The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 811. | REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. | SATURDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1876. | PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HALF MOON YARD HORSE REPOSITORY
BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE.

SALES BY AUCTION every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at Two p.m. of HORSES, CARRIAGES, DOGS &c., by W. SUTTON, Auctioneer and Proprietor. NOTICE.—All Entries free of charge if not sold (Dogs excepted).

Accommodation for Horses at Livery.
Horses Let on Job.
6847

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

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

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

CONCRETE FLOORING executed in all its Branches.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

WILLIAM HALL,
MACHINE AGENT, DIPTON.

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

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

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

Sewing Machines Cleaned, Adjusted, Repaired, or Exchanged.

☞ Instruction Free by an Experienced Machinist.

NOTED FOR GENUINE ARTICLES.

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

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

SPIRITS OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
Which he purposes to dispose of at the following moderate rates:—

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

☞ A trial is respectfully solicited.

THE NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES.

THOMAS CRESSWELL,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

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

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

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

Repairing executed on the premises.
☞ AN EARLY CALL KINDLY SOLICITED.

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

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

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

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

Iron and Brass Bedsteads in great variety.

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

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

Paraffin Lamps, newest designs.

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

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIST OF PRICES.
SPIRITS.
Brandy, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per Bottle.
Whiskeys (Irish), from 2s 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
Whiskeys (Scotch), from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
Rum (Jamaica), from 2s. 8d. to 3s 8d. per Bottle.
Gin (Geneva), from 4s. 6d. per Bottle.
Old Tom, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per Bottle.
WINES AND CHAMPAGNE.
Wines—Port and Sherry, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 0d. per Bottle.
Champagne, from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per Bottle.
BURTON AND EDINBURGH ALES.
Burton Ales at 4s. 6d. per Dozen Quarts.
Burton Ales at 3s. 0d. per Dozen Pints.
Edinburgh Ales at 3s. 9d per Dozen Quarts.
Edinburgh Ales at 2s. 3d per Dozen Pints.
LONDON AND DUBLIN STOUT.
London Stout at 4s. 0d. per Dozen Quarts.
London Stout at 2s. 3d. per Dozen Pints.
Dublin Stout at 5s. 0d. per Dozen Quarts.
Dublin Stout at 3s. 0d. per Dozen Pints.

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

STATIONERY DEPOT, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

STATIONERY GOODS of every description.

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

Newspapers and Weekly and Monthly Periodicals of all kinds.

Paper Hangings, a large Stock of New Patterns.

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

Printing neatly and accurately executed on the shortest notice.

Pictures, Portraits, and Memory Cards Framed.

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

Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars.

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

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

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

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

V. R.

NOTICE! SPECIAL NOTICE!!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WINES

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

SPIRITS

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

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES AT REDUCED PRICES

		Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1 **CHAMPAGNE** A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use, from the Champagne district ..	Quarts	2/2	26/
	Pints	1/3	15/
Castle 3 **CHAMPAGNE** A class of Champagne usually sold under special brands and at high prices	Quarts	3/6	42/
	Pints	1/11	22/

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

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KNOX

HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has entered upon his NEW PREMISES, at MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, where he intends carrying on Business as HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c. and trusts, by strict attention thereto and keeping a staff of good Workmen, to merit a share of Public support.

N.B.—Estimates given for general Repairs, Shop Fronts, &c. 6171

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

☞ ADDRESS:—
CATCHGATE, OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL.

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

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

All Orders punctually attended to. 6926

MRS. I. ELSDON,

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

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

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

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

TERMS—CASH. 879a

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

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

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

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.

A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.

PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.

Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.

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

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER,
LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

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

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

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPER HANGINGS. 6919

JOHN GLENDINNING,
BLACKSMITH,
KNITSLEY LANE, CONSETT,

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

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

MONEY advanced upon approved security. 367g

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

☞ Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

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

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

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

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

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

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

J. P. begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that he is prepared to offer GOODS (in quality and cheapness) equal to anyone in the Trade.

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

Agent for the Sale of Pianofortes and Harmoniums.

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

EMIGRATION AGENT.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOHN DAWSON,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876.

THE BURIALS QUESTION.

MR. OSBORNE MORGAN may well look upon the defeat of his resolution on the burials question as tantamount to a victory. In a full House of 527 members, he was defeated only by a majority of 31—279 to 248, while the Conservatives boast a nominal majority of some 80 votes in the whole House. It is clear, therefore, that, many of the dominant party must have voted with him, and especially as he could not obtain the support of all Liberals. It is a good sign of the growing intelligence and liberality of the age that this vexed question is fast ceasing to be a party Shibboleth, and that Conservatives are not as a body content to be the instruments of ecclesiastical prejudice and jealousy. Mr. MORGAN made an able and telling speech upon the question which he had taken under his charge, and there was scarcely an attempt made to answer him upon the merits of the case. The HOME SECRETARY did not so much set himself to prove the unjust or preposterous character of Mr. MORGAN's demand as to argue in favour of the sense of an amendment which would have been put by Mr. TALBOT, if the forms of the House had permitted him—that it was expedient, in the crowded state of parish churchyards, to provide new places of interment for the dead. This proposition may be true or not—and we doubt not that it is of many rural, as it was formerly of suburban, localities but it does not touch the principle at issue. It would doubtless be well in many large villages and small towns to close the graveyards against further interments; but if this is to be done, they must be equally closed against all parishioners, and not against only some section of them in an incidental way. The fact is that Dissenters are now buried in churchyards where there are no cemeteries—for there are no other places to bury them in—but they are buried either without any service at all, or with a service distasteful to their friends. Mr. MORGAN would not add one extra tenant to the graveyard; he would only give equal rights to churchmen and Dissenters. He goes upon the principle, which is embodied in the common law, and is acted upon every day, that every parishioner has a right to burial in his parish churchyard where such place is used for interments. Nobody questions this right but only the moral right of Dissenters to use their own forms of burial service. If we are in many cases to get rid of the difficulties of the burial question by establishing new cemeteries, purchased and maintained by parochial rates all parishioners must have an equal interest and right. We cannot shut out Dissetning ministers and their services from such places; and there seems to be no cogent reason why they should be shut out from parish churchyards where there are not available and sufficient spaces for the purpose of interment. If the new burial-grounds are to be held in common, with equal rights for all, why should we not at once concede the same in regard to the old churchyards where they are still available for their ancient use? It can hardly be argued seriously that the safety of the Church of England would be more imperilled by a Dissenting service being read in a piece of ground which encloses a parish church than in another piece of ground which encloses an Anglican mortuary chapel. It would be quite another thing if it proposed to invade the parish churches, to proprietary rights in which Dissenters lost all claim when they were relieved from paying church-rates for theirsupport and repair; but there is no essential connection between the parish church and the church-yard as a burial-ground. The latter is parish property for purposes of interment as much as if no church stood without it, and besides fees are charged for the use of the ground. Of course in the case of new district churches, where the ground for the site of the church and its yard has been purchased by the subsciptions of Churchmen, instead of descending from ancient times as a parochial inheritance, it may be allowed that the case in something different. Dissenters have no more right in such ground than Churchmen have in the burial grounds attached to some Dissenting chapels. But then it is just with these new churches that the question we are discussing would not practically arise. The new district churches are generally in towns, where the burial question has been already solved by the establishment of cementeries in which christians of all denominations possess equal rights. Where hardship exists is just where Dissenters are few and far between, and where a concession to them would give them very little additional social importance. Indeed, it may be doubted whether if the concession were made which Mr. MORGAN seeks, it would be largely made use of even by the parties for whom it was intended. The present instance of practical grievance are few and far between But the scandal which they create is more hurtful to the Church than any concession to Dissenters would be which provided, as Mr. MORGAN proposes, for the due preservation of order and decency. There may be some little difficulty in making such provision, but we anticipate no insuperable obstacle; and it would perhaps have been better to have brought in an improved Bill containing the necessary safeguards against the abuse of the right demanded than to propose an abstract resolution. The House of Commons is not fond of committing itself to abstract resolutions without seeing its way clearly towards carrying them into effect. If Mr. Morgan had proposed a well-considered measure, instead of asking the House to commit itself to a principle without showing it how that principle could be carried into effect, he would probably have obtained more support. It is, however, evident that his propositions are gaining ground, and that much of the pre-service against them is disappearing.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The Queen's visit in state to the London Hospital has created quite a stir in the East End. A pageant and a procession through Whitechapel, and on such an errand of mercy as that of opening the grocers' wing to the London Hospital, set royalty before the East-enders in the most favourable light. The preparations to give the Queen a royal welcome were on an extensive scale, and already the East is in gala. All that is wanted is Queen's weather, and this, with equinoctial winds before their time, is far from certain. In any case, the visit is a well-timed one; and there will be many purses laid down in that marquee, partly for the cause of charity, but also partly because it is pleasant to do good in the sunshine of royal favour.

Horsham is not exactly another Liberal victory, as the seat has only passed from one Liberal to another; but it is none the less significant of a kind of undertone running through the constituencies. The Conservative reaction is not yet played out, or the Liberals armed with a cry on which to go to the country; but there are voices abroad which seem like

The moaning sound which goes before the whirlwind
  on the deep.
As the growls of a fierce watch-dog but half aroused
  from sleep.

Let me add that what puts the Liberals in spirit i not only their small gains in the division list, but also the able way in which they are handled by the Marquis of Hartington. He is playing a Fabian policy; but did not Mr. Disraeli in this lead the way for years. Besides, the motto of the Cavendishes is *Cavendo tutus*.

The opponents of a Republican form of government commonly assert that in America under a Republic there is far more official corruption than in Great Britain under a Monarchy, and certainly recent revelations tend to prove that this is so. The House of Representatives at Washington on Friday adopted resolutions of impeachment against Mr. Belknap, who had just before this resigned his post as Secretary for War. It has been proved that during six years this worldly-wise official received no less than 25,000 dollars for the appointment of a Mr. Marsh to a military leadership, whatever that may be, at Fort Sill. A pretty state of things this! We have at home no little jobbery and favouritism, but we have no such corruption as this, or anything approaching to it. But I wonder how much more of this sort of thing goes on in high official quarters in the United States that is never revealed. Briber and bribed always have an interest in keeping their trickery secret, and it is only in exceptional cases that such revelations as these are made.

Don Carlos, in his well-merited adversity, wisely chooses England, the home of the exile and the refugee, for his residence. He comes here, it is said, "on urgent private affairs"—to pay his debts. So far this is honourable to him; but politically and as a pretender to the throne of Spain he can have few sympathisers in this country. Considering how hollow are his claims, how weak has been his efforts to assert them, and how complete is his collapse, it seems not only strange but lamentable that he should now declare that he merely suspends the struggle and reserves the future to himself. But he has no command over the future, and his wisest course will be to live in seclusion and in peace. And the less he says about the immediate past the better. During his four years' struggle he has never displayed either good generalship or personal bravery. The utter rout of his miserable army and his flight to England are the best items of news we have had from Spain for a long time. It is to be hoped that this long-distracted country may now enjoy peaceful progress and prosperity.

In about a month we may expect the Prince of Wales, who will probably land at Portsmouth. A friend in India, who has pretty well accompanied the Prince throughout his protracted journey, informs me, in a private letter, that he, the writer, will be heartily glad to get back again, for his duties have been most wearisome and fatiguing, and have been characterized by an iteration to which Falstaff prefixed an objectionable adjective. I mention this in order to add that could we know the real feelings of His Royal Highness, we should probably find that they are much about the same. But of one thing there can be no doubt—that he will be most enthusiastically received on his landing on our shores, and on his arrival in London, at Sandringham, and elsewhere. I hear that it is decided that he will make a formal visit to the City shortly after his arrival, and will be entertained at a splendid banquet at Guildhall, to be given by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation, and that all night the city will be illuminated.

A pleasant characteristic of our Court is the strong personal friendship which the Queen entertains towards many of the ladies who form or have formed part of it. An illustration of this is the extremely graceful and touching allusion by Her Majesty to the late Lady Augusta Stanley. It is a perfect gem of English composition, but it is still more pleasing from its evidently genuine and unaffected sentiment. This royal memento, which must have been read with interest in thousands of households throughout the kingdom, is, I am informed, from the Queen's own hand. I should like to hear that it is to be engraved on the tablet at Westminster Abbey which is to mark the last earthly resting-place of the deceased lady.

We had the report of the administrative committee of the Peabody Fund the other day, and all that appeared clear from it was that the fund itself was steadily melting away, while doing only a small fraction of the work for which it was intended. One would think, however, that that fund ought to be gradually increasing if it were as efficiently managed as some other funds employed for a similar purpose. The Artisans' Labourers', and General Dwellings Company, for instance, has just held its annual meeting, and has once more been able to declare a good dividend—six per cent.—on its shareholders' capital. This company is avowedly carried on for profit, and is not an eleemosynary undertaking; yet it performs similar works to the Peabody Fund, which, if it were similarly managed, ought to double itself about every fifteen years, instead of dwindiing in proportions. I confess I cannot understand why in this matter of providing dwellings for working-men a commercial can so advantageously compete with a benevolent undertaking, the latter being supplied with far more ample and disposable funds.

There are in London several brotherhoods, sisterhoods, and other mysterious organizations connected with the Ritualistic party which, I think, should be searchingly inquired into. I have seen it stated, and not contradicted, for example, that the Bishop of London received into a Sisterhood at Kilburn Lady Evelyn Moreton, the youngest daughter of the late Earl Ducie, and that by her ladyship's accession to this sisterhood her fortune of £18,000 accrued to the society. "I tell the tale as it was told to me," but surely inquiries should be made to ascertain whether it is true or not.

The extraordinary anomalies connected with the Lord Chamberlain's licenship, as illustrated in the Ash Wednesday performances and non-performances, is directing attention to the propriety of remodelling the whole system of licensing. For my own part, I consider the Lord Chamberlain is entirely in the wrong place as licenser of stage plays, and that, from various causes, he does not do his duty thoroughly. He takes good care that there is no lampooning of the Court or of any well-known member of the aristocracy; and if any "distinguished visitor," like the Shah of Persia, is ridiculed, the Lord Chamberlain—rightly or wrongly—stops the performance; and he sometimes regulates the length of the skirts of ballet-dancers, but not always, I would direct his attention for example, to the dancing every night at the Alhambra. I boldly state the dress (or want of dress) by the female Spanish dancers and certain well-known Italian *foremieres danseures* every night on the stage of the Alhambra demands his intervention. The crowded audiences nightly show that this pays; but this does not excuse either the performance itself or the Lord Chamberlain for allowing it. I think the time has come for the whole licensing system to be reformed; and, as Parliament is just now rather dull, and as there is not an enormous amount of business on the programme, I do not see why this should not be done this session. Theatres and music-halls, in my opinion, ought to be under one jurisdiction, and the best tribunal would be the magistracy of each district.

UNREFORMED MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Corporate bodies in our district are at times taken to task by indignant ratepayers for their misdeeds; but it is not often that "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors" display glaring negligence in the exercise of their sanitary functions, or wasteful, extravagant expenditure of the public money. At the most they but attempt the perpetration of little "jobs." It may be interesting to learn, on the authority of Sir Charles Dilke, that our "tight little isle" contains within its shores a corporation yclept Pevensey. At their meeting, after paying all their expenses, it was found that £250 remained in the coffers of the town. This the worthy members shared amongst themselves, doubtless deeming their valuable services "cheap at the price." They are in the habit of thus liquidating their surpluses. The corporation of Seaford have a similar but more jovial manner of ridding itself of burdensome cash by placing the money in a bowl and liquoring to the amount! Brading corporation has weighty matters to attend unto. They must see that their town is regularly lit by nine oil lamps. They meet once a year, and at the expense of the ratepayers have a good "blow out." The corporation of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, performs the arduous duty of hoisting a tub annually, in order to "keep up their charter." The municipality of Corfe Castle consists of one member—a mayor; but that one man is a legion in himself. Her Majesty's Commissioners once ventured to address to him a few meek queries, but they were snubbed by this mayor, who, be it known, has all the foreshores of the borough under his care free from Admiralty jurisdiction. In Cornwall we have the borough of Saltash which is a model in its way. It enjoys the privilege of levying dues on all ships that enter Plymouth Sound. The dues are six times as much on Spanish as on English ships. It enjoys a revenue of £400 yearly by its own statement, but very much more by the showing of others. What are the extent of its improvements to the Sound? It expends one pound annually. And on what is this vast sum expended? On a "trumpery buoy." This enlightened corporation can deliver criminal judgments, and it has before now sentenced unfortunate misdoers to seven years' imprisonment. The muniments are kept in a chest, on which are seven locks, and each of the seven members of the corporation is in possession of a key, so that all must be present ere that particular box can be opened. Some of the lands of Grampound corporation have been sold, a mayor took the money and also his departure, after burning the books. The corporation has, however, been revived. The magisterial arrangements are admirably performed, and it is the custom, should it be necessary to try any one, to push the offender over the bridge, to get him out of the borough before summoning him, for then he can be tried by the county magistrates, without troubling the town "justices." The mayor of this ancient place has been seen rolling about the streets intoxicated, but we cannot say that he was ever summonod. At Conway, Henley-on-Thames, and Tintagel, the butcher and the tanner took it in turns to be the mayor, and scrambled for the money! These and many similar cases were brought under the notice of parliament on Tuesday by Sir Charles Dilke, and he was naturally of opinion that he had made out a good case for parliamentary interference. The hon. member moved the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of the House it would be desirable to abolish all criminal jurisdiction exercised by unreformed municipal corporations or their officers, with the exception of that of the City of London, for which due provision has been made by statute." But Sir Charles met with no encouragement in his endeavour to lesson the power of such "municipal rookeries." He had to withdraw his motion and the flagrant abuses alluded to are still permitted to have an uninterrupted existence in this progressive age

POLITICAL PRINCIPLE.

In Monday morning's *Chronicle*, "Elfin" made the following remarks:—The forthcoming election of School Boards for Jarrow, Chevington, and Long Benton, to which I have elsewhere mentioned in detail, affords a good opportunity for alluding to the position which the working classes should take in local self-improvement. Mr. Grant Duff, speaking a short time ago at Elgin, said he often "felt sad to see men drearily circulating through the division lobbies of the House of Commons content to be mere pawns in a game played by others, when they could be so infinitely greater as well as more useful by standing on their own individual importance." What is true of some members of Parliament is true of many of the men who vote for them. Politics are not a veneer which men can take on or off as they do Sunday suits, folding them up between each contest and thinking no more about them. Rightly considered, politics are principles, matters of brain and heart, conviction and feeling. The elector who thinks he is interested in the return of an M.P., and fails to see that his own local School Board has for him and his as great a result as the larger administrative Assembly at St. Stephen's, has yet to learn much. The wage-receiving class—their common-sense sharpened by years of hard prosaic contest with the realities of life, with the grinding world, stubborn flesh and very tangible devil always about them, have, or ought to have, a keen perception of their requirements. Every hour spent in mastering the wants of the little district immediately outside their own doors, is an hour given to trying to solve the wants of the nation. The figures the boy learns at school do not more surely equip him for book-keeping of business and of manhood than town's parish meetings for the larger affairs of the State. "Action is education," action bringing with it responsibility, the responsibility of being obliged to bear, of preparing to bear, "the consequences of what you have done." Wise, profoundly wise, are the remarks of Emerson, the Plato of the New World, when he says, "I have often been impressed at our country-town meetings with the accumulated ability in each village of five or six or eight or ten men who speak so well and so easily handle the affairs of the town. I have often heard the business of a little town discussed with a clearness and thoroughness and with a generosity too, that would have satisfied me had it been in one of our larger capitals." The great towns as the nurseries ard nursing-mothers of Liberalism have done their duty. It was their province to protect, to foster, to develope progressionist principles when the cardinal duty of a workman was held to consist in sitting still and blessing the feet, kicked they never so gallingly, of those who, fattened upon his toil-worn life, ground him body and soul under iron heels. It is now the duty as well as the privilege of smaller electoral districts to take up their share of the work, to strengthen by lesser example, it is true, but still to strengthen the victories won in greater ones. Small towns, little parishes, are the Aarons and Hurs which hold up the arms of the Birminghams, Newcastles, and Manchesters, the great leader-towns of the kingdom. Whiggism feebly asserted the right of man to the political breath of life; Chartism with strong though stormy-beating fists strove to batter down the walls of restricted suffrage and give that right nation-wide breathing room; modern Liberalism watched over it until, grown strong enough to walk without leading-strings, it assumed a name and was known to statesmen as Radicalism. The Jarrows, Chevingtons, and Long Bentons about us are either going to help this principle on or try to hold it back. Tory majorities in School Boards mean denominational education and religious tyranny. They imply a local failure of one of the wings of that triple attack, which, massed against State-church, church-school, and vicars' private grave-plot, has for its object the restoration of what was once the nation's property and is now in the hands of a sect, to its rightful owners, the nation, again. A Liberal victory, a decided Radical majority at Jarrow, at Chevington, at Long Benton will be more than a victorious skirmish, it will mean a reforming flag, either defended from assault or planted on ground hitherto occupied by the enemy.

Patrick Green generally signs his name in full, as he thinks "P. Green" is too suggestive a signature."

An English sailor, on seeing slave-traders actually at their occupation, said to his companion—"Shiver my timbers, mate, if the devil don't catch these fellows, we might as well have no devil at all."—*Livingstone.*

A French veterinarian states as the result of a long experience that vaccination of cattle with cow-pox is an effectual preventive of foot and mouth disease.

Considering that a barque from which a sea-serpent is said to have been seen, was laden with rum, the *New York Times* thinks the owners of the cargo ought to reward the crew for the self-restraint manifested by their having seen only *one* of the monsters.

"The woman suffragists of New Haven," says the *Norwich (U.S.) Bulletin*, "are wrestling with the question, 'Who is the superfluous woman?' Of course we can't tell; but we know a number of family men in town, each of whom thinks he has married her."

DREADFUL CASE OF BURNING AT SPENNYMOOR.—A married woman named Annie Naisbett met with a horrible death by burning at Spennymoor on Monday mornng. It appeared that her husband, Cuthbert Naisbett, went to bed on Sunday night and left her sitting smoking her pipe. A caller on going his rounds between three and four o'clock yesterday morning, in passing the house in Princes-street felt a smell of burning. He knocked at the door for a considerable time, and getting no answer alarmed some of the neighbours and forced the door open, when they found the house full of smoke and on entering Cuthbert Naisbett, her husband, was standing just within the door undressed in a very exhausted state, being nearly suffocated by the smoke, and his wife was lying on the floor burned to death, her clothes being burned all off her and in some places the flesh burned to a cinder. The husbund stated that after leaving her smoking her pipe when he went to bed he heard nothing more until the "Caller" came knocking at the door and there was so much smoke that he could not find his way to the door and in his effort to find it he was almost suffocated and quite exhausted.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY FROM BYERS GREEN COLLIERY.—At the Auckland Police Court on Monday, Thomas Patterson Steward and Robinson Steward were charged with stealing a quantity of brass, valued between £20 and £30, from the store room at Byers Green Colliery on Wednesday last. It appeared that on Mr Hunter, the engineer, discovering that a large quantity of brasses had been stolen, he gave information to P.C. Hutchinson, and that officer proceeded to Willington Station, and ascertained that Robinson Steward had forwarded four powder barrels to T. Green of Newcastle. On going to Newcastle, he found the barrels contained brass, but not that stolen from the colliery. He further ascertained that the other prisoner had sent word that he had 7 cwt. at Job's Hill, which he would send through in a day or two. On returning, he went to the house of Patterson Steward at Job's Hill accompanied by Mr Hunter, and found the whole of the brass (produced) which was indentified by Mr Hunter as that stolen from the colliery. The prisoner Robinson was concealed underneath the bed clothes, and he took him into custody on the charge of breaking into the store room and stealing the brass, and he replied, "It's likely so." The other prisoner was apprehended by Sergeant Fleming at Grahamsly Colliery, the sergeant having to drag him for upwards of a mile out of the workings. On the application of Superintendent Henderson, the case was adjourned for a week.

Poetry: Original and Select.

INCUMBRANCES.

Two children—one a bright-eyed thing,
  A little girl of scarce three years,
Fair as the lily of the Spring,
  Whose beauty and whose name she bears;—
And yet perchance should I portray
  Her charms of face, of form, and tongue,
A thousand lips at once might say
  All these have countless times been sung.

Yet must I pause to paint those eyes,
  Fair as forget-me-nots, whose hue,
With constant watching of the skies,
  Deepens into the heavenliest blue;
And I must sing the simple grace
  Of dimpled cheek and shoulders fair—
How even prettier than her face
  Her flossy floods of golden hair.

Not three years old, this little pet,
  And yet how great a favourite grown,
Supplanting every love which yet
  Had made within our hearts a throne;
This mother's prettiest miniature,
  With blithesome voice and winsome ways,
Her love, so true, so strong, so pure,
  Like sunlight on our being plays.

Oh! meaningless the name of home.
  Would be without her joyous greeting,
The kiss of welcome when I come,
  Our eager and our happy meeting.
And how much further off from Heaven
  Our house would be but for the prayer,
Lisp'd from thy fond lips morn and even—
  A little saint with golden hair!

And safer far we feel at night,
  When o'er our heads our darlings sleep,
Conscious though hid from mortal sight,
  That there God's angels watches keep.
On earth we cannot know the dangers
  Their presence from our household shields,
Or how much to these heavenly strangers
  We owe the joy existance yields.

When safe from dream-land, fresh from sleep,
  God brings their souls to light of day—
With stir of footsteps, thoughts too deep
  For words about our heart strings play.
Call ye "disturbing" childish riot
  And prattling voices? Who could greet
The advent of that awful quiet,
  If death should still the tottering feet!

And then our bright curl-headed boy—
  O mother, trembling with the bliss,
The rapture of that tender joy,
  Of each pure passion-breathing kiss,
For what wouldst thou this pledge exchange,
  This sign that God so deigns to bless?
This love so wonderful so strange,
  Interpreted by each caress?

Tell me what would thy life be worth,
  If death from thy fond arms should take
The mutter'd love his touch gives birth,
  And all the hopes his smiles awake?
I know what thou wouldst say, sweet wife,—
  Without our little darling one,
As desolate would be thy life
  As day without the light of sun.

How dark, how desolate, how drear,
  Would then become life's chequer'd ways!
What would avail the vernal cheer,
  Or morning light, or song of praise?
With life itself thou'dst rather part,
  Than thou wouldst have Death's touch dissever
Those tiny hands, that heart to heart
  Bind up our names and love together!

"Incumberances"? Yea, think awhile,
  Ye who would dare thus think about,
Of earth without the children's smile;
  Think even what Heaven would be without it.
Consider, if from crowded street
  All forms of youthful charms were gone;
That looks of age and weary feet,
  The yearning heart could find alone.

God! what a void in Thy creation
  Would be such loss of innocence!
Were not another revelation
  Of Thy indulgent providence,
Were not a star or flowret left,
  We should not have such vacant places,
Or seem so utterly bereft,
  As if we lost the children's faces.

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

THE LAWS OF DIGESTION.—1. Food for the supply of the daily wants of the system is most rapidly and thoroughly digested when taken early in the day, ere the nervous and secretive forces are exhausted by toil. 2. Rapid digestion in the early part of the day contributes to the immediate demands of motion and innervation. 3. Food for the repair of the continuous wear and tear of the tissues is in less immediate request; the completeness of its solution is of more importance than the rapidity, and it is best taken towards the evening, when an opportunity is afforded for its leisurely absorption during sleep. 4. The duration of digestion bears a proportion to the quantity of food eaten. 5. In youth the digestion is quicker, and the stomach sooner emptied than in grown-up persons. 6. Rest before meals makes digestion more complete. Exertion immediately before meals retards digestion, and exertion immediately afterwards deranges it. 7. Sleep retards digestion, but makes it more complete. 8. Alcohol retards digestion, and renders it also incomplete. 9. Earnest pre-occupation of mind retards digestion, and may even quite annul it. 10. Water quickens digestion, and encourages the absorption of fatty and saccharine matters; but its effects on the complete solution of albumen is doubtful.—*Sanitary Record.*

THE BEST SCENERY.—Give me a sea coast where there are long bays and promontories, with islands, if you want to make me quite happy, broken from the mainland. The encounter of continent and ocean when it is most inveterate, the vicissitudes of their mutual advance, retreat, surrender—invading firth and sallying cape, rocks cut off by the sea, pools and estuaries locked into the land, dark slopes dividing liquid fields—all this make up a landscape that charms and satisfies my imagination more than any other. No other is so various—no other so full of contrast, of discovery, of allurement. Such a coast at once invites you, at every cove and inlet, to quiet sojourn, and beckons you, past every headland, to mysterious beyonds. The better you know it, the more entertainment you find in its surprises, the more poetry in its secrets. Your eye delights to linger along the profile of the land where it pushes out farthest on this hand or on that, and seems as though it would never dip into the sea-line. One day you start to follow out the exploration on foot, and then that ever-seeming distance breaks up and complicates itself before you, with jutting or unsuspected nesses and disclosure of hidden havens, into a succession of many promontories instead of one. Another day you seek, and find, if you are fortunate, some great inland height from whence you can look down, as it were, upon the back of your hand, upon the coast-line, and learn all its branchings. Do you want peace?—in the recesses of the bays you shall find halcyon shelter. Do you want storm?—there is surf about the reefs and precipices of the headlands. In your walks you never know what you will come to next. You may think you have turned your back upon the sea, but it pushes round further than you know, and as you go down through a wood the blue of it may strike suddenly up between the boughs. Or at a moment when you are wholly taken up with midland sights and fancies, with orchards, threshing-floors, or hedgerow-flowers, you may hold your breath as you become aware all at once that the sound of the trees has taken a fuller note, and changed into the sound of waves close at hand. At night, if you have climbed to some windmill or high place to take the freshness and the moonlight, a stroke of silver far off over the darkness of the country may tell you of inland waters of which you had not guessed.—*From "The Land's End of France," in the "Cornhill Magazine" for November.*

SERIOUS FIRE IN HULL.

In Hull, on Tuesday, Messrs. Humphreys and Pearson's shipyard was greatly damaged by a fire which broke out in a shed which formed part of the premises. A new steamer, the Sylph, which was on Earle's Shipbuilding Company's slip adjoining, caught fire, and sustained damage to the extent of £10,000.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

Sir Charles Adderley will have to meet considerable opposition to his bill for amending the merchant shipping laws, the shipowners having determined to press amendments to nearly every clause of the measure, especially those clauses rendering managing owners responsible for the acts of their agents. They also propose to include foreign vessels within the terms of the new law.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

A correspondent writes:—The House of Keys met in Douglas on Tuesday. The consideration of the Press Bill was resumed, and, after a debate, the bill passed, the principl clause being, "Whosoever shall maliciously and designedly do any act, circulate any written or printed paper, or use any expression, by word or writing, tending to falsely slander and defame the Tynwald Court of either House, or any member in regard to his public duties, shall be guilty of misdemeanour, and liable to fine not exceeding £50, and imprisonment not exceeding six months." The system of legislating with closed doors, adopted by the Council of the higher branch of the Legislature, was unanimously condemned by the House.

PROPOSED ASSIZES FOR BIRMINGHAM,

A correspondent writes:—At the meeting of the Birmingham Town Council, on Tuesday, it was resolved to proceed at once with the erection of assize courts for the borough, and it was explained that a promise had been given by the Lord Chancellor and the Home Secretary that if the Corporation erected the courts, assizes would be given to the town, but not otherwise. After the courts were erected it was considered more than probable that a judicature district for the Midlands would be instituted, with Birmingham as the centre. But nothing in this direction could be done until the proper courts were erected. As option is given to litigants under the Judicature Acts as to the places where they would have their cases tried, suitors from the district would unquestionably come to Birmingham instead of going to the county towns, if the proper accommodation existed. The cost of the courts will be upwards of a hundred thousand pounds, exclusive of site, and this, added to the other gigantic undertakings of the Corporation, will involve an expenditure of some millions for schemes promoted within two or three years.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.

A correspondent writes:—The first annual business meeting and conference of the National Medical Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts was held in the Town Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday afternoon. The business of the meeting was confined to medical men. The Rev. Samuel Houghton, M.D., F.R.S., presided. The leading object of the association is to promote a free and fair discussion of the question, more especially through the medical press. A protest against the Acts had also been prepared, signed by medical men. The attendance at the Conference was numerous and influential, the medical gentlemen present being largely representative of the entire kingdom. The report, which was read by Dr. Wm. Carter, of Liverpool, gave an encouraging account of the efforts of the association in exposing the failure and immorality of the Acts.—Dr. Nevins, of Liverpool, alleged that the Acts had failed to check disease. Resolutions were passed unanimously declaring that even if the Acts were proved to be of hygienic value, their immorality and injustice should enlist the opposition of all good citizens. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, presided over by C. H. Hopwood, Esq., Q.C., M.P.—The Chairman examined the question in all its bearing, but especially in its moral, political, and social aspects, and demonstrated that the Acts had utterly failed in their object. He drew a fearful picture of the state of Paris, where similar legislation had prevailed for eighty years, and expressed his firm conviction that the agitation against these Acts in England could only cease with their repeal.—The meeting was also addressed by Drs. Whittle, Parsons, Bell, Taylor, Thos. Carson, J. Birkbeck, Nevins, Appleby, Stevenson, and others.—Resolutions strongly condemning the Acts, and adopting a memorial to the Government and the local members, were passed, with only three dissentients, with great enthusiasm.

OPENING OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL BY THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace on Tuesday morning, in semi-State, to open the new Grocers' Company's wing of the London Hospital. The weather was fine. The police took up their positions early, and all traffic was stopped along the line of route. The houses had been prettily decorated, among the most conspicuous for adornment being those near the Mansion House. The people at an early hour lined the streets three and four deep, and the volunteers in great strength took their stations along the route by which her Majesty had to pass. From the Mansion House onwards the crowd was not so thick.

Precisely at 11.20, her Majesty started from Buckingham Palace, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice. Notwithstanding the cold wind, her Majesty rode in an open carriage, drawn by four horses, and met with a very warm and enthusiastic reception along the whole line of route to the Mansion House. From the Mansion House to Whitechapel every available window and balcony was crowded with people, who cheered most enthusiastically as the Royal carriage passed.

The Queen arrived at the London Hospital shortly after twelve, and was at once conducted round the two new wards by Mr. E. H. Currie, the chairman of the institution. Her Majesty named them the Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice wards. A procession was then formed, and she, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Secretary Cross, and the officials of the Grocers' Company and the London Hospital, proceeded to a dais, which was erected at the end of a spacious marquee, which was filled with 2000 persons. Here the National Anthem was played, after which an address was presented to her Majesty by the Duke of Cambridge. Mr. E. H. Currie, the Rev. T. J. Rowsell, and Mr. T. F. Buxton, were then presented to the Queen, and had the honour of kissing her hand. The master of the Grocers' Company and surgeons of the hospital having been presented, the Bishop of London offered up prayer. This was followed by a hymn, the chorale of which was composed by the late Prince Consort. Mr. Secretary Cross, on behalf of her Majesty, then declared the Grocers' Company's wing to be opened, and the Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the benediction. After a pause of a few seconds the company present burst out into cheering, and the Queen, stepping to the front of the platform, graciously acknowledged this spontaneous exhibition of loyalty. The procession was then reformed, and on its being announced that her Majesty had re-entered her carriage the vast assembly separated. Many people waited along the line of route for her Majesty's return, and heartily cheered the Royal party, which the Queen acknowledged by pleasantly smiling and bowing on either side continually. Buckingham Palace was reached shortly after one o'clock.

Her Majesty, who looked remarkably well, wore a black silk dress, with black velvet jacket trimmed with silver fox fur; and the Princess Beatrice wore a dress of cream-coloured silk with brown trimming.

Several accidents occurred during the procession. A temporary platform gave way at Aldgate Church, and several persons were seriously injured. After the Queen had reached the hospital the crowd in the Whitechapel road broke through the line, and during the confusion a number of persons were knocked down and trampled on.

In the evening the East-end was illuminated.

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The expenses of Mr. Cobbold, M.P., in his contest for the representation of Ipswich, on New Year's Day,

THE RESULTS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' JOURNEY.

The *Times*, in an article on the results of the Prince's visit to the East, says:—"But a question cannot but arise, which has often been started before, but which will now press with urgency for solution. When all this interest and enthusiasm has been aroused, what is to be done with it? We must not delude ourselves by supposing that the feelings which the Prince has awakened, real as they are, will permanently survive the disenchantment of a relapse into the old existence of indolence, of comparative solitude, and of separation from public life. The pomps and shows of a Royal progress, the grace of a Royal visit, have their permanent value in that which they imply. The Rajahs are delighted at the condescension shown them by the Prince and at the confidence with which he treats them. But what may they be expected to say and feel if the confidence goes no further than these outward and personal displays of good will, and has no practical results? In other words, the time is at hand now, if ever, for a real effort to make the classes who are the natural leaders of Indian life our partners in the practical work of administration. At first this was impossible. We were in India as mere conquerors, and it was common prudence to keep every department of the State in our own hands. But the visit of the Prince and his reception have not the meaning everywhere attributed to them unless they are evidence that this state of things has passed away. The Indian chiefs have received him and welcomed him with a generosity and loyalty which declare as distinctly as possible that they accept and recognise the sovereign of England as the natural and legitimate ruler of their country. This acclamation of native feeling ought to be taken advantage of; and upon the question whether we know how to do it or not depends the future of our dominion. If we continue to regard the heirs of that vast civilisation as conquered dependents, a feeling of alienation will slowly but surely deepen. But if we identify ourselves with them, and them with ourselves, if we trust them and seek for their co-operation in the development of their race and their country, we may bind them to ourselves by the closest and most permanent ties. We may be sure they will expect it, and the Prince's visit will only give rise in the future to a still more keen disappointment if its promise in this respect be not fulfilled."

ARRIVAL OF DON CARLOS IN ENGLAND.

Don Carlos left Boulogne by the 2.30 boat on Saturday for Folkestone. The special correspondent of the "Central News," who crossed the Channel in the same boat, was informed by Don Carlos that though he was crushed by superior forces he by no means despaired of resuscitating his cause at no distant period with a certainty of success. He did not believe that the present dynasty would last long in Spain. On arrival at Folkestone the Chevalier O'Clery presented Don Carlos with an address, and the assembled crowd greeted him with a few cheers and many hisses, some throwing small stones at his carriage. At the railway station the hissing was renewed, and the police had some difficulty in making way for Don Carlos to enter the saloon carriage. A small crowd witnessed his arrival at Charing Cross.

Folkestone, Saturday night.

The afternoon boat from Boulogne was due here at about four o'clock, and its coming was looked for with no little interest by the crowd which had assembled on the pier, the quay, and in the vicinity of the railway station. The gathering of spectators was all the larger owing to its being Saturday; for, judging by appearances, Folkestone is no exception to the rule which ordains a half-holiday on the last day of the week. About a quarter after four o'clock the small gun on the quay near the lighthouse gave tongue in salutation of the approach of the Boulogne steamer and of the members of the Boulogne municipality, not, be it understood, of Don Carlos, whose coming was regarded as altogether an accident. In the teeth of a bitter wind, and quite regardless of the rain and sleet which fell as the steamer drew up alongside the pier, the crowd, which had gathered continuously, pressed forward to the edge of the frail-looking promenade, eager to catch a sight of the illustrious stranger. They had some time to wait ere their natural curiosity was gratified. A full twenty minutes elapsed before Don Carlos made his appearance. All the other passengers had left the ship when the Prince, whose cause has now definitively collapsed, left the cabin in which he had taken refuge very soon after leaving Boulogne, and ascended the nearly perpendicular ladder leading to the bridge. Don Carlos was in plain clothes—the only remarkable parts of his costume being a fur-trimmed overcoat and his high jack-boots. For head-gear he wore a black felt deer-stalker, which he raised before leaving the vessel in response to the salutations of the crowd. He stepped ashore almost too quickly for those of his suite who followed behind, and who had quite enough to do to overtake their chief. The only two British faces I observed among the prince's *entourage* were those of Mr. O'Clery, M.P., and a priest. Don Carlos then walked quickly along the pier to the railway station, where the ordinary tidal train was waiting, and where perhaps 1500 or 2000 people had assembled. An extraordinary scene was then witnessed. The members of the Folkestone Oddfellows, Foresters, Ancient Druids, and other benefit societies, carrying banners and wearing gay scarves, had massed themselves on the line, alongside the saloon carriage which had been attached to the train for Don Carlos and his suite, and the moment they caught sight of the Carlist leader they groaned and hissed him. As ill-luck would have it, there was quite a delay of ten minutes in starting the train, and all that time Don Carlos was exposed to the brutal jeers of the mob. Had there been an organised plan to insult the Prince, the demonstration against him could not have been more successful, from the "rowdy" point of view. It was amid a very few cheers and a renewal of the hissing and hooting that the train left the station for London.

At Tunbridge a number of persons met the train, some cheering and others hissing. At Charing Cross several hundred people awaited the arrival of the train, and when Don Carlos appeared, and was conducted to the carriage and pair provided for him, a cheer came from those standing around. The greater portion of the assemblage had, however, been kept away from the platform behind a barrier, and when the carriage containing Don Carlos drove by there arose a tremendous outcry. The crowd both groaned and hissed, those who cheered, or cried "Viva!" being in a very decided minority. Among them was a handful of Spaniards. Don Carlos has taken up his quarters at Brown's Hotel.

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The *Lancet* states that the professional receipts of the late Dr. Begbie, the distinguished physician, were as much as from £7000 to £10,000 a year.

The death is announced of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Charles Keppel, late of the Grenadier Guards, and for some years equerry to the Prince of Wales. Lieut.-Colonel Keppel resigned in 1873 his appointment in the Prince of Wales's household, and retired from the army owing to his declining health. He was in his forty-fifth year.

An action was brought in the Liverpool County Court, on Monday, by the Cunard Steamship Company to obtain an order for the confiscation of a barrel of petroleum, which had been shipped at Constantinople as pitch. The order was made on the consignees accordingly, as directed by the Merchant Shipping Act in cases of wrongful description of dangerous goods.

Order of the Star of India.—Tuesday's *London Gazette* contains the appointment of Major-General S. J. Browne, C.B., V.C., of the Bengal Staff; Major-General D. M. Probyn, C.B., V.C., of the Bengal Cavalry; and Surgeon-General J. Fayrer, M.D., C.S., to be Extra Knights Commanders of the Star of India. Mr. P. S. Melvill, Col. James Michael, Capt. Carr Glyn, Col. William Earle, Capt. E. Baring, Lieut.-Col. Ellis, and Major Philip Henderson, are appointed Companions, and Major E. R. C. Bradford an Extra Companion, of the said most exalted Order

A Dutchman read somewhere that money doubled itself by compound interest every fourteen years, if it was put carefully away and left untouched. The guileless Hollander at once dug a hole in the cellar, and buried four hundred dollars packed in a tea kettle. This was fourteen years ago last Wednesday. On that day he rose at four o'clock in the morning, and "resurrected" his cash with the confident expectation that it had increased to eight hundred dollars. His disappointment was great; and, when his friends interview him about mathematics now, he expresses the opinion

THE LIBERAL PARTY AND THE HOME RULERS.

The "Central News" is authorised to give an unequivocal denial to the report that a scheme of cooperation has already been devised between some active sections of the Liberals and the leaders of the Home Rulers. There has been neither negotiation nor consultation.

MR. BASS'S PAMPHLET ON THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

The pamphlet on the Great Eastern Railway, just published by Messrs. Longmans and Co., for Mr. Bass, M.P., has attracted the attention of the Railway Commission on Railway Accidents, in consequence of the striking testimony which it contains concerning the now unsatisfactory condition of this railway from the point of view of public safety. A meeting of the Commission will shortly be held, when the desirability of holding an inquiry in the Great Eastern district will be decided upon.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR AND HIS HAREM.

The Zanzibar correspondent of the *Western Morning News* writes that a mail boat has arrived there with eight Circassian women for the harems of the Sultan, and one of the principal Arab residents. The effect of his Highness' visit to England seems therefore to be wearing off, as on arrival home from his European tour he dismissed his Prime Minister for buying a woman. It is believed that the mail boat laid herself open to seizure as a slaver; but it is stated that the unfortunate women in such cases are not technically slaves, but are in theory free passengers, inasmuch as they bear with them certificates of freedom, although they do not know what these papers contain.

ANOTHER SCURVY-STRICKEN CREW.

Cardiff, March 6.—The barque William Willson, of Whitehaven, from the West Coast of South America for Liverpool, 131 days' passage, was driven into Penarth Roads to-day with eight of her crew down with scurvy and starvation. Her sails were blown away. She was out of provisions, and the master and three seamen were the only persons on board able to navigate her, and they were nearly prostrate from overwork and the heavy storms they had encountered on the voyage. Six out of the eight sufferers are in a frightful condition—for, according to their statement, they had not had proper food for weeks. A perfect hurricane blew off Cardiff on Sunday morning. The oldest pilots do not remember more mountainous seas. Twenty-one steamers have sought shelter in the Lundy roadstead; whilst at least 500 sailing vessels remain weather-bound in Penarth Roads.

THE BRIC-A-BRAC MANIA.

On Saturday the effects of the late Thomas Winter, Esq., of Teneriffe Park, Beckenham, were brought under the hammer by Messrs. Greene and Horwood. The deceased gentleman was an industrious collector of curios and antiquities, and there was a large attendance of collectors and fine art dealers. The sale took place in the large dining-room of the mansion, around which and in adjoining chambers the coveted articles were displayed with good effect. They comprised Sevres and Dresden ornaments in great variety, bronzes, cabinets of satin, ebony and other rare woods, richly inlaid and painted; a fine collection of majolica, cloisonne, enamels, paintings by the old masters, tapestries, curious Roman sarcophagi, funeral columns, urns, &c. When lot 10, which consisted of a small pair of Sevres vases, for which the bidding closed at 1800 guineas, had been disposed of, a dispute arose between two gentlemen in regard to the purchase, each claiming it. A number of partisans of the claimants uproariously insisted upon the decision of the auctioneer being accorded in one or the other's favour without the usual resort to a fresh sale. During the dispute some hustling took place, and one of the vases in question came to grief, and was smashed into fragments. The auctioneer then stopped the sale until the disputants left the mansion. Upon its resumption extraordinary prices were realised, the competition being particularly keen for the possession of the Sevres china. A pair of vases 18 inches high fell to the bid of the agent of the Earl of Dudley for 7500 guineas. Three others were purchased for £5000 for the Duke of Portland, and a very fine dessert service in ebony cabinet inlaid with Sevres plaques was purchased for Louise and Co. for £4500. A painting of the Basilica of St. Mark's, Venice, by Leonardo da Vinci, fetched £1100; and a Roman sarcophagus of white marble, in fine preservation, brought £750. The day's sale realised over £43,000.

THE SLAVE TRAFFIC BY BRITISH STEAMERS.

The special correspondent of the *Western Daily Mercury*, writing from Zanzibar, says a curious point has arisen as to the legality or otherwise of vessels engaged in passenger traffic carrying from one port to another women destined for harems in Mahometan countries. Take the following as a case:—A female slave is purchased at Cairo by the agent of a man who resides in one of the towns on the Arabian coast. The best means of communication between these two places is a line of steamers running under the British flag. In order, therefore, to reach the place where her master lives, A must make the journey either by steamer or by a native vessel. The former, however, cannot receive a slave on board for transport, and in consequence before A is embarked she must be furnished with a certificate of freedom. This document makes her theoretically a free woman, but to estimate its value observe what follows. She is accompanied on board the steamer by a keeper as miserable as herself, and is placed in the cabin alloted to her, from which she is not permitted by her keeper to stir until she leaves at the end of the voyage to be transferred to the harem of her purchaser. After she enters the harem there is no longer any doubt as to her status. Papers of freedom are of no account there, and the liberated slave relapses into the same position she occupied before the farce of setting her free had been gone through. The question which arises is—Does the certificate of freedom which these women get granted under such circumstances justify the captain of the British ship in receiving on board his vessel persons who, he must be well aware, have been in a state of slavery, and who will without doubt relapse into the same condition on their arrival at their destination? Such women are frequently conveyed about in British ships. There can be no doubt cases are known even in which the formality of giving papers of freedom was never gone through nor demanded, and the slaves have been shipped off almost straight from the market.

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On Saturday a fire broke out in a cotton warehouse in Liverpool. A number of women working in the upper stories were compelled to descend a rope to effect their escape. The rope being cotton, and burnt by the flames, broke, precipitating the women to the ground. Two of them are in a hopeless condition, the other was very severely burnt.

Reduction of Colliers' Wages in Scotland.—Notices were presented last week at the collieries throughout the counties of Fife and Clackmannan, intimating a reduction of wages to the extent of 15 per cent., said reduction to take effect within 15 days. The coal masters have been obliged to take this step owing to the extraordinary dulness of trade, and the distant prospect of any revival.

The Fugitive Slave Commission held its preliminary meeting on Monday, the 28th ult. The commissioners have since then sat on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday last. They have instructed their secretary to publish notices on each Friday of the meetings that have been held during the week, and they have resolved to exclude representatives of the press from their sittings. The investigation into the whole question of our national relations to slavery will thus, in the meantime, be a secret one. In view of the immense public interest taken in the proceedings of the commission the decision to exclude reporters has excited some

GENERAL SCHENCK.

General Schenck, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Julia Schenck, sailed from Liverpool for New York in the Cunard steamer Abyssinia, which left the Mersey on Saturday. He was accompanied to the steamer by General Fairchild, American Consul at Liverpool. General Schenck's return to America is upon business connected with the Emma Mine.

LIBERAL EMPLOYERS.

The firm of Messrs. Geo. Moore and Sampson Copestake have placed at the disposal of their bankers £17,500, for distribution as bonuses to their employés according to their station and years of service. The maximum amount of the cheques is £200 except in two instances, and in one of these the recipient gets £1000. A porter, who has served 41 years, gets £200.

ILLNESS OF CANON DUCKWORTH IN INDIA.

A telegram has been received from Canon Duckworth by his brother-in-law, the Rev. — Trontbeck, to the following effect:—"I have fever. Progressing favourably. Doctor's nursing excellent. Time and rest required." By command of the Prince of Wales, Dr. Fayer returned to Lahore to see the Canon. He reports favourably of the case.

THE FOLKESTONE RITUAL CASE.

The usual celebration of Holy Communion was not held on Sunday morning at St. Peter's Church, Folkestone. The Rev. C. F. Ridsdale announced that Holy Communion would not be celebrated any more at St. Peter's pending the appeal to the Privy Council. The rev. gentleman and his hearers subsequently betook themselves to St. Michael's Church, where the celebration is ritualistic.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA IN ENGLAND.

The Empress of Austria arrived at Dover on Sunday afternoon from Calais, in the special steamboat Foam. Her Majesty proceeded immediately by special train for London. Her Imperial Highness will remain in London a few days *incognita*.

THE EX-KING AND QUEEN OF NAPLES AT NUNEATON.

A correspondent informs us that on Saturday the ex-King and Queen of Naples, accompanied by Prince Ruffano, paid a visit to H. Baltazzi, Esq., and his wife, the Countess Ugarte, at Higham Grange, near Nuneaton. The ex-Queen subsequently joined the hunt of the Atherstone hounds, the meeting place being suddenly altered from Fillongley to the Harrow, to suit her convenience. There was an aristocratic field, but heavy winds had a prejudicial effect upon the scent, consequently their sport was inferior. In the evening the illustrious visitors left by train for Towcester.

ACTION FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

The case of Linklater *v.* Sanderson was resumed and concluded on Saturday, in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. The object of the action was to recover damages for malicious prosecution. It arose out of money-lending transactions between the defendant and a Cambridge under-graduate, a minor at the time. Proceedings to recover a portion of the money lent having been successfully resisted, the defendant brought a criminal charge against the young man, alleging that he had falsely represented himself to be over age. There being no ground for such an allegation, the action was brought. A verdict for the plaintiff, damages £100, was returned.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE LENNIE.

On Saturday, at Bow-street Police Court, London, the eleven men charged with mutiny and murder on the high seas were again brought before Sir Thomas Henry. Mr. Poland prosecuted. Mr. Sidney Woolf, instructed by the Greek Consulate, appeared to defend the Greek prisoners. Mr. Beard appeared on behalf of the Ottoman Consulate on behalf of the Turks. Mr. Cartwright interpreted in Greek and Italian, and Mr. John Hedland interpreted for the Dane, Petersohn. The specific charge against the prisoners was that they did, with malice aforethought, on October 31, 1875, feloniously kill and murder one Stanley Hatfield, on the ship Lennie, on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. A large crowd had assembled near the entrance to the court to see the accused pass in. Mr. Poland having opened the case, the evidence of two of the crew describing the mutiny was taken, after which the hearing was adjourned.

SIR HARDINGE GIFFARD'S DEFEAT.

The *Spectator* says:—That poor Sir Hardinge Giffard! It is quite melancholy to see him, a middle-aged Peri in a big wig, making little rushes at Heaven's gate whenever it opens, only to see it shut again with a snap as the other man passes in. He must be one of those men with a grand constitutional capacity for being unlucky, and be ultimately destined to do something great, say, to deliver bad law in a crucial debate, or to offer advice the acceptance of which makes a powerful Ministry go down. He is a man of unusual learning and large experience, without personal enemies and thoroughly competent to his work, and he was chosen, right over the heads of parliamentary rivals, by the most powerful Ministry of recent times, to be Solicitor-General, and yet he cannot achieve what so many have found a merely formal task, his election to the House of Commons. His party is disciplined as no party ever was disciplined, till it could be made to vote the abolition of any commandment except the Eighth—which, you see, would affect Consols—and he has had really extraordinary luck in vacancies, no less than three safe boroughs and two which might have been carried having been offered between his acceptance of office and the first demand for his parliamentary services. Huntingdon was ready for him on the retirement of Sir E. Karslake, but the party being perfectly disciplined, a Tory elder son snatched the morsel out of his mouth. Leominster would have taken him on the withdrawal of Mr. Arkwright, but the party, being perfectly disciplined, a Tory Peer felt offended, and started his brother, so securing the victory of a popular Nonconformist auctioneer. Ipswich might have been carried on the death of Mr. J. P. Cobbold, but the party, being perfectly disciplined, preferred the brother of the deceased member to the interests of the Administration; and Manchester, as the return showed, would have been quite a possible prize, but the party, being thoroughly disciplined, ran a much-beaten man of no political reputation, who accepted the proposal—Home Rule—which of all political proposals Conservatives most despise, and lost the seat. Sir Hardinge has contested Horsham, and the party, being thoroughly disciplined, has sent one-third less voters to the poll than it sent for Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, and has allowed a local magnate who will vote on the opposite side to come in with a rush. And finally, Mr. Cave is back again, and the safest chance of all, that of securing the seat for Shoreham, appears to have receded into the dim and cloudy distance. We say the safest chance, though to judge from the precedents, had Sir Hardinge stood even there, faithful Petworth would have risen in revolt, and some Liberal, with the labourers behind him, have carried the only "borough" in which their opinion is an operative force.

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The death is announced of Dr. Heye, the most popular poet of Holland.

The South-Eastern Railway Company's new Channel Station at Folkestone was opened on Saturday. Amongst the guests were the members of the Boulogne municipality.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Saturday, a suit was instituted by Mr. J. W. Bessie against Mr. George Leslie, for the purpose of establishing a partnership between them respecting the profits realised out of the exhibitions last year of Captain Boyton and his life-saving apparatus. The case is not yet concluded.

A COVENTRY MINISTER IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

A PAINFUL CASE.

In the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice, on the 3rd instant, Sir James Hannen and a common jury had before them the cause of Hawkins *versus* Hawkins and Whewell, in which Edward Hawkins (who was married to the respondent at the parish church of Great Driffield in 1848, and afterwards resided in that town) prayed for a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery with the Rev. John Whewell, a Congregational minister. The respondent did not appear to contest the suit, and the co-respondent had filed a denial.

Mr. R. A. Pritchard (instructed by Messrs. Reece and Harris, solicitors, of Birmingham) was counsel for the petitioner, and there was no appearance from either the respondent or the co-respondent. The case consequently was an undefended one, and occupied but a very short time in disposing of. Mr. Pritchard, in his opening to the jury, stated that the parties were married in 1849, at Great Driffield, in Yorkshire, though the petition by a clerical error gave the date as 1848. There were three children born of the marriage, of whom two were daughters and the other a son. In May last the co-respondent was the minister of the Congregational Chapel, Vicar lane, Coventry, and the petitioner and his family were in the habit of attending that place of worship, and the co-respondent, who was a married man with a family, was on visiting terms with them. The husband and wife lived together until May last, and the occupation of the petitioner called him away from time to time, and during his absence his wife attended to the business, and was very useful to him. On coming home from a journey the petitioner heard that the co-respondent had resigned, and he asked his wife what was the reason. She at first did not tell him, but he remarked that she must know, as she was a member of his chapel. She then stated that she would tell him in the morning. When that time arrived the respondent told her husband what was practically an admission that she and the co-respondent had been in the vestry together. It then appeared from inquiries that the co-respondent, on Friday evenings, held what was known as an "inquiry meeting," and the respondent attended it. Two workmen were about doing some work to the chapel, and on looking into the vestry they saw the Rev. Mr. Whewell and the respondent in an indecent position. Two gentlemen, who held the office of deacons, were informed, and they came to the conclusion that they would watch for themselves. They did so, and saw a repetition of the adultery.

The petitioner, Edward Hawkins, was then called, and confirmed these facts.

George Harriden, a carpenter, said that he used to work for a Mr. Thompson, at Coventry. In May last he was employed fixing blinds in the chapel. He went to the window and leaned out a little, and the vestry would be about twenty-five feet from him. He saw the co-respondent and respondent in an improper position. Witness called Clarke, his fellow workman, who also looked in. A day or two after he mentioned this to his master's wife.

Joseph Clarke said he was a carpenter, and was with the last witness on the occasion referred to. Witness looked into the vestry, and saw what the previous witness described. He told his wife of it.

Edward Flinn said that he was one of the deacons of the Congregational Chapel, and in May last went near the chapel. He saw Mrs. Hawkins going up the lane towards the vestry. In consequence of seeing this witness went to the chapel with Mr. Farren, and took up a position from which they could see the vestry. They observed the respondent and co-respondent acting improperly. Witness and his co-deacon went in and accused the co-respondent of adultery. He did not deny it. Mrs. Hawkins begged for mercy, and asked that it might not be mentioned. Witness stated that of course Mr. Whewell could not continue in the ministry. Subsequently the co-respondent resigned.

Mr. Farren gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. Adams spoke to knowing the petitioner and the co-respondent. The latter gave him a letter for Mr. Hawkins, and, after he had read it, witness took it back to the co-respondent. The letter expressed sorrow that Mr. Hawkins had been put to so much trouble and sorrow on his account. If he would stay these proceedings he would pay him all that he could get together—about £20.

Sir James Hannen asked for the letter from the wife, and the handwriting having been identified, it was read by the petitioner's counsel, as follows:—

(Without date.)

"Edward, my own dear Edward,—I come to you to kneel in spirit at your knees. Pass your hand over my head, as in the other day. My heart is faint and sick. I come to you with tears, bitter tears of remorse and agony; such tears as the eyes cannot, dare not, shed; the tears that are the hardest of all—the unseen. Oh dear, oh dear, Edward, in your tenderness think of our years of love; think I am the mother of your children. I have nursed them, cared for them with a love and tenderness that nothing could exceed. I have ever loved you dearly, through all the thirty years of our lives. I feel my heart will break. Oh, Edward, as you hope for mercy, be merciful to me; forgive me the past, and I will prove to you by the future days, be they many or few, my contrition. My grief and burden are more than I can bear long. Let me show you how I repent by obedience, and by never again saying a quick or hasty word. I know God forgives all who do repent, and I repent in bitterness and grief. Will you love me more? Will you take me to your heart and soul? If not—if you cannot—tell me, and I shall pray my God to take from me a life that is full of despair and sorrow. Oh, Edward! Oh, Edward! Forgive, forgive your unhappy Maria!"

The learned Judge then addressed a few words to the jury, and in doing so stated that if it was any part of their duty to inflict punishment in the way of damages the case would be one that called for them. All they could do, however, sitting there as they did, was to assess the money damage the petitioner sustained by the action of the co-respondent.

The jury at once found for the petitioner—£500 damages.

On this finding, Sir James Hannen granted a decree *nisi* for a divorce, with costs.

Decree *nisi* accordingly.

At Bedford Assizes, on Monday, William Clarke, a pauper in Luton Workhouse, was acquitted on the charge of manslaughter of a boy named Ryan, who died from the effects of a blow from a hot poker thrown by Clarke.

A Durham Divorce Case.—The case of Westgarth *v.* Westgarth and Crawhall was before the Divorce Court on Saturday. Mr. A. Currie was council for the petitioner, a mason residing in Durham; Mr. Inderwick for the co-respondent, but the claim for damages being withdrawn, there was no defence.—The parties were married on the 28th August, 1858, at the Register Office Bishop Auckland, petitioner being a mason. It was his custom to leave home for work at about six o'clock in the morning, and return home the same hour in the evening. In the months of August, 1874, he had occasion to return to the house at nine o'clock in the morning, when, to his surprise, he found the respodent and the co-respondent alone together, Mr. Crawhall's dress being disarranged. Petitioner took out his knife with the intention of cutting the co-respondent's throat, but eventually turned him out of doors, and instituted the present suit.—The case having been proved, a decree *nisi*, with costs, was pronounced.

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

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

Business Announcements.

ROBERT MORGAN,
DIPTON.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
WEST KYO, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,

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

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

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TO COLLIERY OWNERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

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

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GARDEN SEEDS.

M. H. THOMPSON,
FRUITERER AND SEEDSMAN,

DESIRES to return thanks to his Friends and the Public for their Liberal Patronage, and begs to state that he has removed to NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT, where he has secured a good and well-assorted STOCK of GARDEN SEEDS, CABBAGE PLANTS, &c., also, PLANTS, of every description in Pots. An early call respectfully solicited.

Note the Address,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. 566g

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

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

NEW MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

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

PIANOS, Harmoniums, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Drums, and all Instruments in the Music Trade.

Depot for Messrs. T. BESSON and Co.'s celebrated Instruments and all kinds of Appurtenances.

Bands supplied with Instruments and all Requisites in any quantity, and on special terms of payment.

Pianos, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., Tuned and Repaired. Brass Instruments Repaired and Regulated on the premises. 552g

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

R. PICKERING

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

NOW SELLING OFF

The whole of his Large and Valuable

STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS

at Cost Price.

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

Large Sales are now going on at

20, NEWMARKET STREET,

CONSETT. 345g

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

Observe the Address:—

Business Announcements.

LAST THREE DAYS OF THE GREAT SALE,
SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY.

SHAW AND ATKINSON

Have just received a Large Quantity of

MEN AND BOYS' SUITS,

Which they will offer very Cheap.

BOYS' SUITS, from	3s. 11d.
MEN'S SUITS, from	25s. 0d.

They will also offer the

REMAINING PORTION OF REMNANTS

AT STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

SHAW AND ATKINSON,
CONSETT, LEADGATE, AND ANNFIELD PLAIN. 574g

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
15, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 571g

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA!
THE ARRIVAL OF DON CARLOS IN ENGLAND!
THE CAPITAL AND LABOUR MARKET!
THESE ARE THE TOPICS OF THE DAY!

THOMAS ROWE,
THE CHEAP DRAPER, 16, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

PURPOSES holding a Bona-fide CLEARANCE SALE of WINTER SURPLUS STOCK, for Twenty-eight Days, commencing on SATURDAY FIRST, March 11, 1876.

T. ROWE, taking into consideration the Reduction in Wages, Lock-outs, Strikes and the Depression in Trade generally, has determined on making such SWEEPING REDUCTIONS in the PRICES of his Extensive DRAPERY STOCK, READY-MADE CLOTHING, MILLINERY, HATS, CAPS, &c., as will astonish the most Sceptical, and almost compel Bargain-seekers to buy.

T. R. withholds Quoting Prices, as the Reductions will be genuine and the Sale no sham got up to deceive the Public, but will be a Bona-fide Sale for Twenty-eight days, commencing on Saturday First, March 11th.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF CONSETT AND DISTRICT.—MILLINERY, DRESSMAKING, and MANTLE and JACKETMAKING done on the Premises by the most experienced Hands.

THOMAS ROWE,
16, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT. 589g

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.

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

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

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

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IMPORTANT TO PARTIES PLANTING.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

CLEARING OUT OF STOCK.

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

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

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

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

Address:—

THIRD YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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

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

Established at 40, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, A.D. 1832. 586g

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JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colours, Sixpence each

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

Business Announcements.

CHEAP PAPER-HANGINGS.

JAMES DINNING,
PAINTER, GLAZIER AND PAPER-HANGER,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

HAS on hand a large assortment of NEW PAPER-HANGINGS, in every variety, very cheap.

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS, &c. 590g

A BETTER LIGHT WITH LESS GAS.

BATES'S SYSTEM for saving gas (registered) gives universal satisfaction, delight, and astonishment wherever tried. Positive saving, 25 to 50 per cent., and the quality of gas improved. So simple that you can apply it yourself. Failure impossible. Send P.O.O., 3s. 6d., and state number of lights, when every requisite for applying the system, with simple directions, will be forwarded free. This system will completely revolutionise gas burning. All costly regulators now look as ridiculous as a candle held to the sun.—J. BATES & Co., 50, Barker-end Road, Bradford, Yorks. 497g

Public Notices.

HEDLEY'S HOUSES, OXHILL.

I, THOMAS BROWN, will not be answerable for any Debt or Debts contracted by my wife, MARY BROWN, after this Notice. 554g

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NOTICE! NOTICE!!

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

July, 1875. 7132

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

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

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
CHIEF OFFICES:—62, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

SUMMARY OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

ORDINARY BRANCH.

DURING the year the Directors have received 3,429 Proposals for the sum of £451,235. Of these, 2,675 have been accepted and completed, assuring the sum of £348,364, and producing a New Annual Premium Income of £11,587 11s. 1d.; 754 Proposals for Assurances of £102,871, have either been declined or not completed.

The sum of £1,288 15s. 8d. has been received for New Annuities granted.

The Claims amount to £49,501 15s. 4d., under 337 Policies; £977 10s. of this amount was for claims on Endowments matured. The number of deaths was 308.

Twelve Annuitants have died during the year.

The Annual Premium Income at the end of the year is £76,355 7s. 8d. in respect of 15,889 Policies, assuring the sum of £2,360,180, showing an increase of £4,608 2s. 8d. per annum over the year 1874.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.

During the year, 1,167,292 New Policies were issued, representing a New Annual Premium Income of £441,222 12s.

The Claims amount to £217,415 18s. 3d.

The Annual Premium Income at the close of the year is £794,052 15s. 8d., showing an increase of £178,411 11s. 4d. over the income of the previous year.

GENERAL RESULTS.

The total Premium Income is £870,408 3s. 4d., being an increase of £182,919 14s. over the past year.

The Claims amount to £266,917 13s. 7d., raising the total sum to £1,597,213 12s.

The Assurance Fund is £702,184 13s. 6d., showing an increase of £128,660 10s. 7d. for the year.

The staff of the Office has already been engaged for many months in preparing the Quinquennial Valuation, which is to take place at the end of 1876, and which, from the nature and extent of the business transacted by the Company, will involve a number of computations unparalleled in the history of Life Assurance.

The Directors regret to announce that Mr. GEORGE CLARK, one of the Auditors who had been connected with the Company from a very early period of its existence, died soon after the last Annual Meeting. Under the powers vested in them, the Directors have appointed one of the oldest shareholders, Dr. ROBERT BARNES, who with Mr. ALLANSON, has audited the accounts for the year.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

LIABILITIES.

		£	s.	d.
Shareholders' Capital		10,052	0	0
Life Assurance Fund		702,184	13	6
Sickness and Assurance Fund		817	7	4
Contingency Fund, created at Annual Meeting, April, 1872		16,096	0	0
Guarantee Fund		15,000	0	0
Leasehold Redemption Fund		1,500	0	0
		£745,650	0	10
Claims under Life Policies admitted but not yet paid		7,802	18	4
		£753,452	19	2

ASSETS.

		£	s.	d.
Mortgages on Property within the United Kingdom		77,451	2	4
Loans on the Company's Policies		17,021	13	11
Investments:—				
In British Government Securities		27,855	1	5
Indian and Colonial do.		55,628	7	1
Foreign do.		16,567	15	3
Railway and other Debentures and Debenture Stock		48,539	10	0
Ditto Shares (Preference and Ordinary)		6,750	0	0
Trust Funds Certificates		30,013	10	0
Freehold Ground Rents		57,284	0	4
House Property		90,536	18	3
Life and other Interests and Revisions		94,537	6	5
Furniture and Fittings (Head and Branch Offices)		10,870	4	10
Loans upon Personal Security		29,726	18	7
Loan on Borough Rates		8,820	0	0
Mortgage of Revisions		6,175	2	3
Equitable Mortgage of Freehold Property		8,000	0	0
Agent's Balances		41,215	17	3
Outstanding Premiums		5,036	2	4
Ditto Interest		4,466	17	1
Ditto Rents		645	8	9
Amount due from Official Liquidator of International Society		31,789	18	9
Deposits at Three Months' notice		35,000	0	0
Cash—On Deposit	£31,000 0 0			
In hand and on current account	17,918 4 4			
		48,918	4	4
		£753,452	19	2

J. GILLMAN, Chairman.
EDGAR HORN, R. T. PUGH, } Directors.

We have examined the foregoing Accounts, find them to be correct, and hereby confirm the same. We have also seen and examined the various securities.

JAMES ALLANSON, ROBERT BARNES, } Auditors.
HENRY HARBEN, Resident Director.
W. J. LANCASTER, Secretary.

Public Notices.

THE NORTHERN LAND AND BUILDING INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS 1862 AND 1867.

Capital £100,000 (with power to increase), in 10,000 Shares of £10 each, of which the present issue of 5,000 only is offered to the Public.

£1 per Share payable on application, and £1 on allotment. Further Calls as required, but not to exceed £2 per Share, and Three Months' Notice will be given for payment.

DIRECTORS.
G. C. BARKER, Esq., Belle Grove Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
JAMES BATEY, Esq., Belle Grove House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
JOHN HOPE, Jun., Esq., Hexham.
FRANCIS S. HARE, Esq., Cleveland Parade, Darlington.
JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq., Westmorland Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Mr. Councillor SCOTT, Westoe, South Shields.

ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.
JOHN HAIGH ROBINSON, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., 25, Eldon Square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
THOMAS RIGG, Esq., 19, Eldon Square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SOLICITOR.
D. E. STANFORD, Esq., 21, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. GILLESPIE, HOLMES, SPENCE, & Co., 10, Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
(Members of the Institute of Accountants).

BANKERS.
Messrs. LAMBTON & Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Branches.

SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
Mr. R. H. KERR (of Messrs. Kerr, Falconer, & Co., Public Accountants).

REGISTERED OFFICES.
White House Buildings, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PROSPECTUS.

Building Societies established on the mutual system have been universally successful: still notwithstanding their popularity, they do not offer to depositors such a complete and absolute security as is afforded by a Company having a substantial body of Shareholders, and a large subscribed but uncalled Capital available at any time.

On this principle this Company has been established; and, no doubt, as it will supply a great want, and being, it is believed, the first in this district, it will afford a safe and highly profitable investment both to Shareholders and Depositors.

To Depositors, this Company offers a twofold security—(first) its subscribed Capital; and (second) the investments made by the Company, which will be entirely on the security of Real Property. The utmost care will be taken by the employment of skilled Surveyors, and reserving a safe margin between the amount of the Loan and the value of the security. It may also be observed that the system adopted by the Company of receiving repayment of their Loans by periodical instalments, adds very largely to the safety of the investments; for the security on each transaction increases as the amount of the original Loan is from time to time diminished.

To intending Shareholders, no better evidence of the profitable nature of such Companies can be given than the success which has attended the operations of those already in existence, as shown by the following table:—

Name.	Established.	Last Dividend and Bonus.	Shr.	Paid up.	Present Market Price.
			£	£	£ s. d.
Heritable Securities Investment Association, Limited	1863	15 per cent.	10	2	6 3 9
Scottish Heritable Security Company, Limited	1867	20 ,,	5	1	4 15 0
Standard Property Investment Company, Limited	1871	12 ,,	10	1	2 10 0
North British Property Investment Company, Limited	1872	6 ,,	10	2½	4 0 0
Caledonian Heritable Security Investment Company, Limited	1872	8 ,,	5		2 8 6

In addition to laying aside Reserve Funds ranging from £2,000 to £21,500.

The business of the Company will be carried on under three distinct branches, viz.:—

I.—Receiving sums of money on Deposit.
II.—Enabling Depositors to accumulate sums of a fixed amount by fortnightly, monthly, or quarterly payments.
III.—Granting Loans on the security of Land, Houses, or other Real Property, or purchasing and reselling such.

I.—DEPOSIT BRANCH.

The Directors are prepared to receive sums of money of any amount from £5 upwards on deposit for such periods as may be arranged. Interest will be allowed on these sums, according to the period for which the deposit is made. This Company will pay the highest rate of current interest, and at the same time it affords the security of a subscribed Capital, similar to that which is offered by Banks, while the funds entrusted to it will be invested in Real Property instead of in mere commercial transactions.

II.—PERIODICAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Fortnightly, monthly, or quarterly contributions will be received, in order to enable Contributors to accumulate a fixed amount in a given number of years, or to pay off advances on the principle usually adopted by the ordinary Building Societies. Tables, carefully prepared, showing the terms of such instalments, may be obtained from the Manager.

III.—LOAN AND INVESTMENT BRANCH.

Loans of any amount will be granted by the Company on the security of Real Property for such purposes as the following:—

To enable the Borrower to Purchase Land, Erect or Purchase Dwelling-houses, Warehouses, and Shops, or to Liquidate Debt on such Property, thus enabling Tenants to become their own Landlords, acquiring their Shops and Dwelling-houses by instalment payments. These in most cases will be found very little in excess of the annual rental which they pay as Tenants.

The Directors also have power, should they consider it desirable to purchase Land or other Real Property, for re-sale either in whole or sub-divided.

The only agreement entered into is made between Mr. R. H. KERR of the one part, and the Company of the second part, and is dated 24th January, 1876.

Prospectuses, Forms of Application for Shares, and all information may be had from the Manager, Mr. R. H. KERR, White House Buildings, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and from the Company's Solicitor.

THE NORTHERN LAND AND BUILDING INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.——

To the Directors of the Northern Land and Building Investment Company, Limited.

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers, for the use of the above Company, the Sum of being a Deposit of One Pound per Share on Shares of £10 each in the Northern Land and Building Investment Company, Limited, I request you will allot me that number; and I agree to accept the said Shares, or any smaller number that you may allot me, and to pay the Sum of One Pound per Share on Allotment, in terms of the Prospectus and Articles of Association; and I authorise you to insert my Name in the Register of Shareholders for the Shares allotted to me.

Name in full ....
Address ....
Vocation ....

Public Notices.

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

CONSETT AND DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC LECTURE, under the auspices of this Association, will be delivered in the NEW NATIONAL SCHOOLS, CONSETT, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 17th, 1876, by the REV. W. FARRAR, M.A., Castleside. Subject—"The Wonderful Book."

Chair to be taken at 7·30 o'clock, by W. JENKINS, Esq., Consett Hall. See Handbills. 599g

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 thesaid Company's permission, will be prosecuted according to Law.

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

UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE NEXT SUBSCRIPTION MEETING of the Consett Branch of this Society will be held in the LIBRARY, BLACKHILL,
On MONDAY EVENING, 3RD APRIL, 1876, at Seven o'clock.

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

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

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

SPELLING BEE AT EBCHESTER.

A SECOND GRAND SPELLING BEE will take place (by special request) in the NATIONAL SCHOOL, EBCHESTER, on TUESDAY, March 21st, 1876, when there will be Three Classes, viz.:—A Female Class; an Open Class; and a Junior Class, up to 14 years of age. The Prizes will be as follows:—

FEMALE CLASS—First Prize, 15s.; Second Prize, 10s.; Third Prize, 5s.

OPEN CLASS—First Prize, 20s.; Second Prize, 10s.

JUNIOR CLASS—First Prize, 10s.; Second Prize, 5s.

The First and Second Prize-takers in the Open Class of the past Spelling Bee, and the First Prize-taker in the Junior Class are excluded from entering as Competitors. Professionals will also be excluded. Entrance for Competition:—Female and Open Classes, 6d.; Junior Class, 3d.

Music, Singing, Readings, &c., will be rendered at intervals.

ADMISSION:—Front Seats, 1s.; Back do., 6d. Children, Half-price to Second Seats only.

Front Seat Tickets may be obtained from Mr. GEO. MOODY, Ebchester, and from Mr. J. LAX, Shotley Bridge.

Doors open at Seven o'clock; to commence at Half-past.

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.

Lessee, ...Mr. EDWARD FIELDING.

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

WEEK COMMENCING MARCH 13TH, 1876.

MR. ALFRED STANTON
And an entire NEW COMPANY.

Important Engagement of the great Comic Vocalist,
MR. THOMAS MASON.

Production of the great Spectacle of
LITTLE JIM; OR, DEATH OF THE COLLIER'S LAD.
Vocalist ....Mrs. E. FIELDING.
New Music—Imposing Tableaux.

ON MONDAY,
Will be produced the great Sensation Drama of
TWO LOVES FOR ONE HEART; OR, THE PRISONER OF ST. MARGUERITE.

TUESDAY,
By particular desire, the great American Drama of
FATHER COME HOME; OR, TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.

WEDNESDAY,
A POOR GIRL'S TEMPTATION; OR, THE FATAL BRAND.

THURSDAY,
WON AT LAST.
Adolphus Fitz Snooks ......Mr. EDWARD FIELDING.

FRIDAY,
THE OCTOROON.

SATURDAY,
The People's Night, Two Grand Dramas,
CARTOUCH, THE ROBBER,
Concluding with the great Nautical Drama,
JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY
(Introducing a real Monkey).

ADMISSION:—Balcony, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT 1874.

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

First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mrs CHRISTOPHER'S, Blackhill, from Nine a.m. to Eleven a.m.

First TUESDAY in each Month, at the LOCAL BOARD-ROOM, Consett, from Twelve noon to Two p.m.

First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr LAIDLOW'S, 119, Leadgate, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.

Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mrs MARY ROBSON'S, Medomsley, from Nine a.m. to Ten a.m.

Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr STOKER'S Westwood Colliery, from Eleven a.m. to Two p.m.

Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr WILLIAM CHARLTON'S, Ebchester Hill, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.

Second TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr POTTS' Castleside, from Two p.m. to Four p.m.

First FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr WILSON'S, Satley, from One p.m. to Three p.m.

Second FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS HUNTER'S, Annfield Plain Wood Cottages, from Ten a.m. to Twelve noon.

Third MONDAY in each Month, at Mr JACKSON'S National School, Helmside, from Eleven a.m to One p.m.

First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS WAUGH'S, Hill Top, from Eight a.m. to Ten a.m.

First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr COCKERILL'S, Quebec, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.

First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr SIDDELL'S, Old Cornsay, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.

At my OFFICE, Lanchester, on WEDNESDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.; and SATURDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.

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

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

Wanted.

WANTED, a Good, Steady, General SERVANT.—Apply to Mrs. FIELDING, at the Theatre.

WANTED, £200 on FREEHOLD PROPERTY of ample security. £6 per cent. will be given—Apply at the *Guardian* Office. 588g

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

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

For Sale.

PEAS AND BARLEY.

FOR SALE, a quantity of MAPLE PEAS, suitable for Seed or Carlings; also, SEED BARLEY.—Apply to R. ANDERSON, Hurbuck, Lanchester. 596g

WILLIAM HALL'S LIST OF SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE, 1 Elias Howe B Machine, suitable for Tailors or Shoemakers, Price £3 10s.; 1 Family Singer Machine, Price £4; 1 Wheeler and Wilson, Price £3; 1 Grover and Baker (no worse than new), £5; 1 "Little Wanzer," to work with Hand or Foot, £3 10s.—Apply to W. HALL, Dipton. 550g

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A Clarence, a Brougham, a small Miniature and a Bijou Brougham; a large medium and miniature Landau; a Landau Wagonette and Omnibus Wagonette; a pair-horse and also a light one-horse Wagonette; a Victoria; an Albert Park, with folding heads; a Mail, and a light Stanhope Phæton, with folding heads; a back to back Phæton and a light T Cart; an Albert, Sociable, Denmark, and Sociable Pony Phæton; a light Pony Phæton, 3½cwt.; a Moray and Whitechapel Dog Cart; a gentleman's Brake; also several Brakes, Landaus, Cabs, Wagonettes, side-light Carriages to close and open; one and pair-horse Omnibus, very suitable for hotels and livery stables. An excellent assortment of single and double harness. Drawings and particulars sent on naming the kind of carriage required.—Apply to ATKINSON and PHILIPSON, Northern Counties Carriage and Harness Repository, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 584g

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY has been honoured with instructions from Mr. JOSEPH HEDLEY to fix MONDAY, May 1st, 1876, for the SALE of his Valuable FARM STOCK, &c., upon Cronkley Farm, full particulars of which will be given in future announcement.
Sale-office, 10, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 556g

By Mr. William Raw.

ROSE AND CROWN, BLACKHILL.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, having been honoured with instructions from Mr. THOMAS MCELHONE (who is about to leave the Rose and Crown, Blackhill), will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, a part of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on MONDAY, March 20th, 1876, comprising Iron and Four-poled Bedsteads; Tables; Chairs; Sofas; Drawers; Oilcloths; Fenders and Fireirons; Window Cornices and Blinds; Pictures, &c., &c., &c.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.
Sale-office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 593g

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY, MAR. 11TH, 13TH, AND 14TH, WILL CONCLUDE THE GENUINE AND BONA-FIDE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY, ON THE PREMISES, 20, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to state that the above will be the LAST THREE DAYS of the SALE of the Superior STOCK of DRAPERY on the premises, 20, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT, and, as Lots remaining consist of the Best Goods only, he can confidently recommend this as a favourable opportunity for buying good Drapery cheap.

The Sale will commence each Evening at Half-past Six o'clock, and, as the Lots are numerous, punctual attendance is requested.

☞ Remember the last Three Days of the Sale are Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, March 11th, 13th, and 14th. 594g

TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

SALE BY AUCTION EXTRAORDINARY OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPER, WHO IS DECLINING BUSINESS, AMOUNTING AT COST OR STOCK-BOOK PRICES TO NEARLY £600.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to remove and SELL BY AUCTION, in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on WEDNESDAY, March 15th, 1876, and Seven following lawful days, the Genuine, Bona-fide, and First-class STOCK of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY, amounting at Cost Price to nearly £600, the Property of a Draper declining business, full particulars of which will be found in Posters and Handbills.

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

☞ The attention of the Inhabitants of Shotley Bridge and surrounding District is especially directed to this Sale, which is Genuine and Bona-fide, the Goods being of the Best Quality, of recent manufacture, and altogether superior to those usually sold by Auction. As the whole will be Sold without Reserve, this forms a favourable opportunity of buying really good Drapery cheap.

☞ Bear in mind that this important Sale will commence on Wednesday, March 15th, at Half-past Six o'clock in the Evening, and will be continued for Eight lawful days only. 595g

Contracts.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for FORMING, METALLING, KERBING, and CHANNELLING No. 3 and No. 5 Cross Streets, a portion of Walton's Row, and a portion of West Row, Blackhill.

Also, Tenders are invited for Leading Limestone and Slag, and also a price for days work when required.

Plans and Specification may be seen, and also Specification for Leading Limestone, by applying to Mr. JOHN HESLOP, Surveyor, Blackhill, by whom Tenders for Streets, marked "Streets," and for Leading, marked "Roads," will be received up to the 13th inst.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. 568g

LANCHESTER UNION.

CONTRACTS FOR PROVISIONS.

THE GUARDIANS of the LANCHESTER UNION are desirous of Contracting for Six Months, to commence on the 25th inst., for the supply of the following Articles, to be delivered at the Union Workhouse, in Lanchester, Carriage Free, at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Guardians or the Master of the Workhouse, and in all cases to be accompanied by a Bill of Parcels. Parties, whose Tender is accepted for the Contract for any of the Articles required, shall enter into a Contract in writing with the Guardians, or shall execute a Bond for the due performance of the Contract.

Butcher's Meat, per stone, to consist of Rounds, Flanks, Necks, and Sloats, with the Knees fully cut off, of best Ox or Heifer Beef, the proportion to be one-third fine and two-thirds coarse, and Beef Suet per lb., EACH ALTERNATE WEEK; and Legs of Mutton, as may be required by the Master.

Best Flour, per sack of 20 stones.
Best Wheat Meal.
Best English Oatmeal, per cwt.
Barley, per stone.
Treacle, per stone.
Linseed Meal, per stone.
Peas, per bushel.
Sugar, per cwt.
Salt, per cwt.
Coffee, per lb.
Butter, per lb.
Cheese, per lb.
Black Tea, per lb.
Black Pepper, per lb.
Rice, per stone.
Soda, per cwt.
Starch, per lb.
Soap, per cwt.
Candles, per lb.
Sago, per lb.

Also, Port Wine and Spirits.

Tenders for the above, accompanied by Samples, will be received by the Guardians on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., not later than Eleven a.m., at the BOARD-ROOM, LANCHESTER. Tenders, also, will be received at the same time, for Coals per set lead or per ton; Shoes for Men, Women, and Children, and Mending of same; also, Making and Mending of Clothing for Men, Women, and Children; Coffins for Union; also, a Hearse; also, the Leading of Limestone from Lanchester Depot to the Workhouse.

By Order,
W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Guardians.
Lanchester, March 9th, 1876. 598g

To Let.

TO LET, by the week, with immediate possession, a Five Roomed HOUSE at Consett.—Apply to W. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill. 585g

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

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

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, a HOUSE and SHOP in Victoria Street, Consett, containing large Shop, Parlour, Kitchen, Pantry, &c., on the Ground Floor, and Three Bed-rooms above.—Apply to W. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill. 592g

TO LET, ELM PARK HOUSE, pleasantly situated near Shotley Bridge Station, containing Ten Rooms, Pantry, &c.; also, Stable and Coach House, Garden and 2¼ Acres of Grass Land if required.—Apply to JOSEPH PUMPHREY, Shotley Park, Shotley Bridge.

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

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Our report of the Leadgate Local Board will appear next week.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1876.

A MAGISTERIAL REBUKE.

Mr. KEARNEY, the Chairman of the Lanchester Petty Sessions, deserves the thanks of the public for the rebuke he administered to the police on Thursday sen., during the hearing of a case in which they were concerned, and in which a miner was charged with refusing to quit. The defendant appears to have been supplied with drink by the publican until his company became objectionable. The poor simpleton, however, who perhaps had a wife and children starving at home, refused to leave the house as quietly as the innkeeper could have wished, and, a constable being in readiness, the misguided fellow was unceremoniously bundled into the street. We are afraid the above example is not an isolated case, but since attention has been called to it we may hope that the matter will receive attention in the proper quarter.

THE PARK SCHEME.

IT cannot be that the members of the Consett Local Board seriously entertain the proposition which is at present before them of forming a Public Park. When the question was first mooted, we viewed the matter as a joke, and, but for the fact that Mr. ELLIOTT, the Clerk, has been deputed to negotiate with the owners of the land, we should still be inclined to view it in that light. Although several of the members have expressed themselves in favour of the scheme propounded by Mr. MCNALLY, we believe there is no immediate fear of its being carried out. The rates are heavy enough at present, without saddling the ratepayers with an additional burthen in the shape of a Park. As Mr. SIDDELL hinted at the meeting, the Blue Mountains are already accessible to the public, and it is just possible, if the owners of the land see any chance of "making something out of it," the Blue Heaps will be altogether closed. Moreover, if the land could be obtained, would the Board be justified in applying the rates to such a purpose?

THE STRIKE AT SHIELD ROW COLLIERY.

THE dispute at this colliery still continues. The strike has now extended over a period of thirty weeks, during the whole of which time the miners have received the support of the Miners' Union. On an average the miners of Durham have not been working more than three or four days a week for the last twelvemonths, and the men of Shield Row Colliery no doubt feel that by staying out their weekly income has been equal, and in a number of cases, exceeds what it would have been had the colliery been at work. We do not for a moment say that the men of this colliery are not entitled to the support of the Miners' Union, but, in fairness to the other miners of the County of Durham, we think that some effort ought to have been made either to come to terms with the masters or to obtain work elsewhere. No effort in this direction, however, has, we understand, been made. As might be expected, the matter is causing a good deal of dissatisfaction to the miners in various parts of the county, many of whom, though earning but sufficient to keep themselves from starving, are nevertheless compelled to contribute towards keeping their idle companions in comparative luxury.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD STAKES.

(BY HOTSPUR.)

It is gratifying to know that this important event has been fixed for Saturday, the 8th of April. The arrangements, I understand, are not yet completed, the committee of management having experienced some difficulty in obtaining a suitable course. Notwithstanding this fact, however, several horses have already commenced taking their gallops, but as the places selected for the spins are in different localities (one or two of the nags choosing Delves Lane, another Taylor's Fell, whilst another has taken a few turns round the Blue Mountains), I am unable to supply your readers with any reliable information. It is to be hoped that the gentlemen who have the matter in hand will, in the course of a few days, select some suitable place, after which I hope to place before the readers of *The Guardian* the morning gallops, together with other information that may be of interest. I may mention that the committee have succeeded in inducing Mr. Collinson to act as judge on the occasion, and as this gentleman's residence is in Middle Street, I would humbly suggest to the committee that they should, if possible, fix upon the above-named street as the winning-post. Should they do so, I am given to understand that the Iron Company are willing to erect a grand-stand at the bottom of Prince Street. A gentleman, well-up in turf matters, has just suggested to me that along Medomsley Road, round by Number One Bank and Cemetery Lane, and up Pasture Drift Road into Middle Street would make a capital course. Cemetery Road, he says, would test their staying powers, whilst any defect in "wind" would easily be detected in the bank leading to the town. It is not known how many horses will be entered for the handicap, and at present only some four or five are in the field.

BITTER BEER is attracting a good deal of attention. Mr. Dawson, the surveyor, will no doubt be glad to hear that this horse has been re-shod, the old style of shoe having been abandoned. The same animal has been clipped and singed, and when I saw him on Monday morning, he looked in the pink of condition. On Tuesday morning, I hear, he took his first gallop, and on the whole his backers are reported to be well satisfied with his performances. He was somewhat restive at first, and shied as he passed a large heap of "shiver" near the Tin Mill Pit. He also shied at some beer barrels lying on the road near the Church, and persistently refused to pass the spot until the obstructions had been removed out of sight by the Surveyor, who happened to have a staff of workmen near the place at the time. On Wednesday, BITTER BEER commenced his capers of the previous morning, and I am informed that his owner has, for a few days at least, determined upon using the "blinders."

Another animal of which I have been able to glean some particulars is IRONSIDES, who has, like BITTER BEER, previously taken part in these Stakes, having run for places three years ago. On Wednesday morning IRONSIDES was seen taking a breather in a field behind the Old Foundry at Blackhill. Although adverse comments have been made upon his style of going, on the whole, he appears to possess sterling qualities, is a good stayer, and will require a good deal of beating.

Your readers will be sorry to hear that JOHN BULL, a very useful nag, and a stable companion of IRONSIDES, will not run this year, his owner having decided upon retiring altogether from the turf.

I understand that some difficulty has been encountered in obtaining a jock for SECOND TO NONE. He is a terrible kicker, has a vicious temper, and it is only some men who would risk their necks upon his back. Having kicked his stable to pieces, he has been located in an old lodging-house in Sherburn Terrace, but seeing that this building is not spouted, and is also in a tumble-down condition, I should strongly advise his owner to have him removed to safer quarters, otherwise the result may be serious. As soon as a jock can be procured, he will be put into active work, and, as he has repeatedly carried off the stakes, "hands down," I should recommend your readers to back him for a place.

THURSDAY EVENING.

I hear that there is every likelihood of CLERICUS again taking part in the Stakes this year. He is undoubtedly a good horse, as his performances during the last year or two fully prove. It will be remembered that last year he almost secured one of the coveted places, being beaten by a short neck only. He is a hard puller, and requires a peculiar bit and snaffle to hold him. I must confess that I have a liking for him, and I can safely recommend his chance as an absolute certainty.

Many of your readers will be surprised to learn that a horse will be run in the Co-operative interest this year. They have several fine animals to choose from, and I believe that CO-OP has been selected. I am told he has done some good work during the week, having pulled up fresh after a two miles canter over a stiff country (opposite the Signal Cabin at Consett Junction) on Tuesday morning.

There is some talk of FLY BY NIGHT being nominated, but when I recall to mind the sorry figure this animal cut at the last Races, I think such a course would be most unwise. I have it on good authority that he is at present suffering from "grease."

OLD MORTALITY is likely to be brought forward in the interests of the licensed victuallers. His owner has him in active training, the spot selected being somewhere in the neighbourhood of Woodlands. I hear that he happened a slight accident this morning, having been thrown by a dog, of the greyhound breed, which had inadvertently got between his fore-legs.

Local and District News.

In our report of Lanchester Petty Sessions, last week, we stated that Arthur Quigley, of Dipton, had been fined 5s. and costs for drunkenness. It should have been James Quigley.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, CONSETT.—A very amusing and instructive lecture was delivered in this place, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. M. Morris, pastor, the subject being "Spurgeon's Sermons in Candles." Mr. Warren occupied the chair. The attendance was not large but select and appreciative. From the various apparatus used by Mr. Morris, we think he must have been to no little outlay and trouble in giving the lecture. The proceeds, after paying expenses, are to be applied towards removing the debt now resting on the chapel. We learn that Mr. Morris has been asked to re-deliver this lecture, and we hope, should he do so, he will have a much larger company to hear him.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE NEAR TANFIELD.—On Saturday, at Durham Assizes, before Mr. Justice Mellor, James Errington (on bail) was indicted for robbing James Stobart, with violence, at Tanfield, on the 28th August last. Mr. Granger prosecuted, and Mr. Skidmore defended. Prosecutor was returning home from Tanfield Flower Show, on the evening of the 28th August, when the prisoner, who is only fifteen years of age, passed him. Immediately afterwards he was knocked down and became insensible, and on recovering, he found that his pocket, containing 14s., had been cut out from his trousers. Evidence was given proving that the prisoner was the assailant and thief; and he was found guilty and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Bennison, wife of Mr. Philip Bennison, of the Victoria Hotel, Consett, died somewhat suddenly on Tuesday morning last. The deceased, who was only forty-five years of age at the time of her death, was of an obliging disposition, and her demise is generally regretted. The body was interred in Tanfield Churchyard, yesterday (Friday) afternoon.

FUNERAL OF MR. JOHN MURRAY.—On Friday last, the mortal remains of Mr. J. Murray were interred at Benfieldside Cemetery. The funeral, the largest that has taken place in this district for many years, was attended by all the leading tradesmen and agriculturists of the neighbourhood, the procession being about a quarter of a mile in length, and including between thirty and forty conveyances. The mournful procession was met at the Cemetery by the Rev. F. Steggall, who performed the funeral obsequies in a most impressive manner.

FOXHUNTING EXTRAORDINARY.—The *Hexham Courant* gives details of an extraordinary fox-hunt that has lately taken place in Northumberland. Game being scarce, a bag fox was procured, but before being liberated, Reynard was made so drunk with liquor that he could neither leap over a fence, nor see a hole through it, and of course the poor brute became an easy prey to his enemies. The same journal says that this looks like cruelty to animals of a barbarous kind, although characterised by a refinement of barbarity decidedly unique.

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.—During the week several popular dramas have been put on the boards, on Monday and Thursday evenings "The Scamps of Newcastle" being performed. On Friday night "The Lost Will" was produced, and on the succeeding evening "Belphegor" was performed. This (Friday) evening the French drama, "The Corsican Brothers," is announced. The brothers Louis and Fabien will be personated by Mr. Edward Fielding and his brother, Mr. Alfred Stanton, and as these gentlemen are remarkable for the similarity of their appearance, the performance is likely to be a treat. It may not be generally known that the interior of the Theatre has undergone a wonderful change during the past few months. Formerly the first or reserved seats were immediately in front of the stage, but now what was previously used as the gallery, which is approached by a separate flight of stairs, has been set apart as the reserved area.

SPELLING BEE AT BLANCHLAND.—On Saturday evening a spelling bee was held at Blanchland, in the large room of the Crewe's Arms Inn. Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather there was a very large and respectable attendance. The Rev G. M. Gurley occupied the chair, and Mr. T. Taylor was the interrogator. There were eighteen competitors, and although five of them disappeared in the first round, the contest was prolonged for a considerable time, the spelling being very creditable. The first prize of £1 was awarded to Mr. Wm. Morley, near Eastgate, and the second, third, and fourth prizes of 15s., 10., and 5s. each, respectively to Mr. James Bell, joiner; Mr. John Taylor, builder; and Master Thomas Armstrong, all of Blanchland. In a second competition for boys under 15, T. Armstrong and W. Hutchinson distinguished themselves, dividing the first and second prizes, amounting to 15s.; Joseph Morpeth receiving the third prize of 2s. 6d. Songs at intervals were sung by the Church choir and Messrs. S. Oliver, Jabez Oliver, and H. Orament, and T. Armstrong recited "The old Farmer." A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, terminating a most agreeable evening's entertainment.

FRUIT BANQUET AT EAST CASTLE.—On Saturday evening the members of the "Pride of East Castle" Lodge of Good Templars held a fruit banquet in the Weslepan chapel. Mr. Shipley occupied the chair. There was a good attendance. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, expressed his delight at being present on such an important occasion, and after referring to the multiplied evils of drunkenness, urged the audience to abandon the use of intoxicating liquors, and give the temperance cause their support. In the course of an interesting speech, the chairman related several amusing anecdotes, illustrating the strange hallucinations by which the victims of drink were carried away. He (the Chairman) once found a man fighting with a lamp-post, when the drunkard declared that the lamp-post was the most disagreeable man he ever met. Mr. James Wiers (Blackhill) sang several melodies, and was heartily *encored*, while Mr. J. Litchford contributed considerably to the interest of the meeting by reciting. Stirring temperance addresses were given by Messrs. T. Wilson (East Castle) and F. Raine (Shotley Bridge.) Fruit was distributed at intervals. The usual votes of thanks to the chairman and speakers terminated the meeting. The proceeds go to the new Wesleyan Chapel, Dipton.

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.—The monthly meeting of this Board was held in the office on Tuesday evening. Present—Messrs. D. Thomson (chairman), Jos. Ridley, W. R. Teasdale, H. Welsh, A. Robinson, W. Ridley, and Joseph Kirk. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Kirk made a declaration of qualification to act as a member of the Board. The Inspector's report was read, and stated that in one cottage of three rooms there were eighteen persons lodged. Proceedings were ordered to be taken in the matter. Final notices were also resolved to be given to owners in default of supplying the occupiers with water. The Surveyor's report was read. A plan of a house for Mr. Wm. Henderson, miller, was allowed, and plans for four other houses were adjourned for fuller information. The rate made in December was reported as collected without arrears. A pay-bill for £73 13s. was passed. Tenders were opened for a sewer at Park Terrace, and Mr. Thomas Westgarth's tender was accepted, being the lowest. It was resolved to increase the office accommodation by adding other rooms, the Bank agency of J. Backhouse and Co. being conducted on the premises. After some other general business the members separated.

APPLICATION FOR A SUMMONS AGASNST AN INNKEEPER FOR ALLEGED PERJURY.—Mr. Robert Jackson, law clerk, appeared before the Consett magistrates (Mr. A. Town, chairman, and Mr. Jon. Priestman), on Thursday, and applied for a summons against William Charlton, innkeeper, Ebchester Station, for wilful and corrupt perjury, alleged to have been committed by him at Shotley Bridge County Court on Monday last. The applicant stated that he had four independent witnesses whom he could call in support of the summons, which he wished to be made returnable at Lanchester.—Mr. Watson (magistrates' clerk): What is the allegation?—Jackson: The allegation is that Charlton swore before Mr. Meynell, the county court judge, that I stayed in his house from the 10th April to the 15th May. Charlton had an action against me for board and lodgings and borrowed money. I can bring witnesses to prove that instead of lodging with Charlton five weeks, as he alleged, I was only there five days.—Mr. Watson said it was scarcely likely that Charlton could have made a mistake between five weeks and that number of days. Mr. Meynell must have believed Charlton and his witnesses, otherwise he would not have given a verdict against Jackson. He thought applicant's best course would be to apply to the County Court Judge for a new trial on affidavits. Jackson could bring his witnesses to prove where he resided during the 10th April to the 15th May, and if the judge found that he had not lived at Charlton's house during the period stated he would doubtless grant a new trial and order Charlton to be prosecuted for perjury. As he had remarked, the application would have to be made by affidavit.—Jackson: Very well; if Mr. Meynell will not grant a new trial I will come back to the magistrates.—Mr. Watson: If the Judge does not do so, we may infer that he has believed the witnesses.—The applicant then made his bow, and retired.

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NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

Leaves Newcastle (Week days)—5·0, 6·50, 7·35 (*), 7·55 9·0, 9·45, 10·55, 11·50(*), 12·30, 2·10, 3·0, 3·35 (*) 4·5, 5·5, 6·5, 7·10, 8·5, 9·35, 10·55.

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

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—Gateshead, 3; Felling, 8; Pelaw, 15; Hebburn, 20; Jarrow 25; Tyne Dock, 30; and High Shields, 36 minutes after the above times, arriving at South Shields about 40 minutes after the time they leave Newcastle.

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

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

On SATURDAYS ONLY, a relief train leaves Hebburn for Shields at 2·25 p.m.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

ON SATURDAYS

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

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

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

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

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

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

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

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

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

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

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

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

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

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

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

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

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays).—6·10 (*a*), 9·0, 10·5, 1·0, 1·15, 2·0, 2·15, 3·0, 3.15, 4·0, 5·0, 6·35, 7·0, 7.35, 8·0, 8·45, 9·15.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·40 (*a*), 7·45, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·30 (*), 11·0, 12·0, 12·45, 1·50, 2·10, 3·0, 3·30, 4·0, 5·0, 5·35 (*), 5·55, 6·30, 7·30, 7·30, (*), 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50 (*).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Benfieldside	„	6·50	1·30	4·25
Rowley	„	7·0	1·40	4·35
Burnhill Junction	„	7·10	1·50	4·45
Tow Law	„	7·23	2·3	4·58
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5.10
	dep.	7·38	2·25	5·25
Bishop Auckland	„	8·5	2·55	5·55
Darlington		8·55	3·35	7·0
Stockton	„	9·25	4·5	7·30
Middlesbro'	„	9·35	4·15	7·42
Saltburn	„	10·10	4·50	8·20

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

CONSETT BRANCH

TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	2,G P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	10·0	12·30	2·30	5·36
Scotswood	„	5·52	10·7	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·59	10·14	12·43	2·44	5.49
Rowland's Gill	„	6·9	10·24	12·51	2·54	5.59
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·30	12·59	3·0	6·5
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·43	1·12	3·13	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·49	1·18	3·19	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep	6·40	10·55		4·35	6·30
Knitsley	„	6·54	11·9		4·49	6·45
Lanchester	„	7·3	11·18		4·58	6·55
Witton Gilbert	„	7·10	11·27		5·5	7·4
Durham	arr.	7·25	11·42		5·5	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2 G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·35		12·10	3·35*	8·0
Witton Gilbert	„	7·50		12·24	3·48	8·16
Lanchester	„	7·55		12·35	3·59	8·25
Knitsley	„	8·12		12·45	4·4	8·36
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·20	
	dep	8·27	9·15	1·0	3·35	8·48
Shotley Bridge	„	8·32	9·20	1·5	3·40	8·53
Ebchester	„	8·36	9·23	1·9	3·44	8·57
Lintz Green	„	8·47	9·33	1·19	3·54	9·8
Rowland's Gill	„	8·53	9·38	1·24	3·59	9·13
Swalwell	„	9·2	9·47	1·33	4·5	9·22
Scotswood	„	9·9	9·53	1·39	4·14	9·29
Newcastle	arr.	9·20	10·5	1·50	4·30	9·40

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.		
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·0	5·25	7·30
Scotswood	„	7·17	4·9	5·32	7·37
Swalwell	„	7·23	4·15	5·39	7·44
Rowland's Gill	„	7·31	4·25	5·49	8·55
Lintz Green	„	7·37	4·29	5·55	8·2
Ebchester	„	7·50	4·42	6·8	8·16
Shotley Bridge	„	7·57	4·47	6·14	8·23
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	4·56	6·20	8·30
	dep.	9·10	5·10		
Knitsley		9·21	5·21		..
Lanchester		9·34	5·34		..
Witton Gilbert		9.46	5·46		..
Durham	arr.	10·0	6·0		..

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

SUNDAYS.

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

SCARROW'S (VINTS) STOMACH PILLS.

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

No. 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 2.

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

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

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

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

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Retail of all Chemists.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

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

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

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

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

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

From J. C. M——, A——, Feb. 2nd, 1875.

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

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

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

LONDON, 16th January, 1875.

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

A. R. JENKINS.

BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL, 6th January, 1875.

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

Yours truly,

T. BURSTON.

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

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

Yours truly,

GUNNER S. BAKER, R. A.

RODSTOCK, NEAR BATH, January 4th, 1875.

Having used one Bottle, new hair has made appearance.

JACOB SEYMOUR.

TRANMERE, BIRKENHEAD, January 4th, 1875.

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

E. D. GRIGGS.

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

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

GEO. MARETT.

AYR, SCOTLAND, 11th December, 1874.

The PILOSAGINE improved the growth of Whiskers.

W. CREAN

SOUTH SHIELDS, Nov. 5, 1874.

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

Yours respectfully,

J. D. HACKWORTH.

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O GS OF COALLY TYNE

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For wit and humour seldom bet;
And they sang sae sweet in yon town,
Good faith I think I hear them yet.'

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Aw's sure awll not stop lang."

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I am, dear Sir, Yours truly,
LIONEL BROUGH,
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TRUEFITT'S, 1, New Bond St., London, W. Hair Department.—A large collection of Chignons, Plaits, Covered Stems and Plain Twists of Hair in all colours. Price fixed to each article. Customers having Co-operative Tickets the usual Discount. Address Walter Truefitt, 1, New Bond Street, W. Sempervivens, price 5/-, is the new Hair Restorer.

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BORWICK'S Gold Medal BAKING POWDER Makes nice Bread, Tea Cakes and Scones without Yeast.

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For INFANTS, CHILDREN and INVALIDS.
The BEST and MOST NOURISHING of all INFANTS and INVALIDS' FOODS, which have hitherto been brought before the Public; it contains EVERY REQUISITE for the full and healthy support, and development of the body, and is to a considerable extent SELF-DIGESTIVE. Recommended by the Medical Press and Faculty.
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A Treatise by Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., on the Alimentation of Infants, Children and Invalids, can be had post free on application, from the Manufacturers,
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LAUNDRESS
SAYS THIS IS THE
FINEST STARCH
SHE EVER
USED.
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BORWICK'S Gold Medal BAKING POWDER Makes Puddings, Pies and Tarts, sweet and wholesome.

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CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary meeting of the members of the above Board was held on Wednesday afternoon sen. Present—Messrs. Calvert (chairman), Collinson, Dunne, Charlton, Hudson, Davison, Gledstone, McNally, Routledge, and Siddell.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. McNally said a committee was appointed last meeting to inquire into the water supply. Only himself, however, had attended on the day appointed, and he, in conjunction with the Surveyor, had drawn up a report which would be submitted to the meeting. The report was then read, and recommended that hydrants should be placed at the bottom of Sherburn Terrace, Buddle Street, Delves Lane, and Prince Street, and that a trough should be placed at the corner of Church Street and West Victoria Street, all of which the Committee recommended should be supplied by the Consett Reservoir. —The Chairman said he was not aware that the people of Delves Lane had ever been without water. —After a lengthy discussion, Mr. McNally moved, and Mr. Duan seconded, that a special pipe should be put in to supply Sherburn Terrace, and that a hydrant and trough should be erected at West Victoria Street, near the National Schools.—The Chairman said a special pipe from the Reservoir would be of no use in Sherburn Terrace, as the latter place was above the level of the Consett Reservoir. —Mr McNally said he would confine his proposition to West Victoria Street.—The motion as amended was then agreed to.—Mr. Collinson asked who was to bear the expense of erecting the trough and hydrant in West Victoria Street.—The Chairman said he was afraid that the Water Company would object to be at any expense in the matter. The Company, he believed, would not object to hydrants being placed in various parts of the town, but the cost would have to be borne by the Board itself.

THE PRICE OF GAS.

The Secretary of the Gas Company wrote, with respect to the Board's enquiry as to the terms of lighting the public lamps for the next year, that it was rather premature to consider the question, but the Board's letter would be submitted to the next meeting of directors. He might say, however, that the directors had already agreed to allow a discount of five per cent. from the 13th January.—The Chairman: Does that apply to private consumers as well? (Laughter.)—The Clerk: I was not authorised to make the application on their behalf. (Renewed laughter.)

THE PARK SCHEME.

On this matter being again brought before the meeting, Mr. Hudson said the scheme, if carried out, would "beggar them all."—The Chairman thought the minute had better be continued.—Mr. McNally said he had seen Mr. Dixon, the owner of part of the land on the side of the Blue Mountains, and that gentleman was willing to let the Board have the land on reasonable terms, if they could agree with the Governors of Sherburn Hospital. The Consett Iron Company, he might say, would give them their land gratis, and, added the speaker, "you must be a lazy lot if you don't take it as a gift."—Mr. Charlton: Where have the Company any land on the Blue Heaps?—Mr. McNally replied that several fields below the Heaps belonged to them. The Company had always showed a willingness to do what they could for their workmen, and he had every reason to believe that they would give them the land. Moreover, he had been told that a lot of young men, who were usually idle on a Monday, were willing to level and make the place pleasing to the eye, the workmen finding their own tools.—The Chairman characterised the Governors of Sherburn Hospital as a "time-taking lot," who did not know what price to ask for the land.—Mr. Dunne thought the best course would be to ascertain whether they could obtain the land on reasonable terms.—Mr. Charlton said the election was close at hand, and the matter had better be left in the hands of the new Board.—Mr. Routledge was afraid, after what had been said by the Chairman, that a park would prove to be a very costly affair.—Mr. Siddell said the Blue Mountains were, in a sense, at present open to the public, but if the Board began to move in the direction of a park, it was probable that the place would be altogether closed to the public, who would then be left in a worse position than they were at present. He suggested that the matter should be allowed to stand over for the consideration of the new Board. —Mr. Hudson also expressed himself in favour of this course.—Mr. Collinson said he never for a moment could think of going to the expense of a public park. He would not object if the Board could rent thirty or forty acres of suitable land, and throw it open to the public, provided that the land could be got on reasonable terms. It was absurd to talk of buying the Blue Mountains and ornamenting them.—The Chairman said it was useless discussing the thing further, without knowing whether they could get the land.—It was then decided that the Clerk and Mr. McNally should communicate with the owners of the land, and report the result to the next meeting.

ROAD SCRAPER.

The Surveyor intermated that a new road scraper had been obtained. A man and horse did as much work in an hour with the new machine, as four men could accomplish in a day by hand scrapers.

THE ROADS.

A letter was read from Mr. G. D. Powell, of Medomsley Road, calling attention to the deplorable condition of the east end of Gibson Street, which was described as being impassable. The writer added that he had reapetedly brought the matter under the notice of the Surveyor, but nothing had been done to repair the road.—The Surveyor said he had asked the Board to give him instructions with regard to the road. Only last meeting he reported upon it, but the matter did not receive the attention of the Board.—The Surveyor was then instructad to serve notice on the owners of both Gibson Street and East Green Street, to make the road.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT.

A letter was read from Mr. Michael Rutherford, builder, Rose Mount, in which the writer said he was at a loss to know why a motion that had been passed four or five months since with reference to a sewer at the above place, had not been carried out. —It was stated that the motion was standing over for fine weather.—On the motion of Mr. Hudson, seconded by Mr. Dunne, it was resolved to advertise for tenders at once.

SHERBURN TERRACE.

Mr. Robert Cole, innkeeper, Sherburn Terrace, also wrote to the Board complaining of the state of the footpath in the above street.—Mr. Charlton said the Water Company were to blame for the condition of the footpath. When the Company put down their mains they left the clay on the surface, as they generally did.—Mr. Siddell and Mr. Hudson thought the Surveyor ought to be instructed to look a little sharper after the Secretary of the Water Company. (Laughter).—Mr. Gledstone said the Company always covered the mains with the material they took off the top.—Mr. Collinson observed that the men pretty often put what should go on the top at the bottom.—The Chairman said the clay had been left standing above the level of the footpath, and this merely wanted removing.—Mr. Siddell was afraid that the Surveyor was too lenient with the Water Company.—The Surveyor replied that he had done all he could in the matter. He had pointed the clay out to the Company, but the latter had refused to remove it.—Mr. Charlton said the Surveyor should have done the work himself, and charged the cost to the Company.—It was then understood that the footpath, where clay had been left would be levelled at the expense of the Water Company.—The Surveyor said Mr. Shell had requested him to state to the Board that he was ready to cement the footpath in front of his property in Sherburn Terrace, if the Board put down kerbing.—Mr. McNally said the Board could not do this until they ascertained whether the whole of the owners of property were unaminous on the point.—Mr. Siddell argued that it was the Board's duty to kerb all footpaths.—The Chairman said he had repeatedly brought the matter before the Board, and he "was sick of it." He had no doubt the owners of property abutting the road would cement or flag if a kerb were laid down. The Board had put down a kerb near the Tin Mill, and was there not, he asked, as much necessity for one in Sherburn Terrace?—Mr. Siddell: Just as much.—Mr. Dunne also expressed himself in favour of putting down a kerb, and he made a motion to that effect.—Mr. Siddell seconded the proposition.—Mr. Collinson said there was an estimate for a rate of 1s 2d in the £, but the rate would have to be increased if they decided upon carrying out the work.—Mr. Hudson said they had better do 100 yards first.—Mr. Routledge and Mr. Collinson opposed the proposition, contending that it would be unfair to those parties who had been compelled to put down kerbing at their own expense. Mr. Collinson also pointed out that the rate would have to be increased if the Board adopted Mr. Dunne's proposition.—Mr. Dunne said he was willing to withdraw his proposition in favour of allowing the matter to stand over for six months.—Mr. Siddell said if they decided to lay down a kerb, the Board were not bound to carry out the work at once. There was a good deal of valuable property in Sherburn Terrace, and the people of this place had as much right to a footpath as their neighbours in other parts of the town. He begged to move that the footpath be kerbed as soon as the Board had funds in hand to accomplish the work.—The proposition was seconded by Mr. McNally.—Mr. Hudson said the election would take place next month, and he proposed, as an amendment, that the matter should be allowed to stand over until after the election of the new Board.—The amendment was seconded by Mr. Routledge. The motions were then put to the meeting with the following results. —For the amendment, Messrs Routledge, Hudson, Collinson, and Dunne—4. For Mr. Siddell's motion—Messrs McNally, Davison, Siddell, Gledstone, Charlton and the Chairman—6. The original motion was therefore carried.

THE STONE BREAKER.

Mr. Howard, the Board's stone-breaker, applied for an increase of wages. He had at present 2s. a ton, but as the limestone had to be broken considerably smaller than it was in the adjoining district of Leadgate, he thought he was entitled to an extra 6d. per ton. Mr. Howard intermated that if the Board refused the application he would be compelled to break the stones larger.—The members considered that the price at present paid was sufficient.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—Below I hand you tabulated statement of the number of cases of infectious diseases, together with the registered number of deaths from each, that have come under my observation in your district during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1875.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	30	 3
Measles	70	.... nil
Enteric Fever	1	.... nil
Diphtheria	3	 3
Chicken Pox..............	11	.... nil

This I omitted sending at the last meeting of your Board. The table contrasts very unfavourably with many of its predecessors, in fact, it is the worst account of the health of the district I have had to render during the last eighteen months. The outbreak of scarlet fever was doubtless imported from Leadgate, but has not been of such a virulent type as it was in that village. Neither the scarlet fever nor the diphtheria cases were confined to any particular locality, and I am now able to state that the epidemic has well nigh subsided. The registered number of births (seventy-five), in the above period is considerably over, and the deaths (thirty-three) from all causes is below the average, and represents the annual death rate at eighteen per thousand.—I remain, your obedient servant.

W. M. RENTON, Officer of health.

PLANS.

Mr Davison submitted a plan of a proposed powder magazine, which was passed. Mr. Raw presented plans of a new house proposed to be built in Sherburn Terrace for Mr. Imire, which also received the seal of the Board.

NEW RATE.

An estimate for a general distract rate of 1s. 2d. in the pound was agreed to.

THE RETIRING MEMBERS.

The Clerk said the four retiring members were—The Chairman, Mr. Charlton, Mr. McNally, and Mr. Siddell. Mr. Collinson was unaminously elected returning-officer, after which the Board adjourned.

A PROTRACTED STRIKE.—The miners of Shield Row Colliery, Stanley, the property of Messrs. Dickinson and Co., are still on strike. The men have now been out of work for a period of seven months, but during the whole of that time they have been receiving a very liberal allowance from the funds of the Durham Miners' Association.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Changes of temperature and wet weather frequently upset persons who are most careful of their health and particular in their diet. These corrective, purifying, and gentle aperient Pills are the best remedy for all defective action of the digestive organs; they augment the appetite, strengthen the stomach, correct biliousness, and carry off all that is noxious from the system. Holloway's Pills are composed of rare balsams, unmixed with baser matter, and on that account are peculiarly well adapted for the young, delicate, and aged. As this peerless medicine has gained fame in the past, so it will preserve it in the future by its renovating and invigorating qualities, and the impossibility of its doing harm.

A JUDGE ON THE USE OF THE KNIFE.—On Saturday, at Durham Assizes, before Mr. Justice Mellor, John Wright, pitman, was indicted for feloniously wounding John Coxon, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm, at Esh. Mr. Granger prosecuted; prisoner was defended by Mr. Milvain. Prison is the prosecutor's father-in-law. On the night of the 11th December the prosecutor and his uncle were in a public-house at Esh, when the prisoner entered and a quarrel took place between Wright and the prisoner. The prosecutor left the public-house, and was on his way home, when he was followed by the prisoner, who threw a brick, which hit him on the head. Prosecutor followed the prisoner, who turned upon him and stabbed on the back of the head with a pocket knife. The prosecutor then closed with the prisoner, and during the struggle he felt himself stabbed in the left side and thigh.—Mr. Kirkland, assistant to Dr. Wilson, of Lanchester, described the wounds, that on the left side being between the ninth and tenth ribs. All were incised wounds. There was, he said, also a contused wound on the left side. The cuts on the thigh and side were dangerous, and attended with much loss of blood.—Mr. Granger addressed the jury, urging that there was not the slightest excuse for using the knife in the dangerous manner that had been shown.—For the defence Mr. Milvain contended that the prosecutor was the aggressor, and that the prisoner merely used the knife to preserve his own life.—His Lordship, in summing up, pointed out that the use of a dangerous weapon like a knife was only justified where the person by whom it was used was in absolute danger of his life. If the jury did not think the prisoner intended doing the prosecutor bodily harm they would acquit him of felony, and bring in a verdict of misdemeanour.—The jury found the prisoner guilty of the minor offence of merely stabbing, and recommended him to mercy on account of the provocation he received. —His Lordship said if the jury's verdict had been one of felony it would have been his duty to give the prisoner penal servitude, but for misdemeanour he was not bound to do so. As he had said, the use of the knife was only justified in extreme cases, and it was desirable that the public should know that judges always made a great distinction in the punishment of persons who used this weapon. Under the circumstances he could not give the prisoner a less sentence than ten months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

MONDAY, March 6.—Before E. J. MEYNELL, Esq., Judge.

APPLICATION FOR A NEW TRIAL.—Robert Jackson, clerk, appeared before the Court and stated that he applied for a new trial in the case "Jackson v. Wm. Charlton, the younger," which was before his Honour last court.—The Judge: Is the defendant here?—Mr. Jackson: He has had notice.—Mr. Whinney (deputy registrar) said Charlton was in court.—His Honour (to Jackson): On what ground do you make the application? The verdict was given in your favour for a pound.—Mr. Jackson: Charlton made no defence prior to the case being heard.—His Honour: Why should he?—Mr. Jackson: It has been held that defendant must plead five days before the hearing. I had no witnesses here, and your Honour will remember that I asked you to adjourn the case.—His Honour: It was an ordinary summons, and there was no occasion to plead. What are the grounds of your application?—Mr. Jackson: I apply to you according to the notice which your Honour has received.—His Honour: You say that Charlton made no special defence, as required by the rules of this court. What rules do you refer to? Have you got a copy of the rules referred to?—Mr. Jackson: No, your Honour. —The Judge: Then that ground is gone.—Mr. Jackson: I also say that Chalton made statements that were untrue.—His Honour: I heard the evidence and decided upon it.—Mr. Jackson: You heard me apply for an adjournment for the production of witnesses.—His Honour: It was your own fault that the witnesses were not here.—Mr. Jackson: Your Honour gave a verdict in my favour for a pound instead of £4 9s. 1½d., without stating on what ground you arrived at that verdict.—His Honour (smiling): I think I was not bound to state my reason. I thought a pound sufficient.—Mr. Jackson: I have summoned four witnesses, and three of them are here to-day, your Honour.—The Judge: They should have been here last time.—Mr. Jackson: But I have a right to appeal, your Honour.—The Judge: But you must show some ground on which to grant a new hearing. You have not done so as yet.—Mr. Jackson: I have the witnesses here to-day, your Honour, and I have been at great expense in bringing them.—His Honour: You did not want the witnesses, because, had the application been granted, they would not have been required until next court. You have shown no ground whatever to justify me in granting a new trial.—Application accordingly refused.

DISPUTE ABOUT A SEWING MACHINE.—John Potts, draper, Middle Street, Consett, sued John Robson, shingler, of the same place, for £2, being the difference in the price of a sewing machine supplied to the defendant. Mr. Dickinson appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Salkeld represented the defendant. Plaintiff said he dealt in sewing machines. In January, 1874, the defendant purchased one from him, the price being £9 0s. 6d., with the cover. The machine was a "European." After keeping the machine thirteen months the defendant returned it. He did not object to the "European" until nine months after he got it. Robson went to him several times about the "European" machine, and plaintiff eventually ordered him a "Howe" machine, the price of which was £8. Robson said that he wanted a good machine, and said he did not care for a pound or two. Plaintiff took back the "European" machine.—By his Honour: Robson got the "Howe" machine before plaintiff took the other one back. There was no agreement between them.—By Mr. Dickinson: Before getting him the "Howe" machine he told Robson he would not take the old one back on account of its state. He would now take £4 10s. for the "European." It was impossible to sell it in its present state, and it would have to go to the makers at Coventry before it could be used.—By his Honour: Robson paid him £9 0s. 6d. for the first machine.—Cross-examined by Mr. Salkeld: The "European" machine was guaranteed to sew "the finest and stoutest."—His Honour: The stoutest what?—Mr. Salkeld: It only says "the stoutest."—Mr. Dickinson said the machine was not required to sew moleskin. Mr. Robson bought it for his daughter, a dressmaker.—Plaintiff said the "European" would sew moleskin, and it had done so in defendant's presence.—Defendant said this was not true.—Wm. Malcolm said he was an assistant with the plaintiff. He sold the defendant the "European" machine. Defendant had the machine about thirteen month before he returned it. Mr. Robson came to the shop many a time about the machine. He said he did not care about a pound or two if he got a good machine. That was before Mr. Potts ordered the "Howe" machine. The first complaint defendant made was nine months after he bought the "European" machine. Witness had seen the returned machine, and it was worthless.—At this stage of the case his Honour asked how Mr. Dickinson made out that defendant owed £2. He could not see it. Defendant had never agreed to pay £2 difference in the price of the two machines.—Mr. Dickinson: Mr. Robson said he was not particular about a pound or two, and it was this that led Mr. Potts to get him another machine.—His Honour: You sue for £2 difference in in the price of a sewing machine, but the plaintiff himself says there was no agreement to pay anything whatever.—Plaintiff was then nonsuited.

THE PUBLICAN AND HIS BOARDER.—Wm. Charlton, innkeeper, Ebchester Station, sued Robert Jackson, clerk, for £3 6s. 9d., alleged to be owing for board and lodging, borrowed money, &c. The plaintiff said the defendant lodged with him from the 10th April until the 5th May, 1875. The terms were 12s. a-week. He had paid £1 14s. Plaintiff also charged for supplying the defendant with a daily paper for seven weeks.—Defendant denied that he was at Charlton's house more than five days. He also denied having borrowed any of the sums of money referred to by the plaintiff.—His Honour said Jackson appeared to have given plaintiff an I.O.U. for several of the items mentioned in the particulars.—Plaintiff said his wife was in court and could speak to the length of time Jackson stayed with them.—Mrs. Charlton was then called and said Jackson was with her husband more than five days.—Defendant said he only stayed at defendant's house five days, from the 31st March till the 5th April. He only got one Sunday's dinner in the house, as Mrs. Charlton knew well. Did Mrs. Charlton know what was provided for dinner on that particular Sunday?—Mrs. Charlton replied that Jackson was the likeliest person to know. (Laughter.)—Defendant said fish was provided, and he remembered it well. (Renewed laughter.)—His Honour then gave judgment for plaintiff for £2. At the previous court, Jackson obtained a verdict against Charlton for £1, and this would have to be deducted off. How could Jackson pay the balance?—Jackson said he supposed he would have to pay according to the order.—His Honour said he would make an order for 5s. a-month.—Immediately afterwards, Charlton, addressing his Honour, said Jackson threatened to summon his wife for perjury.—His Honour said Charlton had not to heed his threats.

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

"31, Taylor Street, Glasgow, Oct. 1, 1868. —I have tried Mr. Todd's Quinine Wine, and have found it an excellent preparation as a tonic wherever such is required.—JAMES GIBSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E." This elegant and renowned preparation of genuine quinine stands unsurpassed as the most reliable, and pleasant medicine known in all cases of indigestion, nervousness and neuralgia, and more especially in prostration after long sickness where though its great strength and perfect purity it has gained the universal recommendation of the medical profession. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Todd, Chemist, Carlisle, and has the name on the Government stamp.

Local Police Courts.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, March 9th.—Before A. Town Esq (chairman), and J. CLAVERING, Esq.

SCHOOLING NEAR BURNOPFIELD.—Thos. Smith, Wm. Thompson, sen., Wm. Thompson, jun., John Nicholson, and James Rook, miners, were charged with playing at pitch and toss, on Sunday, the 27th February. P.C. Thompson spoke to seeing the defendant and a number of other men schooling on the road near Burnopfield.—One of the defendants said the officer had not summoned the whole of the men, and he gave the names of several who were participating in the school. Each of the defendants was fined 10s. and costs.—Thomas Gibson, Henry Gibson, James Rook, John Rook, Joseph Willis, and William Laidler were summoned for a similar offence on the 26th ult. P.C. Thompson said he saw the defendants gambling near the chapel at the Causey. He gave chase, and ran them into Cawthorne's public-house. With the exception of Jas. Rook, who was fined 1s. and costs, the whole of the defendants were fined 5s. each and costs.

STICKING UP FOR HIS MOTHER.—Chas. O'Rourke was summoned for using threatening language to his father, Constantine O'Rourke. Complainant said the defendant was his son. On the 25th February the defendant took up a belt, and said that he (witness) "was to look out for himself." Complainant was afraid and ran out of the house.—The Clerk: Is that all he did?—Complainant: No; he threatened to cut my head off with a poker.—The Chairman: Did he strike you with the belt?—Complainant: No.—In answer to further questions by the Bench, complainant said his son had lived in the house with him since he used the above threats. Defendant, who was twenty-one years of age, was not drunk at the time. Complainant was afraid of him. It was true that defendant lived in the same house, but that was his mother's fault.—Defendant said he threatened his father because the latter was going to strike his mother.—Defendant was bound over in his own recognizances to keep the peace for six months.

APPLICATION FOR AN EJECTMENT ORDER.—Mr. Salkeld, solicitor, applied to the Bench for an ejectment order against a woman named Ann Starforth, of Annfield Plain.—Joseph Lumley, innkeeper, Annfield Plain, was called, and proved serving a notice upon Mrs. Starforth to give up possession in fourteen days from the 7th February.—Mr. Thompson Allen, brewer, said he was the owner of the cottage in question. He let the cottage at 3s. per week, paid fortnightly, and it was understood that possession was to be given up in fourteen days from the date of the notice. That was the usual way he let his cottage property.—The magistrates made an order for possession to be given up in twenty-one days.

WILFUL DAMAGE AT CARR HOUSE BRICK WORKS. —J. Barron, innkeeper, Number One, was charged with wilfully damaging a certain railway belonging to Henry Ritson, at Carr House Brick Works. The damage was laid at 3s. 6d. Defendant pleaded not guilty. Mr. Ritson stated that on the 16th of December, 1875, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the defendant and several other men went to the Brick Works and commenced to destroy the railway. The fireman at the works remonstrated with the defendant, and the men soon afterwards left. The damage to the railway was 3s. 6d. In addition to this the men employed at the works were stopped half-a-day.—The Clerk (Mr. Watson): What kind of rails were they?—Complainant: It was a tramway for conveying the clay to the works.—The Chairman: Is this the only time Barron has torn up the rails?—Complainant: He has repeatedly done it, night and day.—The Chairman: Has he given any reason for doing it?—Complainant: He has never spoken to me about it.—Defendant said there was a dispute as to the right of road.—The Clerk: Who disputes it?—Defendant: My father.—The Clerk: That does not justify you in pulling people's rails up.—The Chairman: How long have these rails been laid down?—Complainant: The railway was laid down in 1843.—The Chairman: Has any other person interfered with the railway?—Complainant: No.—The Clerk (to Mr. Ritson): Why have you not summoned Mr. Barron before?—Complainant said he thought it was only a drunken freak on the part of the defendant. He did not want any unpleasantness, but as Mr. Barron had only last Saturday again pulled up the rails he felt he was bound to protect his property.—The Clerk: How many rails did he pull up?—Complainant: Sixteen or seventeen.—The Clerk: What did he do with them?—Complainant: He put them on one side. His men were also pulling the rails up.—The Clerk: Why didn't you summons the other men?—Complainant: Mr. Barron was the principal.—Joseph Besford, foreman at the Brick Works, spoke to seeing the defendant pull up the rails.—Defendant, in defence, said Mr. Ritson had no right to lay down the rails.—The Chairman: He says that they have been there thirty-three years.—Defendant said it was a lie.—Besford, re-called, said he had been at the Brick Works nine years, and the rails had been down during that time.—The Chairman (to Mr. Ritson): I suppose you don't wish to press the case against Mr. Barron?—Complainant: Oh, no; I merely wish to prevent a repetition of the offence.—The Chairman said a small fine of 1s. and costs would be imposed in addition to the damage. If Mr. Barron repeated the offence, however, a heavier fine would be imposed.

MORE LAWLESS CONDUCT AT HEDLEY HILL.—Thomas Quinn, of Cornsay Colliery, in custody, was charged with assaulting Daniel Templeton, at Hedley Hill, on Saturday night. A second summons charged defendant with an assault on P.C. Cully on the same occasion. Complainant stated that he was in the "Moor Cock" public-house getting a glass of beer. The defendant and two other men were there. He had not sat in the room long before one of the men got up and put the "hang" on him. Defendant and the other man then struck him on the ribs. The complainant added he had never, to his knowledge, seen the men before in his life.—P.C. Cully said he went into the Moor Cock about nine o'clock on Saturday night. On proceeding to the tap-room he saw the defendant and two other men strike the complainant. He turned them out of the house and they then said that they had gone to Hedley Hill for a harvest, and they would have one. Defendant and his companions then threw stones at witness, one of the missiles, thrown by the defendant, knocking his hat off.—Defendant was found guilty of both offences and a fine of 10s. and costs was imposed in each case. —Supt. Oliver said Sergt. Morland held an old commitment against Quinn. The total amount of the fine, including the commitment referred to, was £3 4s. 10d. The money was paid.

SPELLING BEE AT CAUSEY.—On Saturday last, the inhabitants of Causey and neighbourhood were entertained with a spelling bee, the results of which were highly satisfactory in every respect, the "bee" having made "honey" to the amount of £7. The competition in the juvenile class was very keen, but gradually the numbers grew less until the only "bees" left were three, the prizes going as follows—1st, 10s., Master Murray, Collierley National School; 2nd, 5s., Master J. W. Armstrong, Burnopfield British School; and 3rd, 2s. 6d., Master R. Craigie, Causey British School. The adult spelling bee was a little more difficult in its nature, and more amusing in its character. Much ability was displayed in the spelling. Ultimately the fairer sex vanquished their opponents, and the result was—1st prize, 10s., Miss Maggie Donald, Causey; 2nd, 5s., Miss Elizabeth Bertram; and 3rd, 2s. 6d., Master Wilson Ritson, Beamish. J. Gilchrist, Esq., Marley Hill, presided; and Mr. Bushby acted as interrogator. Songs were ably sung by Misses Donald and Bertram, and Messrs. Clark, Saunders, Thirlaway, and Morpeth. Readings were also given by Messrs. Bushby and Young. The usual votes of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.

Correspondence.

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

THE SPELLING BEE AT BLACKHILL.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—In your report of the Spelling Bee at Blackhill in last Saturday's *Guardian*, you state that there was an exciting contest between Master Collinson, of Consett, and Mr. James Austin, of Blackhill, and the latter stumbled over the word Dundalk. I beg to say that the above statement is entirely wrong. The contest was between Messrs Howard and Austin, and the former stumbling over Dundalk the latter was awarded second prize by the Interrogator, but the Young Men's Christian Association gave him third prize, the immense sum of *two shillings and sixpence*, so that there is no wonder the contest was exciting.—Yours, &c.,

DUNDALK.

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a fair supply of English wheat, but the foreign arrival consisted mostly of Egyptian. Secondary samples were mostly the turn lower, and difficult to move, but fine qualities of both new and old brought the full prices of this day week. Malt and barley very dull. Beans and maize 1s, and peas 6d lower. Oats slow at previous terms. Flour dull, with prices favouring buyers.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market this morning we had average supplies of all kinds of grain. Wheat was little inquired for at about 1s per qr. less money. Oats and barley no change from late quotations. Peas 13s to 14s 6d per boll.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 562 beasts, but an increase of 760 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was indifferent for the time of year; while sheep were good. The supply of beef comprised 1,581 head. The number of sheep was 5,140. Pigs: 561 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 9s 9d to 10s 0d; secondary sorts, 8s 9d to 9s 3d; good oxen, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; middling, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; cows and inferior, 6s 6d to 8s 6d; pork, large, 5s 3d to 7s 3d; do. small, 7s 9d to 8s 9d; sheep, good vendable welders, per lb., 10½d to 11d; middling, 8½d to 9½d.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Oats, 7s 0d to 8s 0d; barley, 7s 0d to 8s 6d; wheat, 10s to 11s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 11s 0d to 11s 6d per boll. Beef, 9d to 11d; mutton, 9d to 11d; veal 9d to 11d; bacon, 5d to 7½d; hams, 7½d to 8d; pork, 8d to 10d per lb. Chickens, 2s 9d to 3s 6d. ducks, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; hens, 1s to 2s each; butter, 1s 4d to 2s 0d per lb.; eggs, 8 to 9 for 1s; onions, 1s to 2s 6d. apples, 1s to 2s per peck; grapes, 1s per lb.

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

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 130s to 166s; new land hay, 145s to 175s per ton; wheat straw, 2s 8d to 3s 3d; barley straw, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; oat straw, 2s 6d to 3s 4d per thrave.

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

LECTURE AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—On Monday evening, Mr. Joshua Lax delivered his popular and interesting lecture on "The Antiquities of the Derwent Valley," in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Shotley Bridge. The Rev J. Welford occupied the chair. So eloquently did the lecturer describe the heroic characters and ancient associations of the Derwent Valley that his poetic utterances were frequently and enthusiastically applauded. During the evening Mr. Urwin's choir rendered select pieces of music. At the close of the lecture the Chairman intimated that Mr. Lax had a number of old Roman coins, which any of the audience might examine. Votes of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman brought the meeting to a close. The proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to the Primitive Methodist Sunday-school library.

A STUPID JURY.—At Durham Assizes, on Saturday morning, before Mr. Justice Mellor, James Henry Walker was charged with the manslaughter of Thomas Snowdon. Mr. Ridley prosecuted; the prisoner was defended by Mr. Skidmore. The deceased, who was an engineer and lived in London, attended the Railway Jubilee at Darlington in September last. In the evening he met the prisoner, with whom he had some words about a chew of tobacco. Eventually deceased received a blow on the nose, and, falling backwards upon the flags, his skull was fractured.—Evidence having been heard, Mr. Skidmore did not address the jury for the defence, remarking that he could not resist the evidence adduced by the prosecution.—His Lordship said it was a mitigated case, and Mr. Skidmore had taken a proper view of it.—The jury then considered their verdict, and after a few minutes' deliberation, to the surprise of the Court, gave a verdict of not guilty.—His Lordship (in astonishment): Not guilty!—The Foreman: Yes, my lord.—The Judge: That is your verdict, not mine. If you believe the evidence, there is no doubt the prisoner is guilty. However, you are masters of the situation, and if you choose to find the prisoner not guilty I cannot help it. Addressing the prisoner his Lordship said: The jury have found you not guilty, and you may go. I may say if the jury had found you guilty, the punishment would not have been great, but in face of the evidence, and the fact that learned counsel did not address the jury for the defence, I cannot see how they arrived at such a verdict.—The Foreman: We have taken into consideration the provocation prisoner received, my lord.—The Judge: That certainly mitigates the case, but it does not justify it.—Mr. Skidmore: I did not address the jury, my lord, because I felt I could not. I believe the prisoner was not satisfied that I did not do so.—His Lordship: It seems to have been unnecessary. (Laughter.) However, the jury have acquitted the prisoner and he may go. No great injustice has been done.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTH.

CONSETT—At Delves Lane, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr. T. Harrison, of a son

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER—At the Register Office, on the 4th inst., Mr. Michael Thompson to Miss Annie Tayze, both of Leadgate.

At the same place and date, Mr. Joseph Bell, of Consett Park, to Miss Esther Norton, of Blackhill.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At Victoria Street, on the 6th inst., aged 43, Mrs. A. Bennisen.

LINTZ COLLIERY—On the 3rd inst., aged 52, Mr. Thos. Blacklock.

GIBSIDE—On the 6th inst., in her 73rd year, Mrs. A. M. Lamb.

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