.)

Joseph Procter's respects to Edwd. Drury, whose note he received a few days ago, expressing a wish to pass a night in his house at Willington. As the family is going from home on the 23rd inst., and one of Unthank and Procter's men will sleep in the house, if E. D. incline to come, on, or after the 24th, to spend a night in it, he is at liberty so to do, with or without his faithful dog, which, by the bye, can be of no possible use, except as company. At the same time J. P. thinks it best to inform him that particular disturbances are far from frequent at present, being only occasional and quite uncertain, and therefore the satisfaction of E. D's. curiosity must be considered as problematical. The best chance would be afforded by his sitting up alone in the third story, till it be fairly daylight—say two or three a.m.

Willington, 6 Mo. 21st, 1840.

J. P. will leave word with T. Maun, foreman, to admit E. D.

[Mr Procter left home with his family on the 23rd of June, and got an old servant, who was then out of place in consequence of ill health, to take charge of the house, during their absence. Mr P. returned alone, on account of business, on the 3rd of July, on the evening of which day, Mr Drury and his companion also unexpectedly arrived. After the house had been locked up, every corner of it was minutely examined. The room out of which the apparition proceeded, as well as the adjoining rooms, was unfurnished, and the closet out of which it issued, is too shallow to contain any person. Mr Drury and his friend had two lights by them, and are satisfied that there was no one in the

(Copy—No. 3.)
Monday morning, July 6th, 1840.

TO MR PROCTER.

Dear Sir,—I am sorry I was not at home to receive you when you kindly called yesterday to enquire for me. I am happy to state that I am really surprised that I have been so little affected as I am, after that horrid and most awful affair, the only bad effect I feel is a heavy dullness in one of my ears, the right one; I call it heavy dullness because, I not only do not hear distinctly, but feel in it a constant noise; this I was never affected with heretofore, but I doubt not it will go off. I am persuaded that no one went to your house at any time more *disbelieving in respect to seeing anything peculiar*,—now, no one can be more satisfied than myself. I will in the course of a few days send you a full detail of all I saw and heard. Mr Spence and two other gentlemen came down to my house in the afternoon to hear my detail; but sir, could I account for these noises from natural causes, yet so firmly am I persuaded of the horrid apparition, that I would affirm, that what I saw with my eyes, was a punishment to me for my scoffing and unbelief; that I am assured, as far as the horror is concerned, they are happy that believe, and have not seen. Let me trouble you Sir, to give me the address of your sister (from Cumberland), who was so alarmed, and also of your brother. I would feel a satisfaction in having a line from them, and above all things it would be a great cause of joy to me if you never allow your young family to be in that horrid house again. Hoping you will write a few lines at your leisure, I remain, dear Sir, yours very truly,

EDWARD DRURY.

(Copy—No. 4.)
Willington, 7 mo. 9, 1840.

RESPECTED FRIEND, E. DRURY,—Having been at Sunderland, I did not receive thine of the 6th till yesterday morning. I am glad to hear thou art getting well over the effects of thy unlooked-for visitation. I hold in respect thy bold and manly assertion of the truth in the face of that ridicule and ignorant conceit with which that which is called the supernatural, in the present day, is usually assailed. I shall be glad to receive thy detail, in which it will be needful to be very particular in shewing that thou couldst not be asleep, or attacked by night mare, or mistake a reflection of the candle, as some sagaciously suppose.—I remain, respectfully, thy friend,

JOSH. PROCTOR.

P.S.—I have about 30 witnesses to various things which cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, on any other principle than spiritual agency.

(Copy—No. 5.)
Sunderland, July 13th, 1840.

DEAR SIR,—I hereby, according to promise in my last letter, forward you a true account of what I heard and *saw* at your house, in which I was led to pass the night, from various rumours circulated by most respectable parties, particularly from an account by my esteemed friend Mr Davison, whose name I mentioned to you in a former letter. Having received your sanction to visit your mysterious dwelling, I went on the third of July, accompanied by a friend of mine named T. Hudson. This was not according to promise, nor in accordance with my first intent, as I wrote you I would come alone, but I felt gratified at your kindness in not alluding to the liberty I had taken, as it ultimately proved for the best. I must here mention that not expecting you at home I had in my pocket a brace of pistols, determining in my mind to let one of them drop, as if by accident, before the miller, for fear he should presume to play tricks upon me—but after my interview with you I felt there was no occasion for weapons, and did not load them, after you had allowed us to inspect as minutely as we pleased every portion of the house. I sat down on the third story landing, fully expecting to account for any noises I might hear, in a philosophical manner—this was about eleven o'clock p.m. About ten minutes to twelve we both heard a noise, as if a number of people was pattering with their bare feet upon the floor; and yet so singular was the noise that I could not minutely determine from whence it proceeded. A few minutes afterwards we heard a noise, as if some one was knocking with his knuckles among our feet, this was immediately followed by a hollow cough from the very room, from which the apparition proceeded. The only noise after this was, as if a person was rustling against the wall in coming up stairs. At a quarter to one, I told my friend that feeling a little cold, I would like to go to bed as we might hear the noises equally well there; he replied that he would not go to bed till daylight. I took up a note, which I had accidently dropped, and began to read it—after which I took out my watch to ascertain the time, and found that it wanted ten minutes to one. In taking my eyes from the watch they became rivetted upon a closet door, which I distinctly saw open, and also saw the figure of a female attired in greyish garments, with the head inclined downwards, and one hand pressed upon the chest as if in pain, and the other, viz. the right hand, extended towards the floor, with the index finger pointing downwards. It advanced with an apparently cautious step across the floor towards me; immediately as it approached my friend who was slumbering, its right hand was extended toward him; I then rushed at it, giving at the time, as Mr Procter states, a most awful yell, but instead of grasping it I fell upon my friend—and I recollected nothing distinctly for nearly three hours afterwards. I have since learnt that I was carried down stairs, in an agony of fear and terror. I hereby certify that the above account is strictly true and correct in every respect.

EDW. DRURY, North Shields.

The following more recent case of an apparition seen in the window of the same house from the outside, by four credible witnesses, who had the opportunity of scrutinizing it, for more than ten minutes, is given on most unquestionable authority. One of these witnesses is a young lady, a near connection of the family (who for obvious reasons did not sleep in the house), another, a highly respectable man who has been many years employed in, and is foreman of the manufactory, his daughter, aged about seventeen, and his wife, who first saw the object and called out the others to view it. The appearance presented was that of a bareheaded man, in a flowing robe like a surplice, which glided backwards and forwards about three feet from the floor, or level with the bottom of the second story window, seeming to enter the wall on each side and thus present a side view in passing; it then stood still in the window, and a part of the body came through both the blind (which was close down), and the window, as its luminous body intercepted the view of the framework of the window: it was semi-transparent, and as bright as a star, diffusing a radiance all around. As it grew more dim it assumed a blue tinge, and gradually faded away from the head downwards. The foreman passed twice close to the house under the window, and also went to inform the family, but found the house locked up. There was no moon-light, nor a ray of light visible anywhere about, and no person near. Had any magic lantern been used it could not possibly have escaped detection, and it is obvious nothing of that kind could have been employed in the inside, as in that case the light could only have been thrown upon the blind, and not so as to intercept the view both of the blind and window from without. The owner of the house slept in that room, and must have entered it shortly after this figure had disappeared."—Perhaps some reader would be kind enough to give their opinion on the matter. I should like to see the subject discussed.

TRADITION, Morpeth.

17.—Beards and Shaving.

I quite agree with Dundreary, that "shaving either the beard or whiskers is not in accordance with the laws of nature," and I, as one among many artisans who have experienced great relief and comfort through the adoption of beard and moustaches, think the least I can do is to recommend their adoption among my brethren in labour, as greatly contributing to purify deleterious air, and guard the lungs from the various particles which fly about from the substances they use in the prosecution of their various trades. Belonging to a very dusty trade myself, which moreover requires confinement in hot rooms, I suffered greatly in my shaven state from a severe and constant cough, often attended by painful attacks of quinsey and rheumatism of the jaws, which combined, as they usually were, reduced me to a very pitiable condition; whereas, since I allowed my "crop" to flourish these ugly maladies, which, during the reign of the razor, persisted in troubling me with at least a monthly visit, have not yet renewed their say. Besides, my cough has not irritated me so much as formerly, and my lungs, in consequence, enjoy a peace they had for years sighed after in vain. This true statement speaks for itself. It makes my beard a sacred appendage in my eyes, which all the jokes and jibes I am continually "favoured" with shall not cast down from its eminence. Doubtless the jokers will be converted in due time; meanwhile, I beg to say to them that I have found the blessing of lusty health preferable to their jokes.

WORKMAN, Jarrow.

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With regard to the query of Dundreary, Jarrow, I sincerely coincide with him that moustaches and whiskers are not only an adornment to the male portion of the community, but also of very great importance as a sanitary "machine"—if I may use the word. I remember reading an article published in a statistical report of the French army, a number of years ago, wherein it was stated the attention of an officer was drawn to the fact that the sappers and miners of the army, who were all men with fine beards, were almost entirely free from affections of the lungs and air passages. I, myself, have often observed that numerous workmen engaged in the filing and the shaping of iron—especially blacksmiths—who wore beards and moustaches, had the hair about the mouth discoloured by the iron dust caught on its way to the lungs. Breathing, which is greatly increased by manual or other exercises, in a workshop or other places where the air is permeated with dust and deleterious particles, will assuredly cause a man who has not a beard or moustache to inhale many things, in no way calculated to be of benefit to health, while a man who has a good beard, &c., will have a natural respirator which will be a great preventative to swallowing these accumulations. Among many other reasons why men should not continue the *barefaced* practice of shaving "within an inch of their lives" every morning, or weekly, is that the beard is a natural preventative from colds, &c. An intimate friend of mine was frequently afflicted with that terrible pain, tick, during the winter months, and he was advised by an old and experienced physician to allow his beard to grow. He ceased to shave, and found that this act alone proved, in great measure, a panacea to his infirmity.

L. M., Hebburn Colliery.

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Dundreary's query, is a very pertinent one, and much can be brought forward in favour of the views expressed in his rather unique question. A great deal has been said on the utility of a full beard to persons exposed to breathe air charged with deleterious dust, as masons, &c. It is not to be denied that the mouth, one of the most expressive parts of the countenance; is shown to much better advantage in consequence of shaving; but, at the same time, old age appears to much greater disadvantage, the beard concealing the loss of the teeth. Moreover, the eye gains much in expression by a full beard. Every one knows the trouble of shaving, and who does not remember Byron's computation of the amount of this trouble in "Don Juan?" Seume, a German author, says in his journal, "To-day I threw my hair-powder apparatus out of the window; when will come the blessed day that I shall send the shaving apparatus after it?" According to Cæsar the Germans thought, and perhaps justly, the growth of the beard favourable to the development of all the powers. But there are cases in which this circumstance is an indication of feebleness. It frequently takes place in men of tender constitution, whose pale face indicates little power. The beards of different nations afford an interesting study. Some have hardly any, others a great profusion. The latter generally consider it a great ornament, the former pluck it out; as, for instance, the American Indians. The character of the beard differs with that of the individual, and, in the case of nations, varies with the climate, food, &c. Thus the beard is generally dark, dry, hard, and thin in irritable persons of full age; the same is the case with the inhabitants of hot and dry countries, as the Arabians, Ethiopians, East Indians, Italians, and Spaniards. The persons of a very mild disposition, have a light-coloured, thick, and slightly-curling beard; the same is the case with the inhabitants of cold and humid countries, as Holland Britain, Sweden, &c. The difference of circumstances causes all shades of variety. The nature of the nourishment likewise causes a great variety in the beard, wholesome, nutritious, and digestible food makes the beard soft; the poor, dry, and indigestible food renders it hard and bristly. In general the beard has been considered with all nations as an ornament, and often as a mark of the sage and the priest. Moses forbade the Jews to shave their beards. With the ancient Germans, the cutting off another's beard was a high offence; with the East Indians it is severely punished. Even now the beard is regarded as a mark of great dignity among many nations in the East, as the Turks. The custom of shaving is said to have come into use in modern times. During the reigns of Louis XIII. and XIV. of France, both of whom ascended the throne without a beard. Courtiers and inhabitants of cities then began to shave, in order to look like the king, and as France soon took the lead in all matters of fashion on the continent of Europe, shaving became general; but it was only from the beginning of the last century that shaving off the whole beard became common. Till then fashion had given divers forms of mustaches and beards. It is only in comparatively recent times that beards and mustaches have again become common, the example in this respect having been set by France. It is now rare to see a clean shaved face, either beard or mustache, or both being almost invariably worn, and cut according to the taste of the wearer. Shaving, among many ancient nations, was the mark of mourning; with others it was the contrary. Plutarch says that Alexander introduced shaving among the Greeks by ordering his soldiers to cut off their beards; but it appears that this custom had prevailed before among the Macedonians. The Romans began to shave 296 B.C.; when a certain Ticinius Mena, a barber from Sicily, introduced this fashion. Scipio Africanus was the first who shaved every day. The day that a young man first shaved was celebrated, and the first hair cut off was sacrificed to a deity. Hadrian, in order to cover some large warts on his chin, renewed the fashion of long beards, but it did not last long. In mourning the Romans wore a long beard, sometimes for years. They used scissors, razors, tweezers, &c., to remove the beard. The public barbers' shops (*tonstrinæ*), where the lower classes went, were much resorted to; rich people kept a shaver (*tonsor*) among their slaves. I hope you will find space for the foregoing remarks on beards and shaving. I think they will be interesting to a large majority of your readers. By the by, I should be much obliged if you, Mr Editor, or any of your large circle of readers would explain the reason why our army representatives are so scrupulously particular in shaving so frequently; while in the navy, it seems to be left to the option of the men whether they shave or not.

HENRY JAMES, Jarrow.

18.—"He's a Brick."

The meaning of the phrase "He's a brick" is not slang, and yet of the thousands who use it, how few—how very few—knew its origin or its primitive significance. Truly it is a heroic thing to say of a man that "he is a brick." The phrase so used, if not twisted from its original intent, implies all that is brave, patriotic, and loyal. Plutarch, in his life of Agesilaus, King of Sparta, gives us the origin of the quaint and familiar expression. On a certain occasion, an ambassador from Epirus on a diplomatic mission was shown by the king over his capital. The ambassador knew of the monarch's fame; knew that though only nominal king of Sparta he was ruler of Greece, and he had looked to see massive walls rearing aloft their embattled towers for the defence of the town, but he found nothing of ... the king. "Sire," he said, "I have visited most of the principal towns, and I find no wall reared for defence, how is this?" "Indeed, Sir Ambassador," replied Agesilaus, "thou canst not have looked carefully. Come with me to-morrow morning, and I will show you the walls of Sparta." Accordingly on the following morning the king led his guest out upon the plain, where his army was brought up in battle array, and pointing proudly to the searied hosts, he said, "There, thou beholdest the walls of Sparta! Ten thousand men, and every man a brick!"

WILLIAM TINKLER, Leadgate.

QUERIES.

22.—TYNEMOUTH.—What is the pronunciation of this word. I have heard it *Tinmouth—Tinmuth—Tynemouth.* Which is correct?—R. O., Hebburn.

23.—SPERM WHALES.—Can any reader give me a short description of this huge inhabitant of the deep? The common whale, I have always understood, has a small contracted throat, incapable of giving passage to anything larger than a herring. Has the sperm whale this peculiarity—in an animal so large—too?—W. M., Consett.

24.—EGYPTIAN.—Can any reader explain the following sentence which, though seemingly absurd, is said to be strictly accurate as to language, and containing an undeniable truth?—"*The son of Pharaoh's daughter was the daughter of Pharaoh's son.*"—L. M., Hebburn Colliery.

25.—PILCHARDS.—A great number of these fish are caught on the coast of Cornwall and Devonshire. Can any of your readers inform me whether they are caught on the coast of any other county or country, if so, at what time of the year are they caught.—PLYMOUTHIAN, Jarrow.

26.—SALT.—I have often heard it said that a free use of salt is injurious to the health, and that it acts with powerful effect in discolouring the hair. Could anyone favour me with arguments to prove or disprove this statement.—WORKMAN, Jarrow.

The Riddlers' Column.

ENIGMAS, CHARADES, &c.

1 My whole you will find
If rightly combined
Is exactly the half of my first;
When my second you frame
You'll find 'tis the same
As my whole. I'd tell you more if I durst.

HAPPY JACK.

2 My first is an animal you all do know,
Although it is very seldom seen;
And if reversed it then will show
A liquid that's very dark, I ween.
My second holds my first secure
When ever it a chance does gain,
Then the freedom of my first is o'er,
And soon is numbered with the slain.
My second, if curtailed by you,
The remainder transpose with care;
The same as my first will come to view;
My whole is a certain snare.

THOMAS STACEY, Jarrow.

3 When whole I am a noble brute,
And of great use to man;
The centre change, and sure as fate
A dwelling-place you'll scan.

STEAM-ENGINE, Westwood Colliery.

4 My first is what means insane; my second is a vowel; my third is produced from a mineral; my fourth is a vehicle; and my whole is a well-known island.

ROBIN HOOD, Westwood Colliery.

5 That very even this does mean,
I think you will agree;
Now, read this either way, my friends,
I'm sure the same you'll see.

ROBERT THOMPSON, Westwood Colliery.

6 My first implies equality; my second the title of a foreign nobleman; and my whole is asked and given a hundred times a day, with equal indifference, and yet is of so much importance that it has saved the lives of thousands.

P. H. PESCOD, Consett.

7 Three-fourths of a cross, one circle complete, one perpendicular with two semi-circles to meet, one angle placed upon two oblique feet, two semi-circles, and one circle complete.

G. N. R., Tanfield Lea.

8 Taking a walk one day I chanced my first to meet, when we strolled down upon the beach, and there beheld my second. We chatted on quite pleasantly until it was time to go, then each unto the other swore my whole they'd always know.

SCARLET LANCER, Westwood Colliery.

DIAMOND PUZZLES.

9 A vowel; an animal; a fruit; a town; something to eat; to flow; a vowel. Centrals read downwards and across, and give the name of a town in England.

10 A consonant; something to eat; a place to live in; a weed; a village in the county of Durham; a vegetable; a rich man; places where children are taught; to let down; a colour; a consonant. Centrals read downwards and across, and give the name of a vegetable.

J. KNIGHT, Lanchester.

DROP-LETTER PUZZLES.

(Every alternate letter dropped.)

11 Bt od ae hns, n a ml do o ik
Aln lk dw pn togt rdes
Ht he mk tosns, ehp mlin, tik.

12 I ol nt ne o m ls o fns
(Huh red ih oihd anr ad ie es,
Yt atn sniiiy), h mn
H nelsl st fo uo a om.

R. SMAILES, Tanfield.

ALGEBRAICAL QUESTIONS.

13 How many cubic feet are there in an oblique cone, the greatest slant height 20 feet, the least 16, the diameter of the base 8 feet.

14 Divide 12 into two such parts that the sum of the parts shall be equal to the product of the parts.

H. GERNON, Willington Quay.

CONUNDRUMS.

15 In what place did the cock crow when all the world could hear him?

16 What is the difference between a schoolmaster and an engine-driver?

17 Tom went out, his dog with him; he went not before, behind, nor on one side of him. Then where did he go?

18 What is the difference between a sailor on duty and a sailor discharged?

19 When were there only two vowels?

P. H. PESCOD, Consett.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES OF MAY 19.

ENIGMAS, CHARADES, &c.

1 Port-land Bill. 2 Pere. 3 Three, there, here, her, he. 4 Caul-i-flower. 5 Glance, lance, lace. 6 Board, boar, oar. 7 Leap, frog. 8 Arm-ada. 9 Trunk. 10 Spaniel. 11 Candle-stick. 12 War-lock. 13 Leg-horn.

DIAMOND PUZZLES.

14
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CONSIDERATE
RHODODENDRONS
TERMINATION
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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, 5gs.
"Stanton," at 10gs., half-bred Mares, 5gs.
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. Pruud, in Front Street, with a Stock of MILLINERY and DRAPERY.

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

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 he 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. ROBINSON,

29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Chemists and Perfumers supplied. 814h

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, NEW SHOTLEY 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 Tynesides, 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:—2, 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 Clothing executed on the shortest possible notice. Men's Boots soled and heeled from 3s. 6d., and Women's soled and heeled, 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 PAGUE, 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 by the most improved Process. House Draperies, in all materials, Cleaned and Dyed. Prices the same as at our Town Establishments. 922h

Business Announcements.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN

Beg to announce that they are now showing MUSLIN, LENO, and LACE CURTAINS, as under,—

Muslin Curtains .....1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., &c.
Leno Curtains .....4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., &c.
Lace Curtains .....3s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., &c.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, DIPTON. 839h

TIMES ARE BAD AND WAGES ARE VERY LOW, SUCH IS THE COMPLAINT ON EVERY HAND.

JAMES LAKE,

6, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

IS prepared to prove that his effort of late has been to enable his Customers to get the full Benefit of their Low Wages by supplying a Good Article at a very Low Price, as the following will show:—

Prime Mild-cured HAMS (whole) .....7½d. per lb.
Good BUTTER, from .....1s. "
Finest BUTTER, only .....1s. 4d. "
Good BACON .....6d. "
Good CHEESE .....6d. "
Good TEA, strongly recommended .....2s. "
Good SUGAR .....3d. "
Good SOAP (Pale or Mottled) .....3d. "
And every other Article equally as Cheap.

☞ Cash Buyers will find great Benefit by spending their money at the NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR. 416h

THE FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, 22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

SHAW AND ATKINSON

Are now showing, in their spacious gallery, several Hundreds of Fashionable Straw and Millinery Bonnets and Hats, which are all of the latest French and English production; also, a nice assortment of Fancy Dresses, Silks, Matalasse and Cloth Jackets, Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Skirts, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

In this department they are always noted for having a stock of Boys' and Youths' Suits which will bear comparison with any other Firm in England, having upwards of

2,000 SUITS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

in stock, from 3s. 11d. to 50s. Their stock of Men's Clothing is also very large and well worthy of inspection.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS AND BE-SPOKE DEPARTMENT.

The Newest Styles in Yorkshire, West of England, Scotch, and other Tweeds, Sataras, Diagonals, Meltons, Doeskins, Worsted Costings, &c., in stock.

A GOOD FIT AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

A SUIT MADE TO ORDER IN EIGHT HOURS.

SHAW AND ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS,

CONSETT. 700h

QUEENSLAND EMIGRATION.

SAILINGS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

"WINDSOR CASTLE," 5th June, from London for Brisbane.
"ROXBURGHSHIRE," 5th July, from Glasgow 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, Consett, Stanley, Medomsley, Burnhopfield, Tanfield, Tantobie, Stanley, Felton, and Craghead, that their new walkaround 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, and genuine unless having their Trade Mark—the Game Cock—marked on each bag.

HOBSON AND LIDDELL,
CORN, OFFICER, DISTRICT, AND MANURE
MERCHANTS,
NEVILLE STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

WILLIAM TODD'S EASY SHAVING AND FASHIONABLE HAIR-CUTTING ESTABLISHMENT, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE. 879h

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 Establishment 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, as 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 the same. 871h

Business Announcements.

J. PARKER,

JEWELLER, &c.,

2, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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

BRITANNIA REX., PEDIGREE BULL,

White, Calved November 22nd, 1876,

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

Britannia Rex. was got by Windsor Rex. (37,887), dam, British Queen by British Flag (35,678), g d Pearly by Baron Booth (23,355), gr gr d s, Monica by Magnetic (16,492), gr gr g d, Bridesmaid by Ambo (12,391), gr gr gr g d, Blackthorn Second (12,569), 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 gr g d, by Buckingham (3,239), gr gr gr gr gr gr gr gr g d, by Raspberry (4,876), gr gr gr gr gr gr gr gr gr g d, by Studley Royal (5,342). 832h

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, barouzes, Shetland Shawls, or any small article of dress can easily be dyed in a few minutes without soiling the hands, violet, magenta, crimson, maroon, purple, pink, peacock, 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 Carmine, 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.

MONEY TO LEND on Land and Houses, from £100 to £1,000.—Apply to T. W. WELFORD, Solicitor, Consett, Shotley Bridge, and Hexham. 916h

REMEMBER Dipton Independent United Order of Mechanics will hold their ANNUAL GALA, on Saturday, July 14th, 1877. 910h

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!! for DIPTON BRASS BAND FOURTH ANNUAL GALA and ATHLETIC SPORTS, on Saturday, June 9th, 1877.

THE CONSETT AND DISTRICT UNITED FRIENDLY SOCIETIES GALA, on Saturday, July 7th, 1877. 732h

THE BENFIELDSIDE BRASS BAND is open to be ENGAGED for the Ensuing Season.—Apply to Mr. JOSEPH DIDLEY, Loader, 9, Turncoat Row, Blackhill. 803h

THE BLACKHILL TERTOTAL BRASS BAND is now open for engagements for the ensuing season.—Apply to Mr. THOMAS GREY, Murray Street, Blackhiss, Blackhill. Dur. 810h

NOTICE

ANYONE found TRESPASSING in pursuit of GAME on any part of the Hamsterley Estate, will be prosecuted according to Law. 802h

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!! LOOK HERE!!

HOBSON BRASS BAND ANNUAL SPORTS, on Saturday, June 16th, 1877.—For particulars, see Bills. 841h

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

TRESPASSERS.

AS the GAME upon East Farm, Medomsley, and Allendale Farms is strictly Preserved, Trespassers will be Prosecuted. 890h

ANTHONY ROBSON, will not be answerable for any Debt or Debts my Wife, MARY ROBSON, may Contract this Day. Hanging Stone, Greeneroft, May 26th, 1877.

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, 1s.; Body of Hall, 6d. Tickets may be had of Messrs. TAYLOR, RICHARDSON, LAX, WILSON BROS., and at the Door.

For Sale.

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 PORTABLE 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 Two 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

WEST KYO, LANCHESTER.

VALUABLE COPYHOLD BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.—Apply for further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN RATCLIFFE, Hollow, Lanchester. 923h

NITRATE OF SODA, GOVERNMENT PERUVIAN GUANO (both genuine), &c.

DUTCH STRAW, HAT, and HOOPS for SALE.—

Contracts.

TO BE LET, by Tender, the BUILDING of a HOUSE and STABLE at Catchgate; for Mr. W. MOORE.

Plans and Specification can be seen at the House of Mrs. Welch, Rose and Crown Inn, Catchgate, on and after Monday, 4th day of June, 1877.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

TENDERS are invited for the RECTION of an INFIRMARY at Consett, for the Consett Iron Company, Limited.

Drawings, Specifications, &c., may be inspected, and Forms of Tender obtained, at our Offices, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on and after the 25th day of May, 1877, and Tenders (sealed and endorsed) will be received by us on or before the 4th day of June, 1877.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.
Shotley Bridge, County Durham,
May 22nd, 1877. 940h

COLLIERLEY SCHOOL BOARD.

THE above Board invite Tenders for the whole of the Works required in the ERECTION of new BOARD SCHOOLS, for 700 children, with Master's HOUSE, BOUNDARY WALLS, &c., at Dipton.

Drawings, Specifications, &c., may be inspected, and Forms of Tender obtained, at our Offices, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on and after the 24th inst.

Tenders (sealed and endorsed) will be received by us on or before the 11th day of June, 1877.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.
Shotley Bridge, Co. Durham,
May 17th, 1877. 908h

TO CONFECTIONERS AND BAND MASTERS.

THE Consett and District United Friendly Societies Gala Committe invite Tenders for their Gala, to be held at Consett, on July 7th, 1877.

To TEA COMPLETE.—The Contractor to find Plain, Fancy, and Seed Bread, Tea Cakes, Fancy Biscuits, &c., and Tea; also Bollers and attendance at the same, at per head for Adults and Children respectively. The Committee will only find Tents, Water, Coal, and Waiters, and Ware for Tables. The Committe on their part will guarantee 1,995 Members, and the Contractors will be required to give a guarantee to supply sufficient for the Public over and above that number at his own risk. Also, that the Goods supplied shall be equal to Samples, which must be sent with Tenders (sealed and endorsed) to me, not later than Seven p.m. on June 13th, 1877.

Band Masters are requested to state number of performers and price, with or without Tea. Tenders also required for Quadrille Band at Ball.

Procession to start at 12-30 p.m. and Tea on Tables at 3-30 p.m.

The lowest or any of either Tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. S. DAVIES, Hon. Sec.,
8, Nelson Street, Consett.

Sales by Auction.

EBCHESTER.

A CONSIGNMENT of COWS and HEIFERS from Ireland, will be offered for SALE BY AUCTION at the house of Mr. Charlton, Ebchester Station, on Monday, June 4th, 1877.

Sale to commence at Two o'clock.

By Mr. Adam Brodie,

FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

MR. ADAM BRODIE respectfully intimates that the COPYHOLD HOUSE and SHOP, situate in Front Street, Leadgate (next door to R.W. Shaw's), Swing Glass; Pedestal and Towel Rail in Mahogany; American Ash Entrance Hall Chair; Counter Set; 2 Croquet Chairs; 1 Hall Lamp; Six-light Bronze Gas Pendant; Six-light Gilt do; and a number of Brackets; Pair of Three-light Bronze Pendants; Pair of Two-light do., in Glass Shades; Pair of Timepiece, in Glass Shade; Pair of Vases; Set of Shaving Steads; Hat and Umbrella Rack; Luncheon Basket; Geological Specimens and Wales; Railway Station Map; Set of Painted Gun Racks; Double-barrelled Gun; Double Set of White and Gold Chamber Utensils; Double Set of Stone China do. do.; Set of Glass Baths; Stop Pails, &c.; Wicker Waggon and Mats; Afternoon Tea Set, in Painted China and Terra Cotta Vases; Set of Ornamental Flower Pots; Set of Brass Ornaments; Glass Centre Piece on Stand; Set of Painted Prese, 9ft. broad; Oak Kitchen Table; Patent Mangle and Wringer; small Barrel Churn; a few Dozen Pictures; Fire Screen and Plate Warmer; Iron Fender, &c.; Glass, China, and Earthenware; Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea Ware; Set of Fire Irons; Cooking Utensils; and a numerous assortment of Household Requisites. Also, the Stove and Grate by which sea Catalogue.

N.B.—The above Furniture is new, and only a short time in use, and the whole was manufactured by Messrs. Robson, of Consett-on-Tyne.

Sale to commence each day at Two o'clock precisely.

☞ Catalogues, Threepence each, may be had at the Office of the Auctioneer, Lax, Front Street, and the Auctioneer's Residence, Shotley Bridge.

To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, Front Street, Jenkins, Trafalgar Street, Consett.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, Front Street, Leadgate.—Apply to JOHN PAGUE, Draper, Consett.

TO LET, a TENT, 120 Feet by 60 Feet. For conditions, apply to Mr. Wilson, Medomsley,

TO LET, a Butcher's SHOP and HOUSE, in the foolery, Front Street, Consett. *Guardian* Office.

TO LET, for Entertainments, the Assembly Room, Dipton.—Applications to be made to SECRETARY.

TO LET, on Hire, SEWING MACHINES, Hand or Treadle.—For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM HALL, Machine Agent, Lintz Green.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE, with Garden and Stable. House is situate near the village of Lintz Green. Two Miles from Lintz Green Station. Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. THOMAS STRONG, 5, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle.

NOTICE

MARQUEE TENT TO LET, or to be sold about 300 at Tea.

D. LOGAN, of the "Hat and Feather," Medomsley, Let his Marquee to Parties from:—£1 10s. per each time out. The above will have no trouble with it, as he has the place for erection, puts it down for the above charge.

TO LET

ANNFIELD PLAIN AND DISTRICT GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Members of the above Company are hereby informed that Marquees on the most reasonable terms can be had from 30ft. by 30; 45 ft by 30; 45 ft by 30; 60 ft by 30; 75 ft by 30; 90 ft by 30. Parties desirous to have a Marquee for their Tea Parties, can have it LENT on favourable Terms.—For particulars apply to

Sales by Au

By Mr. Robert

29, SOUTH MEDOMSLEY CO

MR. R. SEWELL, honoured with instructions from Mr. HENRY STEVENS, who is going to New South Wales, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, June 11th, 1877, the following HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., for Sale to commence at O

By Mr. J. Mu

FRONT STREET, LE

DESIRABLE COPYHOLD

MR. JAMES MURRAY, of N instructions from the Mortgag BY AUCTION (unless previously on Monday Evening, June 11th, Mr. T. Longstaff, Masons' Arms, P at Half-past Seven o'clock, all th COPYHOLD PROPERTY, in F consisting of Shopfwith Double Wi Cellar, with House communicat Parlour, Kitchen, and 2 Bed-room with Cart Entrance; all in the Wilson, Boot and Shoemaker. Al of Two Rooms each, and Stable about £32 per annum.—Further p tion to Messrs. Forster, Brown, & Grainger Street West; or to Jam House, Land, and Estate Agents, castle-on-Tyne.

By Mr Joseph

DICKINSON'S WOOD COTTA
PLAIN

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, commis AMBLER, who is about to En Wales, will SELL BY PUBLIC Clavering Place, Annfield Plain, 18/7, the whole of his Valuable H NITURE, FEATHER, DOWN, SEWING MACHINE, &c., for See Bills.

Sale to commence promptly at

THE BRIARY, SHOTLE

MR. JOSEPH OLEY has the that he will SELL BY P on Monday, Tuesday, and Wedn and 6th, 1877, the whole of the Elegant FURNITURE, CARP DINING, and BED-ROOM GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c., RICHARDSON, who is leaving the a prising a beautifully Inlaid Walnut in Crimsen Damask; Rosewood Cot and Sons, 8 Octaves; do. Music Cabinet; Mahogany Bookcase; 20 Mahogany Dining Table, 10ft. 6in., Mahogany Leaf Stand and Dinner Centre and Rosewood Card and other and Rosewood Chefioners, with Pi ferbury Walnut; chests Mahogany Mouldings; large Mantle Mirror; Wall Mirror, in do.; Walnut and Damask, Hair Mattress, Needlework, and hogany, Gilt, Oak, American Cornices; Damask, Rep, Cretonne Window Hangings; Blinds and R Window Shades; Mahogany Sofas a seating and Crewel Velvet; Oil Paint Coloured Chromos and Photographs Suite; in Marquetry Pine, includ Dressing Table; Washstand (next door to R.W. Shaw's), Swing Glass; Pedestal and Towel R in American Ash; Bed-room Suite with Moulding; Brass and I Wool, and Venetian Spring Mattre Pillows, Quilts and Blankets; Brussels, and other Carpets; Chest ber of Wool Skin Mats and Wool Stool, Metal, and Brass-mounted, F several Sets of Steel Polished Fire Oak Case, with Brass Mountings several Mahogany and Painted Bed American Ash Entrance Hall Cha Croquet Set; 2 Croquet Chairs; b Hall Lamp; Six-light Bronze Gas P light Gilt do, and a number o Brackets; Pair of Three-light Br Pair of Two-light do., in Glass Sh Timepiece, in Glass Shade; Pair o Pair of Shaving Heads; Hat and Um Rack; Luncheon Basket; Geologic and Wales; Railway Station Map Painted Gun Racks; Double-barrel Double Set of White and Gold Chin Double Set of Stone China do. do. Baths, Stop Pails, &c.; Wicker W and Mats; Afternoon Tea Set, in P China and Terra Cotta Vases; Set Ornaments; several Pairs of Bronze Ornaments; Glass Centre Piece Painted Press, 9ft. broad; Oak Kitchen Table; Patent Mangle and small Barrel Churn; a few Dozen Fire Screen and Plate Warmer; Iron Linen Chests, &c.; Glass, China, and Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea Ware; Cooking Utensils; and a numerou Requisites. Also, the Stove and Gr which see Catalogue.

N.B.—The above Furniture is new only a short time in use, and the manufactured by Messrs. Robson castle-on-Tyne.

Sale to commence each day at Tw

☞ Catalogues, Threepence each Lax, Front Street, and the Auctione Shotley Bridge.

To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, Jenkins, Trafalgar Street, Co

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP Leadgate.—Apply to JOHN PA Farm, adjoining. 8

TO LET, a TENT, 120 Feet by For conditions, apply to Medomsley,

TO LET, a Butcher's SHOP and H the foolery, Front Street, Cons *Guardian* Office.

TO LET, for Entertainments, the Dipton.—Applications to be SECRETARY.

TO LET, on Hire, SEWING M apply to WILLIAM HALL, Machine Lintz Green.

TO BE LET, with immediate House, with Garden and Stable. House is situate near the village Two Miles from Lintz Green Stati ticulars may be known by applying t STRONG, 5, Hawthorn Terrace, New

NOTICE

MARQUEE TENT TO LET, hold about 300 at Tea.

D. LOGAN, of the "Hat and Medomsley, Let his Marquee to £1 10s. per each time out. the above will have no trouble with it, as he has the place for erection, puts down for the above charge.

TO LET

ANNFIELD PLAIN AND DIST COMPANY, LIMIT

THE Members of the above Compa Marquees on the most reasona from 30ft. by 30; 45 ft by 30; 45 ft by 30; 60 ft by 30; 75 ft by 30; 90 ft by 30. Parties desirous to have a Marquee for their Tea Parties, can have it LENT on favourable Terms.—For pa

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Robert Sewell.

39, SOUTH MEDOMSLEY COTTAGES, DIPTON.

MR. R. SEWELL, honoured with the confidence of Mr. Henry Stevens, who is about to Emigrate to New South Wales, will SELL BY AUCTION, on Monday, June 11th, 1877, the whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

By Mr. J. Murray.

FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

DESIRABLE COPYHOLD PROPERTY.

MR. JAMES MURRAY, of Newcastle, has received by instructions from the Mortgagees to offer for SALE BY AUCTION (unless previously disposed of privately) on Monday Evening, June 11th, 1877, in the house of Mr. T. Longstaff, Masons' Arms, Front Street, Leadgate, at Half-past Seven o'clock, all that desirable Block of COPYHOLD PROPERTY, in Front Street, Leadgate, consisting of Shopwith Double Window, Back Shop, and Cellar, with House containing, and containing Parlour, Kitchen, and 2 Bed-rooms; also a large Yard with Cart Entrance; all in the occupation of Mr. W. Wilson, Boot and Shoemaker. Also, Two COTTAGES of Two Rooms each, and Stable. Estimated Rental about £32 per annum. For further particulars on application to Messrs. Forster, Brown, and Forster, Solicitors, Grainger Street West: or to James Murray and Co., House, Land, and Estate Agents, Neville Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

By Mr Joseph Oley.

DICKINSON'S WOOD COTTAGES, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, commissioned by Mr. Joseph Ambler, who is about to Emigrate to New South Wales, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at 63, Clavering Place, Annfield Plain, on Saturday, June 9th, 1877, the whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FEATHER, DOWN, and FLOCK BED, SEWING MACHINE, &c., for particulars of which, see Bills.

Sale to commence promptly at One o'clock p.m.

THE BRIARY, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY has the honour to announce that he will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1877, the whole of his Valuable and Elegant FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOM APPOINTMENTS, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c., belonging to Mrs. M. Richardson, who is leaving the above residence, comprising a beautifully Inlaid Walnut Drawing-room Suite, in Crimson Damask; Rosewood Cottage Piano, by Allison and Sons, 6½ Octaves; do. Music Stool; Carved Oak Cabinet; Mahogany Bookcase; 200 Volumes of Books; Mahogany Dining Table, 10ft. 6in. long, with 2 Loose Leaves; Mahogany Leaf Stand and Dinner Waggon; Mahogany Centre and Rosewood Card and other Tables; Mahogany and Rosewood Chefoniers, with Plate Glass Backs; Canterbury Whatnot; chaste Ebony Flower Stand, with Gilt Mouldings; large Chimney Mirror, in Gilt Frame; Oval Wall Mirror, in do.; Walnut and Mahogany Chairs, in Damask, Morocco, Leatherwood, and Hair-seating; Mahogany Sofa, Oak-seated Couches, and Rosewood Cornices; Damask, Repp, Cretonne, and Tapestry Window Hangings; Blinds and Rollers; Pair of Lace Window Curtains; Fenders and Fire Irons; Hair-seating and Green Velvet; Oil Paintings; Engravings; Coloured Chromos and Photographs; beautiful Bed-room Suite, in Mahogany; Iron Bedsteads; Half Tester; Dressing Table; Washstand, with Marble Top; Oval Swing Glass; Pedestal and Towel Rail; Bed-room Suite, in American ash; Bedsteads; Chests of Drawers; 3 Ash Hall Lamp; Six-light Bronze Gas Chandelier; Five-light Gilt do., and a number of Ornamental Gas Brackets; Pair of Bronze Figures; Ornamental Pair of Two-light do., in Glass Shades; elegant Gilt Timepiece, in Glass Shade; Pair of Beaded Hassocks; Pair of Staff Heads; Rich Cut Glass Decanters; Set of Double Set of White and Gold China Chamber Ware; Double Set of Stone China do. do.; Sprays and Foot Baths, Slop Pails, &c.; Wicker Tea and Work Tables; Set of Mats; Afternoon Tea Set, in Painted China; Painted China and Terra Cotta Vases; Set of Dressing Table Ornaments; several Pairs of Bronze Figures and Mantle Ornaments; Glass Centre Piece for Flowers; large Painted Press, 9ft. Wide; Kitchen Table; Dresser; Kitchen Table; Patent Mangle and Wringing Machine; small Barrel Churn; a few Dozen Bottles of Claret; Fire Screen and Plate Warmer; Tea Urn; Kettle; Lot of Linen Press, &c.; Glass, China, and Plated Goods; Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea Ware; number of Pans and Cooking Utensils; and numerous other Household Requisites. Also, the Stove and Greenhouse Plants, for which see Catalogue.

N.B.—The above Furniture is nearly new, having been only a short time in use, and the principal part of it manufactured by Messrs. Robson and Sons, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Sale to commence each day at Twelve for One o'clock.

Catalogues, Threepence each, may be had of Mr. Lax, Front Street, and the Auctioneer, 10, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 922h

To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP.—Apply to John Jenkins, Trafalgar Street, Consett. 892h

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP in Front Street, Leadgate.—Apply to John Parker, High Brooms 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, on Hire, SEWING MACHINES, either for Hand or Treadle.—For terms and particulars, apply to William Hall, Machine Agent, Dipton. 555h

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, Stobb House, with Garden and Stable. Rent, £20. Stobb House is situate near Stobb Station, on the Line from Tow 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.

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 cares 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 good Refreshment Booth, which will be LET on favourable Terms.—For particulars, apply to Robert Henderson, Catchgate, via Lintz Green.

Wanted.

WANTED, a County SERVANT MAN.—Apply to J. Parker, High Brooms Farm, Leadgate.

TO MASONS.

WANTED, Three or Four Good WALLERS and One HEWER.—Apply to Philip Barker, Moorsway Cottages, Consett.

THE Directors of the Prudential Assurance Company are prepared to engage Respectable, Energetic Men as Agents. Good references and security required.—Apply to Thomas Parkinson, 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.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2nd, 1877.

Local and District News.

Near the General Post Office, Newcastle, is the St. Nicholas' Square Fire-proof Safe Depot, where there is the largest assortment of Fire-proof Safes (from £6 to £30). Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, &c., also Wringing and Washing Machines. Send for price lists to J. R. Hall, above address. 343h

Leadgate.—The anniversary services of the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday-school of the above place were celebrated on Saturday and Sunday last, and were very successful throughout. On the former day, the teachers and scholars walked in procession through the village, after which they proceeded to the Bottle Bank School-room, where they were supplied with tea, &c. After tea, a public meeting was held in the Chapel, Mr. James White (superintendent of the school) presiding. Addresses were given by several of the teachers and other friends. On Sunday the services were conducted by Mr. Thomas Elliott, of Sealwell. During the day the children recited portions of Scripture, catechism, poetry, &c., and sang (assisted by the choir), a choice selection of hymns in a tasteful and pleasing manner.

Extraordinary Occurrence in Newcastle.—Shortly after ten o'clock on Thursday night, the body of a newly-born female child was found lying in a water-closet at Blyth's Nook, Pandon, Newcastle. How it got there is at present a mystery. A large number of people have access to the place, but nothing unusual appears to be in the neighbourhood before the child was discovered. The infant's cries attracted the attention of some women near, and when they opened the closet door, the child was found lying on the flags, having apparently just been born. There were no wrappings or covering near it, and the poor infant was lying naked on the cold stones crying lustily. The woman at once took it up, and the police were shortly afterwards communicated with. The child was then taken to the workhouse and cared for. It is well nourished, and is, to all appearance, a strong and healthy girl. The mother has not been discovered, but the police authorities are making inquiries.

Coroner's Inquest on Birth at South Shields.—On Thursday night, Detectives Anderson and Fairbairn, of the South Shields police, apprehended a young woman named Mary Ann Meeks, aged 21 years, and residing with her father, Mr. Anderson Street. Corstorphine Town, on the charge of having concealed the birth of her female child, on Monday last. It appears that on Tuesday the prisoner was very unwell, and sent for a neighbour, named Mrs. Riddle, to come and see her. Mrs. Riddle, on entering the house, found her in a very weak and distressed condition; and having previously had suspicion as to her condition, she charged the prisoner with having recently given birth to a child, whereon the girl confessed that she had, and took her to an outhouse, where the body of a full-grown female child was found confined in a box. Dr. Robson, Dr. Frederick Street, who attended the prisoner, and afterwards information of the occurrence was given to Supt. Richardson. The prisoner, it appears, was afraid to confess her condition to her father, who is a widower, delivered herself early on Monday morning, and afterwards concealed the body. The poor girl last night was very unwell, and had to be attended by Dr. Coward, the police surgeon.

Accident Ambulance.—The want some conveyance for the aid of sufferers by accidents, &c., which are of frequent occurrence, especially in the raining and manufacturing districts, has long been felt; and recently the idea has occurred that the introduction of an ambulance would tend very much to alleviate the sufferings of persons thus injured, while they are being conveyed to their homes or to hospitals where medical attendance can be obtained. Following out this idea, Messrs. Atkinson and Philipson, coach builders, Newcastle, have just constructed an accident ambulance for the Wearside Iron and Coal Company. The ambulance is for one patient, and is drawn by horse or pony. It is provided with a sliding tray and mattress, and the handles are so fixed as not to interfere with the occupant, who may be conveyed to the infirmary or his own house without any exertion on his part, or pain from motion. The vehicle is light in construction, and well ventilated; and, on the absurd somersault principle being employed, it will easily be kept clean and free from infection. In the mining and manufacturing districts, where accident and injury, an ambulance would in fact, in every establishment in which many persons are employed, and in which the nature of the occupation entails risk of accident and injury, an ambulance would be most valuable. It is marvellous, indeed, that nothing of the kind should yet have been provided. All large towns should be provided with them; and even in country districts, where accidents are less frequent, an ambulance could be stationed at some central place to convey to the nearest hospital or to their homes, any who might meet with accidents. A beginning having been made in the coal districts, no doubt Messrs. Rogerson's example will be followed by many others.

Blackhill Wesleyan Chapel.—The anniversary services of the above place of worship were celebrated on Sunday and Monday last. On Sunday afternoon, J. Wooley, Esq., of Leeds, preached a highly interesting and instructive sermon from the 1st Psalm, 1 verse; and in the evening, Mr. Joshua Bowman, of Consett, was the preacher. He chose for his text the xvii chapter of Joshua, 2nd and 3rd verses, from which he preached an earnest, eloquent, and stirring discourse. The congregations on both occasions were very large, especially in the evening, when the Chapel was filled almost to overflowing in every part. On Monday afternoon, a tea meeting was held in the School-room, when upwards of 180 partook of the cup that cheers. The tables were furnished and presided over by the following ladies: Mrs. Longstaff, Mrs. J. Reed, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Green, Mrs. W. Raw, and Mrs. Noble. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Chapel, which was again well filled by a highly respectable congregation. Robson Ord, Esq., of Newcastle, presided. The Chairman, in a few very nice racy remarks, traced the progress of Methodism in Blackhill from its commencement, forty years ago, down to the present time, and contrasted the past with the present, when formerly the services were conducted in a cottage, and now in a large and comfortable chapel. Messrs. Dawson and Woolley spoke at length, the latter gentleman's address on "Scriptural Holiness." The proceedings were very nicely interspersed with some excellent singing by the choral choir. Mr. W. Shimmin presided at the harmonium. Collections amounting to £11 7s. were taken, which, with the proceeds of the tea, will go towards the trust fund of the Chapel. We can only add that the meetings generally have been quite as successful as those of former years, and has given every satisfaction to the trustees.

Anniversary in Weardale.—On Saturday and Sunday last, the Rev. Samuel Antliff, D.D., from London, paid his annual visit to Weardale, to preach the anniversary sermons in connection with St. John's Primitive Methodist Chapel, Weardale. On Saturday Mr. Antliff delivered a very instructive lecture on "South Australia." Mr. Geo. Watson occupied the chair. The services were well attended.

Curious Theft of a Horse.—At Consett Petty Sessions, on Thursday, a dirty-looking fellow, named John Blacklock, was charged with stealing a horse belonging to Edward Shotton, farmer, Billingside. On the night of the 18th May, Mr. Shotton left the horse in his stable, which was not locked. On the following morning it was discovered that the animal had been taken away, the prisoner having, in order to prevent the theft being made by the horse's feet being heard, covered the causeway in front of the stable with manure. He then seems to have travelled by way of Shotley Bridge to Stagshawbank Fair, which was held on the following day, where he offered the horse for sale to a man named Bennett, a hawker residing at Chester-le-Street. The law price which the defendant asked (£8) excited the suspicions of Bennett, who asked him if the animal was his own. Prisoner replied that it belonged to Mr. Keenleyside, of Blanchland. Bennett and several others refused to buy it, and some time afterward it was found straying by a boy, by whom it was handed over to a policeman. P.C. Firn, of Leadgate, having received information of the robbery, and suspecting that the horse would be taken to Stagshawbank, proceeded thither and found the missing animal in charge of the policeman before referred to. Prisoner now pleaded guilty. He was committed for trial.

Fashionable Wedding.—A wedding of a fashionable and interesting character took place in the district of Ilchester on Monday last. The happy day had been looked forward to with delight by the young bride in prospectus, whose friends also joined anxiously in the prospect of the consummation of bliss, and expected to get a piece of bridecake and the customary glass. The contracting parties were a "widower on the wrong side of fifty" and a "young lady of twenty-one," who, not wishing to excite the attention of the public, had arranged to meet at and from their own parish church, went to the "canny toon of Newcassel" armed with a special license to get the fatal knot tied—

Oh, weep for the hour,
When Hymen's tempting bower,
The old drake led the sweet young duck. Oh my,
The ghost of old George Fox
Must have hurt his coffin box.

And torn his straight-cut locks such a match to spy."

The bride was elegantly attired in a handsome dress, a small fashionable bonnet, almost confined to a wreath or chaplet of orange blossoms, from which fell in graceful folds a long veil of tulle; and the bridegroom, electrified with joy, illuminated his countenance with profusions of smiles, and, lacking nothing on the occasion, gallantly marched his darling from Ilchester Station, whence the iron horse, seemingly conscious of the importance of the day, puffed with might and main to land them safely at speed to the "toon" to get celebrated the happy event. The conditions of the license having been duly complied with, and the grey, midst the usual blushes, quietly conducted to the proper quarter, the gentleman in white robes formally declared them man and wife. The bride and bridegroom returned to Ilchester Station in the evening, where a carriage was in waiting, and conveyed them to Leadgate, where they intend to spend the honeymoon. We wish them much joy.—*Correspondent.*

Larceny at Pelton.—At the Chester-le-Street Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, John Turnbull and John Melville were charged with stealing a turkey-cock, the property of Mr. John Kirkup, farmer, Pelton, on Saturday morning last.—Isaac Dunn, hind to Mr. J. Kirkup, said that about four o'clock on Saturday morning, the 26th ult., he was called out of bed by two policemen, and from that they said he examined the farm buildings and found the stolen turkey cock, the property of his master, which he had seen safe the night before was missing. Two hen turkeys were left. The cock turkey was worth 10s. The body of the turkey produced was that of a cock turkey.—P.C. Kilsall said that at half-past three o'clock on Saturday morning he met in company with Pelton and Kibblesworth with P.C. Dunbar. They met the two prisoners going in the direction of Kibblesworth. Turnbull had a bundle (produced) under his arm. Witness asked what it was, and he said "Oh nowt." The officer took the bundle and found it to contain a turkey, newly skinned, without a head, and quite warm. When asked where they had got it they made no reply. The officer said, "You have stolen it." Turnbull said, "No, we found it." Melville said nothing. The officers took the yard some hens came out of the shed, and Melville said to Turnbull, "You ——, there's where the hens has been." The officer then charged them with stealing the turkey. Both prisoners said, "We will give you £5 and the turkey to say nothing about it." They brought the prisoners to Chester-le-Street. When asked what they had done with the head and skin, Turnbull replied, "I threw them into a stream at the King's Lonnin." At this point Mr. Bush, solicitor, of Newcastle, who appeared for the prisoners, advised them to plead guilty.—The Bench sentenced them to three months' imprisonment.

Gross Cruelty to Pigeons at Haltwhistle.—On Thursday, at Haltwhistle Petty Sessions, before Mr. H. Wallace (chairman), Mr. O. James, Mr. A. J. Blackett Ord, and Mr. Wm. Gibson, George Watson, innkeeper, Union Street, North Shields, and Wm. Stewart, market gardener, Sunderland, were summoned for cruelly ill-treating and wounding certain birds, to wit, pigeons, at Roeshill, in the parish of Haltwhistle, on the 23rd of April last.—Mr. W. Taylor, Hexham, instructed by Inspector Temperley, of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, prosecuted.—P.C. Spratt, of Haltwhistle, stated that, in pursuance of communication he received from Inspector Temperley, he went to Roeshill, where there was a pigeon match going on, on the 23rd ult. It was a match between Bennett and Blackburn. He saw Stewart take pigeons out of the hamper, pull the feathers off the hind part of the birds, take something resembling pepper out of his pocket and put it upon the parts of the birds where he had taken the feathers off. He also saw him squirt tobacco juice into the pigeon's eye. He might say the opponents tapped each other's birds. He charged Stewart with cruelty to pigeons; he replied "It's a general thing at pigeon matches," adding that he had been at all parts of the country, and had never been interfered with before. After this, Mr. Temperley came into the field, and witness heard some one say, "Here's Inspector Temperley coming," upon which Watson threw his pigeons over a wall. Witness took possession of Stewart's pigeons. Stewart said he had received his pigeons from Chillingham, but witness went to the place and found that they did not keep any pigeons there. He saw Watson pull out a number of pigeons which he took out of the hamper. He also saw him put something on the "plaated" parts, and put tobacco spittle into the eyes of the bird. Watson told Mr. Temperley that he got his pigeons from Swalwell. Watson trapped for Blackburn, and Stewart for Bennett.—William Temperley, Inspector for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of Newcastle, stated that he got to Roeshill between four and five o'clock in the evening. He saw both defendants there, and after hearing from P.C. Spratt what they had done, he charged them with cruelly ill-treating pigeons. Watson had 28 years' experience, and had seen nothing more barbarous. His examination of birds, and found a lot of tobacco juice in its eye, and pepper on the hinder part of the bird which had been plucked. He found a pit in the head of one of the birds.—Defendants were each fined £10 and £2 11s. 9d. costs.

The Russo-Turkish War.

REPORTED DISMISSAL OF MOUKHTAR PACHA.

OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

THE RE-CAPTURE OF ARDAHAN CONFIRMED.

DISAFFECTION IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Vienna, Thursday.

Yesterday Moukhtar Pacha was dismissed, and is to be brought to a court-martial for equipping only 31,000 troops, while he had received money for and stated that he had actually equipped 60,000. The Turks yesterday attacked the Servian Island, Ada Kaleh Adalessch, and carried away captive a number of peasants.

Rustchuk, Thursday.

A gentleman, who has just arrived from Turtukai, states that after an inactivity, which has lasted for weeks, the Russian batteries re-opened fire at daylight to-day. The Turkish batteries, however, did not reply. The cannonade continued for two hours, but did no harm. A Bulgarian church was struck and slightly injured at the last bombardment. The Russians are strong at Giurgevo. All is quiet here. The Danube is still high.

Constantinople, Wednesday Evening.

It is officially announced that Ardahan has just been re-taken by the Ottoman troops.

Constantinople, Thursday, 1-10 P.M.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has to-day telegraphed the following despatch to the Turkish representatives abroad:—"Ardahan, the occupation of which by the Russian Army I recently announced to you, has just been re-captured by the Ottoman troops."

Constantinople, Thursday, 1-10 P.M.

A tacit agreement exists between the Turks at Rustchuk and the Russians on the opposite bank to suspend firing until both parties have completed the work they have on hand. The Turks are engaged in unloading from grain vessels on the Danube, and the Russians are desirous of completing their military works. A few desultory shots have hitherto been exchanged. It is reported that the cannonade will re-commence next week.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

The *Official Journal* of to-day publishes the following telegram from the army of the Caucasus, dated 29th instant:—"Yesterday, Lieutenant-General Orlobschio ordered his advance guard, commanded by Colonel Gartschio, to the left shore of the River Kintrischi, to take the Samcha Heights on the left wing of the Turkish position. The enterprise was accomplished successfully. At the same time a small column under Colonel Glickoff, crossed the Kintrinski to cut off the population of Kabeleti from the position of the Turkish troops. Notwithstanding the difficulties, the column occupied a position at Iverste from Chatzubasi. The loss of the Russian side in both columns were four men killed and thirty wounded. Among the latter was Lieut. Nachitschewansky, an officer of Uhlans."

St. Petersburg, Thursday Evening.

The telegram of the Turkish Government confirming the recapture of Ardahan is regarded here as untrue, since the Turkish official Gazette of this to-day's date makes no mention of such an event.

St. Petersburg, Thursday Morning.

A Russian official despatch received here from the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasian army states that the bodies of 1,184 Turks found in and around Ardahan have been buried by the Russians. The total Turkish losses in killed and wounded was about 3,000. The retreat has been converted into a perfect rout, the fugitives throwing their arms away, and many being drowned in the river Rorir. The Russian loss in killed and wounded.

The operations in Asia have been greatly impeded by the recent heavy rains.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

Official intelligence received here announces that the garrison of Kars on Saturday issued from the town and made a sortie against General Melikoff's forces, but were forced back with great loss. A squadron of the Turkish Black Sea fleet has landed another detachment of infantry and artillery at Sonkhoum Kali.

Belgrade, Thursday.

The war party is becoming so strong as to render a campaign against Turkey inevitable. It is considered certain, in that case, that Austria will intervene, and Belgrade is now being put excitedly in a state of defence to provide against such a contingency.

Widdin, Wednesday, 4-30 P.M.

The river Danube is falling rapidly here, and important movements may soon be expected to take place between Lom Palanka and Sistova. The enemy's batteries at Kalafat are silent.

Berlin, Wednesday.

According to the Lemberg Polish papers, a conspiracy has been discovered amongst the Caucasian regiments of the Russian Army on the Danube, in consequence of which numerous officers have been arrested, and many others sent to the interior of Muscovy proper. Though the matter has been complicated is given, the news would seem to require confirmation.

Vienna, Wednesday Night.

The number of Circassians ordered back to Russia exceeds, it is said, eight hundred. A secret correspondence relative to the Turks had been discovered in which the Circassians promised to join the latter before crossing the Danube. All the men have been disarmed, and they have already reached Bessarabia.

LANCHESTER AND TANFIELD CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday evening, the first annual dinner of the above Association was held at the Blue Bell, Lanchester. A large company sat down, amongst those present being Mr. Balleny, Little Greencroft; Mr. E. W. Shaw, Mr. Gee, Lanchester, Leadgate; Mr. J. T. R. Allen, Mr. G. Salkeld, Mr. G. Forster, Durham; Mr. Jordan, Cresswell Cottage; Mr. Dunn, Bar Gate; Mr. W. Gray, Burnhope; Mr. T. Dunn, Mr. R. Walton, Lanchester; Mr. J. Leybourne, Margery Flat; Mr. G. A. Wherley, The Tower, New Cornsay; Mr. W. Love, Redgate House, Broomhaugh; Mr. H. Bainbridge, Cornsay Colliery; Mr. T. Bishopwith, Cresswell Cottages, Lanchester; Mr. Burton, Shotley Bridge; Mr. W. W. Thompson, Mr. Ward, Mr. T. Pallister, Lanchester; Mr. G. Fletcher, Mr. J. Pyle, Cornsay Colliery; Mr. J. Leybourne, Upper Houses; Mr. E. Balleny, Little Greencroft; Mr. G. Love, Browney Bank Colliery; Mr. M. Armstrong, Cornsay Colliery; Mr. G. Brown, Consett; Mr. W. Dickinson, St. etley Bridge; Mr. R. J. Thompson, Lanchester; Mr. G. Hobson, Harperley Mill; Mr. G. Little, Cornsay; Mr. J. French, Carmyres Farm; Mr. G. Cook, Hamsterley Colliery. The repast was of a most substantial character, and was well served. After supper, Mr. D. C. Balleny (the Chairman) proposed the toast of "The Queen," Foster, Mr. Allen, Mr. Salkeld, and others. Mr. Shaw occupied the vice-chair. "Non Nobis Domine" having been sung,

The Chairman proposed "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family."

Song—"God bless the Prince of Wales."

The Chairman proposed "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese and other Ministers of Religion."

Glee—"Glorious Apollo."

The Vice-Chairman proposed "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces." The toast, he said, was peculiarly interesting at this time, inasmuch as these forces were liable to be called upon active service at a moment's notice. He trusted, however, the Government of this country would steer clear of war, and that peace would once more reign in the East. (Hear, hear). With regard to the army it was small one as compared with the armies of other countries, but it had always maintained the honour of this country, and if called upon again he had no doubt it would continue to do so. (Applause). Speaking of the navy he had no doubt that part of our defensive force would maintain the honour of Old England if called upon, and the same might be said of the reserve forces. (Cheers). He begged to couple with the toast the name of Mr. Wherley.

Song—"Hearts of Oak."

Mr. Wherley briefly responded.

Mr. Dickinson proposed "Success to the Lanchester and Tanfield Conservative Association." He wished them every prosperity, and hoped the same success which had attended the same at Shotley Bridge (where they were at one time a disorganised body) would attend them at Lanchester. He trusted that the members would individually do their best in winning members to the ranks, for without Conservatives he was convinced the country would soon "go to the dogs." (Laughter and applause). He coupled with the toast the name of Mr. J. J. Thompson, the secretary.

Glee—"Come, thou Monarch."

Mr. Thompson responded. He hoped the Conservative Government would continue in power, and that if Mr. Gladstone at any future time brought forward such a lot of resolutions as he had lately done he would be defeated by a majority of 131. (Applause).

Mr. Graham Foster proposed "The County of Durham Conservative Associations." He referred to the Conservative cause in Durham, and said he hoped they would all work together steadily.

Glee—"Fill the Bowl."

Mr. Allen, of Durham, responded. They had, he said, in nearly every polling district a local Association, and their value was felt at the election. He adduced several instances of the value of such Associations, remarking that in places where it was thought impossible to return a Conservative one had found his way to the House of Commons. Speaking of the representation of North and South Durham, he said he believed he was right in stating that at the next general election a most determined struggle would be made to wrest the seat form the Liberals in South Durham, and that their old representative, Col. Surtees, who had been badly used by the Liberals, would again represent that constituency in the Conservative interest. (Applause).

Mr. Salkeld proposed the health of the Chairman. He referred to the assistance Mr. Balleny had rendered to the cause which they all had at heart, and hoped that gentleman would live many years to preside at their annual meetings.

Song—"The Waggoner."

The Chairman, in responding, said the policy of the present Government had been all that could possibly be desired for the promotion of an honourable peace, and however the proceedings of Russia and Turkey and the states implicated with them might turn out, he trusted this country would still maintain her neutrality. Should they be called on to use their national force, however, he was quite sure, as a gentleman had remarked, that they would come off as honourably as they had hitherto done. (Cheers). With respect to the navy, as an old sailor he thought the present iron ships might be superior to the wooden walls, but he believed they would never fight such battles as were fought under Nelson. He trusted, however, that circumstances would never occur again to require such battles fought as took place during the time to which he had alluded. (Hear, hear). He repeated his hope that England would preserve an honourable peace during the present crisis, but in case of war he had no doubt they would show their colours, and nail them to the mast. (Cheers).

Mr. R. Walton proposed the Vice-Chairman, and in doing so referred to the assistance which he had rendered the Conservative cause during the late contest in North Durham.

Glee—"Life's a bumper."

The Vice-Chairman briefly responded.

Mr. Love proposed "The Trade and Agricultural Interests of the District."

Round—"Poor Thomas Day."

Mr. Nicholson responded, remarking that the people of this neighbourhood had been prosperous while other districts had suffered great hardship from depression of trade.

Mr. Graham Foster proposed "The Ladies," who were, he said, of great service to the cause.

Glee—"Here's a health."

Mr. Hobson and Mr. Sowyers responded.

"The Host and Hostess," and "Our Next Merry Meeting" followed, the proceedings closing with the National Anthem.

The music was supplied by Messrs. Walker, Tuke, and Nutton, of the Durham Cathedral Choir.

HAMSTERLEY COLLIERY SPORTS.

The annual gala of the miners of Hamsterley Colliery was held on Saturday, in a field kindly granted for the occasion by Mr. Allen, manager at the colliery. The weather was fine, which caused large numbers of the mining population of Hamsterley and the vicinity to turn out in their holiday attire. The sports commenced about four o'clock, and were continued with unflagging interest till dusk. Seventy-five players entered for the quoit handicap, which was eventually won by M. Hood, G. Emmerson gaining second money. Twenty entered for the running, which was also won in heats, several of which were closely contested. The final rested with Burnip, Hobdy, Brown, Porter, and McMahon, and was a most exciting struggle, Brown winning by a few inches only. The wrestling was the most popular part of the programme, the liberal money prizes offered by the committee bringing twenty-two competitors into the ring, several of the men, as will be seen, being noted wrestlers. The Spen Band was on the field during the day, and dancing was indulged in by the lovers of the light fantastic. There was a ball at night, the marquee in which it was held being uncomfortably filled. Everything passed off satisfactorily, this being in a great measure due to the efforts of the Committee, who were ably backed up by their Secretary, Mr. Thomas Pigg. Appended is a detailed account of the sports:—

Handicap Footrace.—First heat—John Burnip, Consett; second heat—John Hobday, Blackhill; third heat—Robert Brown, Blackhill; fourth heat—William Porter, Annfield Plain; fifth heat—John McMahon, Swalwell; final heat—R. Brown, Blackhill, first; J. McMahon, Swalwell, second.

WRESTLING.

FIRST ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
William Lochrane	John Chieburn.
William Dykes	George Graham.
Thomas Blacklock	G. Cairns.
R. Salkeld	R. Newton.
William Blacklock	William Laidler.
R. Salkeld	J. Fawcett.
William Dobson	John Dykes.
R. Collins	Thomas Robson.
Thomas Johnstone	Thomas Hand.
William Graham	John Parkin.
	John Wigham.

SECOND ROUND.

William Dykes	William Routledge.
William Dobson	John Short.
John Routledge	William Lochrane.
William Blacklock	R. Salkeld.
John Routledge	T. Blacklock.
	Thomas Johnstone, odd man.

THIRD ROUND.

Thomas Johnstone	William Blacklock.
William Dobson	John Routledge.
E. Collins	William Dykes.

FOURTH ROUND.

E. Collins	Thomas Johnstone.
	William Dobson, odd man.

FINAL FALLS.

Dobson threw Collins and won.

SQUARE WORD PUZZLE.

16 RIDE
LOUD
RUIN
EDEN

HIDDEN RIVERS.

17 Trent. 18 Ribble. 19 Mersey. 20 Thames. 21 Lune. 22 Dee.

ALGEBRAICAL QUESTION.

23 41 eggs. Correctly worked solutions forwarded by E. Mc'C., South Shields, and H. Longridge, Quay.

LOGOGRIPH.

24 Spin, pin, pen, un, in.

CONUNDRUMS.

25 One you lick with a stick, the other you stick with a lick.

26 Would (wood).

27 Because it is a current.

28 Dust.

29 When it is on the bosom of a "heavy swell."

30 Because it can't look through it.

Note.—H. Gerson will oblige by forwarding at once the solution to his questions.

"BIANCHA, said an inquiring urchin, "the first man was Adam, wasn't it?" "Yes, my dear." "Well, then, I see how we get the word madam; for if the first *man* was Adam, of course the first *woman* was Madam."

IRISH-LATIN PUN.—A gentleman in company asked his friend for a potato, and on its being sent his friend said, "I have sent you a nice *mealy one*." "Thank you," said the other, "you could not have sent me a *better*." (better).

A poor woman went to an eminent but eccentric surgeon, to inquire what was the proper treatment for some bodily wound—"Put on a cataplasm," was the answer. "But, doctor, it's for a child." "Then put on a kittenplasm."

A ferry boat, loaded with passengers, got wedged among a lot of shipping the other morning. "What a jam we're in!" exclaimed a passenger. "A pretty *pickle*!" said another. "The powers *preserve* us" ejaculated an old lady.

A pupil of St. Louis institution gave his teacher this illustrative definition of "responsibility:" "Boys that two buttons for their s'penders so 's to keep their pants up. When one button comes off, why, there's a good deal of responsibility on t'other button."

At a duel the parties discharged their pistols without effect, whereupon one of the seconds interfered, and proposed that the combatants should shake hands. To this the other second objected, as unnecessary, for, said he, their hands have been shaking this half hour.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All sufferers 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 clergymen, singers, actors not by 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 severely from 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 is the best 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.

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

YOUR FUTURE—Courtship, Marriage, and all matters of interest. 4 questions answered by 13 stamps. Single question, 8 stamps. Lifetime 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 charges 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.—W. M. HOLLAND, Esq. Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
11, EUSTON SQUARE, LONDON.

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Railway Time Tables.

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.
Leave Newcastle (Week days)—6-0, 6-30, 7-35 (*), 7-55, 9-0, 9-55, 10-35, 11-0 (*), 12-20, 1-10, 2-0, 2-45, 3-5, 3-50, 4-0, 4-30, 5-0, 5-30, 6-0, 7-10, 8-5, 9-35, 11-0.
Leave 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; Jarrow, 15; Hebburn, 20; Jarrow, 23; Tyne Dock, 30; and High Shields, 2 minutes after the above time, 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 16 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.
Leave South Shields (Week days)—4-25, 7-0, 8-30, 9-30 (*), 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, 10-30.
Leave South Shields (Sundays)—6-15, 8-0, 9-30 2-10, 5-0, 7-15, 8-20, 9-35.
These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—High Shields, 2; Tyne Dock, 8; Jarrow, 14; Hebburn, 19; Felling, 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, 4-15, 5-25, 6-25, 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 13 minutes after the above times, arriving at Newcastle about 25 minutes after the times they leave Shields.
Fares from South Shields to High Shields or Tyne Dock; First, 3d.; second, 2d.; third, 1d.; Gateshead, or Jarrow and Tyne, 5d.; second, 3d.; third, 2d.
Felling, Felling, Gateshead, or Newcastle; First, 1s; second, 8d.; third, 6d.
JARROW AND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.; Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—4-45, 5-50, 7-50, 8-5, 9-55, 11-5, 12-15, 1-40, 2-5, 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, 5d.; Third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 10d.; second 8d.; third, 6d.; High Shields and South Shields first, 1s.; second, 8d.; third, 6d.; Jarrow, first, 1s 4d.; second, 1s.; third 7d. Return ticket to Jarrow first, 2s. 5d. second, 1s. 9d. third, 1s. 2d.

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.
Leave Jarrow (Week days)—7-23, 7-15, 8-15, 9-23, 10-18, 11-18, 12-53, 2-33, 3-23, 4-28, 5-28, 6-28, 7-33, 8-28, 9-58, 11-28.
Leave Jarrow (Sundays)—7-23, 8-23, 10-3, 2-23, 6-23, 7-33, 9-33, 9-53.
These trains have intermediate Stations as follows:—South Shields 4, High Shields 7, Tyne Dock 11, and Cleadon Lane 16 minutes after the train leave 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. 6d.; third 1s. 2d.

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.
ween Newcastle—Central Station—(Week days)—4-50 6-10(a), 7-0, 8-10, 9-0(*), 9-15, 9-45, (d), 10-15, 11-0, 12-0, 1-0, 2-0, 3-5, 4-0 +4-15, 5-0, 5-30(*), 6-0, 6-45, (†), 7-0, 8-10, 9-0, 10-0, 10-40, 11-30.
ave Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays.—6-10 (c), 9-0, 10-15, 1-0, 2-0, 3-0, 4-0, 5-0, 6-0, 7-0, 8-10, 9-30.
These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—stances 3, Heaton 7, Walker 11, Wallsend 16, Howdon 21, Percy Main 25, and North Shields 30 minutes after leave 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 other the 4.38 or 5.38 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.
d.—Third, 2d.; Walker, first, 6d; second, 4d.; third 2d.
Fares from Newcastle to Tynemouth: First, 1s. 3d., first, 1s.; second, 8d.; third, 4d. Return, first, 2s. 3d., 1s. 6d., third, 1s.
North Shields, first, 1s., second, 9d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s., third, 10d.
Percy Main: First, 10d., second 8d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., Second, 1s. 3d., third, 10d.
Howdon: First, 1s., second, 8d., third, 6d. Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. 2d., third, 9d.
Wallsend: First, 1s., second, 6d., third, 3½d. Return, first, 1s. 3d., second, 10d., third, 6d.
Walker: First, 2d., second, 4d., third, 2½d. Return, first, 9d., second, 7d., third, 5d.
TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.
Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5-20, 6-48 (a), 7-45, 8-30 (*), 9-0, 9-30 (*), 10-0, 10-30 (*), 11-0, 12-0, 12-45, 1-30, 2-0, 3-0, 4-0, 5-0, 5-35 (*), 6-55, 6-30(*), 7-0, 7-30(*), 8-0, 9-15, 10-0, 10-50 (*).
Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—8-0, 9-15, 1-0, 2-0, 3-0, 4-0, 5-0, 6-0, 8-0, 9-0, 10-15.
These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Walker 13, Heaton 23, and Manors 30 minutes after leave 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.
† These trains stop at intermediate Stations to take up passengers booked to the Central Stations.
a.—The 10-50 p.m. train stops at Stations up to and including Heaton, and does not reach the Central Station until 11-20 p.m.
Fares from Tynemouth to North Shields, first, 6d.; second, 4d.; 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, 8d.; 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.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle .....dep.	5-55	9-42	12-30	3-30	6-30
Gateshead ..... "	6-2	9-47	12-37	3-37	6-42
Swalwell ..... "	6-59	9-54	12-43	3-43	6-49
Rowland's Gill ..... "	6-14	10-9	12-58	3-58	7-4
Lintz Green ..... "	6-15	10-10	12-59	3-59	7-5
Ebchester ..... "	6-28	10-23	1-12	4-12	7-18
Shotley Bridge ..... "	6-34	10-29	1-18	4-18	7-24
Benfieldside (Con- sett & Blackhill)	arr. 6-42	10-37	..	4-26	7-32
	dep. 6-45	10-40	1-23	4-32	7-37
Knitsley ..... "	6-50	10-45	..	4-37	7-42
Lanchester ..... "	7-3	10-58	..	5-1	7-55
Witton Gilbert ..... "	7-10	11-9	..	5-12	8-7
Durham ..... arr.	7-20	11-20	1-54	5-23	8-18

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS	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 (Con- sett & Blackhill)	dep. 8-20	9-10	12-35	4-30	8-50
Shotley Bridge ..... "	8-25	9-15	12-40	3-40	8-55
Ebchester ..... "	8-31	9-21	12-46	4-46	9-0
Lintz Green ..... "	8-39	9-29	12-54	3-54	9-9
Rowland's Gill ..... "	8-41	9-30	12-56	3-56	9-15
Swalwell ..... "	8-56	9-45	1-11	4-11	9-22
Scotswood ..... "	8-59	9-49	1-14	4-14	9-26
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 ..	4-25 5-49 8-55
Lintz Green ..... "	7-40 ..	4-29 5-55 8-2
Ebchester ..... "	7-53 ..	4-42 6-8 8-15
Shotley Bridge ..... "	7-59 ..	4-47 6-14 8-22
Benfieldside (for Con- sett and Blackhill)	arr. 8-6 ..	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- 6 ..	6-55 .. ..

STATIONS.	A.M.	
Durham .....dep.	..	4- 0
Witton Gilbert ..... "	8- 6	4-12
Lanchester ..... "	8-18	4-24
Knitsley ..... "	8-30	4,37
Benfieldside (for Con- sett and Blackhill)	arr. 8-46	4-48
	dep. 8-50	5-30
Shotley Bridge ..... "	8-55	5-35
Ebchester ..... "	8-59	5-39
Lintz Green ..... "	9- 9	12-20 5-49
Rowland's Gill ..... "	9-15	12-44 5-55
Swalwell ..... "	9-22	12-50 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	1-15	Benfieldside	8-35	4-30
Scotswood	7-37	7-22	Shotley Bridge	8-40	8-25
Swalwell	7-44	7-29	Ebchester	8-44	8-33
Rowland's Gill	7-54	7-39	Lintz Green	8-54	8-39
Lintz Green	8- 0	7-45	Rowland's Gill	9- 0	8-44
Ebchester	8-10	7-55	Swalwell	9- 5	8-59
Shotley Bridge	8-15	8- 0	Scotswood	9-12	9- 6
Benfieldside (arr.)	8-25	8-10	Newcastle (arr.)	9-25	9-10

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GOODS EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle .....dep.	8-45	12-30	2-30
Benfieldside	8-55	1-20	3-30
Rowley	9- 0	1-40	4-0
Burnhill Junction..	9-10	1-50	4-10
Tow Law	9-25	2- 5	4- 3
Carr	arr. 9-35	2-15	5.16
Crook	dep. 7.38	2-26	5-25
Bishop Auckland ..	8- 7	2-43	6-05
Darlington	8-05	3-35	6-25
Stockton	9-25	4- 5	7-15
Middlesbro'	9-45	4-25	7-30
Saltburn	10-10	4-50	8-59

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

Saltburn .....dep.	6-22	11-45	2-52
Middlesbro'	6-22	11-45	3-7
Stockton	6-34	11-55	3-17
Darlington	7-10	12-30	5- 5
Bishop Auckland..	7-48	1-15	5-30
	arr. 8-12	1-40	5-50
Crook	dep. 8-15	2-20	6- 9
Tow Law	8-27	2-32	6-15
Burnhill Junction ..	8-42	2-45	6-29
Rowley	8-52	2-55	6-40
Benfieldside	arr. 9- 5	3- 5	6-50
Newcastle	arr. 10-0	4-25	8-40

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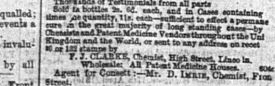

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SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A COLLIERY ENGINEMAN.

George Robson, an engineman, employed at Medomsley Colliery, was brought before Mr. Priestman on Friday morning last, on a charge of attempting to murder Thomas Stoddart, under the following extraordinary circumstances:—Between six and seven o'clock on Sunday evening, the 20th ult., Stoddart, who has charge of the horses at Medomsley Colliery, proceeded to the latter place with the intention of being lowered into the workings in order that he might attend to the horses and ponies. The pit is not at work on Sunday, and before the horsekeeper is sent down the shaft it is necessary to get the steam up. Prior to getting into the cage angry words are said to have passed between Robson and Stoddart, the latter remarking that it was strange Robson was never prepared to let him down the pit at the proper time. Stoddart then got into the cage, and it is alleged that Robson shouted to him that he "would come back no more." The cage was then lowered into the shaft, but instead of stopping at the usual place it descended into what is known as "the sump," a filthy hole between 20ft. and 40ft. below the level of the workings. The cage, after being lowered to the bottom of this place, which contains dirty water and mud, was drawn back again and stopped at the proper place. Stoddart, who had been almost suffocated amongst the water, the cage having, as he alleges, been in the sump about a minute, managed to crawl out, and immediately afterwards the cage was drawn to the surface. Between this subsequent conduct, and what to have had some misgivings about the safety of the man he had just sent down, and on seeing the empty cage he is alleged to have run to the fireman and expressed his belief that he had "done a bad job." The cage was put down the shaft again, and on being brought up a second time contained Stoddart, who was then in an exhausted condition, and had to be attended by Dr. Bolton. Robson, on seeing Stoddart in the cage, expressed his astonishment, and added that he "never expected to see him again." Mr. Walton, the overman at the colliery, on being put in possession of the circumstances, went to Robson, and on asking him for an explanation of his conduct, he is reported to have said that he was "confused, and did not know what he was doing." He was remanded.

The prisoner was brought before the Consett magistrates, J. Clavering, Esq. (chairman) and J. Priestman, Esq., on Thursday, Mr. Patrick prosecuted, and Mr. Granger, instructed by the Colliery Enginemen's Association, defended.

Mr. Patrick, in stating the facts of the case, said Robson was charged with attempting to murder the prosecutor. The case was brought under the 24th and 26th Vict., c. 100, which said that whosoever shall, by any means whatever, attempt to choke, suffocate, or strangle any other person shall be guilty of a felony. The following evidence was called:—

Prosecutor said: I am horsekeeper at Medomsley Colliery, which belongs to the Consett Iron Company. The prisoner, George Robson, is a brakesman employed at the same colliery. It is my duty to go down the pit morning and evening to feed the horses. On Sunday evening, the 20th May, about ten minutes past six, I went to the pit to go down with the intention of going down the shaft. The prisoner and Matthew Anderson, the fireman, were then at work getting coals. Before I got into the cage I asked Robson to let me down as soon as he could. Prisoner replied, "I cannot let you down till I have steam." I said "No, I don't want you." I also said it was a queer thing that the other brakesman could let me down about a quarter or twenty minutes past six, and that he could not let me down before seven. Prisoner replied, "You may go and seek the other brakesman," and I replied that I had nothing to do with him. Prisoner also said "there is always a lot of work with thee," and added that if I did not get out of there he would let me off. I was then standing on the boiler seat. I got into the cage about ten minutes or a quarter to seven. Prisoner asked if I was in, and I said "Yes, how-way." Robson then said it would be a long time before I would be back again. Prisoner was the only man at the engine when I was let down. The proper place to stop is the "flat sheath," where the coals are put into the cage. Below the flat sheets is the sump, which is about six or seven fathoms deep. The sump is for the accumulation of water in workings, &c. The cage did not stop at the flat sheets, but was plunged into the sump. I was amongst the water for some time. If I had stopped a few more seconds I think I should have been gone. I never lost consciousness. I was then drawn to the flat sheets, where I got out of the cage. I did not feel the bottom of the sump. I was not drowned. When the hewers go into the shaft it is customary to have planks across the sump. It was my duty, if I had been let out of the cage at the flat sheets in descending, to have rapped twice. That would have been a signal to Robson that I had left the cage. The cage would then have been taken to bank. While I was on the flat sheets I came from bank, asking if I was safe. As soon as I was able I signalled for men to ride. The cage was then drawn up empty, and as soon as it got to bank I rapped for it to come down again.

Mr. Priestman: Why didn't you get into the cage the first time?—Prosecutor: I was so exhausted that I could not, and I wanted to see his performance.

The Clerk: Whose performance?—Prosecutor: The brakesman's. I thought I would let the cage go up empty, and see what he would do.

Examination continued: When the cage came down again I got into it, and after rapping away, I was drawn up. On getting to bank, I found the prisoner and Matthew Anderson. I said to prisoner, "George, do you know what you have done?" Robson replied, "you put me into such a state that I didn't know what I was doing." I said, "state, man, what did I say to you? If you get into that state you are not fit to be here." Robson then said "I never expected to see you there again." I said, "prisoner, I was going over to Mr. Walton, the overman at the colliery. Robson said I could make no better of it; and I told him I could not make it better. I then went to Mr. Walton's, about a hundred yards distant. I saw Mr. Walton and told him what had happened. After I saw Mr. Walton I went straight home." After getting home I felt exhausted. I went to bed the following morning, about eleven o'clock, Dr. Bolton attended me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Granger: I applied for the warrant on the Monday morning, before I saw the doctor. I was not impatient to get down the shaft that evening, nor was I in a passion. I did not tap the words we had about going down the pit, I never had any quarrel with the prisoner. I was in the cage when prisoner said he would be long time before I came back. I did not use Anderson's name at that time. When Robson spoke to me he would be about fifteen yards away. He did not say "I hope it will be a long time before you come back." I immediately I got out of the sump Robson rapped to see if it was safe. When I rapped the empty cage ascended. I wanted to see if Robson would do the same thing again. When I got to bank the prisoner was not very much agitated.

The Clerk: How long has Robson been engineman?—Prosecutor: Four or five years.—The Clerk: Have you ever been let down by Robson when the planks were there?—Prosecutor: No.

William Walton, deposed: I am overman at Medomsley Colliery. I recollect Stoddart coming to me about seven o'clock on Sunday evening, the 20th ult. He was in an exhausted state. His clothes were wet, and while he was talking to me the water ran out of his mouth. After he told me what had happened, I went over to the engineman, and saw the prisoner, who was on duty at that night. He went on duty at six o'clock. I asked Robson how he was going on, and why he had sent the horsekeeper into the sump. Prisoner replied "he vexed me that sore before he went down that I did not know what I was doing." I told Robson he ought never to get vexed when he had men's lives in his hand, and he ought to be more careful and mind what he was doing. Prisoner replied that I (witness) had got vexed many a time, and I said that I had not attempted to take anybody's life. Prisoner did not say he was sorry. The sump is between eight and nine fathoms deep, and there would be about eight fathoms of dirty water below the flat sheets. The water was drawn out of the sump every other night, and the planks at the flat sheets are then removed. The prisoner would be able to stop at the flat sheets without the planks. He has a signal in the enginehouse to tell him at what part of the shaft the cage is. The planks were taken away on the Saturday evening, and we intended to have drawn on the Sunday night. The prisoner knew that the planks were off, having been told by the other engineman. No one had gone down the shaft on the Sunday before the horsekeeper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Granger: There is a sliding signal in the engine-house, and there is a mark to show when the cage is near the bottom. There is no bell, that I know of. The same signals are on that we have had for twenty-three years. When the prisoner was there an additional length of rope is added. If this additional rope had not been on he could not have put the cage into the sump. I cannot say who put the additional length of rope on. Dr. Bolton, of Consett Hill, said: On Monday morning, the 21st May, about eleven o'clock. He looked very ill, and was what had happened. I examined him, and found he was suffering from disordered stomach. He complained of pain, and also faintness, and was altogether in an exhausted state. He told me he vomited freely the night before. I gave him medicine, and on the Wednesday, when I saw him again, he was much better. I have since attended him. He was unable to attend to his work for a week.

Prosecutor: I have been unable to work since.

Mr. Granger: How long is it possible for a man to be under water without being drowned—a few seconds?—Dr. Bolton: A few minutes.—Mr. Granger: A few minutes? Dr. Bolton: Yes.

Robert Dunn, second viewer at Medomsley Colliery, said after hearing of what had taken place he went to the engine-house and found the engine all right. He asked Robson why he was not drawing water, and he replied that he could not. He seemed to be in a complete shake. Witness told him to go home, and sent for another man.

Mr. Granger: Did you have been an accident?—Mr. Russell: It might.—Mr. Granger: There is a ball signal to tell the engineman where the cage is.—Mr. Russell: Yes.—Mr. Granger: I suppose there would be.—Mr. Russell: There is not a bell: it is just a slide. The engineman looks at the slide as it goes up and down. He has marks on the slide instead of a bell.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The Chairman (after consulting with his colleague and the Clerk) said: We do not think there is sufficient evidence to commit the prisoner for trial for attempted murder.

Mr. Patrick: We thought it a proper case to bring forward.

The Chairman: Oh, yes.

Mr. Granger: I thought there was not sufficient evidence to commit him. I may say that Robson is sorry for what has happened.

The parties then left the court.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, May 24.—Before M. Kearney, Esq. (chairman), H. Shaftoe, Esq., J. Clavering, Esq., and the Rev. J. P. De Pledge.

Drunkenness.—Mary Ann Richardson, of Burnhope, was summoned by P.C. Hawley, for being drunk on the afternoon of the 11th May.—Fined 5s. and costs.—Patrick McConner, Qusbec, Matthew Lowes, Esh Winning, miners, and John Appleby, labourer, Rackwoodside, charged by P.C. Robinson with being drunk on the 12th ult. Fined 5s. and the expenses.—John Sayers, of Annfield Plain, and Matthew Greener, West Kyo, miners, were summoned by P.C. Robinson for being drunk on Greener. Sayers was fined 5s. and Greener 2s. 6d., and costs.

—Patrick Gorman, of Cornsay Colliery, was charged by P.C. Nicholson with being drunk at the above place on the 12th May. Fined 5s. and costs.—Thomas Reed, charged by P.C. Peacock with a similar offence on the 23rd ult., was also fined 5s. and costs.

Drunk and Disorderly.—Joseph Hazvin was summoned for being drunk and disorderly at Hedley Hill on the 12th May. The pleading proved the case. A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.—Jas. Rowell, of New Houses, and Thomas James, Michael Visard, and John Shannon, all of Waterhouses, were severally charged by P.C. Dent with being drunk on the 19th ult. Shannon was fined 10s. and the others 5s. and costs.

Fighting.—Joseph Dawson and George Branson, miners, were charged by P.C. Hawley with committing a breach of the peace by fighting at Burnhope, on the 12th May. Bound over to keep the peace for three months, or to pay 40s. each.—John William Brown and William Freak, of Derwent Cottages, John Kitto and William Kitto, of Tanfield Lea, and William Robson, of New Hartley, Annfield Plain, miners, were charged by P.C. Nicholson with committing a breach of the peace by fighting. The whole of the defendants were bound over to keep the peace in addition to paying the costs.

CONSETT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, May 28th.—Before J. Clavering, Esq.

Drunk and Disorderly.—Thomas named Martin was charged with being drunk in Trafalgar Street, Consett. Defendant, who was convicted of a similar charge a fortnight ago, was fined 5s. and costs.—A young man named O'Neill was charged by P.C. Mark with a similar offence in Front Street on Saturday night. This being defendant's first appearance he was let off on the payment of 5s. 6d. costs.—Neil Sloan, labourer named Sloan was fined 2s. 6d. and costs for being drunk at Consett the same evening. The charge was proved by P.C. Minto.—Patrick Shields was charged with being drunk and assaulting Sergt. Thornton. The officer said he took defendant into custody for being drunk. He resisted violently, kicked him on the legs, and threw him down.—Defendant said he remembered nothing till he found himself in a cell at the lock-up. For being drunk and for assaulting the police, and for the assault on Sergt. Thornton he was ordered to pay 10s. and costs. 21 5s. 2d. in all.

Alleged Assault by a Soldier.—A soldier named McLean, on furlough, was placed in the dock to answer a charge of assaulting P.C. Gibbon. Complainant said on Saturday night defendant was put out of the ring at Hamsterley Sports. He was drunk, and threw off his coat and wanted to fight witness. Complainant and P.C. Smith tried to get him away, but defendant, who conducted himself like a barman, struck complainant several times, one blow bursting his lip.—Defendant pleaded not guilty. In answer to Mr. Clavering he said he was in the ring on that day.—Mr. Clavering said defendant would have to be remanded till Thursday.

Alleged Robbery from the Person.—Two miners named John Robson and Geo. Emerson were charged with robbery from the person. The prosecutor is a miner named James McAlhone, and it appears on Saturday night he attended the ball in connection with the miners' gala, which was held at Hamsterley Colliery that day. He left the marquee where the dancing was held about eleven o'clock, and alleges that the prisoners followed and knocked him down, add that while one of the men kicked him, the other robbed him of his watch and a sovereign. Information was given to the police, and the watch was afterwards found at Emerson's lodgings. Prisoners were remanded.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, May 31.—Before J. Clavering, Esq. (chairman), and J. Priestman, Esq.

Drunkards' List.—William Craddock, of Consett, was charged with being drunk. P.C. Whitehead on the evening of the 23rd ult. he was on duty in Trafalgar Street, Consett, when he observed two men wheeling the defendant home in a handbarrow. Defendant was drunk, and on witness asking him to him he said he did not care far any policeman in Consett. Defendant, who did not appear, was fined 5s. costs.——Thomas Robson, miner, Dipton, was charged by P.C. Simpson with a similar offence at Dipton. The officer said defendant wanted to fight. He was fined 10s. and costs.—Michael Hoosk was summoned for a similar offence. P.C. Simpson said on the 26th ult. he found defendant with his coat and vest off at Hill Top. Defendant did not appear. He was fined 10s. and costs.——Bernard Boyle, labourer, Blackhill, charged by P.C. Turner with being drunk in Bottle Bank, was fined 5s. and costs.——Francis Muldoon, labourer, Blackhill, was charged with a similar offence. P.C. Stamper said on Saturday night, the 19th ult., defendant was creating a disturbance by wanting to fight in Derwent Street, Blackhill. Fine of 10s. and costs was imposed.—Thomas Ridley, shoemaker, Blackhill, for a similar offence in the same street, was fined 5s. and costs.—Matthew Allen, stone miner, Leadgate, was charged by P.C. Fire with being drunk at Leadgate. Fined 5s. and costs.——John Browell, labourer, Ebchester, was summoned by P.C. Gibbon for being drunk at Ebchester, on the 25th May. The officer said the defendant was exceedingly disorderly, and caused a crowd to assemble. Defendant did not appear. He was fined 5s. and costs.

Wilful Damage.—Jas. Martin, an elderly man, was summoned for trespassing in a field belonging to Mr. Thomas White, near Leadgate, on the 16th May. P.C. Firn having proved the trespass and damage, defendant was ordered to pay the costs and damage, 5s. 1d.——John Browell was charged with trespassing in a garden belonging to John Sharlton, mason, near Ebchester, and doing damage to the amount of 2s. Complainant said on the 25th May, on returning home in the evening, he found the defendant in his garden. Defendant was crossing the garden, kicking up the cabbage plants with his feet as he did so. It was elicited that Charlton and Browell were related by marriage, and that Browell and his father had planted the cabbages in question, and that complainant had not paid anything for them. Defendant did not appear.—The Chairman said it was a pity defendant had "not appeared.—Complainant said defendant had been before the Court repeatedly, and he supposed that would be the reason Mr. Sharlton had summoned him. He was ordered to pay a fine of 5s. and costs, together with the damage 2s.——John Bradley and Roger Heather, boys, were charged with committing damage to Underwood belonging to Mr. Taylor, at Stanniford. P.C. Turner deposed to finding defendants destroying the underwood.—Mr. Taylor said a good deal of damage had been done by the boys, the defendants. They were each fined 1s. and costs, and the damage.——Michael McKenna and John McCarthy, miners, Blackhill, were summoned for doing damage to a certain grass field belonging to Mr. George Nicholson, near Leadgate. Ordered to pay 1s. fine and the damage and costs.

Fighting.—Edward Walsh and James Fitzpatrick, youths, were summoned for committing a breach of the peace by fighting. P.C. Firn said between eleven and twelve o'clock on the 23rd ult. defendants fighting at Leadgate. They had been gambling and had fallen out. They were bound over to keep the peace and ordered to pay costs.——James Watt and Daniel Donnelly were charged by P.C. Egleton with committing a breach of the peace by fighting at Leadgate. Donnelly did not appear, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension. The other defendant was bound over and ordered to pay costs.

Highway Act.—John Saunders, Tarmer, Rowley, was charged with committing a breach of the Highway Act by allowing his cattle to stray on the highway. P.C. Phillipson said on Wednesday afternoon, the 23rd May, he was on the road between Shotley and Woodlands and found six heifers and a filly belonging to the defendant. The officer added that for the last six weeks he had frequently driven the defendant's cattle on the same road. Defendant was ordered to pay 7s. and the expenses.

Cruelty to Fire.—Thomas Conroy was summoned for having chimneys on fire. P.C. Minto said at eleven o'clock on Saturday night defendant's chimney was on fire, and it continued to burn for about an hour. A fine of 1s. and costs was imposed.

Refusing to Quit.—Isaac Bates and William Jackson were charged with refusing to quit the Dobson Hotel. Mr. Cawthorne, the landlord, said defendants entered his house about five o'clock in the evening. They were drunk, and witness ordered them to leave, which they did. They returned about eight o'clock, however, and witness had to put them out. They were fined 5s. and costs.

Alleged Assault at Dipton.—Jessie Corbidge, married woman, was charged with assaulting Emma Cox, another married woman, at Dipton. Complainant said last Friday night she was going along the Front West Mrs. Blakey's, when Mrs. Corbidge met her and struck complainant a blow on the face the former saw Mrs. Cox in the act of throwing the water.—Defendant called a witness, who said complainant was the aggressor.—Defendant said Mrs. Cornish a prostitute. The complainant called Mrs. Cox was in the habit of doing so. The case was dismissed.

Assaulting the Police at Dipton.—John Hall, Victoria Garesfield Colliery, was charged with assaulting P.C. Simpson whilst in the execution of his duty on the 22nd May.—Mr. Dix defended.—Complainant said about one o'clock in the morning he was at Dipton when he was told that three men were knocking at people's doors. He was told by the men were, and on coming up to them the defendant Hall threw stones at him. The other men ran up the road with stick-shafts in their hands, and complainant was unable to identify them.—In cross-examination, Simpson said the stones did not strike him.—The defence submitted by Mr. Dix was that Hall was going home with his friends when P.C. Simpson struck him on the head with his baton, whereupon the other men ran away as had been described.—The Chairman said at first they were inclined to view the case merely as a drunken one, but from the list before them they found that defendant had been twice in prison for assaulting the police. He would be fined 20s. and costs.

Assault by a Soldier.—John McLean, a private in the 16th Brigade, was charged with assaulting P.C. Gibbons. The officer said on Saturday he was on duty at Hamsterley Sports. They were ordered to clear the tent at half-past eleven, but defendant refused to leave, and had to be put out. He left the field, and on getting on to the road he struck witness on the mouth. P.C. Smith got hold of him, but defendant got away and again struck him. Corroborative evidence having been given, defendant said he was drunk or he would not have committed the assault. He was fined 20s. and costs.

Keeping Dogs without License.—John Harrison, of Blackhill, was charged by Mr. Wilson, Officer of Inland Revenue, for keeping a dog without a license. Defendant admitted the offence. He was fined in the mitigated penalty of 2s6.——James Donakey, Blackhill, was summoned for a similar offence. He was also fined 2s6. including costs.——John Sanderson was charged with keeping a dog without a license at Blackhill. Mr. Wilson said defendant had no license on the 23rd March.—Defendant said the dog was 4young one and he intended getting a license. A fine of 2s6. was imposed.

——George Johnson, of Blackhill, pleaded guilty to a similar offence, and was ordered to pay a similar penalty.——Philip Bailey, of Blackhill, was also summoned for keeping two dogs with one license. He was fined 2s6.——Mary Walton, of Blackhill, was summoned for a similar offence. Defendant admitted the charge, and said it was neglect on her part.—Fined 2s6. including costs.

Cutting and Wounding.—Patrick Shovellan, a notorious character, was charged with cutting and wounding William Moore, at Consett, on the 17th April, 1876.—Prosecutor said he was a groom and lived at Blackhill. On the 17th April he was with a policeman at Consett. On that date about ten o'clock in the evening, he was on duty at Consett, along with Mr. Thos. Jewitt, who was at that time a policeman. He was then apprehended a deserter named Rafferty at Quigley's beerhouse, and when they were taking the deserter to the lock-up the prisoner and a number of men came up. Prisoner struck a poker in his hand. He struck witness on the side of the head with the poker, knocking him down. Whilst he was down prisoner and the other men kicked him on the body. His head was cut in a dreadful manner. Dr. Morris, who stitched up the wound, which was about an inch and a half in length. He was off duty a few days. He had not provoked the assault he received.—Thomas Jewitt said he and last witness apprehended a man named Thomas Rafferty on the charge of being a deserter from the Royal Artillery. When they were taking Medomsley Road prisoner and a number of others caused a disturbance. On getting opposite to the New Inn, Moore turned the deserter over to witness, and went into the house while he (Moore) kept the crowd back. The men then turned upon Moore, throwing stones at him. Witness saw Patrick Shovellan strike Moore with a poker on the head, knocking him down. Four of the men, Dennis Shovellan (brother of the prisoner), John Roach, John Keeting, and Bernard Lloyd, kicked Moore. Prisoner admitted the assault on Moore.—Sergeant Thom said on Friday, the 25th May, he apprehended the prisoner and charged him with cutting and wounding Moore on the 17th of April, 1876. He replied, "I suppose nothing but it; it was Jack Roach who did it.—Dr. Morris described the wound on Moore's head. It was an inch and a quarter in length, and extended inside the skull. Prisoner, who said the policeman was telling a parcel of lies, was committed for trial.

The Allendo Highway Robbery with Violence at Hamsterley.—John Robson and John Emmerson were charged on remand with assaulting and robbing James McAlhone on Saturday night last. Dr. Carr prosecuted, and Mr. Dix defended. The prisoner was again remanded.

Attempting to Pass Base Coin.—Owen Hoye was brought up in custody on a charge of attempting to pass counterfeit coin in the house of Mr. Thomas Seymour, innkeeper, Consett, on the 30th May. He was remanded.

Correspondence.

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

MINERS AND THE FRANCHISE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I had great pleasure in reading in the *Consett Guardian*, of the 12th May inst., a very sensible and able letter from the pen of Mr. Henry Carr. When can we be favoured with a letter from the Lanchester Union, can insist upon having the Parochial Franchise, and use their power rightly by returning a candidate that will look after their interests and obtain for them the extension of the Parliamentary Franchise. No time should be lost in securing their rights.—Yours, &c.,

Thomas Wetford.

Front Street, Consett, Solicitor.
31st May, 1877.

THE CONSERVATIVE DINNER.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—The Chairman informed the members of the Association that the health of the Prince of Wales was exceedingly popular in this country, and it gave him great pleasure that the Prince presided at a dinner given in aid of the Licensed Victuallers' Association. The Chairman was quite proud that royalty patronised the drinking of beer, and that the barrow waters of Begg, which it thus honoured. Did any of the Conservative seventy ever ask the Prince Consort to preside at a Temperance meeting? Then the Licensed Victuallers' Association of this country have been preceded by vigorous and sometimes by tumultuous agitation. The first Reform Act was the result of Birmingham was in the van, and Bristol in riot. The Reform Bill of 1867 was not carried until Hyde Park railings went down, and the Tory Secretary of the Metropolis, Walpole, Mr. Gladstone's conduct concerning the Eastern Question was criticised at length.—Now, sir, I do think we are bound by the sympathy we have manifested for the down-trodden everywhere, to give our countenance to the victims of Turkish lust and cruelty, and this is all Mr. Gladstone asks. The policy we pursued when Greece was relieved of Ottoman tyranny, that is the policy Mr. Gladstone wants our Government to adopt now. It is a just policy, a humane policy, a policy becoming our dignity as a nation. It is said Mr. Gladstone has chosen a dangerous time to propound his policy. Certainly, inopportune according to some people. It is always inopportune to do the right thing. It is inopportune when the Tory Government is in power to write the country into a war fever. This cry about inopportuneness is, in fact, a weak one, generally one, only calculated to assist the designs of the oppressor. The sympathy with such cases as Mr. Gladstone, and so good a cause as that of Bulgaria, has called forth, and the voice of England will join with Mr. Gladstone that not a drop of English blood shall be shed in the cause of the loathsome despotism of Turkey. The commencement of the reign of science which has lately dawned over Europe will compel the Turkish leaders to reform, I sincerely hope.—Yours, &c.,

Innovation.

Consett, May 29th, 1877.

SPELLING REFORM.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee" is not merely a quotation from the Book of Wisdom, but from the Book of Wisdom, but it involves a sound general principle. A man, whatever he may pretend to be considered, is best described himself and his acts better than another can. But the condition, to his disclosure by his practice, and that is the case with statesmen. "himself." The Hon. R. Lowe affords a remarkable and to those who have studied the subject, a most instructive instance of unconscious self-betrayal. At a Spelling Reform Meeting, the other day, the ex-Educational Secretary declared that he could meet with nothing but bad, indistinct reading in the sixth standard. Things were very different before his association to the above office.—"Highgate, 17th April (1846). Instruction, good practical, and well attended to in all classes. All read from easy narratives to English History. The reading is remarkable for intelligent and pleasing tone."—Mr. Cook's report.—From the above date, up to the passing of the New Code, I could fill many an entire issue of your journal with such encouraging extracts. In spite of remonstrance, from the highest authorities, Mr. Robert Lowe, after changing the style of three hundred and three times, sent his limping Code to travel this kingdom. Frequently have all the powers of sophistry been exercised to defend a system so palpably wrong. His main theoretical argument was, "That it compelled attention to backward scholars." That is, scholars who came sad went at will, and those who had neither will nor wit to learn, were to be the master's special care. What has been the result to those bright boys and constant attenders who formerly used to elicit such commendations? The result was a certainty, and Mr. Lowe answers the question himself—"He is quite in the habit of hearing boys read in the 6th standard, and finds them neither able to read effectively, nor to pronounce correctly." I should like to hear him "speak his experience" in other branches (ungraciously, of course). He also knows that he inherited a system where arithmetic, mensuration, and algebra were quite common in National Schools. Mr. Lowe's system has reduced it to a "vanishing fraction," with out the mathematical signification of that term, or else I am as blind as a

May 31st, 1877. Mole.

Cricket.

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

DIPTON AMATEURS v. HARELAW.

This match was played on Saturday, on the ground of the latter, and resulted in a very victory for the former club. Appended is the score:—

HARELAW.		DIPTON AMATEURS.	
R. Thirlaby, b Brown ..	21	J. Armstrong, b Wood ..	3
F. Hooper, b Armstrong	6	R. Arthur, b Armstrong	0
T. Prevell, b Stobbs ..	6	R. Armstrong, b Armstrong	1
Rev. Wilson, c Armstrong	3	F. Brown, b Prevell ..	5
A. Wood, run out	1	M. Stobbs, c Grey	27
J. Wood, b Stobbs	5	R. Turnbull, b Armstrong	2
T. Armstrong, b Stobbs	5	J. Robinson, b Armstrong	0
T. Wood, run out	0	W. Glenwright, b Armstrong	0
A. Grey, not out	14	T. Birtley, b Hooper ..	2
M. Fenwick, b Armstrong	0	W. Glenwright, b Armstrong	0
W. Pigg, b Armstrong	0	J. Bowes, b Hooper ..	0
Extras	14	Extras	15
Total	85	Total	84

MEDOMSLEY v. STAR CRICKET CLUB, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

On Saturday last, a match was played at Medomsley between the above clubs, which resulted in an easy victory for the Star Club. The bowling of Messrs. Siddle and Wilson was very destructive. The score was as follows:—

MEDOMSLEY.		STAR CLUB.	
W. T. Milburn, b Siddle	0	G. W. Richardson, b Dixon	1
T. M. Milburn, b Wilson	0	G. Clark, b Siddle	0
T. Graham, c Wilson, b Siddle	2	W. Wilson, b Dixon ..	2
T. Pearson, c Robinson, b Siddle	3	T. Barron, c Dixon, b Siddle	14
J. Dixon, b Siddle	1	R. Wood, c Milburn ..	0
F. Bainbridge, b Wilson	0	J. Robinson, b Milburn	7
A. Little, run out	2	H. Campbell, c Milburn, b Milburn ..	0
G. Graham, c Wilson, b Siddle	0	J. P. Dow, b Milburn	0
T. Siddle	1	T. Boag, run out	1
R. Taylor, not out	0	W. A. Houliston, b Milburn	1
T. Calandar, b Wilson	0	W. Gilbertson, not out	0
		Extras	3
Total	17	Total	29

Markets.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat both from the country and the coast, and little from abroad. The trade again ruled very quiet, and only a small amount of business was done at a reduction of about 2s on the rates of Friday last week. Barley is, and beans, peas, and oats 2s lower. Oats sold slowly at 6d reduction. Flour, with a large arrival, was 2s to 3s cheaper.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—At our market this morning we had small supplies of wheat, and sold slowly at late prices. Barley in fair supply, but dull trade at a slight decline. Oats a small show, and rather dearer.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a fair supply, but an increase of 1,478 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there is little or no change to notice in all parts. The supply of beef comprised 1,836 head. The number of sheep and lambs was 5,140. Pigs: 709 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 10s 9d to 11s 0d; secondary sorts, 9s 0d to 9s 9d; good cows, 10s 6d to 10s 9d; middling, 8s 0d to 9s 0d; poor and inferior, 7s 0d to 8s 0d; pork, large, 5s 2d to 6s 6d; do. small, 7s 3d to 8s 3d; sheep, good vendable wedders, per lb., 9½d to 9¾d; middling, 8½d to 9d.

Newcastle Hay and Straw, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 115s to 140s; new land hay, 120s to 145s; wheat straw, 2s 9d to 3s 3d; barley straw, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; oat straw, 3s 6d to 4s 0d per thrave.

Durham Provision, Saturday.—Oats, 7s 6d to 8s 9d; barley, 8s 9d to 10s 0d; beans, 10s 0d to 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d to 12s; peas, 10s 6d to 11s 3d per boll. Beef, 8d to 11d; mutton, 9d to 11d; veal, 9d to 10½d; bacon, 4½d to 7d; hams, 6d to 8d; cheese, 7d to 8d per lb. Chickens, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; ducks, 3s 0d to 3s 9d; hens, 1s 6d to 2s 6d each; butter, 1s 6d to 1s 9d per lb. Eggs, 7½d to 8d per doz. Potatoes, 1s 4d per cwt. Apples, 1s 6d per stone, 3s per stone.

Newcastle Potato, Saturday.—Scotch potatoes, 16s 9d per load of 20 stones.

Durham Potato, Saturday.—Potatoes, 16d to 1s per stone.

Holloway's Pills.—Weary of Life.—Derangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific source of those melancholy forbodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits, and repelling the covert attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmosphere, over-indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties, and revive the failing memory. By attentively studying the instructions for taking these Pills and carefully putting them in practice, the most despondingwill soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

West Stanley.—On the 24th ult., the wife of Macadam Hepple, L.R.C.S., and L.R.C.P., of a son.

Marley Hill.—On the 24th ult., the wife of George Ridley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Esh.—At the Parish Church, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Dr. Lee, Nicholas Hutchinson, of Langley Park, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Isaac Watson, of Leadgate.

DEATHS.

Castleside.—On the 31st ult., Mrs. Stobbart.

East Castle Colliery.—On the 25th ult., aged 22, Henry Stobbs.

Printed and Published by Robert Jackson, at the Steam Printing Works, Front Street Consett, Saturday, June 2nd, 1877.

An ADVERT

No. 876.

Business Annou

JOSEPH
AUCTIONEER AND
10, WOOD ST
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HOUSE CARPENTER, J
TAKER, HARDW
HARVEY STREET
JOHN JE
AUCTION
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PARADISE STREE
PARTIES leaving the Neig
Furniture, &c., turned in
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NOTI
ANY Person or Persons fou
KILLING GAME upon
Castleside, will be Prosecu
By order,
WILLIA
HATS! HATS!
E. BRO
59, CLAYTON STREET
LARGE ARRIVAL OF
PRESENT SEASON.
DEALT HATS at M. S
SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND
GAS COMP
ANY Person Removing, Alt
any Meter, Pipe, or othe
Gas Company, without first obta
permission, will be prosecuted a
By order
August 21st, 1875.
BEST HOUSE COALS at
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to Mr. Gibbinson, Station Ma
SOUTH GARESFI
Screened, per load of 15cwt., 6s
Unscreened, "
Orders taken by Mr. Gibb
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WILLIAM
HAS much pleasure in a
entered upon his NEW
Pleasaunce, Consett, where
Business as HOUSE CARPE
and trusts, by strict attention to
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N.B.—Estimates given for
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LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR
AUCKLA
PRINCIPAL:—MRS.
SEVERAL of the Pupils
Examinations of the Univ
bridge, and Durham. The resu
tions—Four Passed in First-Cl
first-class honours; five passed in
Prizes gained; and four pas
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At reasonable
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