The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 913. REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. FRIDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1878. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

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

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

IS prepared to undertake Auction Sales, and, by strict attention and efficiency in this business, hopes to share public patronage. 205k

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

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

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

JAMES FRODSICK,
29, JOHN STREET, CONSETT,
BELLMAN AND BILLPOSTER.

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

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

GEORGE HOPE,
SCULPTOR, GENERAL CARVER, AND MARBLE MASON,
BURNOPFIELD.
MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD STONES, AND TABLETS
EXECUTED IN MARBLE, STONE, OR GRANITE.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

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

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

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!! WEDDING RINGS!!!

A PRESENT to each Purchaser of our GUINEA GOLD RING.

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

BUY SCOTTER'S BOOTS.

ADMITTED by thousands to be the Cheapest and Best Boots ever offered to the Public. To be had only at
2, SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT;
23 and 24, Nun Street, and 65, Dean Street, Newcastle; 103, High Street, Gateshead; 121, Bedford Street, and 13, Union Street, North Shields; Station Road, South Shields; 58, Ormonde Street, Jarrow; 7, South Street, Middlesbrough; and Bridge Street, Morpeth. 32k

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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

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

WILLIAM MOSLEY,
JOINER AND UNDERTAKER,
DIPTON,
RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Dipton and surrounding district that he is now prepared to supply COFFINS at little more than half the usual price paid in the district, viz.:—
Children's Coffins, in Deal, from 2s. 6d.
Adults' do. do. 7s.
Children's Coffins, covered with Black Cloth, from 6s.
Adults' do. do. do. 40s
Designs on application.
FURNITURE REPAIRED AND REPOLISHED.

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

JOHN W. DAVISON
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER
AND
IRONMONGER, &c.
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND CATCHGATE,
HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.
IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBI DOWN.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
FIREAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
BURNY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.
Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 675

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY
WATCHMAKER, REGHESTER.
JOSEPH HARRISON,
CHIMNEY SWEEP,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

All Orders punctually attended to.

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

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. 617f

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
INHABITANTS OF CONSETT AND DISTRICT.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.

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

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

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

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

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

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

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

Business Announcements.

THE QUICKEST PASSAGE ON RECORD.

ON May 29th, the celebrated clipper, "Loudoun Castle" and "Gleneagle," steamed off together with upwards of six million pounds of NEW SEASON'S TEA from the Hankow district. After a desperate race of thirty-eight days, the "Loudoun Castle" arrived in the London Docks one day before the "Gleneagle," this being the quickest passage on record. At six in the morning she arrived, at eight her hatches were opened, at ten the teas were offered on the market. The importers expected high prices; the dealers prudently refused to buy except after steamer followed each other, until not less than thirty million pounds of new tea was thrown on the market. This, with the large stock of last season's teas on hand, produced a panic in the market. Down came the old reasons teas to a price unknown in the history of the tea trade. We, like prudent dealers, have been watching the market, and secured large lots at the lowest point, and hasten to offer you a GOOD USEFUL TEA AT 1s. 8D. PER POUND. Don't doubt its quality on account of the price. We recommend it with the greatest of confidence as the most wonderful tea ever sold at the money.

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

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

JAMES LAKE
IS determined to give his Customers a Treat these hard times by letting them have their GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER, as the undermentioned Prices will show:—

PROVISIONS.	GROCERIES.
Prime New BACON, 6d. per lb.	The Wonderful TEA, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Fine BUTTER, 1s. and 1s. 2d. per lb.	Good COFFEE, 1s. per lb.
Finest BUTTER, 1s. 4d. per lb.	New CURRANTS, 4d. per lb.
Pure LARD, 8d. per lb.	New RAISINS, 4d. per lb.
American CHEESE, from 6d. per lb.	Good SUGAR, 2½d. per lb.
	Good LOAF SUGAR, 6d. per lb.

FLOUR, BOXINGS, &c., at the lowest Market Prices.

A large assortment of Cheshire, Derbyshire, and other CHEESE, New JAMS, MARMALADES, SALMON, and CONFECTIONERY, suitable for the Festive Season.

JAMES LAKE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, &c.
6, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

WILLIAM HALL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SEWING MACHINE AGENT, DIPTON.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO AGENTS AND OTHERS TAKING ORDERS FOR SEWING MACHINES.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN SEWING MACHINES.

WILLIAM HALL'S SEWING MACHINES are the SINGER PRINCIPLE have the following advantages over all other Makes:—
1.—They are fitted with *Patented Shuttle*, with *no Holes* to thread.
2.—Twin Shops,
The *Loose Wheel* arrangement, which enables the Machinist to Wind the Bobbins while the Machine is *at rest*, thus saving more and *wear of the Machine.*
3.—The Shuttle Cover is *self-closing.* By a very simple *self-acting* arrangement, the Cover is closed with the first turn of the Wheel, preventing the *Shuttle being crushed* and the Machine damaged. The above arrangement prevents the Cog-wheels being broken; but to ensure greater strength, Wrought Iron Wheels, instead of Metal have been introduced. Sewing Machines with these advantages from £4.
The following Makers' Machines may also be had—ELIAS HOWE'S, from £4; the EUROPEAN, from £4 Guineas; the BELGRAVIA, from £6 10s.; the WHEELER AND WILSON, from £6 6s.; the TAYLOR'S PATENT, from £6 10s.; or any other kind of SEWING MACHINE at the *Reduced Prices.*
Any kind of SEWING MACHINE taken in Exchange and good value given.
All kinds of Extras, including Oils, Oil Cans, Screws, Screw Drivers, Instruction Books, Hemmers, Tuckers, Belts, Spools, Shuttles, &c., kept in Stock.
REPAIRS.—All kinds of Machines Repaired and Worn Parts Replaced.
SECOND-HAND MACHINES very cheap.
Sewing Machines on Hire, by Day, Week, or Month, with option of purchase. If purchased, Hire to go as part payment.
Agent for the LAMB KNITTING MACHINE. Knits a full-sized Stocking in ten minutes.

Any of the above Machines can be seen and tested at
WILLIAM HALL'S MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, DIPTON.

SELECTED LIST—FOR PRESENT SEASON.

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

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

WINES	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1A PORT *from Portugal* A good-bodied well-matured Wine. 4 years old	1/0	21/
Castle B PORT *from Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine. 8 years old	2/4	26/
Castle 1 SPANISH PORT *from Spain*	1/3	15/
A full-bodied fruity Wine. 4 years old		
Castle 4 SPANISH PORT *from Spain* The finest Spanish Port produced. 10 years old	1/10	22/
Castle 1A *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain*	1/6	18/
Castle C *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A good type of the dry Sherry. 6 years old	2/4	28/
Castle VP *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily*	1/4	16/
A delicate dinner Wine. 3 years old		
Castle C *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* The finest Marsala produced. 7 years old	1/8	20/
Castle MADEIRA A full-flavored nutty Wine from the Island. 3 years old	2/1	23/
Castle GRAND MADEIRA An excellent nutty Wine from the Island. 5 years old	2/6	30/
Castle A CLARET *from France* A pure sound Wine. Upwards of 1 year in bottle	1/	12/
Castle C CLARET *from France* A fine-flavored and well-matured Medoc Wine	1/6	18/
Castle 1 CHAMPAGNE A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use	Quarts 2/3	Pints 12/
Castle 3 CHAMPAGNE A high class delicate Champagne	Quarts 3/6	Pints 42/
	Quarts 1/11	Pints 23/

SPIRITS	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle UP GIN Highly rectified at W. & A. Gilbey's own Distillery. 15 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
Castle PROOF GIN Highly rectified at W. & A. Gilbey's own Distillery. Strength, proof	2/10	34/
Castle UP IRISH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt. 15 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle DO IRISH WHISKEY Distilled Dublin Whiskey. Strength, proof	2/8	32/
Castle UP SCOTCH WHISKEY Distilled from fine malt. 15 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle SC SCOTCH WHISKEY Finest old Scotch Whiskey. Strength, proof	2/8	32/
Castle UP BRANDY Compounded exclusively from Foreign Spirits. 15 under proof	2/3	27/
Castle PROOF BRANDY Compounded exclusively from Foreign Spirits. Strength, pf.	2/	24/
Castle D COGNAC An excellent Cognac Brandy of fine flavour. 15 under proof	2/	24/
Castle FO COGNAC The finest old Champagne Brandy. Strength, proof	4/9	57/
Castle UP JAMAICA RUM A well-matured sound Rum. 15 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle JG JAMAICA RUM The finest old Jamaica Rum. Strength, proof	2/8	32/
Castle 1 HOLLANDS A pure Dutch Spirit from Rye Wheat. 15 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
HOLLANDS *Silver Stream*] A fine old Dutch Spirit, bottled abroad. 14 under proof	2/8	32/

SPARKLING SAUMUR CHAMPAGNES

Castle SAUMUR *Silver Foil* A fine dry Sparkling Wine	Quarts 2/1	Pints 26/	
	Quarts 2/8	Pints 14/6	
Castle SAUMUR *Gold Foil* A fine dry Sparkling Wine	Quarts 2/8	Pints 32/	
	Quarts 3/6	Pints 1/6	17/

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

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY

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

Business Announcements.

MRS. J. A. HOWARD,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,
BEGS to inform the Public that she has Opened a Register Office for Servants. 562k

BONE SETTING.
JOHN ANDERSON, Hurbuck, near Knitsley Station, successor to the late THOMAS ANDERSON, the Bone Setter, receives patients at the above address, in every case where a cure is possible a cure will be made.

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

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

J. BATES,
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, UNDERTAKER, HARDWAREMAN,
HARVEY STREET, CONSETT. 673f

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

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

E. BROOKS,
59, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

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

THE WORKING MEN'S BUILDING SOCIETIES.
(ESTABLISHED 1853.)

THE Rules can be seen, Prospectuses had (gratis), Shares taken, Deposits made, Advances arranged for, and all information had on application to the Agent, Mr. WILLIAM HALCRO, Solicitor, 3, Mount Pleasant, Consett. 639k

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

Daily Delivery of Papers Free. Pictures Framed at Reasonable Charges.
Eureka Neutral Tinted Periscopic Spectacles and Eye Glasses, warranted to preserve the sight and suit all classes. 708k

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

APPLY TO
WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, SURVEYOR AND COMMISSION AGENT,
BLACKHILL, CO. DURHAM.
478g

PERFECTION IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH AND PAINLESS DENTISTRY AT MODERATE CHARGES.

MR. T. F. WATSON, DENTIST,
36, CLAYTON STREET (Corner of Newgate Street), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
RESPECTFULLY calls attention to the Superiority of his Rugeola Suction Palate and Dental Cord, by which TEETH STOPPED OR EXTRACTED. 553k

QUEENSLAND EMIGRATION.
SAILINGS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

The next Ship, "The Ironsides," for Brisbane, sails from London on January 31st.
Female Domestic Servants and Farm Labourers free.
Apply to the Local Agents, Mr. Adam Brodie, Public Accountant, Town Hall Buildings, Consett, or Mr. T. Appleton, Auctioneer, Spennymoor; or to the Agent-General for Queensland, 32, Charing Cross, London, S.W. 844h

JOHN COULTHARD
(Late R. MORGAN),
WHOLESALE & RETAIL SPIRIT MERCHANT,
DIPTON.

J. C. respectfully informs the Public that Mrs. COULTHARD has commenced Business as MILLINER, DRESS, JACKET, AND MANTLE MAKER. All orders entrusted to her care will be executed with neatness and dispatch and according to the most approved styles. 454k

JOHN BRADBURN & CO.,
DYERS,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

GOODS entrusted to us are Dyed and done-up in the most skilful manner, and give universal satisfaction.
Agents in Consett—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.
Agent in Blackhill—Mr. A. TURNER, Tailor and Draper.
Agent in Leadgate—Mrs. BELLERBY.
Agent in Shotley Bridge—Miss TELFORD.

N.B.—Goods are forwarded to Newcastle every Friday, and are returned within fourteen days. 437k

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT
with the AWARDED ROAD, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERING PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1871; also a note of the various
CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS OF THE SEE OF DURHAM.
Edited and Compiled by ROBERT JACKSON, for upwards of thirty years Manorial Clerk in the Copyhold Office, Durham, and late Bailiff of the Manor.
The whole of the remaining copies of this useful work, which was published at 3s. 6d., having been purchased by ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett, he has determined to reduce the price to *Three Shillings* per copy (post free) in order to effect a speedy clearance.
Also on hand a few copies (being an exact facsimile) of the *Original* LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, recently published by Mr. JOHN CALVERT, at the reduced price of *Two Shillings* (post free).
☞ Every owner or occupier of property within the boundary of Lanchester Common should possess a copy of either of these editions.
Mr. JACKSON will be glad to forward copies of either of these editions by return of Post. For which Halfpenny Postage Stamps or Post-Office Orders made payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett must be received.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.—Before M. KEARNEY, Esq. (chairman), and J. CLAVERING, Esq.

REFUSING TO QUIT AT WATERHOUSES.

Patrick Gorman, labourer, Cornsay Colliery, was summoned for refusing to quit the licensed premises of Mr. Geo. Brown, The Stag's Head, Waterhouses. Defendant was further charged with breaking pots and glasses belonging to the same complainant. Mr. Brown said defendant refused to leave the house, and the glasses, &c., were broken as he was being ejected from the room. For refusing to quit he was fined 5s. and costs; in the other case he was ordered to pay the damage, 3s., and costs.

A TERMAGANT AT OXHILL.

Nancy Frazer, single woman, was charged with assaulting Julia Whaler, married woman, at Oxhill. Complainant said on the 18th ult. defendant hit her on the head with a short stick. She did not know why she did it.—A witness named Ann Dixon said she saw defendant chasing complainant with a stick, but did not see her strike with it.—Cross-examined: I did not hear Miss Whaler call you out of your name.—Another witness named Mary Smith was also called, but her evidence was not material, as she only saw the women after the alleged assault had been committed.—In answer to the defendant, the witness said she had heard complainant call defendant a foul name.—On being questioned by the Clerk, the witness further admitted seeing blood running from complainant's head.—Mrs. Cooper, another witness, said she saw defendant strike complainant on the head with a stick twice, the blows cutting her head.—Mrs. Wilson said she heard complainant calling Miss Frazer bad names. Miss Frazer came out and asked what it was all about, and then struck her on the head with a stick, breaking her head. She saw complainant throw some coals at Miss Frazer.—A man named McLaughlan, who lodged with the Frazers, said he saw Mrs. Whaler and Nancy Frazer standing opposite to each other. Mrs. Whaler was in the act of throwing some coals at defendant, while the latter held a stick up in a threatening attitude.—The Chairman said it was manifest that defendant had committed a serious assault.—Defendant said Mrs. Whaler "scandalised" her.—The Chairman said this was not sufficient provocation to justify the assault. Defendant, he said, seemed to be a young termagant, and if she did not check her Amazonian propensities they would lead her into trouble hereafter. Defendant was then fined 10s. and costs.

PITCH AND TOSS AT TANFIELD LEA.

Michael Kennedy, Matthew Harrison, and Thos. Cornforth, lads, were charged with playing at pitch and toss. P.C. Thompson said on Sunday he found defendants schooling near the Chapel at Tanfield Lea. Fined 5s. each and costs.

NEIGHBOURS' QUARRELS AT TANFIELD LEA.

Thomas and Hannah Robinson, husband and wife, Tanfield Lea, were charged with assaulting Margaret Stobbart, a young woman, at the above place. There was a cross-summons for assault taken out against the complainant by Mrs. Robinson. Mr. Dickinson defended the Robinsons. The parties are neighbours. It was alleged that on the 21st Feb. Robinson threw a shovel at complainant, who was at that time in her own house, and that she and her husband entered, and that the latter, while endeavouring to wrench the shovel from the young woman, who had picked it up, twisted her arm in so doing. The Chairman, after hearing the evidence, said it was a waste of time listening to the cases, which ought never to have been brought into court. Both cases were dismissed, both sides to pay their own expenses.

A PAINFUL CASE.

A young woman named Susanna Richardson, who was said to be respectably connected, was charged with stealing a sovereign belonging to John Dodds, at Annfield Plain. Mr. Dickinson defended. Complainant, on stepping into the witness box, said he wished to withdraw the charge, but this the Chairman said they could not allow.—Complainant then said he was the son of Mrs. Dodds, innkeeper, Annfield Plain. The defendant had for four months been a servant in his mother's employment. From what his mother had told him he was led to examine his purse, and on doing so he found that a sovereign had been abstracted.—In cross-examination, witness said the purse was in his trouser's pocket in his bed-room. It was defendant's duty to brush his trousers, and she did this in her own bed-room.—Catherine Dodds, mother of the prosecutor, deposed that in consequence of what one of her children told her, she went to Mr. Welch's shop and ascertained that defendant had bought a watch, and paid a sovereign on account. On asking defendant where she had got the money she said that her aunt, who lived at Dipton, had given it to her. Witness then went to the aunt, who told her that she had given defendant £1 15s. On returning home, witness said to defendant she was satisfied that she had come by the money honestly, but defendant herself then admitted that she had taken a sovereign out of her son's pocket.—Cross-examined by Mr. Dickinson: She did not wish to press the charge against defendant. Travelling jewellers were constantly soliciting her servants to buy jewellery, and witness had had occasion to complain to the jewellers about it.—Mr. Clavering: Did Mr. Welch ever come to your house?—Witness: No.—Mr. Dickinson: I throw no reflection on Mr. Welch.—The Chairman: There seems to be no blame antached to him.—Mr. Welch, clock and watchmaker, Annfield Plain, said on the 14th February, he sold a silver Geneva watch to the defendant for £1 10s. She paid a sovereign on account, which she said was part of her wages.—Mr. Dickinson: Did she make that statement voluntarily?—Witness: Yes; I had no business to ask her where she got the money. She paid for the watch on the 14th and took it away on the 16th. She said she would pay the balance, 10s., when her wages were due.—Mr. Dickinson: Do you usuly sell watches on these terms?—Witness: Occasionally. When I see my money is all right, I don't object.—P.C. Nicholson, stationed at Annfield Plain, said on charging defendant with stealing a sovereign she admitted it.—Mr. Dickinson said defendant pleaded guilty. It was a painful case. The young woman was the daughter of respectable parents, and he trusted the bench would deal as leniently with her as they could.—The Chairman said their duty was a painful one. Defendant's conduct was not that of a hardened thief. The law required that she should be punished, however, and the least punishment they could inflict was fourteen days' imprisonment. They hoped and trusted that defendant would never be guilty of a similar offence.

DRUNKENNESS.

John Cassidy, Catchgate, and Owen Whims, Greencroft Cottages, labourers, were summoned by P.C. Nicholson for having been drunk at Annfield Plain, on the 23rd February. Fined 5s. and costs.——James Robinson, of Greenland Cottages, labourer, charged by Sergt. Frazer with a similar offence, was also fined 5s. and costs.——James Kelly, Richard Jameson (Stanley), Martin Wylam (Oxhill), and Curtis Knotts (Craghead), were severally charged by P.C. Thompson with a similar offence, on the 16th ult. Each defendant was fined 5s. and the expenses.——Thomas Gallagher, of Greencroft Cottages, charged by P.C. Nicholson with a similar offence on the 25th ult., was ordered to pay the usual fine of 5s. and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

John Burns, Thomas Shield, Joseph Burdon, Thos. Burdon, Jacob Wilkinson, and Geo. Hindson, all hailing from South Moor, were charged with damaging a grass field belonging to Messrs. Hedley and Company. The defendants said there was no privy accommodation to the houses, and they were trespassing in consequence.—The officer who proved the case admitted the truth of this statement, but denied that defendants were in the field for the purpose stated. The cases were dismissed on payment of costs.——James Liddell, Nicholas Cooper, and John Hoskins, pit boys, were charged with damaging waggons belonging to the same Company at South Moor. The case was dismissed.——John Robson, miner, Cornsay Colliery, was summoned for trespassing on a railway belonging to Messrs. Ferens and Love. The case was dismissed, the Chairman remarking that Messrs. Ferens and Love ought to adopt some other means of stopping the trespass.——Ten other persons were charged with trespassing at the same place, but the charge against them was withdrawn.——Jas. King, Thos. Cooper, Frederick Hart, and James Henry Jones were charged with damaging coals at Annfield Plain, belonging to Mr. Henry Ritson. Ordered to pay the damage and costs.

REFUSING TO QUIT AT STANLEY.

George Sutter, miner, was charged with refusing to quit the licensed premises of Mr. Jas. Foster, at Stanley, on the 16th ult. Fined 5s. and the expenses.

DRUNK ON LICENSED PREMISES AT CATCHGATE.

John Burnett, mason, Catchgate, was summoned for being drunk on the licensed premises of Mr. Wheatley, at the above place, on the 23rd ult. The charge was proved by P.C. Nicholson. A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.

ALLEGED LIBEL ON A "KEEKER" AT SHIELD ROW.

Yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, after the ordinary police business at Lanchester Petty Sessions had been disposed of, Mr. Joseph Elliott, a "keeker" at Oakey's Colliery, appeared before the magistrates (Messrs. Kearney and Clavering) and asked their advice under the following circumstances. A local comic song book had been published by a person named "Tommy Armstrong, Oakey's Poet," in which certain reflections were made on the applicant. He wanted to know if he could prosecute the writer for "libel and scandal."

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Kearney), looking at the objectionable song, said he observed the writer called Mr. Elliott a "hairy-faced rascal."

The Clerk (Mr. Watson): What particular portion of the song do you consider libellous?

Mr. Elliott having marked the song at a particular spot, the Chairman read as follows:—

Now, Joey Elliott, you silly old man!
You have nearly done all the ill that you can;
With age your whiskers are turning grey,
I think it is time you were starting to pray.
I never did like to wish anyone harm,
But I doubt you will go to a place where it's warm;
It's nothing but right to reap what you sow—
They'll burn your whiskers, Old Maiden Law Joe!

The Clerk: Are you any worse for this?

Mr. Elliott: I am not any better. I cannot get walked about.

The Clerk: You are no worse for being called "hairy-faced." You still have your whiskers. (Laughter.) You will not be injured by the song unless you lose your situation or your standing in society.

Mr. Elliott: I cannot pass along the highway without people firing shots at me.

The Clerk: If people fire shots at you and injure you, you can bring them up for unlawfully wounding you. (Laughter.)

Mr. Elliott: But it is not my body the shots hurt. It is my feelings. (Renewed laughter.)

The Clerk: Oh, it's your feelings, is it? If the magistrates think you have been libelled you may bring the person here, and the justices may commit him to the Assizes. In a criminal prosecution for libel you would have to pay the costs. You might bring a civil action against him, however, and then you could claim damages. I cannot say what damages the jury would award, but they might give you a farthing. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN: Why are you called "Maiden Law Joe?"

Mr. Elliott: I cannot say.

The Clerk: I see the poet calls you a "cruel impestor." Is that part of what you complain?

Mr. Elliott: I did not come here to contend with the magistrates. I came here to ask their advice.

The Clerk: You have not had your wages increased since the song was published, have you? (Laughter.)

Mr. Elliott: I did not come here to be made a fool of. (Renewed laughter.) I came here to ask advice in a civilised court, but it appears to me ——

The Clerk: If you have a complaint to make, you will have to lay an information.

Mr. Elliott: I have done so.

The Clerk: But you will have to make it in writing. You had better consult your solicitor.

Mr. Elliott: I expected to see Mr. Granger, but as he is not here I thought it was my duty to come before the magistrates. I am entitled to the law of the land as well as any other person. I wish to know if this case could be disposed of here, or should it come before a superior court?

The Clerk: The magistrates could deal with it in the way I have told you.

The CHAIRMAN: I advise you to let the matter alone.

Mr. Elliott: I did not think I could come to a better place than this for advice. At the same time I ought to have civil advice.

The Clerk: You have got it, and for nothing.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Watson has said nothing uncivil to you.

Mr. Elliott (preparing to take his leave): I think he has behaved to me very indifferently. (Laughter.) Mr. Watson ought not to laugh at me.

The CHAIRMAN: One cannot help laughing, as the thing is so very funny.

Mr. Elliott: It has done me no harm, but at the same time I don't like it to be sung in the streets of Newcastle, and handed down from one generation to another. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN: It will immortalise you. (More laughter.)

Mr. Elliott: This is the first time I have come before you, and I am very sorry. I am very much offended to come here and be laughed at. Mr. Elliott then folded up the song book, and left the Court, evidently much displeased.

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"THIS OLD MAN'S DAUGHTER."

BY STREPHON.

CHAPTER I.—DARKNESS.

There are, I take it, few places between Land's End and John o'Groats so purely picturesque as Derwentdale. Derwentdale is in Derbyshire—a county pre-eminent among the shires for the surpassing charms of its scenery. Painters have discovered in Derwentdale their ideal of a sylvan landscape. Poets have caught inspiration from its winding rivers, whispering woods, clustering cottages, moorland heights, and tranquil villages. Derbyshire has been called "the Switzerland of England"—perhaps by somebody who never saw Switzerland. The description, however, is more appropriate than such definitions generally are. Derwentdale is, indeed, a Swiss miniature—a reduced copy, a pocket edition, a vignette by nature of Alpland—Alpland seen through a lessening lens.

Situated in the middle of a lane, which in the summer time was an enchanting avenue of leaves, and overlooking a graceful valley down which a brook, with all the characteristics of a mountain stream, ran on "to join the brimming river," stood a house known to all Derwentdale dwellers as "The Cottage." Be not deceived by the appellation "cottage." This building was no poor, patched, tumbling tenement, open to wind and wet, in which Hodge, and Mrs. Hodge, and a big bread-and-butter eating brood of little Hodges, along with Hodge's paralytic father, and Mrs. Hodge's bed-ridden and rheumatic mother "pigged" together in hopeless, helpless poverty. No. It was rather an inviting stone structure, with ivy-clad gables, and a porch up which the honeysuckle twined—a house with an old-fashioned flower-garden in front, and a small orchard behind. The pretty domicile would no doubt have been christened by Mr. Stucco, the builder, "Arabella Villa," or "Belvedere House," or "Prospect Priory," or "Mount Pleasant Place," or something equally grandiose and genteel. Messieurs Brassy, Bunkum, and Bugle, the ornate auctioneers, would have described it in their ecstatic appraisements as "a charming retreat, Gothic in architecture, situate in its own grounds and commanding a panoramic view pronounced to be unequalled in the entire county." Had the house been a parsonage, and connected with the sale of a church living, there would have been no gauging the allurements set forth in the *Rock* anent Derwentdale's trout fishing, fox-hunting, and sparse population.

Derwentdale at the time on which this story opens was more hospitable in-doors than out. It was the 1st of March, 185—. The sky was sad and sullen, the ground sodden with heavy rains. Canon Kingsley's blustering nor'-easter swept with vindictive breath up the valley. The Cottage looked out upon hills that were bleak and forbidding; upon trees black and bare; upon the swollen river running coldly between cheerless banks. The Cottage, with its whispered suggestion of warmth looked pleasanter than the surroundings.

Donning the cap of Fortunio, and assuming the stilts of Asmodeus, look we in this cosy little house.

Sitting before the friendly fire, pulling solemnly, as is his wont, at a yard of clay, sat the master of the Cottage. Captain Willes was a big, bluff, burly, blue-eyed man, whose blonde beard was changing to grey, and whose frank face had been storm-swept and sea-kissed in both hemispheres. Belonging from a boy to the merchant service, he had now retired in circumstances not opulent but comfortable.

He had lost his wife in years gone by; but her place was filled up by his only child, a girl of twenty, whose light fingers were eliciting a sweet strain from the sympathetic keys of the piano. The appointments of the room—which serves as drawing-room, dining-room, and library—bear testimony to her taste and skill. Water-colour drawings, artistic ornaments, graceful nick-nacks everywhere, indicated refinement amid homeliness, and gave evidence of poetry relieving the prose of commonplace life. It is true that the *tout ensemble* was somewhat marred by the presence of a murderous tomahawk on the sideboard, together with an oppressive picture on one of the walls, depictive of an unsymmetrical ship in full sail, which rode abnormally high out of an indigo sea, with a depraved volcano in a vicious state of eruption, intended by the artist as a picturesque perspective. Captain Willes was, however, proud of both weapon and painting. They were among the most sacred of his household gods. The law of association linked that ugly tomahawk with scenes thousands of miles away, and with sensations felt in years gone by; while the ship was the brave vessel which carried him round the world—and the picture was painted by himself when he was a man before the mast.

Kate Willes was merging from the girl into the woman. Her mirror did not reflect the form and features of a Florentine Venus. She was not an alabaster beauty. You cannot describe her as particularly tall or particularly little; and she was not particularly handsome nor particularly pretty. Hers was not the face of a Mary Queen of Scots—a face whose dangerous fascination sets poets raving and politicians plotting. She was not "another Helen to fire another Troy;" or a Penelope weaving wily webs to entangle devoted men. But there was a charm, irresistible though indescriable, about Kate Willes, notwithstanding. She might not be lovely, but she was lovable; and, if she was not what the world calls handsome, she was at least sweet and homely. No "history" lurked in the depths of her fathomless eyes; no "secret" gnawed at the tendrils of her young heart. Her every accent was eloquent of purity; her every action suggested maidenly innocence.

She was well educated and well read. She could make either a pun or a pudding, and was able to combine the die-away verses of Tennyson with the practical darning of uncompromising stockings, or the stitching of absent buttons on matter-of-fact shirts.

She played a simple old-fashioned ballad, and the Captain accompanied her in a fine baritone voice. He held his pipe at arm's length, stared with strained earnestness at the white-washed ceiling—as if he could read his notes up there, while, like Wilkie's Blind Fiddler, he beat a sort of musical tattoo on the floor with his right foot.

But do not let us despise this superannuated seafaring man. He had his failings. He was addicted to more or less Hollands—principally more; and he had a tendency in conversation of being reminded by the mention of his name, or that incident, of somebody or something, a quarter of a century ago, and thousands of miles away, and without the slightest provocation would commit himself to Mrs. Nickleby-like retrospective recitals of collateral and inconsequential circumstances in minute and tedious detail. But he was a good old worthy for all that, and beloved by all the villagers. While not wealthy, he was truly benevolent. He had an unconquerable aversion to Evangelical tracts and to missionary movements on behalf of the benighted Zulus; but he was bountiful in his distribution of blankets to the needy, and when the poor asked him for bread he gave them a stone—of bread. The name of Samuel Plimsoll was not yet heard in the political world, but often Captain Willes grew righteously indignant when he heard of this or that vessel going down, and anathematised in unprintable Anglo-Saxon the Satanic greed of those ship-knackers who sent brave men—husbands and fathers—out in unseaworthy ships to a certain death. Let us hope that the Recording Angel never wrote down these oaths, or, as in the case of Uncle Toby—dropped a tear on the wicked words and obliterated them for ever!

The song came to a sudden termination. There was a clatter of horse's hoofs. The apparition of a saddled and bridled horse, without a rider, flashed past the window. Father and daughter ran to the door. The riderless horse was already a couple of hundred yards away. Then the hounds, hot and muddy, coming by a circuitous route, panted down the lane. Anon there was a glimpse of red-coated riders. They dashed down the hill as fast as spirited steeds could carry them.

The Captain and Kate stood at the Cottage door, beckoning the huntsmen to stop. Three or four of the foremost paused not in their flight. With a wild cry of "Tally ho!" from lusty lungs, they swept unthinkingly past the signal of danger. But the others reined their horses.

"A horse without a rider has just galloped down the lane!" said the Captain.

"A grey horse?"

"Yes."

"It must be Mr. Manley's. His was a grey mare. I saw him leading her near the Nunelm Crag, and I thought he was still in front," said a fresh-faced gentleman, much concerned.

The name of Manley brought a flush of bright colour to the fair face of a lady of the party, but she soon turned ashy pale.

"Shall I assist you to dismount, Miss Darville?" inquired a gentleman by her side, witnessing the emotion which agitated her.

"Thank you, I do feel a little—a little fatigued."

Kate ran for the smelling bottle. The huntsmen, whose number had been augmented by the arrival of several stragglers in the chase agreed to turn back to ascertain the nature of the mishap which had occurred. Captain Willes, armed with a pocket pistol of brandy, followed.

Half-an-hour passed, an anxious half-hour—a half-hour of keen suspense to Kate, and to Miss Darville, who had accepted a chair in the Cottage.

The sound of hoofs was heard again. Two gentlemen alighted at the cottage-gate.

"Give us a mattress to place on the sitting-room floor," was their request.

Presently a rude gate was seen borne by four men. The Cottage was reached. A prostrate form was laid on the prepared mattress.

"Oh, it is Paul!" exclaimed Miss Darville. She was assisted out of the room, just as she was on the point of swooning away. A mounted messenger was sent to Welford, the nearest town, for medical aid. Pending the doctor's arrival, the Captain bathed the temple of the injured huntsman, whose dark wavy hair was matted with blood, whose eyes were closed as in death, and whose handsome face bore the pallor of the dead.

The doctor arrived in due course. Afterwards an open carriage, drawn by a pair of prancing horses, pulled up before the Cottage. Mr. Capel Manley, master of Dashwood Manor, and father of the pallid sufferer, introduced himself.

He was a stern-faced man and regarded the Cottage and its surroundings with an air of disdain.

"My son had better be at once removed to the Manor," he remarked authoritatively, addressing the doctor.

"The case is far too serious, sir," was the reply. "The removal of your son might mean his death. A broken arm is the least serious of his injuries. He is hurt internally. He will receive every attention here. Besides, the Manor is eight miles away. It would be madness—nay, homicide—to consent to his removal."

"Your will be done, then, doctor," returned Mr. Manley, in a subdued tone. "I had no idea the case was so critical. I will call in the services of my London physician to confer with you."

The squire departed. The doctor remained. Darkness set in. The night was wet and windy. The Captain was pursuaded to retire to rest, but the doctor and Kate remained by the sick man's side. And all through the "dead, unhappy night," Paul Manley trembled between life and death, while outside the Spirit of the Storm shrieked malignantly, as if demanding the soul of the suffering man who lay maimed on the mattress within.

CHAPTER II.—SUNSHINE.

The first of May! Nature's great anniversary festival. A winter, cold and stormy, had given way to the balmy breezes and soft sunshine in the spring—that blessed spring sunshine which gladdens the young, which makes the old and feeble feel again the freshness of youth, and which animates even inanimate nature—brightened the earth with its refreshing rays. It penetrated grim and grimy factory windows, and rendered buoyant the dejected hearts of the pale workers. It peeped into the schoolroom, and led the mind of the children to wander away from their lesson-books to green groves and leafy lanes. It lightened the life of the prisoner in his dreary cell. It was a solace to the pauper in the workhouse-ward. The glorious, God-given, health-inspiring, exhilarating, intoxicating sunshine! It beamed alike upon hall and hovel, making the poor forget their poverty, and giving the rich a joy which wealth can never purchase. Its influence made the gloomy glad and the callous kind. The baby in its mother's arms, at the cottage-door, beheld the sunshine, and clapped its little hands and crowded again with delight. The old man, who had passed the three-score years and ten of the psalmist, sat in the sunshine, and felt new life in his lagging pulses.

How different Derwentdale appeared on May-day to what it did on that wild March morning when the prostrate body of Paul Manley was borne in at the Captain's door! Then the river ran swollen and sullen between barran banks. Now the same stream, sunlit and pure, wandered through the valley like a streak of silver, and graceful greenery bent o'er as if to whisper wooing words in the ear of the glancing waters. Then the hills were bleak and bare, and the unclothed trees hung out their gaunt and spectral limbs, like shivering skeletons. Now the hills were grass grown, the trees were bursting into a verdure of luminous green, and the valley was an ungathered nosegay of wild flowers and ferns. Then the vicious nor'-easter blustered through the wood, and shrieked up the lonely lane. Now the gentle zeyhyr—sweetened with the mingled odour of lilac and clover and hawthorn—caused a sunny pulsation in the air, and the wood was Nature's orchestra where the linnet and the thrush, the pee-wit, the lark, the cuckoo, and the nightingale, held a Harmenic Festival. Then Paul Manley hesitated between Life and Death, and the balance seemed in favour of the latter. Now he sat conversing with the fair girl to whose constant nursing he owed his recovery. He had arisen, like outward Nature, from seeming death to life.

The signs of his struggle with the "fell Sergeant" were not absent. His eyes lacked lustre; his cheek was pallid and sunken; his right arm was sandwiched between two surgical boards. His escape from the jaws of Death had indeed been a narrow one. He had had a splendid constitution in his favour, and he had never been dissipated; had never indulged in excesses, like young men about town. That was a powerful point in his favour. What young men love to call "Life" is too frequently but Death in disguise. "Life" of that description wastes the reserve fund of vigour and vitality, and when a call is made upon the Bank of Health, there is no available balance, and the Bank breaks!

The Captain was pottering about the garden. Paul and Kate were left together. She stood at the window, the lovely landscape framing itself before her rounded form like a beautiful picture. Paul wondered which was the more pretty, the sunlit hills and tranquil valley, or the dimpled girl who had brightened the hours of pain by the gentle whisperings of Hope, who had soothed the fevered brow with velvet touch, and who softened with never-tiring hand the complaining pillow?

They talked of many things, indulging in tender confessions and confidence. He admired the girl. She was as philosophical as she was fair, as clever as she was charming. He called her Hypatia.

The energy of his nature seemed to have gone, and he talked of turning hermit among the birds and flowers; never leaving his country home, in fact.

She ridiculed the idea.

"But surely, Mr. Manley," she said, "you do not really desire to become a rural recluse, like Cowper.

(To be continued.)

Poetry.

THE DEAR OLD LAND.

An exile on a foreign strand,
Forlorn, and sad, I stray,
While dreaming of thy fatherland
Full many a league away.
I muse on joys for ever fled,
And friends I fondly cherish.
And sunny memories that ne'er
Within my heart shall perish.
The dear old land, the brave old land—
The land of lake and river;
Where'er I be; dear home to thee
My thoughts are turning ever.

Though vine-clad hills around me rise,
And fertile valleys' smile;
'Neath balmy blue, unclouded skies,
They never can beguile.
My thoughts from Scotias' rocky glens,
Her mountains, grand and hoary,
Her solitudes, and streams, and woods,
Renowned in song and story.
The dear old land, &c.

Though fortune here has on me smiled,
Yet still I sigh and pine
For pleasures, wealth can never yield,
The joys that once were mine:—
The joys of childhood's sunny hours,
And youth's bright dreams love-laden,
While roaming in the birken bowers,
With my sweet-dark eyed maiden.
The dear old land, &c.

How oft I gaze with wishful eyes
Across the trackless foam.
Until I see in fancy rise
The dear blue hills of home,
In spirit, then, I stray again
Beside the Tay's clear river—
My native home where'er I roam—
Forget thee I can never.
The dear old land, the brave old land—
The land of lake and river;
My native home, where'er I roam,
Forget thee I can never.

LABOURER.

"THE LONG AGO."

Oh! a wonderful stream is the river of Time,
As it runs through the realm of tears,
With a faultless rythm and a musical rhyme
And a broader sweep and a surge sublime,
And blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow,
And the summer like buds between;
And the ears in the sheaf—so they come and they go,
On the river's breast, with its ebb and flow
As it glides in the shadow and sheen.

There's a magical isle in the river of Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Junes with the roses are staying.

And the name of this isle is Long Ago,
And we bury our treasure there;
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow,
There are heaps of dust—ah! we loved them so—
There are tresses and tricklets of hair.

There are fragments of songs that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant's prayer;
There's a lute unswept and a harp without strings
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the garments our dead used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore
By the mirage is lifted in air,
And we sometimes hear thro' the turbulent roar
Sweet voices heard in the day gone before,
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh! remember for aye be that blessed isle,
All the day of light till night;
When the evening comes with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing to slumber awhile,
May that "greenwood of soul be in sight."

—*Washington Chronicle.*

A STORY OF THE SEA.

Mirk and dense the clouds are lowering,
O'er the wild white billows towering
Mountains high, the salt spray showering
O'er the beetling cliffs ashore;
Lurid gleams the sheeted lightning,
Night's bleak face all weirdly bright'ning—
But the storm-lost sailors whitening,
Thunders peal, and chill winds roar,

'Midst that elemental crashing.
O'er that dark sea madly dashing,
Fiercely foaming, loudly lashing,
Landward drifts a fated barque—
Hark! the looming guns are blending
With the thunder, heaven rending—
Streaming meteors through the dark.

Denser grows the mist, and dimmer
Glows the fitful lurid shimmer,
Where the stern and toplights glimmer,
Rocking wildly through the gloom.
Like a maddened war horse rearing,
Leaping, plunging, swift careering—
Still the rugged low reef nearing,
Rolls she onward to her doom.

Fiercer howls the blast, and louder
Burst the thunder clouds that shroud her;
Hark! from trembling forms that crowd her
Wave-wash'd decks wild shrieks arise.
Wailing screams of frantic women,
Mingling with hoarse cries of seamen—
Ringing 'bove the tempest demon's
Death-song through the murky skies.

To destruction swift and swifter
On the rolling surges drift her—
Now far up they lightly lift her,
Now she's well nigh lost to sight—
Like a mighty sea bird wheeling,
Like a drunken giant reeling—
Gleams a lightning flash, revealing
All around the breakers white.

Now the shore with life is teeming—
Flashing torch-lights red are gleaming,
Surging back the gloom, and streaming
O'er that black tumultuous sea.
To the doomed ship, and seeming
Rays of hope through death's night beaming
To those souls all wildly dreaming
Of a dim eternity.

By that sea beach lash'd so fearful,
Anxious women stand all tearful,
While brave hearts are toiling cheerful,
Drag the life-boat to the strand;
Blinding spray-clouds each big wave throws,
Shoreward, fearlessly they brave those,
Ready death to meet, or save those
Perishing so near to land.

Nobly, calm, they take their places
In the boat, of fear no traces

In those manly, rough brown faces,
While amidst the surge they launch;
Now the low, dark reef they're rounding,
O'er the great white billows bounding,
Each against the black rocks sounding.
Like an Alpine avalanche.

Through the gloom wet eyes are straining,
While to sight the boat is waning,
Fast the fated vessel gaining;
Now her dancing light is seen
By the wreck, great Father guide her!
For a space no harm betide her;
Now the distance wide and wider
Grows the wreck and boat between

Safely from that foam lash'd stranded
Vessel all on shore are landed;
And to Him to erst commanded
Galilee's wave to be still—
Many a humble knee low bendeth,
Many an earnest prayer ascendeth—
Thus dear friends my story endeth—
Aid its purpose to fulfil.

Allenwood, Cumberland. LABOURER.

THE CRISIS IN THE EAST

THE NEW CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

DEMAND OF TURKISH IRONCLADS.

WAR INDEMNITY OF £251,650,000.

RUSSIAN CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

The conditions proposed by Russia at the Adrianople Conference include the formation of a Bulgarian Principality under a Christian Prince not belonging to any reigning family: having autonomy, with a national militia, and paying tribute to Turkey equal to the revenue hitherto paid into the Ottoman Treasury. The Principality to comprehend all territory between the Danube and the Balkans, excepting the Dobrudscha, all Roumelia from Midia on the Black Sea to Servia, Kavalla, and probably Salonica; all the valley of the Maritza to its mouth excluding Adrianople. A Bulgarian Government will be constituted and during two years superintended by Russian Commissioners; a Russian army of 50,000 strong to occupy the Principality; the Prince to be elected by an Assembly of Bulgarian notables, and the election to be sanctioned by the Great Powers and the Porte. Montenegro to have independence, with extension of territory east, north, and west, annexing Podgoritza and Antivari. All future disputes between Montenegro and the Porte are to be settled by the arbitration of Austria and Russia; Roumania shall be independent; the Dobrudscha is to be given to Russia, with the power, however, of exchanging it for Russian Bessarabia. The independence of Servia, with an extension of territory in the east towards Nisch, and in the west towards Bosnia, and the autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina as described in the Protocol at the first sitting of the Constantinople Conference are also included in the conditions. As to the other Provinces of European Turkey, the reforms proposed by the Conference are to be applied, after an understanding with the Great Powers. The immediate application to Crete is asked of the former administrative organisation and after reforms lately demanded by the Cretans. The present regulation of the Dardanelles regarding ships of war is to be maintained. The navigation of the Straits is to be absolutely free for merchant vessels, even during war. The indemnity to be paid to Russia is estimated at 1,410,000,000 roubles. Russia also asks Batoum, Kars, and Bayazid, with their respective territories; six ironclads chosen by herself; £40,000,000 sterling in bonds—the interest and *amortissement* being secured by the Bulgarian and Egyptian Tributes, by the Anatolian revenue, and the Heraclean mines; also 10,000,000 roubles as an indemnity to Russian subjects having establishments at Constantinople, invested in Turkish securities, as also to cover Russian expenses for maintaining war prisoners and clearing the Sulina mouths of the Danube.

THE RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.

The *Evening Standard* correspondent at Constantinople, says:—The question of taking the Turkish fleet as part of the war indemnity still forms the subject of negotiations. It is stated that the Russian ultimatum has been received, insisting upon the conditions of peace being signed, but the news lacks official confirmation.

The Grand Duke Nicholas conveyed to the Porte a strongly-expressed desire that the treaty of peace should be promptly signed. Eight additional batteries of artillery have reached the Grand Duke Nicholas. General Gourko, with 30,000 men is marching to join the Grand Duke at San Stefano.

THE CONFERENCE.

The German Government will be represented at the Conference by Secretary of State von Bulow, assisted by Councillor of Legation Busch. These appointments have now been definitely decided upon. The Russian Government was anxious that Prince Bismarck should attend in person, and is said to have used some persuasion to induce him to do so, but the prince has finally declined.

THE GERMAN IRONCLADS.

The German ironclad squadron, commissioned for a cruising trip, has been equipped in such a manner as to make it available at any moment for service in the East. On receiving orders it can at once proceed to the Levant.

WAR PREPARATIONS BY AUSTRIA.

A united Ministerial Council of the two kingdoms has been held at Vienna, in the presence of the Emperor, and lasted five hours. Count Andrassy stated that he desired a vote of confidence in his policy, and also a military credit, in order to back the representation of Austro-Hungary at the Congress. His reason for this was, he said, that certain of the Russian conditions of peace were inadmissible, particularly that by virtue of which Russia proposes to hold Bulgaria as security for a pecuniary indemnity. The Ministers empowered Count Andrassy to ask the Delegations for a credit not exceeding sixty millions of florins. Count Andrassy assured the Council that he earnestly desired peace. The Emperor also made a declaration to the same effect.

TURKISH FUGITIVES.

The International Committee of Aid to the Fugitives from the Provinces at Constantinople makes the following communication:—"There are in Constantinople more than 100,000 women and children daily saved from starvation by the distribution among them of half a loaf of bread a head per diem. The different associations and charitable persons who occupy themselves with these unfortunate creatures daily supply 20,000 of them with food. Among the others the Government has hitherto been able to distribute half a loaf per diem; but the Government coffers are now empty and the bakers will not furnish it with credit, so that it has become impossible to continue the distribution of rations. Thus we have the prospect of seeing nearly 80,000 persons dying of hunger in the streets and the greatest disorder may ensue."

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

The Cronstadt correspondent of the *Globe* says:—"Never at any period during the war have the Government Departments been so busy as now. At the naval establishments at Cronstadt and St. Petersburg the utmost activity prevails, the intention of Government being to send out the Baltic fleet at the first movement of the ice. Incessant pressure is being put on private firms, who have contracted for 50 torpedo cutters, and immediately a torpedo steamer is ready it is despatched by special train to Sebastopol thence to some destination on the Turkish coast, believed to be Midia. The Black Sea ports are considered sufficiently strong, except Olchakoff, where the batteries are being strengthened. Government vessels are actively employed conveying stores from Odessa to Midia, and this week foreign steamers will be engaged to assist.

RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

Intelligence from Bucharest says there is threatened the possibility of the abdication of Prince Charles of Roumania in case Russia should not relinquish the claim for the cession by Roumania of a portion of Bessarabia. Prince Gregory Sturdza is mentioned as the probable candidate for the throne. Intelligence from St. Petersburg states that the arrival there of the Shah of Persia is expected shortly.

SERVIAN GAINS AND LOSSES.

Russian newspapers state that the campaign of the Servians against the Turks lasted 52 days, and cost the former during that time 5,000 *hors de combat*, including two generals and 200 officers. On the other hand, they captured 238 cannon, 10,000 rifles, 37 flags, and the munitions of war valued at upwards of a million ducats.

INSURRECTION IN THESSALY.

According to letters received at Athens, from Agrapha the insurrectionary movement continues to spread in Thessaly. The Turks are leaving the country districts and have withdrawn into the towns. The insurgents have driven the Turkish irregular troops out of Eastania, capturing their ammunition and provisions. Other insurgent bands hold the villages of Leutron and Kalavresi and the barracks and monastery at those places. The insurgents have been victorious in some sharp fighting near Karditsa. Two Turkish officers, 17 non-commissioned officers, and seven soldiers have given themselves up to the commander of the Greek Army in Western Greece. M. Tricoupis, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received the following telegram:—"The Cretan insurgents have commenced hostilities in Cydonia, Upper Corona, and Malaras, in the vicinity of Canea. Details of their operations are wanting."

A Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says that Mr. Kennett and the other surgeons sent out by the Stafford House Committee have received military medals in recognition of their services.

Despite the statement to the contrary, the French fleet is still waiting for orders at Toulon.

A Berlin telegram announces that General Von Todleben has been recalled from the seat of war in the east of St. Petersburg.

The steamer La Place, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday morning from New York, has experienced heavy weather, losing two boats. The captain was killed.

In the new drinking-fountains for Paris, of which a large number are in course of preparation, a special arrangement at the foot provides for the wants of thirsty dogs.

The other day the corpse of an elderly man was found in the canal at Backford, near Chester. A thick piece of cord was tied to his left wrist, attached to a heavy stone.

A steam laundry, said to be the largest in the kingdom, is now nearly completed at Scarborough. The cost is £8,000. and the building is owned by a limited liability company.

The *Times* building in Troy, New York, occupied by the newspaper of that name, and also a number of stores and offices, was burned on the 10th inst. The loss is estimated at 200,000. dols.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that "for a man, without some innocent reason or excuse, to put his arm around the neck of another man's wife is an assault and battery."

A correspondent says that the priests of St. Peter's, Rome, have been selling bundles of straw at a franc a blade, on the statement that they formed the death-bed of the late Pope.

At a meeting of the Nottinghamshire Agricultural Society, it was resolved to promote an annual show of horses, cattle, and agricultural produce in or near Nottingham.

Mr. de Morgan, who has recently been released, after imprisonment for contempt of Court in the Selston Common case, has addressed a meeting of about 3,000 people on the common.

Advices from Patras, under date of 12th inst., state that no direct communication had existed with England during the three weeks previous, the mail service having been suspended for war purposes.

A distressing suicide took place at Queen's Walk, Nottingham, the other day. Mr. Sheraton, who has for many years been connected with the staff of a local journal, shot himself, and immediately expired.

In the Queen's Bench Division, a special jury has given Mr. Smythe, an artist, £600 as compensation for injuries received owing to the negligence of the servants of the London and Brighton Railway.

Charles Exell was stabbed in the breast by a foreign seaman, in a tavern at Chelsea, on Sunday morning. Excell is not likely to live. His assailant escaped. It is supposed he mistook him for another man.

A clothier has excited public curiosity by having a large apple painted on his sign. When asked for an explanation he enquired: "If it hadn't been for an apple where would the ready-made clothing stores be to-day."

The recent fire at Bruges destroyed the entirety of the Palace of the Provincial Governor and its antique furniture and decorations. The building dated from the middle ages, and contained some valuable pictures.

The dispute in the Nottingham lace trade is not of so important a nature as has been represented. One strike has already been arranged, and the other difference is only as to the means by which arbitration shall be effected.

Lady Galway has visited Monckton Main Colliery, now being developed on her estate, and has presented each workman with neatly-framed minutes of the speeches made by Lord Houghton, Lord Galway, and others when the coal was won.

In Whitechapel, John Moore, labourer, has stabbed his wife with a carving-knife. She lies in an hospital in a precarious state. Immediately after the act Moore sent his little boy for a policeman, to whom he gave himself up.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas (Strutt) Stuart, who was for many years a member of the Haymarket, Adelphi, and other London companies. Mr. Stuart died at Peckham, at the age of 76 years. For the past few years of his life he had retired from his profession.

One of the mail bags came to Luton the other day with letters and newspapers cut to pieces, and many beyond making out. It seems that the Bletchley bag was not delivered properly by the apparatus for catching it up as the train rushes along, but missing, fell under the train and got mangled.

The annual meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund has been held, the President (Lord Houghton) in the chair. It was stated that there were now on the roll 269 London and 115 country members, of whom 66 are life members. The society had invested £11,000, and were in hopes of soon reaching £20,000.

A terrible story of shipwreck and suffering is related by six of the crew of the Sallie M. Stedman, who were landed at New York on the 11th inst. The vessel ran short of provisions, and for eight days the crew tasted nothing but tobacco and water. Finally one of the crew, maddened by hunger, killed another—a negro. The body was cut up and eaten by the starving men.

While agents for the Government are busily engaged in the purchase of horses, every arrangement is being made for their transport. In addition to the large quantities of horse gear already in store, fresh orders have been issued for some seven thousand horse-hammocks, slings, &c., to be delivered with all despatch.

A good service pension of £100 has been conferred upon Col. M'Bean, V.C., who has just retired upon a pension from the command of the 93rd Highlanders, after a total service of over 42 years, of which nearly 20 were in the ranks. Col. M'Bean served with distinction in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny. He will be succeeded in the command of the 93rd by Lieut-Col. Knollys.

At the meeting of the Great Eastern Steamship Company, Sir Daniel Gooch, Chairman, stated that about eighteen months ago he held a conversation with some of the Admiralty officials as to the employment, if necessary, of the Great Eastern as a hospital ship, but no decision was arrived at. No recent application for the employment of that ship for transport service had been made. She could be got ready in three weeks.

M. Clovis Hughes, the Marseilles journalist, who killed another newspaper writer, M. Daime, in a duel a while ago, has been acquitted, with the seconds. The victim was the better man with the sword, and had already struck his adversary, when, supposing that, according to the conditions, the combat was to stop, he lowered his weapon. It was either from misapprehension or malice that M. Hughes took advantage of this circumstance and dealt the fatal blow.

Selina Williams, has been charged before the Bristol magistrates, with attempting to destroy herself by jumping from the Clifton Suspension Bridge. Alfred Emery, tollkeeper, pulled her down after she had climbed the railings, at a point where she would have fallen between 200 and 300 feet. It transpired that she had escaped from a home for young girls at Bath. In her pocket was found a packet of salts of lemon, labelled "Poison." She was remanded.

The Recorder of Dublin gave judgment in a number of cases in which spirit grocers had appealed from the decision of the magistrates refusing the renewal of their licenses, for breaches of the law by selling drink for consumption on the premises. With few exceptions all the decisions were affirmed. "To grant them," the Recorder said, would be to paralyse the law and perpetuate an evil which every good man desired to see suppressed." He also stigmatised the expedients by which the appellants sought to baffle the police as abominable.

EFFECTS OF LIGHT UPON DIAMONDS.

It has long been known that certain minerals are peculiarly affected by the action of sunlight. Ancient writers note that certain coloured precious stones grew pale in the light of the sun, and mention as one thus acted upon the beautiful green chrysoprase, the colour of which however they asserted, and it is said truly, could be restored by wrapping it in a cloth previously soaked in wine and excluding it in a cellar. There are many known cases in which the beauty of emeralds has been destroyed by leaving them exposed to strong sunlight. An American writer mentions a dark green emerald which he had worn seven years as losing its colour and value from this cause. Doctor Schanuss has recently redirected attention to the subject, and has pointed out that coloured diamonds under the influence of extreme heat lose their colour, and in most cases permanently, although in others the colours return after exposure to sunlight. According to Dr. Fright, under certain circumstances the coloured diamond is as sensitive to light as the photographer's chloride of silver is. A diamond merchant named Martin exposed a diamond to a very high temperature in order to destroy its brownish colour, but the stone became of a permanent rose-red. Coster treated another diamond in the same way, and that too turned rose-red; but the most remarkable part was that this colour was only permanent in the dark, and disappeared in four or five minutes if exposed to the sun's light, the stone acquiring a weak brown colour. This change also took place in a room where the light was by no means bright. Another diamond, of a dirty yellow colour, was ignited in a current of hydrogen in a porcelain tube, and allowed to cool there. The colour disappeared, but not the lustre. If this specimen were exposed to diffused light for six or seven minutes, its original yellow colour returned. Dr. Schnauss attributes such phenomena to phosphorescence.

THE BASHI-BAZOUKS AND COSSACKS.

The Bashi-Bazouk, if we may take the liberty of translating the name into English, is not a serious or business-like warrior. The two Turkish words mean "light-headed," and they have been applied to those wild riders probably on account of the aversion they show to order and discipline. But, nevertheless, the Bashi-Bazouks are a most effective arm of the Turkish service. The guerilla-like warfare they carry on does fearful execution. Whereever an encounter takes place there is sure to be an amount of bloodshed that would appal the regular troops of any army; for, though disposed to take war lightly when it is a question of tactics or obedience to authority, once in the field, his blood well aroused, the Bashi-Bazouk fights more like a demon than a man. In the Cossack the Bashi-Bazouk finds a suitable antagonist. The position held by the latter in the Turkish army corresponds closely to that of the former in the Russian. From the vast regions through which flow the Dnieper, the Volga, and the Don come regiments of doughty riders, whose instinct is war, and who are equally well pleased to fight under the flag of Russia, when she has such business for them to do, or to attack her when the tedium of peace has become unendurable. The peculiar advantage of the Cossack is that he provides for himself, making few demands upon the Government which he serves. Descendants of a manly race of men, exiled from the Russian capital on account of religious and political difficulties, the Cossacks display every qualification of good soldiers save the one already alluded to in the case of the Bashi-Bazouks. They are impatient under discipline, and resent authority to such an extent that it is almost impossible to incorporate them in the regular army. They are trained to arms, associated with and accustomed to horses from their earliest infancy, and always in the habit of taking most excellent care of themselves. For escort, outpost, and foraging duty they are most invaluable troops, while as skirmishers they are unequalled.

WOMEN IN RUSSIA

In the diverse conceptions of woman's claims and functions encountered up and down the scale of ranks in Russia, we have the most decisive proof of the duel between the crust of refinement and culture superposed by Catherine II. and the organic structure of old Muscovy. As regards the high society of St. Petersburg, or even the middle grades of the nobility, or of civil and military functionaries throughout the country, it is certain that the ladies are at least equal, perhaps superior, in breeding and education to the men. It is wholly otherwise in the trading and farming class, which constitutes the mass of the population, and whose ideas and customs keep the impress of Asiatic or Byzantine manners. Indeed, the contempt for the female sex, and the debased conditions of the wife, subjected to ignominous ceremonies at the time of her marriage, and to ignoble treatment on the part of her husband, are the precise features of indigenous Russian life which have most shocked foreign travellers from the sixteenth century up to our own day. It is to Herberstein, who disclosed to Continental Europe the interior of Muscovy, that we owe the familiar story of the Russian woman married to a German, who complained of her husband's frigidity, because he had not once beaten her. There is a national proverb to the same effect, "Love your wife as your own soul, and beat her like your fur jacket." "A husband's cuffs leave no mark," is another adage put in a wife's mouth. Where such manners are consecrated by tradition, it is not to be expected that public opinion should recognise in blows and maltreatment an adequate ground of divorce. The moujik cannot be made to understand how his right to chastise his helpmate can be questioned, and when he is summoned for this offence before a magistrate, serenely explains that the victim was his wife, his property. Here and there the popular songs bear traces of the griefs which in the rough furrows of daily life the Russian woman finds it prudent to conceal. "Ages have rolled away," says the poet Nekrasoff. "the whole face of the earth has brightened, only the sombre lot of moujik's wife Heaven forgets to change." And the same poet makes one of his village heroines say, apropos of the enfranchisement of the serfs, "Providence has forgotten the nook where it hid the keys of women's emancipation." In a word, the wife of the Muscovite peasant seems to have borne on her head the whole weight of a double edifice of servitude. Yet it may be that to rehabilitate her a little liberty and comfort would suffice, and probably the freedom of the serf will in the end be complemented by the elevation of his companion. Already in some communes there are gleams of a new order, the mother of adult children, for instance, enjoying a certain consideration, and the management of the household being occasionally entrusted to the widow of the head. The progress of individualism and the development of a sentiment of personal dignity cannot but inure to the profit of the female sex, although thus far amelioration in the direction is rather a hope than a fact.

Other men's opinions are as a mirror in which we learn to see ourselves. It keeps us humble when bad and good alike are known to us. The worst slander has in it some truth from which we may learn a lesson which may make us wiser when the first smart is over.

Revenge is a much more punctual paymaster than gratitude.

When a strong brain is weighed with a true heart, it is like balancing a bubble against a wedge of gold.

An American states that Madame Genevieve Rudersdorf, the well-known soprano, fell and broke her arm, in New York, on the 7th inst.

Mr. John Harvey Douglas, undergraduate of Clare College, was convicted and fined £1 and costs for putting out a public lamp on Saturday night.

Professor Pepper, in giving his entertainment at Cambridge, met with a most outrageous reception from undergraduates, who pelted him with copper coins, and treated him as they did Dr. Lynn recently.

It has been notified from the Horse Guards that there will be no school of instruction at Aldershot for officers of the Auxilliary Forces during the ensuing month.

ARAB CHARACTER.

The Arabs have always been commended by the ancients for the fidelity of their attachments, and they are still scrupulously exact to their word, and respectful to their kindred: they have been universally celebrated for their quickness of apprehension and penetration, and the vivacity of their wit. Their language is certainly one of the most ancient in the world; but it has many dialects. The Arabs, however, have their vices and defects. They are naturally addicted to war, and so vindictive as scarcely ever to forget an injury.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

The great wall of China was measured in many places by Mr. Unthank, an American engineer, lately engaged in a survey for a Chinese railway. His measurements gave the height at eighteen feet and a width on top of fifteen feet. Every few hundred yards there is a tower twenty-four feet square, and twenty to forty-five feet high. The foundation of the wall is of solid granite. Mr. Unthank brought with him a brick from the wall, which is supposed to have been made two hundred years before the time of Christ. In building the immense stone fence to keep out the Tartars, the builders never attempted to avoid mountains or chasms to save expense. For thirteen hundred miles the wall goes over mountain and plain, and every foot of the foundation is in solid granite, and the rest of the structure is solid masonry. In some places the wall is built smooth up against the bank, or precipice, where there is a sheer descent of one thousand feet. Small streams are arched over, but in larger streams the walls run to the water's edge, and a tower is built on each side. On the top of the wall there are breastworks, or defences, facing in and out, so the defending force can pass from one tower to another without being exposed to an enemy from either side.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF LUNACY.

Some weeks ago a Miss Thomson caused a sensation in Edinburgh by having her horse shod with gold. She afterwards visited Barcelona, where she was equally reckless with her money. She has been lodged in Gartnavel Lunatic Asylum. Application has been made by her three brothers for power to protect her property, which is considerable. She is the daughter of Mr. Thomson, some time surveyor of taxes at Dumfries.

EMBARKATION OF OFFICERS.

The Indian relief troopship Serapis, Captain H. Davidson, has emberked at the South Jetty at the dockyard, Portsmouth, twenty-two officers for different regiments and corps in India, also five officers' wives and families. She does not take any troops this voyage, but will return from India with military invalids and time-expired men, being the last return troopship for the season. The Serapis is appointed to leave for Bombay, calling at Plymouth for naval supernumeraries for Malta.

SHOT DEAD BY MISTAKE.

At the Lyons assizes, M. Santallier, an advocate, has been convicted of shooting M. Cabaud, also an advocate, in the public street. He was short-sighted and, as was proved beyond all doubt, mistook M. Cabaud for M. Poldebard, likewise a member of the bar, against whom he bore a grudge, believing that he had prevented his marriage with Mdlle. Poldebard, the sister. The convict is a man of intelligence and culture, but has always been a man of violent character, and for some years has indulged in drinking and other forms of debauchery. His victim fell dead on the spot; he leaves a widow and children. The jury gave Santallier the benefit of extenuating circumstances, his incoherent defence having given strength to the suggestion that his mind was affected, and he was sentenced to ten years' hard labour.

FLOGGING RUNAWAY HUSBANDS.

At the Manchester sessions, before Mr. Leresche, John Roberts, jobbing hooker, of no settled residence, was indicted as an "incorrigible rogue," for deserting his wife and five children, who had remained chargeable to the Manchester Board of Guardians at various times since the 9th of July last. Mr. G. Mason, assistant relieving officer to the guardians, said that the prisoner was an idle, dissolute fellow, his wife being, on the contrary, a very steady and industrious woman. Since the prisoner's desertion of his family, one of the children had died in the workhouse. He had been four times previously convicted of deserting his wife and children. Mr. Leresche committed the prisoner to gaol for twelve months, with hard labour, and ordered he should receive twelve lashes with the "cat," to be administered on two occasions.

A HAILSTORM IN QUEENSLAND.

A Brisbane correspondent, writing on the 28th December, states—"Last night we had one of the worst storms ever experienced in Queensland, certainly the worst ever experienced in Brisbane. Nearly all the glass in town facing the south was smashed by hailstones. The storm lasted half an hour, and the hail was quite as large as hen's eggs, and many pieces as large as a goose's egg. They went through the galvanised iron roofs, and the backs of our cows were cut and bleeding. In coming home I had to protect my own and the horse's head with the cushions, otherwise we would have been severely injured. As it is, I am severely bruised all over the back, arms, and shoulders. Enormous trees were blown across the road right in front of me. The damage done to the Government Botanic Gardens and to private property will take years to replace, and yet this is our midsummer."

THE HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATION.

The two demonstrations held in Hyde Park were attended by vast multitudes, but a large portion of those present appeared to be attracted by the fine weather and curiosity. The meeting to pronounce confidence in the Government took place at the Marble Arch. The proceedings were enthusiastic and uninterrupted. When the meeting was over those who had taken part in it proceeded to where the counter demonstration was being held, at a point between the Reformer's Tree and the Serpentine. Whilst Mr. Auberon Herbert, the chairman, was speaking a rush was made for the platform by five or six thousand persons provided with walking-sticks. A force of special constables, armed with truncheons, surrounded the platform, but there was no necessity to use their weapons. The peace demonstrators had to shift their ground several times. After many interruptions Mr. Bradlaugh succeeded in proposing, and Mr. Galbraith in seconding a resolution in favour of peace. Two other motions which were to have been put were allowed to drop. There were several hand-to-hand fights, a good deal of pushing, and much excited discussion, but no serious encounters took place. After Mr. Bradlaugh had taken his departure the excitement gradually cooled down, but the Park continued to be crowded until a late hour.

The last of the toll bridges over the Lea was freed on Saturday.

Haydn's piano has been bought at the Herbeck sale for presentation to a Vienna musical society.

It is estimated that 750,000 persons have signed the temperance pledge in Illinois during the year 1877.

The new Pope is said to have adopted his title of Leo XIII. out of gratitude to his benefactor, Leo XII.

Clarissa Rosser, a coloured woman, aged 110 years, died in the poorhouse at Petersburg, Va., several days ago.

The Hartford, Conn., Chief of Police pays 25c. for every muzzled dog taken to the station house in that city.

The Earl of Radnor has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire, in the room of the late Marquis of Ailesbury.

The Fishmonger's Company has given £50 to the Royal Infirmary for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge Road.

Tiny baskets, filled with natural flowers, suspended by a ribbon from the right side, are worn with ball costumes in America.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Materials for a line of railway twenty miles in length have been delivered at the East Wharf of the Royal Arsenal. Twelve thousand sleepers have arrived in barges, being part of a contract for 30,000; and another contract has been entered into for further supplies by the 31st of March. None of the rails have yet reached Woolwich, but they are expected in a few days, and it is understood that they will be of the heavy kind suitable for large locomotives and the ordinary railway stock. The "pickled sleepers" and rails purchased for the Ashantee expedition, but not needed, remain stacked on the waste beyond the canal, and are in excellent preservation, but too light for general service. Contracts to a considerable amount have also been entered into for stores of every kind. For the first time the dockyard at Woolwich is to be used as a victualling depot, and within the next few weeks a quantity of provisions for which there is no room in the Victoria Victualling Yard, Deptford, will be delivered at this dockyard, and stored away in some of the deserted factories until required. Shiploads of iron and other metals are beginning to arrive at the Royal Laboratory, where powerful cranes and convenient tramways discharge a shipload a day, and even in the item of coals, which are always being delivered by brigs and barges in the coal dock, the exceptional circumstances of the time have produced a special contract. A large steam collier will arrive at the Royal Arsenal with a cargo of coals in a few days—an event out of the usual course. Hitherto the contract supplies have been chiefly in the shape of material, but the delivery of manufactured goods will speedily commence. Warehouses in the dockyard are being cleared out for the reception of new supplies, and the inspection branch of the ordnance store department is preparing for a large increase of business. The Saturday afternoon holiday has again been dispensed with in most of the workshops of the Royal Arsenal, and the activity which has prevailed for the last fortnight in all branches of manufacture is increasing, it having been resolved to supply the new sensitive fuse with the projectile hereafter to be used by the field guns. The Laboratory Department is making them at a rapid rate, those fuses and the gas checks for all descriptions of projectiles being the articles most in demand at this department. The Royal Carriage Department has received orders for twelve naval carriages of the 10-inch 18-ton gun pattern, and these are believed to be intended for the new ironclads purchased during the last few days. At Blackwall this department has also an order to make upwards of a thousand wheels within the next fortnight, but as the work is all done by machinery there will be no difficulty about it, and in the article of wheels at least there is an advantage in making them at the Government factory rather than putting them out to contract, the machinery being of so perfect a kind that the wheels can be made at half the contract price. Twenty-four carriages of the 9-inch pattern have been urgently required by the Indian Government, but the Royal Carriage Department being already fully occupied night and day, the order has been sent to Messrs. Easton and Anderson, of the Erith Ironworks. Several torpedo boats of private manufacture have been making trial trips on the river during the last week, and generally avail themselves of the broad reach opposite the Royal Arsenal to test the steering gear and practice manœuvres. Some of these vessels have attained the extraordinary speed of 27 knots an hour, which is about the speed which is now got out of the fish terpedo at the Royal Arsenal. This speed is three knots faster than that of any other torpedo yet produced, and speed in such a case means range and precision, as well as a saving of time.

Madame Lemmens-Sherrington has not been singing very recently, and her absence from the orchestra is explained by announcement in the laides' column of the *Times*, where it is stated that she has just given birth to a son

The stable jacket is to be discontinued as an article of cavalry equipment, but it is not yet known for certain what form of garment will be issued in its stead.

MANY of the white men in California will not sit at a hotel-table with a Chinaman, but will follow him two miles after dark to borrow money from him.

"WHAT is the reason that your wife and you always disagree?" asked an Irishman of another. "Because we are both of one mind. She wants to be master, and so do I."

THE most remarkable instance of indecision we ever heard of, was that of the man who sat up all night, because he could not decide which to take off first, his coat or his boots.

AN old gentleman who is getting "thin at the top" says, "Always pick out a bald-headed barber to shave you, because he can't consistently ask you to buy any hair restorative.".

THE MULE.—Josh Billings says, "The mewl is a larger burd than a guse or turkey. It has two legs to walk with, and two more to kick with, and it wears its wings on the side of its hed."

AN Irishman on board a vessel when she was on the point of foundering, being desired to come on deck as she was going down, replied that he had no wish to go on deck to see himself drowned.

"SAMBO, can you explain de nature ob de 'lectric telegraph?" "Ob course I can, Pete. He am like what you call a big dog—you tread on him tail in Philadelphia, and he bark in New York!"

FOUND.—"I meant to have told you of that hole," said a gentleman to his friend, who, walking in his garden, stumbled into a pit of water. "No matter." said the friend; "I have found it."

NOBODY likes to be nobody; but everybody is pleased to think himself somebody. And everybody is somebody; but when anybody thinks himself somebody, he generally thinks everybody else is nobody.

RECTOR'S wife, severely; "Tommy Robinson, how is it you don't take off your hat when you meet me?" Tommy: "Well, marm, if I take off my hat to you, what be I to do when I meet the parson himself?"

A NEWSPAPER, in describing an accident recently, says, with considerable candour, "Doctor Crawford was called, and, under his prompt and skillful treatment, the young man died on Wednesday night."

The *Daily News'* Syra correspondent mentions a belief that some members of the dissolved Chamber intended getting rid of the Sultan altogether, and that Suleiman Pacha is implicated in a design to establish a republic.

A MAN being annoyed by the habitual sleep in a church of one of his neighbours whose pew adjoined his own, determined to rebuke him. Meeting him one day, he removed his cigar, puffed out a mouthful of smoke, and said, Neighbour ——, there's no sleeping carriage on the road to Heaven." "Eh?" exclaimed the neighbour, thoroughly wide awake; "no sleeping carriage? Nor any *smoking carriage* either, I reckon."

A TURKISH teacher was once going out, attended by his pupils. He thought proper to ride first, mounted with his face to his ass' tail. "Why, O teacher," they asked him, "do you ride backward in that way?" "If I should ride in the usual manner," he explained, I should turn my back to you; and if you should ride before me, you would turn your backs to me. The most elegant way is to do this."

RECENT EVENT AT A HOTEL.—"Whose there?" There was no answer, and the strange noise stopped. "Any body there?" No answer. "It must have been a spirit," he said to himself. "I must be a medium. I will try." (Aloud.) "If there is a spirit in the room it will signify the same by saying aye—no, that's not what I mean. If there is a spirit in the room, it will please rap three times." Three very distinct raps were given in the direction of the bureau. "Is it the spirit of my mother?" Three raps. "Are you happy?" Nine raps. "Do you want anything?" A succession of very loud raps. "Will you give me any communication if I get up?" No answer. "Shall I hear from you to-morrow?" Raps very loud in the direction of the door. "Shall I ever see you?" Then raps came from outside the door. He waited long for an answer to his last question, but none came. The spirit had gone; and after thinking about the extraordinary visit, he turned over and fell asleep. On getting up in the morning, he found that the spirit of his mother had carried off his watch and purse, his trousers, and his great-coat down stairs in the hall.

Business Announcements.

The favourite 3d. Cigars are the Duke of Wellington and Lord Nelsons, both registered brands. Only to be had Wholesale at
JOHN TELFER & SONS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR MANUF...
33, CLAYTON STREET, AND 11. ...
NEWCASTLE...
Try Telfer's Dark L...
GE...
...CTURERS,
...NUN STREET,
...ON-TYNE.
...ondon Shag, fine cut, 4d. per oz.

NATHAN ELSDON,
...NERAL AGENT AND COMMISSIONAIRE,
TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

RENTS and DEBTS Collected, and every description of Commissions executed with care and attention on reasonable terms. 791k

DRAIN PIPES and BRICKS for Sale at Dearness Brick and Tile Works, Waterhouses, near Durham, at low prices.
DRAIN PIPES, 2in., 3in., 4in., and 6in.
BRICKS, pressed and Common.
Also, FLOORING SQUARES, &c. 781k

GARDEN SEEDS
To be had at
JOHN LEE'S,
FRUITERER AND SEEDSMAN,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE. 779k

HAYMARKET COACH WHEEL WORKS.

GEORGE HOGG,
COACHBUILDER AND CARTWRIGHT.

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

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. 879s

NORTHUMBERLAND CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY, AND
NORTHERN COUNTIES' CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ATKINSON and PHILIPSON have from 100 to 150 NEW CARRIAGES, finished and in progress, which are constructed with all the latest improvements introduced in London, Parisian, and American Carriages.

ATKINSON and PHILIPSON have at present a great variety of SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES and HARNESS, of which drawings, particulars, and prices will be sent on learning the style of carriage required. 414k

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.

GENUINE! GENUINE!!

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

WILLIAM AMBLER

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public of Dipton and neighbouring places that he has received his Stock of the above, which he can highly recommend. He has also on hand a large Stock of GREENHOUSE PLANTS of every variety, CABBAGES, CAULIFLOWERS, CELERY, CUCUMBERS, MELONS, GERMAN STOCKS, MARIGOLDS, and ASTERS. Also RHUBARB ROOTS, &c., at very moderate prices. 773k

STEWART IN GATESHEAD.

THE people living on the south side of the Tyne will be delighted to know that STEWART and SON, the CELEBRATED TEA DEALERS, HAVE OPENED NUMBER 33, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD, their NEW BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
It is situated in the leading thoroughfare BELOW the BRIDGE, and within one minute's walk of the Railway Station.
We doubt not the people passing that way will call and secure a supply of those wonderful Teas that have delighted the people for the last Twenty-six years.

WM. STEWART AND SON, TEA DEALERS,
33, Grainger Street, Newcastle.
32, Mosley Street, "
33, Sandhill, "
33, HIGH STREET, Gateshead.
Sunderland Branch, corner of Frederick Road, High Street.
719k

FARM SEEDS.

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

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

V. R.

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

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

WHOLESALE HOUSE and MANUFACTORY, TANNER ROW, YORK.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

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

HAS made special reductions in the price of his large Stock of WELL-SEASONED FURNITURE, so that parties furnishing during this term will save considerably by purchasing at this establishment.
A very large choice of splendid Mahogany and other Chairs, in a great variety of patterns; fine Sideboards; Dining Room and Drawing Room Wardrobes, and Bedroom Suites; every description of Brass and Iron Bedsteads kept in stock. Also, a very fine choice of Mantel Mirrors and Toilet Glasses, the whole of which will be sold at 20 per cent. below the regular prices.
A. M. begs to inform all his friends and the public generally of not being able to find purchasers for his business, so he intends to keep it on himself, and, at the same time, he must return his most sincere thanks to all for the liberal support that he has received for the last forty years in Pilgrim Street. By strict attention to all orders entrusted to him, in future he hopes for a continuance of their patronage.

Business Announcements.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN
BEG TO INTIMATE THAT THEIR USUAL
WINTER CLEARING SALE
WILL COMMENCE
ON FRIDAY FIRST, FEB. 15TH, 1878, AND CONTINUE TILL SATURDAY, MARCH 2ND.

E. AND M. DO NOT CONSIDER IT NECESSARY TO GIVE QUOTATIONS, AS THE BONA-FIDE CHARACTER OF THEIR SALES IS THOROUGHLY ESTABLISHED.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, DIPTON. 736k

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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

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

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

NOTE THE REVOLVING LAMP!

JOSEPH MURRAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, TEA DEALER, FLOUR AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
16, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

TAKE NOTICE OF THE UNDERMENTIONED PRICES—

Good FLOUR, 2s. per st.
Best FINES, 2s. 2d. per st.
WHEAT MEAL, 2s. per st.
Scotch OAT MEAL, 2s. 6d. per st.
POTATOES, 1s. per st.
ONIONS, 1s. per st.
BOXINGS, 11s. 6d. per sack.
HORSE CORN, 17s. per sack.

HAMS (about 16lb.), 6½d. per lb.
SHOULDERS (about 14lb.), 5d. per lb.
BACON, 6d. per lb.; 6s. 6d. per st.
Pure Bladder LARD, 8d. per lb.
BUTTER, 1s., 1s. 2d. and 1s. 4d. per lb.
CHEESE, 6d., 7d., and 8d. per lb.
KNEADING, 6d. per lb.

SUGAR, from 2½d. per lb.
Crystal SUGAR, 3½d. per lb.
Lump SUGAR, 4d. per lb.
TEAS, 1s. 8d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. per lb.
Best Indian TEA, 3s. 8d. per lb.
CURRANTS, 4d. per lb.
RAISINS, 4d. per lb.

Goods delivered to any part of the District.

☞ COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

THE LONDON TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

SHAW AND ATKINSON

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

42/ 50/ 55/ 63/

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

22, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

SHAW AND ATKINSON,
PROPRIETORS. 739k

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

A HANDSOME PRESENT

GIVEN to persons recommending a good Canvassing Agent where I have none, for selling Goods, requiring no outlay. Tea Dealers, Insurance Agents, and small dealers of all kinds make successful agents. Address, A. J. WHITE, 36, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

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

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

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

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

THOMAS ROBINSON,
CONSETT CARRIER,

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

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

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

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

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

LOOK! LOOK!!

FOR good GARDEN SEEDS, go to T. ANDERSON, Harelaw, who has just received a Stock from CARTER and Co., the Home Growers, London. 775k

Public Notices.

BLACKHILL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE preliminary Meeting will be held in Mr. R. MURRAY'S, Royal Hotel, on Monday Evening, March 11th, 1878, at 7·30. £3 10s. have been given by the four proposers of the Society.—By order.
780k J. TAIT, Hon. Sec.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

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

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.
Manager................Mr. G. BURNETT.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1878.

C. BAYLISS'S ROYAL
XL
TROUPE OF MARIONETTES.

On Saturday, March 2nd, 1878, the Performance, under the Patronage of the Race Officials, will commence with the sensational drama of
THE FORTY THIEVES.

Price of admission:—2s., 1s., 6d.

N.B.—Mr. C. BAYLISS being the son of SAM. BAYLISS, Esq., the originator of the Marionettes, the Public can rely upon a First-class Entertainment, this being the most original and legitimate Troupe travelling.

Public Notices.

PRIME SEED POTATOES, English and Scotch, on Sale, by WILSON BROS., Shotley Bridge. 774k

28 is the WINNING NUMBER of the WATCH Raffled at Derwent Cottages. 778k

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

NOTICE.

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

BURNOPFIELD CRICKET CLUB.

THE Members of the above intend holding their FOURTH ANNUAL GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT, in the Co-operative Hall, on Monday, March 11th, 1878.
Doors open at Half-past Six; Concert to commence at Seven o'clock. 771k

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

TOWNSHIP OF BENFIELDSIDE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in compliance with the following Requisition, signed by a number of the Inhabitants of the Township of Benfieldside, a Vestry Meeting will be held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Tuesday Evening, March the 12th, 1878, at Seven o'clock, for the purpose of adopting measures for the Opening of the Ancient Foot Road, known as the Benfieldside and Blackfine Foot Road, now unlawfully obstructed.

COPY OF REQUISITION.

TO THE OVERSEERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BENFIELDSIDE.

We, the undersigned Inhabitants of the Township of Benfieldside, do respectfully request you to convene a Vestry Meeting of the Inhabitants of the above-named Township, for the purpose of adopting measures for the Opening of the Ancient Foot Road, known as the Benfieldside and Blackfine Foot Road, now unlawfully obstructed.
Dated this 28th day of February, 1878.
JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM, } Overseers of the
JOSHUA LAX, } Poor for the Town-
787k WILLIAM TELFORD, } ship of Benfieldside

To Lend.

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

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

MONEY TO LEND, in Large or Small Amounts, on Private Mortgage of Freehold Property.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 632k

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. J. Jenkins.

SOUTH MOOR.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the House of Mr. JOPSON, Innkeeper, South Moor, on Monday, March 4th, 1878, a large quantity of Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to Mr. COLLINS and another, who are leaving the Neighbourhood,
Mr. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer,
Comprising—Mahogany Drawers and Bookcase; Mahogany ¾-Chest of Drawers; Mahogany Centre Table; 6 Chairs, in Hair-seating; Sofa, in Hair-seating; Birch Press; 6 Polished Kitchen Chairs; Eight-day Timepiece; Round Table; 2 Kitchen Tables; 2 Iron Bedsteads; Down Bed; Feather Bed; Wringing and Mangling Machine (nearly new); Cornice Pole; Parlour and Kitchen Fenders and Irons; Tidy; a quantity of Rugs; Mats and Matting; Poss Tub and Staff; Pans, Pails, and Tubs; 2 Gig Lamps; together with a large quantity of Crockery Ware of every description.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 776k

By Mr. A. Brodie.

VICTORIA SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

Unreserved Sale of Superior LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY, in liquidation.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION in the Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett, on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, March 2nd, 4th, and 5th, 1878, the Stock of Superior Dress Goods, Winceys, Calicoes, Shirts and Shirtings, Sheets and Sheetings, Hosiery and Gloves, and general Drapery, without reserve.
Sale each Evening at Seven o'clock. 754k

VICTORIA SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Public Accountant, undertakes the SALE by AUCTION, or otherwise, of House Property, Furniture, Stocks-in-Trade, &c., on advantageous terms. Cash advanced on Goods for absolute Sale. Fire, Life, Accident, and Plate-glass Assurances promptly effected. Queensland Emigration Agency; Free and Assisted Passages granted.
Office: Town Hall, Consett. 403k

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

MESSRS. HEDLEY and BRODIE, Agricultural Auctioneers and Live Stock Salesmen, Town Hall, Consett, are prepared to undertake the Sale by Auction, or otherwise of every description of Live Stock and Agricultural produce, and trust, by careful attention to all commissions with which they may be favoured, to merit the confidence of the Agriculturists of the District. Valuations for probate. Insurances on Farming Stock effected through the London Insurance Corporation (Established 1720). 744h

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on his Premises, Dipton, on Monday, March 4th, 1878, an important quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to the late HENRY BATES and others, removed for convenience of sale. For particulars, see Bills.
Sale to commence at Half-past One o'clock promptly.

By Mr. J. Oley.

HAY FOR SALE.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, honoured with instructions from Mr. GEORGE TOWNS, will offer for PUBLIC COMPETITION, on Thursday, March 7th, 1878, a Stack of Well-won New-Land HAY, containing 17 Tons, more or less, and standing in a Field opposite the Templar Cottages, Medomsley Edge.
The Sale will take place at the Stack, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon. 777k

By Mr. W. Raw.

RAILING POSTS AND FIREWOOD FOR SALE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, instructed by Mr. BUCKHAM, will SELL BY AUCTION, 40 or 50 Lots of FIREWOOD and POSTS, for Fencing, in Tinkler Hill Wood, near Consett and Blackhill, on Monday, March 4th, 1878.
Sale to commence at Two o'clock precisely.
Sale-office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 788k

To Let.

TO LET, at Dipton, a HOUSE and SHOP.—Apply to E. WILKINSON. 576k

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS for One or Two Steady MEN.—For reference, apply at the *Guardian* Office. 783k

TO LET, or SELL, a HOUSE, containing Seven Rooms, situate in Harvey Street, Consett.—Apply to J. BATES. 431k

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

TO LODGES, CLUBS, &c.

TO LET, the LONG-ROOM of the Rose and Crown Hotel, Blackhill.—Apply to Mr. J. YOUNG. 662k

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, an excellent DWELLING-HOUSE (5, Tinmill Place, Blackhill,) containing Four Rooms, good Yard, Gas, Water, and every other Convenience.—Apply to P. BROWN, Chemist, Shotley Bridge. 790k

TO LET, a small SHOP and HOUSE, in Foundry Row, Blackhill; Rent, £9 per year; Rated by the Benfieldside Overseers at £16.—Apply to RICHARD MURRAY.
The above is not yet Let. Offers solicited. Lease granted. 657k

TO BE LET BY TENDER, all that FARM containing 18 Acres or thereabouts, together with the Cottage and Buildings, situate at Blackhill, lately occupied by WILLIAM MILLS. Tenders will be received at Mr. BOOTH'S Office, Shotley Bridge, until the 5th day of March next. 756k

TO BE LET, and entered upon on the 12th of May next, Weed Park House, at present in the occupation of G. A. LEBOUR, Esq., situated Two Miles from Lintz Green Station (Consett Branch), and One Mile north of Dipton.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. T. and R. ARMSTRONG, Land Agents, 5, Hawthorn Terrace, Newcastle. 634k

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

Contracts.

CONSETT NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

BUILDERS are invited to Tender for the several Works required in the ERECTION of New Girls' School, Class Rooms, &c., at Consett.
Drawings, Specification, &c., may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained, at our Offices, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, and Tenders (sealed and endorsed) will be received by us on or before the 9th day of March, 1878.
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.
Shotley Bridge, February 21st, 1878. 759k

KYO LAWS SCHOOL BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the several works required in the ERECTION of School-master's HOUSE, New CLASS-ROOM, and improvements to Fence Walls, at the Annfield Plain Board Schools.
Drawings, Specification, &c., may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained, at our Office, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on and after the 26th inst., and Tenders (sealed and endorsed) will be received by us on or before the 9th day of March, 1878.
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.
Shotley Bridge, February 21st, 1878. 760k

TENDERS are invited for the several Works required in the ERECTION of SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, &c., at Annfield Plain for Mr. EDWARD REED.
Drawings, Specification, &c., may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained, at our Offices, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, and Tenders (sealed and endorsed) will be received by us on or before the 9th day of March, 1878.
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.
Shotley Bridge, February 21st, 1878. 761k

TO CONTRACTORS.

TO LET, the several Works required in the ERECTION of New LODGE, at the Briary, for JAMES ANNANDALE, Jun., Esq.
Plans, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract may be seen at our Office, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge.
Tenders are to be delivered to us on or before March 2nd, 1878.
No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.
762k JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.

GREENCROFT SCHOOL BOARD
(CO. DURHAM).

TENDERS are invited for the several Works required in the ERECTION of an Iron SCHOOL, at Greencroft, for the above Board.
Drawings, Specifications, &c., may be seen at our Offices, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, and Tenders (sealed and endorsed) will be received by us not later than the 19th day of March, 1878.
Separate Tenders for Excavator and Mason's, Carpenter and Joiner's, Glazier and Painter's Work, and Iron Work, or Tenders for the whole will be received.
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.
Shotley Bridge, February 28th, 1878. 789k

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

TOWNSHIP OF COLLIERLEY AND PONTOP.

TO LET, the MAKING of 80 Chains of Road near Salter's Gate.
Plan, Sections, Specifications, &c., may be seen on application to the Surveyor, to whom Tenders must be sent, on or before March 7th, 1878, marked "Tender for Making Road."
The Highway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order.
WILLIAM DIXON,
District Surveyor.
Surveyor's Office, Branch Villa, Lanchester.
February 27th, 1878. 772k

TO BUILDERS.

THE MEDOMSLEY SCHOOL BOARD are desirous of receiving Tenders for the ERECTION and COMPLETION of Mixed and Infant SCHOOLS, TEACHERS' HOUSE, &c., intended to be erected at Westwood.
The Drawings and Specifications may be seen on and after Monday, March the 4th, at the Office of Mr. WILLIAM FOX, C.E., Architect to the Board, 3, Silver Street, Durham, where copies of the Bills of Quantities may be obtained, upon making a deposit of £1, which will be returned upon receipt of *bona-fide* Tenders.
Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Westwood Schools," to be forwarded to the undersigned, at his Office, Westwood House, Shotley Bridge, so as to be received not later than Wednesday, the 20th day of March next.
The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
M. COUPLAND,
Clerk to the Board.
Westwood House, Shotley Bridge,
25th February, 1878. 769k

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

SEDGEFIELD ASYLUM.

TO BUILDERS, AND SMITHS AND IRONFOUNDERS.

THE Committee of Visitors of this Asylum are desirous of receiving Tenders for the ERECTION of a HIGH SERVICE WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIR:—
Contract No. 1.—BUILDER'S WORK.
" No. 2.—SMITH'S and IRONFOUNDER'S WORK.
Plans, Specifications, &c., for all the Works may be seen on and after Monday, the 24th inst., at the Office of WILLIAM CROZIER, Esq., M.I.C.E., County Engineer and Architect for the County of Durham, Assize Courts, Durham; and Tenders are to be sent to him endorsed "High Service Water Supply Reservoir," "Contract No. 1" or "No. 2," as the case may be, not later than Saturday, the 9th day of March next.—By order,
JOHN WATSON,
Clerk to the said Visitors.
Durham, February 20th, 1878.
N.B.—The Visitors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. 763k

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a Roan colou[red] PONY, rising 5 Years old, quiet to ride or dri[ve].—Apply to JOHN HALL, Grocer, &c., Annfield Plain. 770k

FOR SALE, a very [su]perior American ORGAN; 14 Stops; No 22 [u]pon PELOUBET, PELTON, and Co.'s List. Can be b[o]ught very cheap.—Apply to A. PHILLIPSON, Dipton. 764k

FOR SALE, Thr[ee] COTTAGES, situate in Iveston.—Apply to M[r.] WM. MORDUE, on the premises. These Cottages wi[ll] be sold to pay 10 or 12 per cent. Iveston, Febru[ary] 19th, 1878. 765k

FOR SALE, NITRATE OF SODA, Government Peruvi[an] GUANO, Dutch STRAW, Decorticated COTTON CAKE, all best quality.—Apply to VAN HAANSBE[RGEN] and USHER, Lombard Street, Quay, Newcast[le].

TO B[E] SOLD or LET, that substantially-built and well-finished HOUSE, situate in Delves Lane, Conse[tt], containing Seven good Rooms, Outoffices, &c. Rent moderate.—Apply to WILLIAM SHELL, Builder.

FOR SALE, a PORTRAIT GALLERY, with all the necessary Apparatus, Chemicals, Instruction Books, &c.—Apply to J. PARKER, 2, Front Street, Consett. 585k

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

FOR SALE, a magnificent Seven Octave Trichord Cottage PIANOFORTE, repetition touch, repeater action, with fine full tone, in beautiful Walnut Case, elaborately carved, equal to new. Cost Sixty Guineas. To be sold a bargain.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 792k

Wanted.

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

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

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1st, 1878.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

We have heard much, especially from Lord Granville, of "the European concert." I suppose this "concord of sweet sounds" is to take place at Baden-Baden, where England is determined not to play second fiddle. It augurs ill for the peaceful issue of this meeting of the powers that Russia has now a larger army in the field than ever, and that England is increasing her fleet. The dodging forward and backward of our vessels in the Sea of Marmora, the advances and retrogressions of the Russian army, the conditional concessions, the half-complimentary, half-threatening language of diplomatique intercourse, between the two countries,—these things are more like the conduct of two mutually exasperated powers awaiting war, and each expecting the other to begin, than that of friendly nations both sincerely desirous of maintaining peace. The rumour which is causing most apprehension just now is that of the intended seizure by Russia of the Turkish fleet. It is understood that it is the firmness of Hobart Pasha which has hitherto been the greatest obstacle in the way of this scheme. I sincerely hope that if there is any imminent danger of the Turkish fleet being made a part of the war indemnity, we shall be beforehand with the muscovites, and claim it as creditors of the Porte or in some title. There is this satisfaction: ships do not make a navy. A marine force fit to man the Turkish navy could not be obtained in a day.

Everyone almost has begun to breathe more freely since the Agricultural Hall meeting has been postponed. It was not merely that it was feared that the ex-Premier might commit himself to indiscrete language, as he did at Oxford, but a free fight on a large scale was expected, and would, no doubt, have taken place.

In these days of English ambiguities and Russian reservations it is refreshing to read Prince Bismarck's blunt, straightforward exposition of the situation. He says nothing that is strikingly new or unexpected, but he leaves little doubt as to the *role* which Germany will take in the coming negotiations. There are some, indeed, who regard the German Chancellor as a modern Machievelli, and profess to see innumerable dark designs and secret intrigues under a cover of apparent honesty. Bismarck, however, has given the world no reason to suspect him of duplicity.

It is the very best evidence of the respect in which Leo the Thirteenth was held by his brother Cardinals that he was elected to the office of Pope in spite of the fact that he was the Chamberlain (Camerlengo) of the late Pio Nono. On the decease of a Pope the Chamberlain acts as an Interrex. He lodges in the Pope's apartments, he is attended by a bodyguard, he may coin money impressed with his own coat of arms, and he superintends the obsequies of the departed successor of St. Peter. In the exercise of this "little brief authority" the Chamberlain has hitherto almost invariably succeeded in rendering himself obnoxious to his colleagues; and if he had previously any chance of obtaining the Papal Chair, he has irretrievably lost it during his vicegerency. That Cardinal Pecci should have been elected by acclamation is a still more remarkable proof of the esteem in which he is held. The most usual method of voting is by "scrutiny." Each Cardinal, after having signed a preliminary document by which he promises that in case of his election he will not alienate any of the Papal dominions, and that he will not exercise the patronage of the Papacy in favour of his relations, takes his place in the little cell or box assigned to him attended by his "aonclavist," or temporary secretary. A slip of paper is then given to him, at the head of which he writes his name, folds the paper down over it, and secures it from observation by affixing a seal. The Cardinal then mentions the name of the colleague for whom he wishes to vote, the conclavist writing it down at his dictation. The paper is again folded, and upon the outside the conclavist writes some random sentence selected by the Cardinal. The papers are collected and read twice a day, when the Cardinals all meet together for the purpose. Every name is read separately; first the external sentences and then the name inside, every member of the Sacred College being thus able to test the correctness of his individual vote without any of his brethren ascertaining to whom he has given it. The voting goes on in this manner day after day until the required number of votes is obtained for one individual. It is only when a Cardinal feels very sure of the popularity of some one particular collegue that he will venture on "acclaiming" him. He does this by shouting out, when the College has assembled, so and so "shall be Pope," and if a sufficient number join in the cry, the business is settled at once. This year the Cardinals were only in Conclave thirty-six hours. Former Conclaves have more frequently lasted the same number of days, and sometimes they have lasted many weeks. Leo XII would appear to resemble the chameleon. All parties claim him to be of their colour. But popes are not bound by the opinions which they professed as Cardinals.

A mad clergyman is generally the maddest of madmen. So it was with poor Mr. Watson, who murdered his wife, and is now lingering away the remains of his wretched existence at Broadmoor. This other mad parson who attempted to make away with Sir George Jessel the other day at the door of the Rolls' Court will also probably share the same fate. I know no preventive against it but one, and that we seem unwilling to resort to. We ought to adopt the French plan of *conseils de famille*, and shut up a man as soon as a family council has sat on him, and he is pronounced to be unfit to manage his own affairs.

Local and District News.

Messrs. Monkhouse, Goodard, Miller, and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Middlesbro'-on-Lees, West Hartlepool, and Barrow-in-Furnes, members of the Institute of Accountants, have again been appointed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, Public Auditors for the counties of Northumberland and Durham, under the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, and the Industrial Societies Act, 1876.

CONCERT.—On Saturday evening last, a conbert of sacred music was given in the Methodist Free Church, Burnopfield, by the Chapel choir, Rev. J. Layland, of Stanley, presiding. A most interesting programme of choice music was gone through in a very efficient manner As worthy of special mention we may remark that the anthem "To the cherubim and seraphim" (Handel) was admirably rendered and received a well-merited encore. Mr. J. C. Hunter sang in graceful style "Nature makes the nobleman," and was vociferously encored. The concert throughout was of a high-class character, and received the hearty appreciation of the large audience assembled to hear it. Mr. J. C. Hunter wielded the baton, and Mr. A. Kyle, presided at the harmonium.

STUD NEWS.—At Woodlands stud (Mr. Hannsbergens), Knitsley Station, Consett Branch North Eeastern Railway, Co. Durham. Mr. C. E. Morgan's mare by Gladiateur, out of Polly, a bay foal by Andred, and will be put to Macgregor. Mr. W. H. Williamson's La La, by Voltigeur, with bay foal by Albert Victor, will be put to Macgregor. Isabel (dam of St. Vincent), a bay colt by Argyle, and will be put to Macgregor. Arrived to Macgregor—Mr. J. W. Jennings' Secret Treasure, by Daniel O'Rooke. Mr. Somerset's mare by Lord Clifden, out of Tarragona. Mare by Beadsman, out of Kalypige, Mr. Waddingham's Echo by Cramond. Arrived to Argyle—Mr. C. W. C. Henderson's Countess H.B., by Farnham. Mr. Cunningham's mare by Russborough, and mare by Blair Athol, out of Rosabla (dam of Salamander). Policy by Voltigeur. Energy by Beadsman.

THE NEW EDUCATION CODE.—The new code of regulations of the Education Department were issued on Tuesday, from which we learn that the principal articles modified, and the new articles for the present year, are as follow:—No grant will be made for or in respect of any school which is not previously in receipt of an annual grant if the department think that the school is unnecessary; and, as regards the preliminary condition that a specified space must be allowed for each child in attendance, it is provided that in a school erected with the aid of a loan sanctioned by the department the average attendance may not exceed the number of children for whom the plans were approved by the department. Returns called for by Parliament, as well as by the department, are to be duly made; and with respect to the application of the income of the school only to the purpose of public elementary schools is supplemented by the following addition:—"Or for other purposes not recognised by the department as educational." The deposit of a "child's school book" with the teacher, in proof of age, is to be a compulsory condition for obtaining the grant. The grant for passing a creditable examination in grammar, history, elementary geography, and plain needlework may be either 2s. or 4s. per scholar, dependent upon the fact whether the scholar passes in only one or in two of these subjects. In schools to which grants fall due after March 31st, 1879, the examination in needlework will be conducted according to the 3rd schedule of the code, and will extend to the girls presented in Standard I. The minimum age of pupil teachers is raised from thirteen to fourteen years; the proportion of pupil teachers in a school is reduced from four to three for every certificated teacher serving in it, and when the average attendance exceeds 220 a second adult certificated or assistant teacher will be required.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—The following letter, copied *verbatim et literatim* from the original, was received by one of our police officials this week. The writer, from modesty no doubt, did not attach his name to the epistle.

Annfield Plain feby 27th

Sir take the libtery of sending you a few lines to inform you that there is a Person Haucking with another mans Sirtuicfacate Every Day belonging to Handey Side there is outher tow at Burnhope hauking without any lincence at all i have spoke to the Police about it and to Mr Wilson at lanchester about them and he said all ill see about them they have been going about for 3 halph years to my knoledge there is 3 comes to Stanley every week without linence Sir Do you think it rite that look had the licencence for a year or 2 but has not had them for this last year and can Sell Double the quantitey of that Whitening that we can that Pays our licince So no more but remains your obeident servent

RAID ON CARD SHARPERS.—At Lanchester Police Court, on Monday, before John Clavering, Esq., four men, named John Grisdale, Thos. Walker, William Johnson, and Wm. Douglas, were charged with vagrancy. On Saturday morning last, the prisoners were seen by P.C. Reay to enter a public-house at Quebec. Their movements being suspicious, Reay, who was at that time in uniform, changed his clothes and followed the men in the direction of Esh, where he got the assistance of P.C. Straker, who likewise attired himself in civilian's clothes. The prisoners next proceeded in the direction of Langley Park, followed by the officers. Before reaching Langley Park, Douglas and Walker fell in behind the other two men, who sat down by the side of the road. Grisdale and Johnson were afterwards joined by Douglas and Walker. Grisdale began to shuffle a pack of cards, and just as two men, strangers, came up, Douglas and Walker picked out a couple of cards and received some money from Grisdale. The strangers were then invited to try their luck, but this they refused to do. Prisoners afterwards went to Witton Gilbert, where they again separated, Walker and Douglas being in company. They were joined by another man, and having come to the place where Grisdale and Johnson were seated with the cards, Douglas again picked out a card and received 5s. from Grisdale. The prisoners had at that time been joined by the officers, who watched Grisdale shuffle the cards and heard him ask the stranger to "try his hand." Prisoners were then apprehended, and taken to Lanchester. Grisdale, who was sent to prison by Mr. Clavering in 1876 for a similar offence, was now sentenced to two months' hard labour, the other prisoners receiving a month each.

Messrs. James Joicey and Co. have sent the Rev. Dr. Hurst £10, to be distributed amongst the deserving poor of the parish of Collierley.

Mr. George Hedley has kindly sent £10, per Rev. Dr. Hurst, Collierley, towards liquidating the debt still remaining on St. Paul's Church, Howdon Pans.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, HARELAW.—On Sunday evening last, the Rev. R. Tuson, curate at Collierley, preached a most impressive and deeply interesting sermon from the 21st chapter of Matthew, and the 10th verse. The church was filled, and the sermon was listened to with rapt attention.

OUTBREAK OF PLEURO-PNEUMONIA NEAR CASTLESIDE.—A cow and two stirks, which were said to be suffering from the above disease, were this week destroyed at China Farm, near Castleside. At the latter part of last week, the owner of the farm, Mr. Joseph Anderson, noticed the usual symptoms attending pleuro-pneumonia amongst his stock, and he lost no time in communicating the fact to Supt. Oliver, the inspector appointed under the Cattle Diseases Act. Mr. Oliver promptly got the assistance of Mr. Foreman, veterinary surgeon, who, after examining the cattle, declared that three of them were suffering from the disease named above. The necessary authority from the magistrates having been obtained, Mr. Oliver had the affected animals slaughtered and buried on Wednesday, every care being taken to prevent the disease from spreading to the other portion of Mr. Anderson's stock. There are twenty-one head of cattle on Mr. Anderson's farm, but it is hoped that the precautionary measures adopted by Mr. Oliver will be the means of checking further spread of the disease.

ACCIDENT AT BLACKHILL.—Between two and three o'clock yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, an accident of an alarming nature occurred at Blackhill, to the Misses Brewis, of Greenhead. At the early part of the day Miss Brewis and her sister left Greenhead in a two-wheeled dog-cart and proceeded to Consett. After transacting some business in the town, they commenced the return journey. On reaching Blackhill, and just as they were crossing the railway bridge near the Library, the horse which they were driving took fright at a passing engine, and made off towards the Rose and Crown Inn. Both young ladies grasped the reins and succeeded in steering the affrighted animal round the corner into Derwent Street. By their united efforts they got the horse partially under control. As they approached the bottom of Derwent Street, however, the animal again showed signs of restiveness, and on reaching the shop occupied by Mr. Todd, butcher, the wheel of the conveyance in which Miss Brewis and her sister were seated, came in contact with a cart which was standing on the road. The dog-cart was upset, and the occupants thrown out. Miss Brewis was at once taken into Mr. Palliser's shop, her sister being assisted into Mr. Peart's at the opposite side of the street. Dr. Richards, assistant to Dr. Renton, was promptly in attendance, and rendered every assistance in his power. Miss Brewis's injuries, it was found, were of a serious nature. Her right arm is broken at the elbow, and the left shoulder is also badly injured. The injuries of her sister are not so serious. The young ladies were put into a cab the same evening and conveyed to their own home at Greenhead.

"WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN PARIS."—The above was the title of a lecture given under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, D.D., in the Consett Wesleyan Chapel, on Wednesday evening. The lecturer is known throughout America as "The Blind Man Eloquent," and his utterances on Wednesday night certainly stamp him as an orator of a very high order. Mr. Jenkins, of Consett Hall, occupied the chair. The lecturer described the chief places of interest in Paris, dwelling at length on their historical associations. He said the French people considered there was only one civilized country in the world, and that was their own. The interior of a French cafe was described, after which the lecturer asked his hearers to take a stroll with him (in imagination) to the Boulevards, where the Parisian lady was to be seen in all her pomp and glory. He said after reading the glowing descriptions given of the French ladies, a visitor to Paris was disappointed on finding that the female population of that country were not so lovely as the English and American girls. Dr. Milburn concluded by giving a graphic and amusing description of the typical Parisian and Yankee, after which the Chairman in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said he had repeatedly visited Paris and the truthfulness of Dr. Milburn's picture of Parisian life was marvellous.—Dr. Milburn delivered a lecture in the Shotley Bridge Town Hall on Tuesday evening, the subject being "Peter Cartwright, the Backwoods Preacher. Mr. Priestman occupied the chair.

THE IRON TRADE.—On Thursday a meeting of the iron manufacturers connected with the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the finished iron trade of the North of England, was held at the Central Buildings, Darlington. There was a good attendance from different parts of the district. The following resolutions were passed:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the present state of trade justifies a reduction of 1s. per ton on puddling, and 10 per cent. in wages paid to all other classes of workmen connected with the forges and mills, and a further reduction of 7½ per cent. in the wages of shinglers, heaters, rollers, and shearers in connection with plate mills, and also upon certain other classes of labour in plate and other mills, of which due notice will be given." "That Mr. Winpenny be instructed to inform the operatives' secretary that after the termination of the present wages agreement, the payment of prize money, level-hand money, and underhand money will be discontinued by the employers connected with the Board of Arbitration." H meeting of the Board of Arbitration will shortly be held, to consider the question of the appointment of arbitrators, and to make all preliminary arrangements for the arbitration which will take place during the present month, as the present wages agreement terminates at the end of March. If the full reduction on puddling iron asked by the employers be awarded, the wages will be brought to a lower standard than during the great depression of 1867. The present rate of wages—8s. 3d. per ton—has remained in operation for above two years, the award being made by Mr. Mundella, bringing wages to that figure, in 1876.

WESLEYAN METHODISM AT DIPTON.—A correspondent writes:—The Wesleyan Methodists of Dipton, while appealing for help, and making arrangements for a great special effort, when they expect at no distant date to be favoured with the valuable services of the Rev. Peter McKenzie, are setting to work their own agencies, mobolising their own power to grapple with their difficulty, a heavy chapel debt, which a series of unforeseen and unfortunate circumstances has placed on their shoulders. On Wednesday night, Feb. 20th, Mr. J. Urwin, of the above place, delivered his interesting and instructive lecture on "remarkable epochs in the world's history," in the Wesleyan Chapel. The lecture was duly appreciated by the audience, and listened to with close attention. The lecturer had evidently to curtail much in dealing with his subject, and if he would make a dividing line (form two lectures), he would do greater justice both to himself and his theme. The Rev. Dr. Hurst, Vicar of Collierley, had kindly consented to preside on the occasion, and his presence was hailed with very great pleasure by the people, his remarkable appearance and kind-heartedness making a deep impression. He introduced the lecturer with a few fitting remarks, reserving his address to the close. He spoke in appreciative terms of the lecturer, the diligence and research necessary in getting up his subject, and his ability in delivering it. Then urged on the society persevering efforts to reduce the debt on their pleasant chapel; and then in a truly apostolic spirit brought the all-important subject to bear on the congregation, salvation by faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, a preparation for heaven, and a future meeting in the heavenly world.

A lecture on "Spurgeon and his work," was given by the Rev. R. Herries in the Baptist Chapel, Consett, on Thursday evening.

DEATH IN DELVES LANE.—An inquest will be held to-morrow (Saturday) on the body of a young woman named Wake. Deceased was suffering from a tumour, and for some time prior to her death had been attended by a herbalist. A certificate of death having been refused the Coroner has decided to hold an inquiry.

If you are troubled with a bad Cough or Cold, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, or Huskiness in the Throat, get a bottle of "BUDDEN'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND COLTSFOOT." Its effects will surprise and delight you, as one dose will relieve, and one bottle, in most cases, effect a complete cure. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Wholesale agents, Raimes and Co., Evans and Foggitt, Thirsk. Agent for Consett, Mr. David Imrie, Front Street, Consett.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT EAST CASTLE COLLIERY.—A temperance meeting was held on Saturday night last, in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel of the above place. Addresses were ably delivered by Messrs. J. McPherson, T. Wilson, C. Graham, and P. Reay. Several pieces were also sung by Messrs. T. Wilson, P. Reay, C. Graham, and Miss Jane Wilson. Mr. G. Shipley, of East Castle, presided. Votes of thanks to the chairman, speakers, and singers brought the meeting to a close. One good feature of the meeting was that it was well attended by the young as well as adults.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling of, 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 groweth 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.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica.—These maladies are always more or less connected with disorder or disease of the digestive organs, hence the facility with which they yield to Holloway's remedies. Temporary alleviation immediately follows the proper application of this soothing Ointment, while the Pills, taken internally, reduce the digestive functions to order and avert all inflammatory tendencies. Nervous invalids will derive ease and consolation from the influence of these medicaments, which are free from mercury and all noxious ingredients. Holloway's celebrated Ointment and Pills present, at a trifling outlay, the means of preserving the health or uprooting diseases which have assailed the body through accident, luxury, indolence, or other causes.

PIG-KILLING EXTRAORDINARY.—A short time ago an amateur in the pig-killing line, belonging to Durham, was engaged to despatch a full-grown member of the porcine tribe in Gilesgate. The usual preliminaries were gone through, and the animal safely secured previous to the final quietus being given to it. This was supposed to have been performed satisfactorily, and the operator with a view of preparing for the final completion of the work, commenced to unloose the cords by which the animal was bound. One of the latter was fastened to the pig's mouth, and the man engaged thinking that death had terminated the animal's sufferings, inserted his right hand into his mouth, in order to remove the cords, when the half-killed animal, with a tenacity of life which under the circumstances is at least extraordinary, gave unmistakeable evidences of vitality. It started up, and having firmly fixed its teeth into the amateur butcher's hand, finished by biting one of his fingers completely off, and then scampered off down the yard. Search was made for the finger in vain, and it was only after the pig had been killed and dressed by more skilful hands that the missing digit was discovered in the pig's jaws. It is unnecessary to add that the poor fellow's sufferings were great at the time, and he has since declared that it will be some time ere he again inserts his hands within a pig's jaws.

AMUSING FOXHUNTING INCIDENT.—The other day an amusing episode occurred in connection with the Eskdale (Whitby) Foxhounds. The meet was at Ellerby, where it was announced that a fox would be turned down. Horsemen mustered in strong force, and, as the day was brilliantly fine, a good day's sport was anticipated. They assembled at the village inn, where they refreshed themselves, and otherwise fortified themselves against the fatigues of the day. It so happened, however, that the fox had died on the previous night, but the mournful news was not conveyed to the sportsmen and it was deemed a fair joke to hide the fact, and rather than that there should be no sport, some one hit upon the happy idea of dragging the fox through the fields. This was done, and in due course it was announced to the huntsmen that the fox was off. All was excitement in a moment. The shouts and yells usual at such times rung in the air. The dogs were put on the scent, and away "Tally Ho!" went the hounds, hantsmen, and tag-rag and bob-tail of the neighbourhood. Oh! it was a glorious run. But all mortal pleasures must have an end. Live foxes much less dead ones, cannot go on for ever, and so it proved with this particular fox. Not far from Borrowby the poor thing was overtaken, laid stark dead—dead as a door nail. It soon dawned upon the huntsmen that they had been hoaxed, or to put in another way, a practical joke had been played upon them.

THE TRAGEDY AT OLD CORNSAY.

CONDITION OF WILKINSON AND HIS WIFE.

Wilkinson and his wife are still lying at Lanchester Workhouse, but on account of their extreme debility neither has as yet been able to give more than a brief narrative of the circumstances that led Wilkinson to cut his wife's throat and afterwards inflict such grievous injuries to himself. The unhappy couple are attended daily by the master and matron (Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson), who do everything within their power to render the position of the old people as pleasant as circumstances will admit. They occupy separate rooms, and each shows much anxiety for the other's recovery, their first inquiry in the morning being as to the other's condition, and prospects of recovery. Dr. Wilson is unremitting in his attentions to them, and that gentleman is sanguine that they will survive their injuries. Wilkinson's condition is much more serious than that of his wife. The wound in his throat is five inches long. The incision begins below the angle of the left jaw, crossing the neck, and just escaping the principal blood vessels. The windpipe is laid open, and admitted the end of the small finger. The cut on the head is five inches in length, and goes down to the bone. The gash in Mr. Wildinson's throat is three inches long, and the larynx is laid open in her case also. The statements made by Wilkinson and his wife do not differ much from those made a week ago Wilkinson says he was drinking a week prior to his making the attempt on his own and his wife's life. He states that on the Friday night he and his wife took half-a-pint of rum home with them, and drank it between them. Before cutting his wife's throat they had a quarrel, and Wilkinson says he thinks "the devil had hold of him at the time." He states that after cutting his own throat, his wife tried to prevent him striking himself with the hatchet. On Saturday morning the master of the workhouse received a letter from Wilkinson's sister and brother-in-law, who reside at Barking, in Essex, making inquiries respecting the condition of Wilkinson and his wife. The same evening Mr. Hodgson despatched a letter to Barking, stating that Wilkinson and his wife were progressing favourably. Dr. Wilson thinks it will be two months, at least, before the old people will be able to leave the Workhouse.

LANCHESTER SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEE.

The above Committee met on Tuesday morning, in the Board-room, Workhouse, Lanchester, Rev. J. P. De Pledge presiding. The other members present were—Revs. Dr. Lee, C. Gillow, and Canon Kearney.

Dr. LEE said a meeting had been held sometime ago by the masters of the various schools in the Union, on the question of filling up the annual register of attendance. A memorial had been drawn up, and he was asked to present it. He would hand it over to the Chairman, and it was for them to carry the petition to the Board of Guardians.—He then read the petition as follows:—

To the Lanchester School Attendance Committee.

We, the undersigned teachers of schools in the district of the Union of Lanchester, beg to submit for your consideration the following particulars:—(1) That certain returns are to be made to your committee from our schools, according to the requirements of the Education Act of 1876. (2) That these returns will involve much extra labour, as they must necessarily be made by the head teacher out of school hours. (3) That in consideration of this, we beg respectfully to submit that an adequate remuneration should be made to the head teachers for making these returns. In submitting the matter, we beg to state that the teachers in this district are anxious to co-operate with your committee to efficiently carry out the requirements of the Education Act, 1876.

H. Coxon, British School, Cornsay Colliery; J. Craighead, British Schools, Consett; V. E. Stanger, British Schools, Consett; C. E. Chipchase, British Schools, East Hedleyhope; W. J. Mackay, British School, Esh; J. G. Dixon, National School, Holmside; G. Dawson, National School, Consett; Isabella Shepherd, National School, Consett; Wm. Bears, National School, Leadgate; Thomas Dunn, Endowed Parliament School, Lanchester; Thomas Darney, National Schools, Stanley; James Smith, St. Joseph's School, Stanley; John B. Fenwick, Cornsay Alms Houses; Thomas Thompson, Hedleyhill Colliery School; John Bouch Johnstone, National School, Esh; George Shillitoe, Lintz Colliery School; E. C. W. Cumbersome, Lintz Colliery School; M. J. Turnbull, National School, Leadgate; John T. Addison, National School, Burnopfield; M. A. McShane, Hugh Fitzpatrick, and E. Dougherty, St. Joseph's Schools, Ushaw Moor; C. M. Cougherty, St. Charles' School, Cornsay; Mary Morris, St. Mary's School, Newhouse; W. Heaviside, Satley Schools.

Canon KEARNEY: What do they ask for?

The CHAIRMAN: No specified amount.

Dr. LEE understood that they wanted one penny per name. Copying writers got two pence for every seventy-two words; but the names were more difficult entering than copying.

Canon KEARNEY said the masters supposed the Committee had power to grant the request, but the Committee could go to no expense without the consent of the Guardians.

The CHAIRMAN said it would have been more in favour of the masters had they sent in their returns. It was a pity they had not done so.

Dr. LEE said the managers should send in the returns.

Canon KEARNEY said there was a severe penalty imposed on a teacher who refused to fill up the attendance register. The 25th section of the Blue Book stated that the teacher who refused would be no longer recognised by the Department.

Dr. LEE was rather in sympathy with the teachers, as the new regulation had come upon them rather suddenly, and if they gave their sympathies at that time, they would give them at no other.

On the motion of Canon KEARNEY, seconded by Dr. LEE, it was unanimously agreed to lay the memorial before the Guardians.—There was no other business, and the Committee adjourned.

CONSETT HUNT MEETING.

Appended are the entries, &c., for Consett Hunt Meeting, which will be held on the Carribees Farm, to-morrow (Saturday).

Run at Two.

NORTH DURHAM HUNT STEEPLECHASE of 50 sovs., viz., 40 sovs. to the winner and 10 sovs. to the second, for qualified hunters Four-year-olds, 10st. 3lb.; five, 11st. 8lb.; six and aged, 12st. 3lb. The winner of a steeplechase, 7lb. extra; of two, 10lb.; three, 21lb. Maiden five-year-olds and upwards allowed 5lb. Entrance, 3 sovs., to go to the race fund. About three miles.

Mr. J. P. Teathers' ch. g., Tramp
Mr. J. P. Teathers' bl. m., Thinskin
Mr. J. Rowlands' b. g., Recruit
Mr. J. Cunningham's b. m., Merry Lass
Mr. G. Waddington's b. g., Pretty Boy
Mr. G. Stockdale's b. h., Earldom
Mr. D. Garbutt's ch. m., Tunstall Maid
Mr. C. Clarke's b. h., Zaandam
Mr. A. Christie's br. m., Loveletter

Run at Forty-five minutes past Two.

THE CARRIBEES STEEPLECHASE of 30 sovs., viz., 25 sovs. to the winner and 5 sovs to the second, for qualified hunters that have never won a steeplechase, hurdle race, or hunters' flat race, value 30 sovs., at the time of naming. Four-year-olds, 11st.; five, 11st. 12lb.; six and aged, 12st. 3lb. A winner once after naming, 7lb.; twice, 10lb. extra. Entrance, 2 sovs., to go the fund. About three miles.

Mr. G. Stockdale's b. h., Onward
Mr. J. Harrison's ch. m., Honoria
Mr. T. W. Hornbey's b. g., Pontefract
Mr. A. Christie's br. or b. m., Midnight
Mr. Geo. Brown's b. m., Kangaroo
Mr. R. Cole's b. m, Lady

Run at Half-past Three.

RED COAT STEEPLECHASE of 30 sovs. Four-year-olds, 10st.; five, 11st. 5lb.; six and aged, 12st. Winners of any race on the flat or over country once, 5lb.; twice, 7lb.; three or more, 10lb. extra. To be ridden by persons who never rode for hire (in silk hats and red coats). Entrance, 2 sovs.; to go to the fund. About three miles.

Mr. J. P. Teathers' ch. g., Tramp
Mr. J. P. Teathers' bl. m., Thinskin
Mr. W. H. Ramshaw's ch. g., Merlin
Mr. C. H. Winter's b. g., Stationmaster
Mr. J. Rowland's b. g., Recruit
Mr. C. J. Cunnihgham's b. m., Merry Lass
Mr. G. Stockdale's b. h., Earldom

Run at Fifteen minutes past Four.

HUNTERS' SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 20 sovs., for duly qualified hunters. Four-year-olds, 11st.; five, 12st. 3lb.; six and aged, 12st. 9lb. If entered to be sold for 30 sovs., allowed 7lb., if for 20 sovs., allowed 14lb. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race, and the surplus (if any) to be equally divided between the second horse and the race fund. Entrance, £1 10s.; post entrance, 2 sovs.; to go to the fund. About two miles.

Mr. J. P. Teather's br. or b. m., Machere
Mr. W. H. Ramshaw's br. m., Jollity
Mr. J. Rowland's gr. g., South Bank
Mr. George Brown's b. m., Kangaroo
Mr. R. Cole's b. m., Lady

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." 247k

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

WIT AND HUMOUR

A GOOD way to cure a stammering tongue.—Hold it.

THE religion of the Mormons is singular but their wives are plural.

THE Turks think that the Russians are too much addicted to Czarchasm.

A VOLUME that is apt to bring tears to anybody's eyes.—A volume of smoke.

A SENSITIVE bald-headed man could never bear to hear a boy speak of his top.

A LITTLE fish that went out to enjoy himself on his own hook didn't come back.

WHY is a spider a good correspondent? Because he is apt to drop a line by every post.

THE best hand for a man to take in the game of matrimony, is the hand of a good woman.

WHAT creature may be supposed to feed out of the trough of the sea? The horse-marine.

A MAN who "won't go home till morning," is apt, after awhile, to have no home to go to.

WE hear of poor and honest families who are struggling to get through the winter with only one dog.

'Is this Adler Creek?' inquired a tourist of an old man leaning over a fence.—'Yas, dis is all der creek I knows on,' was the reply.

IT turns out that the man who 'lived forty days on water' had plenty of provisions in his boat all the while he was sailing on the sea.

HOG-BREEDERS are not remarkable for an extraordinary tendency 'to laugh,' but nothing is more certain than that they 'grow fat.'

WHAT is the difference between a celebrated song by Byron and a tallow candle? One is 'Maid of Athens,' the other is made of grease.

'WHAT a haitch more or less as long as you're 'andsome?' was the reply of a young actress to a critic who took her to task about her aspirates.

IT is suggested that the reasons cats catwaul so much is, because they have an unusual development of the mew-cous membrane of the throat.

IT is suggested that one reason so many marriages turn out unhappy is because the bridegroom is never the 'best man' at the wedding.

OLD Matthew Jones always boasted that he was 'prepared for the worst,' and his neighbours thought he got it when he married his second wife.

A MAN being arrested for biting off a man's thumb, it was asked where he came from. 'He must have come from Gnaw-thumb-erland,' said a witty lady.

A STUDENT on reading that a noted mathematician had committed suicide by blowing out his brains, remarked, 'Stuck to triggernometry to the last.'

DEFINITION of a polite man. One who listens with interest to things he knows all about when they are told by a person who knows nothing about them.

A GROCER in Washington advertises that he has 'whiskey that has been drunk by all the Presidents, from General Jackson down to the present time.

A YOUNG lady has compiled a list of her gentlemen acquaintances, and entered their names in a handsome parlour album. She playfully calls it her 'him-book.'

'WOULD you like to look through the big telescope?' asked one girl of another; to which the latter replied, 'No; I'd a great deal rather look through a keyhole.'

SOME time ago, a party of lynchers postponed a hanging five minutes to allow the victim time to finish smoking a cigar. This proves that the use of tobacco prolongs life.

'ATTENTION, company, and 'tend to your roll-call,' said an Irish sergeant. 'All of ye that are present say 'Here,' and all of ye that are not present say 'Absint.''

MISSIONARY visitor (blandly): 'Well, dame, how do you find things now?' Crusty old dame: 'How do I find things now? Why, by lookin' arter 'em, to be sure.'

'WHAT'S the difference,' asked the teacher in arithmetic, 'between one yard and two yards?' 'A wall!' said Tommy Beales. Then Tommy sat on the cane fourteen times.

ENAMOURED writing-master (to a young lady pupil): 'I can teach you nothing; your hand is already a very desirable one, and your I's are the most beautiful I have ever seen.'

LATELY a Yankee fell from the stairway of the third storey of a house, and lit on a conservatory. 'No—I wasn't much hurt myself,' he said in relating the occurrence, 'but I guess I rather dented in that glass box.'

THE coldest storm-wave of the season was experienced by a young man who escorted a girl home one Sunday night, and was detected by her father just as he was putting his moustache where it would do the most good.

YOUNG lady critic to parent accompanying her: 'Mamma, don't you think that modern table is out of place in that ancient picture?' Painter of the picture: 'They had modern tables in them days as well as now, miss.'

'DIDN'T you guarantee that that horse wouldn't shy before the discharge of a cannon?' said a Cavalry officer to a horse-dealer. 'Yes, I did, I'll stick to it,' replied the dealer. 'He never shies till after the cannon is fired.'

A DIMINUTIVE young 'swell' was complaining a few days ago that he could not keep his bootmaker's bill under a hundred a year. A sympathising friend remarked, 'That's a good deal—but,' he added pensively, 'certainly your feet are large.'

A WOMAN solicited an old man for charity to help herself and her poor 'husband.' 'What is the matter with your husband? Is he in any business?' asked the old man; to which she naively replied, 'No, kind sir, he is in gaol.'

A MAN was telling a company of ladies about the falling of a lot of mortar upon him as he was passing under a scaffold, and one of them exclaimed, 'How absurd you must have looked!' 'No, madam,' said he. 'I was sub-lime!'

WHAT HE GOT.—'What did ye get?' asked one tramp of another, who had been into the house after 'vittles.' 'I got suthin,' was the reply. 'What was it?' eagerly inquired the expectant one. 'A cold shoulder!' bitterly rejoined the other, as he tramped on.

'MAMMA, where do the cows get the milk?' asked Willie, looking up from the foaming pan of milk which he had been intently regarding. 'Where do you get your tears?' was the answer. After a thoughtful silence, he again broke out, 'Mamma, do cows have to be spanked?'

DIVORCED.—A man recently obtained a divorce, and declared, 'Once more I stand erect, and assume the attitude of freedom and a single man.' Then he went home, got into bed, and in an hour awoke with a bad case of illness, yelling, 'Where's Maria? Quick! Get a mustard plaster, or I'm a goner.'

'SHALL I help you to alight?' asked a city exquisite of a muscular country girl, who was about to get out of a wagon that had just come up to the porch of the rural tavern. She jumped from the wagon, and indignantly exclaimed, 'What do you mean by asking if I want a light? You don't think I smoke, do you?'

A QUACK.—A quack called upon a certain nobleman who suffered cruelly from the gout, and offered an infallible remedy. 'How did you reach my house?' asked the nobleman. 'On foot.' 'Then be off with you; or, if you really possess such a remedy as you describe you would long since have driven your coach and four!'

A NOTED sharper wishing to ingratiate himself with a clergyman, said, 'Parson, I should like to hear you preach more than I can tell you.' 'Well,' responded the clergyman, 'if you had been where you ought to have been last Sunday you would have heard me.' 'Where was that?' asked the sharper. 'In prison,' was the reply.

Two teachers were disputing about the pronunciation of 'barrel.' One said it was 'bare-rel,' and the other said it was 'bow-rel.' They referred the matter to an old cooper, pointing to a vessel made to hold beer, by way of explaining what they meant. He said, 'It's a keg.' And now the two preceptors are more 'badly mixed' than ever.

THERE is a time when a man would willingly lose the benefit of the old saw about the 'busy bee,' if it wasn't [illegible] so busy. It generally happens about the hour when the insect has made up his mind to sit down on him somewhere and start in business. Besides, for real industry, the hornet beats his humbler brother all hollow—but he gets no credit for it at all.

'No man ever saw the sun rise—no man ever will see the sun rise!' was the astonishing remark of a lecturer on astronomy. 'Why not?' called out an auditor. 'Because it takes eight minutes for light to come from the sun to the earth, and so the sun is always up eight minutes before you see it,' was the reply. 'But suppose you look eight minutes ahead of time?' queried the auditor. The astronomer didn't answer.

Business Announcements.

THE TRANSVAAL.

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

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

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

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

Ten per cent. deposit: the balance on production, about four months hence, of Registered Government Title, *free* to Purchaser. WILLIAM ELLISION, Architect.

Mansion-house-buildings, 4, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.

Railway Time Table.

CONSETT BRANCH

TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	,2,G P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	9·40	12·30	2·30	5·36
Scotswood	„	5·52	9·47	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·59	9·54	12·43	2·43	5.49
Rowland's Gill	„	6·9	10·4	12·53	2·53	5·59
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·10	12·59	2·59	6·5
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·23	1·12	3·12	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·29	1·18	3·18	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep	6·42	10·37		4·40	6·35
Knitsley	„	6·54	10·49		4·52	6·47
Lanchester	„	7·3	10·58		5·1	6·56
Witton Gilbert	„	7.14	11·9		5·12	7·7
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.20		5·25	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2 G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G P.M
Durham	dep.	7·30		11·45	3·45	8·0
Witton Gilbert	„	7·42		11·57	3·57	8·12
Lanchester	„	7·55		12·10	4·10	8·25
Knitsley	„	8·7		12·22	4·20	8·36
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·30	
	dep	8·20	9·10	12·35	3·35	8·50
Shotley Bridge	„	8·25	9·15	12.40	3·40	8·55
Ebchester	„	8·29	9·19	12·44	3·44	8·59
Lintz Green	„	8·39	9·29	12·54	3·54	9.0
Rowland's Gill	„	8·44	9·34	12·59	4·0	9·12
Swalwell	„	8·52	9·42	1·7	4·7	9·24
Scotswood	„	8·59	9·49	1·14	4·14	9·29
Newcastle	arr.	9·10	10·0	1·25	4·25	9·49

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.		
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·0	5·25	7·30
Scotswood	„	7·17	4·9	5·32	7·37
Swalwell	„	7·24	4·15	5.39	7·45
Rowland's Gill	„	7·34	4·25	5·49	8·54
Lintz Green	„	7·40	4·29	5·55	8·2
Ebchester	„	7·53	4·42	6·8	8·16
Shotley Bridge	„	7·59	4·47	6·14	8·23
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	4·56	6·20	8·30
	dep.	9·20	5·10		
Knitsley		9·32	5·22	..	
Lanchester		9·41	5·31	..	
Witton Gilbert		9.52	5·44	..	
Durham	arr.	10·5	5·55	..	

STATIONS.		A.M.		P.M.
Durham	dep.		......	4·0
Witton Gilbert	„	8·5	......	4·12
Lanchester	„	8·18	......	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·30	......	4.37
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·45	......	4·48
	dep.	8·50	......	5·30
Shotley Bridge	„	8·55	......	5·35
Ebchester	„	8 59	......	5·39
Lintz Green	„	9·9	12·59	5·49
Rowland's Gill		9·15	12·44	5·55
Swalwell	„	9·22	12·52	6·2
Scotswood		9·29	12·59	6·9
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	1.10	6 20

SUNDAYS.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	12·30	2·30
Benfieldside	„	6·50	1·30	4·30
Rowley	„	7·0	1·40	4·40
Burnhill Junction	„	7·10	1·50	4·50
Tow Law	„	7·23	2·3	5·3
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5.15
	dep.	7.38	2·26	5·25
Bishop Auckland		8·7	2·51	5·56
Darlington		8·35	3·35	6·25
Stockton	„	9·25	4·5	7·15
Middlesbro'	„	9·35	4·15	7·30
Saltburn	„	10·10	4·50	8·50

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·10	2·30
Middlesbro'	„	6·22	11·45	3·7
Stockton	„	6·34	11·55	3·17
Darlington	„	7·15	12·30	5·5
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	1·15	5·30
Crook	arr.	8·12	1·40	5·55
	dep.	8·15	2·20	6·0
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·31	6·15
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	6·30
Rowley	„	8·52	2·55	6·40
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	6 50
Newcastle	arr.	10·0	4·25	9·40

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE.—A certain method of cure has been discovered for this distressing complaint by a physician, who is desirous that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery. It is beyond all doubt the most remarkable remedy of the age. Thousands have been cured by it. Full particulars will be sent by post to any person free of charge.—Address, Mr. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, London. 571k

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 and SONS, Boston, United States. Depot, 493, Oxford Street, London.

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

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

Business Announcements.

"THE Economy of Nature provides a remedy for every Complaint."

RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, AND LUMBAGO.

VICKERS' ANTILACTIC cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, and Lumbago.

VICKERS' ANTILACTIC is the receipt of a famous Physician.

VICKERS' ANTILACTIC helps Nature to expel from the system the Poisonous Acid which causes Rheumatism, &c.

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

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

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

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
F. R. FRANCIS, F.S.A., M.T.E., S.L.
Mr. VICKERS, Custom House Chambers,
Lower Thames Street.

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

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

Very respectfully,
JOHN BELLARS.
Beadle of the Royal Exchange, London.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

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

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

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

BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.

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

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

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

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

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

Full directions are given with each box.

£50,000 READY to be advanced by the NATIONAL DEPOSIT BANK 16 and 17, Russell Street, Covent Garden, London, in sums from £20 to £2.000 for short or long periods, to Clergymen, private Householders, Farmers, Graziers Clerks, Lodging-house Keepers, and Tradesmen, upon their own security, without any kind of sureties. The strictest privacy guaranteed. If desired a gentleman direct from the Bank will call upon any responsible applicant in England or Wales and advance the amount applied for. Borrowers can also call or receive the money through the post. Genuine proposals immediately attended to. Prospectus, Balance Sheet, and Press Opinions forwarded.

A. S. COCHRANE, Manager.

NATIONAL DEPOSIT BANK,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAPE & HARRIS, *Accountants*,
January 4th, 1878. 8, Old Jewry, E.C.

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

ALEXANDER SARJANT COCHRANE, *Manager & Banker*

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY

Up to £2000 granted in any part of the Country by an influential Company established 1853, repayable by easy instalments. Two sureties required. No Bill of Sale or unpleasant enquiries. Prospectus post-free from PROFESSIONAL AGENCY, 20, WALBROOK, CANNON STREET STATION, LONDON. Loans under £10 not entertained.

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

Business Announcements.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

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

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

THIS elegant and renowned Preparation of genuine QUININE stands unsurpassed for Purity Strength, and Flavour, and is universally approved by the Medical Profession. It is the best, safest, and most agreeable Remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Tic or Neuralgia, Ague, Debility, Spasms, and all derangements of the Stomach. The genuine is manufactured only by JOE TODD Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government Stamp. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, and Wine Merchants. Ask for and have only

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

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

TO LOVERS OF OYSTERS.

THE CELEBRATED BLUE POINT OYSTERS.

(*Patronised by the Royal Family,*)

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

GUARANTEED PERFECTLY FRESH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF 40 COLUMNS.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON

AT FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

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

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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

AGENTS.

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

Business Announcements.

TO DRAPERS, MILLINERS, CLOTHIERS, &c.

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

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

J. W. PALMER'S Catalogue of Foreign, English & Colonial Postage Stamps for the present year now ready (pp. 80), post free 4d. Contains upwards of 4,000 varieties, also all the new Stamps Every Stamp marked at the very lowest price genuine Stamps can be marked. J. W. PALMER'S Penny Prize Packet of Postage Stamps, post free 1½d. Dealers supplied at a great Reduction.

These Packets are in no case worth less than their money, but Prizes are given to the value of 1s. Collections of Stamps & Albums bought for cash to any amount

J. W. PALMER & Co., 76, Strand, London.

MORTGAGES, LOANS, PARTNERSHIPS, AND REVERSIONS.

MR. RICHARDS, assisted by other professional gentlemen, invites the attention of the Public generally, to the under-mentioned Branches of his business, in which a long and varied experience enables him to offer unusual advantages;—

As Professional Arbitrators or Referees in the several Departments of commerce.

As to the Negotiation of Sales, Loans, Mortgages, and Partnerships, as Surveyors, Valuers, and Managers of Landed and Building Estates; as Liquidators, Trustees, &c.

As to the Sale and Purchase of Reversions, Life Estates and Annuities under Wills or otherwise and advances thereon for which purpose

£100,000

in sums from £100 to £10,000

is at command

He specially invites communications from Solicitors having clients desirous to sell, or seeking sound and profitable Investments, and from the Building Trade seeking assistance in their business.

Services may be secured, in business or other matters of a confidential character at home or abroad, requiring judicious and careful investigation or adjustment.

Official Surveys, Valuations of Standing and Fallen Timber, Works of Art and Property (Real or Personal) of all kinds. Sales by Auction &c., &c.

CENTRAL OFFICES,

10, STAPLE INN, LONDON, W.C.

CONDY'S REMEDIAL FLUID is the SOVEREIGN CURE for burns, cuts, piles, ulcers, and sore throats. Prices 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6. Of all Chemists.

TRANSVAAL, NEW BRITISH COLONY.

APPLICATIONS for FARMS to be made to H. C. MCDONALD & Co., 116, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. Farms sold since July, 600,000 Acres. Full information and prices supplied on application as above. Freehold Titles from the British Government in all cases guaranteed.

"WE can honestly declare that MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS are the best."—*Bury Times.* "They come as a boon and a blessing to men, "The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen." *Standard* says, "They are a treasure." 6d. and 1/- per Box. Sold throughout the World. JUST OUT—THE COMMERCIAL PEN for Fine Writing. Specimen Boxes, containing all the kinds, by post 1/1. Patentees, *Macniven & Cameron*, 23 to 33, Blair St., Edinburgh.

NETTING, NETS, for RABBITS—Fishing, GAME POULTRY & GARDEN from 1d. per yd. Write for Lists & Samples 2 stamps. Dav d [illegible] Co. Hilton St., Manchester.

BOND'S MARKING INK.—CAUTION. To Wholesale and Retail Dealers.—Take Notice that on 16th November, 1877, in an Action "Hickisson & Another against Murphy," judgment was given for Plaintiffs with damages & costs, & a *PERPETUAL INJUNCTION* granted *RESTRAINING* the said *Mrs. MURPHY* and her Agents from *USING* the word "*BOND*" upon any Labels manufactured by, or for her; or from in any way representing the Ink Manufactured by, or for her; or from in any way representing the Ink manufactured by her to be Bond's Marking Ink. J. Hickisson, Proprietor of the Daughter of the late John Bond's Crystal Palace Marking Ink, 75, Southgate-rd., London.

MUSIC.—SING, O RIPPLING RIVER! by J. B. WEKERLIN. This Song, which has achieved such popularity on the Continent, is now ready with English words under the above title. In E b for Soprano or Tenor, in C for Contralto or Baritone. "But the effect produced by Wekerlin's 'Sing O rippling river,' is beyond description; it was twice encored amidst literal thunders of applause; the audience seemed electrified. It reminded us of the exciting reception of 'The Lover and the Bird' in its early days; indeed it is a similar kind of song, brilliant and showy, with an exceptionally taking melody." Easy compass: post free for 24 stamps. London: ALF. PHILLIPS, KILBURN RD., N.W. N.B.—The Music of *all publishers* sent free by return of post for half price (nett works excepted). 15,000 works kept in stock. Address as above for all music in future required.

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

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

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

RAIN-PROOF CRAPES. The only Black Crapes which REALLY WILL NOT SPOT with RAIN, are stamped "RAIN-PROOF" and a GUARANTEE is attached to EVERY PIECE.

"PACKET JEWELLERY." Useful & fancy Articles WHOLESALE ONLY! Gold Silver Gilt, Plated & Mourning Goods, Beads, Combs, Brushes, &c. SAMUEL HARRIS, Bead Merchant, 154 & 155, Houndsditch, London.

NYE & Co. Patentees, 373, OXFORD ST. W. MINCING and SAUSAGE MACHINES, Masticators to assist digestion, Knife Cleaners, Mills for Coffee, Pepper, Cocoa, &c. The New Wheat Mills, Coffee Roasters, Vegetable Slicers, and other labour saving inventions. Illustrated Catalogues post free.

USE MASTERMAN'S REVIVER The only material suitable for KID BOOTS, rendering them soft and equal to new, all blackings, pastes, &c., destroy the texture & beauty of the leather. Retail of all Boot & Shoe Manufacturers. Wholesale at 185, Bermondsey St., London, S.E.

NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD. "CLEANLINESS"—W. G. NIXEY'S Refined Black Lead.—Used without waste or dust. Sold everywhere. Ask for W. G. NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD, and see that you have it 12, Soho Square, London. CAUTION.—There are several imitations.

NOTES ON CONSUMPTION and WASTING DISEASES successfully treated with "HYDRATED OIL," with Cases showing the immediate increase in weight produced by it. By G. OVEREND DREWRY, M.D., Physician to the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and Wasting Diseases, Gower St. Published by Baillière and Bateman, London. AUTHOR'S NOTE. "The further results which I have obtained decidedly strengthen me in the belief that more is to be expected from the use of 'Hydrated Oil' in Consumption, than from any remedy yet discovered." Popular Edition. Post Free 6d. of J. M. Richards & Co. 37, Russell St., London, W.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. A few doses quite effectual.—Caution.—The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy of Chlorodyne render it of vital importance that the public should obtain the genuine, which is protected by a Government stamp, bearing the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne." See decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the "Times," July, 16th, 1864. Numerous testimonials from eminent Physicians accompany each bottle. *From* W. C. WILKINSON, Esq., F.R.C.S., Spalding. I consider it invaluable in Phthisis and Spasmodic Cough: the benefit is very marked. Dr. M'Millman, of New Galloway, Scotland. I consider it the most valuable [illegible] known. Sold in bottles, 1/1½, 2/9, & 4/6 by all Chemists.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS. THE GOOD OLD ENGLISH REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES. Cures thousands. Established over 50 years. 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 per Box.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE is most agreeable and efficacious in preventing and curing fevers, small pox and eruptive complaints. It instantly relieves the most intense headache & thirst and if given with lime-juice syrup, is a specific in gout & rheumatism. 113, Holborn Hill, E.C.

VERITY'S Bronchial & Pulmonary remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, &c. agreeable & most efficacious. 1/1½ & 2/9. 35, Warwick St. W. & all Chemists.

Important to Keepers of Valuable Horses & Cattle Sheep, &c.

"THE MAGIC MIXTURE." An infallible remedy for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs and Poultry. For all kinds of Inflammation, Cough, Retention of Urine, Coughs and Colds. E. HORNEY, Stockport, Inventor. In bottles 4/6, 8/-, 21/- contains six small ones. London Agents—Sutton & Co., Bow Church Yard, E.C.

THE GREAT CURE for CONSTIPATION and PILES. This Remedy never fails to do what is required of it. 15 Stamps. Address JAMES CRAIG, MAIN STREET, KILSYTH, N.B.

HOW TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME £10 per WEEK in a genteel manner, without risk. Send your address and we will inform you how either sex may become rich honestly and secure happiness. No Capital required. *Sent free.* Address NOVELTY COMPANY, Eccles, Manchester.

Business Announcements.

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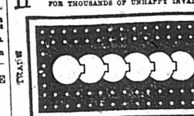
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Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.
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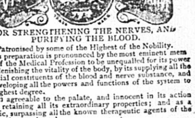
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It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the day for the speedy and Permanent Cure of—

Nervous prostration,	Trembling of the hands and limbs,
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Loss of energy and appetite,	Nervous fancies,
Hypochondria,	Impoverished blood,
General debility,	Nervous debility in all its stages,
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Lassitude,	
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and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the *Vital Restorative* is two-fold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the function of assimilation, to such a degree that, where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a robust state of health.
The *Vital Restorative* acts electrically upon the organization; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous membranous and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness, unparalleled in medicine.
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The beneficial effects of the *Restorative* are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Restorative on the organs of nutrition.
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From the *Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy, Chemistry, &c.*, February 1st, 1877.
Messrs. HILTON & Co. are manufacturing two very useful articles, one being a medicated voltaic electric perforated plaister, the other "Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative," a capital tonic and nerve invigorator. This last is carefully prepared from a recipe written by the late Sir Astley Cooper, and is most effective in its action.

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

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

TOW LAW AND ITS GAS SUPPLY.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD INQUIRY.

The Tow Law Local Board having resolved to purchase the existing Gas Works at that place, a memorial was presented to the Local Government Board praying that a provisional order might be issued authorising them to complete the purchase, borrow money, &c. The Local Government Board deemed it necessary that an inquiry should be held relative to the Board's application, and on Tuesday last this inquiry took place before Mr. Commissioner Taylor. There was a large attendance of ratepayers. The inquiry was opened at the Local Board Room, but as this was too small for the purpose, an adjournment was made to the Long-Room at the Station Hotel (Mr. Farrow's). Mr. Dolphin, solicitor, Wolsingham, represented Mr. Scott, the owner of the Gas Works.

The Commissioner, in opening the proceedings, said the Local Board applied for a provisional order to enable them to purchase the Gas Works, and the inquiry that day was in relation to that application. In the first place he should ask Mr. Emerson, clerk to the Board, to state why it was thought desirable to purchase these Works and obtain the powers referred to in the published notice. He was not aware that there would be any objection, but if any person wished to oppose the purchase of the Works, he (the Commissioner) would hear him, and if any person desired to obtain any information respecting the proposed purchase it was his (the Commissioner's) business to see that such information was supplied.

Mr. Emerson, Clerk and Surveyor to the Local Board, said, in accordance with the wish of the Commissioner, he should state the grounds why the Local Board wished to become the owners of the Gas Works. In the first place, the Board found from experience that the supply of gas by a private individual was unsatisfactory and uncertain, such individual being irresponsible for its quality. Secondly, the Gas Works owner, being the only manufacturer, had a monopoly of the supply, and, being without statutory powers, he could only carry on the Works with the forbearance of the inhabitants, any one of whom could stop him from opening the mains. In the third place, the Board considered that the supply of gas should be certain, and not subject to the caprice of irresponsible individuals, either as to quality or charge. Fourthly, because differences had arisen between the Board and the owner of the Works as to the quality and cost of gas. Their fifth reason for wishing to buy the Works was because they believed that by being in the hands of a public body the gas might be materially improved, and supplied at a less cost. Lastly, it had been mutually agreed for the Board to purchase the Gas Works, the necessary arrangements for doing so having been approved by the Board and the Gas Works owner respectively. Mr. Emerson went on to say that, with the Commissioner's permission, he should, by referring to the Local Board minutes, give a brief outline of the history of the gas supply. He observed that the owner of the Gas Works at Tow Law, Mr. Scott, was a labouring man with a mechanical turn of mind, who about twenty-two years ago began to make experiments with gas at his own house, and nearly twenty years ago this was developed into a larger establishment to supply gas for others. This was looked upon with favour by the inhabitants of the district, and every facility was given for the progress of the Works. In 1863, a Local Board was established in the district and in November of that year an application was made by Mr. Scott for leave to break up the roads, &c., to lay gas pipes, which was granted on certain conditions. Some time after this, complaints were made to the Local Board about the purity of the gas, until in 1868 official complaint was made to the owner. Further complaints were made in March, 1870, respecting both price and quality of gas. This dissatisfaction took a very determined course, so that a public meeting was called by posting bills over the district, and it was then proposed that, unless the gas be made better and cheaper, a company be formed to begin new works, or purchase those belonging to Mr. Scott. A sum was then asked by Mr. Scott, which a company of guarantors considered in excess of the value. At that time, however, the price of gas was reduced from 5s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. per 1000ft., and a great improvement in quality given. This went on for a while, until the great advance in the price of coal upset all previous arrangements, and so affairs progressed for some years. Complaints of impure gas, however, became so frequent that the Local Board was obliged by the presence of the ratepayers and gas consumers to take the matter in hand as a nuisance. The Medical Officer of the Board reported strongly about the quality, as his predecessor had done. The breaking up of the road was also a subject of complaint. A professional analyst was engaged, whose report more than justified the complaint. Mr. Emerson was about to read the report of the analyst, when

The Commissioner said he should not require it.

Mr. Emerson remarked that the report had appeared in the newspapers. He proceeded to say that a formal notice was given by the Board on which to found proceedings against the owner. An offer was made by the owner, through his solicitor, to sell the Works, but the Board declared the price inadmissible.

The Commissioner: What sum did the owner ask?

Mr. Emerson: He named £3,000. An amended offer was made to the Board, and it was then determined to engage a professional engineer to value and report. This report was considered by the Board, and was as follows:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board, Tow Law.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with your instructions, received through your Surveyor on the 2nd inst., I have visited your town and inspected the Gas Works. My instructions are to submit to you a report upon "the material points" for consideration, which are:—First—What amount of gas are they capable of making? Second—What is the present worth of the Works? Third—What amount of money is required to make them efficient? Fourth—What would you recommend and advise generally? First—What amount of gas are they capable of making? About 5,000,000 cubic feet per annum is my estimate, but the amount manufactured cannot be known, as there are no means of ascertaining the same. Your Surveyor has furnished me with the quantity sold in the year 1875, per consumers' meters, and I find the quantity sold in 1876 is a little in excess of that quantity—2,168,000 cubic feet—to which, if the increased amount and consumption of public lamps be added, will bring up the sales to about 2,500,000. Thus the productive power is double the sales; but from this difference has to be subtracted the quantity lost and unaccounted for, and of this there is no measure. However, I do not think it is very excessive, though in excess of well-managed works. The Works, then, are not producing their maximum quantity, and there is an excessive loss. Secondly—What is the present value of the works? To answer this it is necessary to inquire whether the quantity sold is up to the average consumption of other towns. My impression is more should be sold. Thus, while at Bishop Auckland there is a make of 183 feet per night per consumer, there is but 124 feet at Tow Law; and again, there is one consumer to about forty-six feet of main at the former place, while at the latter there is only one consumer to seventy-four feet. Such comparisons as these, of course, can only be taken for what they are worth, as there may be several things to affect them. However, taking into consideration the complaints that have been made as to the quality and price of the gas, and the fact that the consumption must be prejudiced by these, we may fairly assume that as soon as these matters are set right the consumption will very rapidly increase. I assume that it will shortly double itself, and that the consumption of the public lamps will also be doubled; the sales will then be—say 5,000,000 per annum. Taking, then, the standard price of Bishop Auckland—4s. 6d. per 1,000 feet—the balance sheet will be somewhat as that following, which show as profit sufficient to pay 5 per cent. on £9,777 13s. 4d.

Estimated Balance Sheet for One Year's Working.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Sales of gas, 5,000,000ft. at 4s. 6d.	1,125	0	0
Coke, 140 tons at 6s. 8d.	46	13	4
Tar, 5,000 gals. at 2d.	41	13	4
Liquor, 5,500 gals. at 2s. 6d. per 100	6	17	6
Refuse lime, say	5	0	0
Repairs of forty-six street lamps, at 10s.	23	0	0
	£1,248	4	2

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
620 tons of coal at 10s.	310	0	0
31 ,, lime at 11s. 6d.	17	16	6
Managing, collecting, and fitting, say	80	0	0
Stokers' wages, say	110	0	0
Rates and taxes (£350 at 1s. 4d.)	23	6	8
Repair and renewal of retorts, &c., say	50	0	0
Services and meters, say	25	0	0
Stationery, say	3	10	0
Sundry items, bad debts, &c., say	14	13	4
Total expenditure	634	6	6
Depreciation, 2½ per cent. on £5,000	125	0	0
Balance to profit	488	17	8
	£1,248	4	2

To earn this, however, there must be alterations and extensions of works and mains.

	£	s.	d.
Take, then, the purchase of the works at	2,500	0	0
Alterations and extension of works and mains at	2,500	0	0
Working capital at	500	0	0
We have	5,500	0	0
The interest on which at 4 per cent. being	220	0	0
Deducting this from the balance to profit of £488 17s. 8d. will leave a balance at your disposal of	268	17	8

In this estimate the number of public lamps is doubled, but the consumption per lamp is at the present rate—5,200 feet per annum—the price the same as the private consumers, including lighting, 4s. 6d. per 1,000, which would give:—

	£	s.	d.
For supply and lighting	1	2	6
Repairs per annum	0	10	0
	1	12	6
As against the present price of	2	5	0
Would effect a saving on each lamp of	0	12	6

Further, it is necessary to show you that the commercial value of the works as at present is fully that of the sum named for the purchase—£2,500. The consumption and gas rental of 1875, as per your surveyor, and that of 1876 from Mr. Scott, are as under—

	Consumption.	Average price.	Rental.		
1875.	2,168,000	6s. 0½d.	£655	2	11
1876.	2,291,000	5s. 7½d.	645	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Taking, then, the rental of 1876 at	645	4	0
Reducing the gas 1s. per 1,000 feet and deducting	114	11	0
Leaves a rental of	530	13	0
To which must be added for public lamps	51	15	0
Giving a revenue of	582	8	0
From this we must deduct the cost of manufacture, less residuals, say 3s. per 1,000 feet	325	4	0
Leaving a balance to profit of	257	4	0
Out of which must be paid interest at 4 per cent. on £2,500 purchase money	100	0	0
Leaving a balance for disposal of	157	4	0
The value of the undertaking will be 16⅔ years purchase	16⅔		
Which gives us	£2,620	0	0

Third—What amount of money is required to make them efficient? From what I have already said, you will readily see that this question may be answered in two ways:—First—To make the works efficient for the present consumption; and secondly, to take into consideration the increased consumption arising from the supply of a better and cheaper gas, as well as the normal increase which takes place in every locality where gas is consumed under ordinary circumstances. To the second view of this question you should alone direct your attention. There must be a considerable increase in the consumption, and for this you must prepare yourselves. Nearly the whole of the £2,500 will be absorbed within the next three years if the anticipated increase takes place, and you may almost take it at one-third of that amount to be spent each year—say £500 this year, and £800 to £1,000 each of the two following years. Fourth—What would you recommend and advise generally? First—That £2,500 should be paid for the present concern; the purchase money to include the ground, rights of way, sidings, buildings, plant, mains, services, meters, tools, stock-in-trade, and goodwill of the present owner. Second—That the price of gas should be reduced at Michaelmas next to 5s. per 1,000 feet, and at Midsummer next year to 4s. 6d. Third—That the illuminating power, purity, and pressure of the gas be taken not less than four times a-year by Mr. Pattinson, and reported upon to the Board—the times of testing to be left to Mr. Pattinson—that the consumers may be fully assured of the quality and purity of the gas as supplied by the Local Board. Fourth—That a full report upon the condition of the works, and plan of the same and of the mains be prepared and laid before you as early as possible after possession be obtained of the concern. Also a general and comprehensive plan of proposed alterations, improvements, and extension of works and mains. Fifth—That the management of the works be placed in the hands of the gentleman whom you may appoint as your consulting engineer, to whom should be sent weekly reports of working, and from whom you should receive monthly reports upon the manufacture and supply. Sixth—The book-keeping should be well systematised, arranged as simply as possible, and should show not only the actual but the comparative workings of the concern. With such a system, which need not be an expensive one, you will have a perfect check upon the whole of your working, the consumption will rapidly increase, and the price be reduced, as your capital will be but a very moderate one. I need scarcely add that the season for alteration of gas works will soon be rapidly passing away, therefore there should be as little delay as possible in the settlement of the matter.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. J. Warner, Engineer.

South Shields, May 12th, 1877.

In answer to further inquiries, a further report was prepared by the engineer, of which the following was a copy:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board, Tow Law.

Gentlemen,—In reply to Mr. Emerson's letter of the 16th inst., relative to the "prospective capital" of your Board in this undertaking, I must direct *your most earnest attention* to the fourth recommendation in my report, especially the latter part of the clause—"that a general and *comprehensive* plan of proposed alterations, improvements, and extensions of works and mains" be laid before you. I now underline "comprehensive" to more particularly draw your attention to my view, thus: while keeping well in mind that fresh capital should be taken in *only as required*, and as the working can bear it. This should be *consistent* with the estimate of the *probable extension of the concern*, so as to avoid frequent alterations and the consequent frittering away of money, and unsatisfactory working. For example, the works are capable of making double the present quantity supplied, which, it is estimated, will be required in a very short time. But when thus worked to their fullest extent, there will be nothing left for leakage, or any margin for emergencies. Hence, it is evident that the productive power must be increased, so instead of adding to the present Retort House, which would be most inconvenient, and building a separate Coal Store, which should be immediately built, I would recommend the building of a new Retort House with space for storing coals. Thus the coals would be kept dry, a larger make and yield would be obtained, and the present wheeling of coals would be avoided by running the coal waggons into the house itself. A rough tracing of this alteration is enclosed. Further, I need scarcely say that greater purifying power is required; which is not safe to place contiguous to the Retort House, as at present. Therefore, a new Purifying House should be built if the Retort House remains; but if a new one be built this would not be necessary. The present one, or the present Retort House, can be used for the purpose. But the expense of both may, perhaps, be put off for a year or two. But the cost of the alterations, and the extra expense of working, would not justify me in recommending such a course, any more than it would pay you to follow such advice. Leaving the works and going into the town, the same course should be pursued. A large leading main should be laid; a governor or governors placed upon the mains for regulating the pressure. The present ones should be examined and tested as well as the services and meters. This may, however, be left undone, but it will be at the cost of from 20 to 30 per cent. of the gas you manufacture being lost, besides great dissatisfaction with the supply being engendered, and the sales prejudicially affected. Again, with that part of the plant that is common to both "make and distribution," the "Station Meter," for measuring the gas made; this is not absolutely necessary for the make and supply, but I need not tell you that it is necessary that you should know how much gas will be produced from the coals you purchase, and also how much of this is lost in distribution. But neither of these important facts can you arrive at without a Station Meter. My estimate of *cost includes wear and tear*; and is more than necessary. You may reduce my estimate of increased capital £1,000, if you deem it necessary as a matter of policy to do so, and if favoured with your instructions for the work I must arrange the same accordingly. I need scarcely add, I would advise the spending of money only as required and as it would be remunerative.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. J. Warner, Engineer.

South Shields, 17th May, 1877.

Mr. Emerson proceeded to say that in answer to a telegram addressed to Mr. Warner, the latter gentleman replied that the structural value of the works, as distinct from the commercial value, was £2,200. The Board had ordered an abstract of the engineer's report to be published and circulated. A public meeting of ratepayers and consumers was called, when it was unanimously recommended that the gas works should be purchased. At a subsequent ratepayers' meeting, it was resolved that the Board should negotiate and purchase the works, forty-three ratepayers being in favour of and eighteen against the motion. The speaker was ordered to draft an agreement, and the ordinary statutory notices had been given.

The Commissioner said it was unnecessary to read the agreement and statutory notices. He supposed no one questioned the legality of the Board's proceedings?

Mr. Emerson said he had received no notice of objection.

Mr. Kirk said he for one objected to the purchase.

The Commissioner said it was not a question of purchasing the works. What he wanted to know was—had any objection been taken to the statutory notices issued to the ratepayers? If there had not, then they could assume that they were in order.

Mr. Kirk said he believed none of the ratepayers objected to the notices.

Mr. Emerson, continuing, said the area of the district was 468 acres. In 1871 the rateable value was £9,918, and in 1877 it was £12,742. The number of inhabitants in 1861 was 2,684, in 1871 it was 4,968, and in 1877 the population was estimated to be 5,656. In 1861 there were 531 houses in the district, in 1871 there were 864, and in 1877 the number was 983. The present price of gas was 5s. 5d. per thousand feet to consumers, the Local Board paying £2 5s. per lamp per annum for 1,000 hours. The speaker, in conclusion, said he purposed calling Mr. Thomson, Chairman of the Board, who would state his views as to the value of the works to the Board; Mr. Joseph Ridley, builder, also a member of the Board, would also give his estimate of the value of the works, in confirmation of the engineer's report; Mr. James Hunter, another member of the Board, would also——

The Commissioner (interrupting) said he viewed the matter in this way—the Local Board, in the exercise of their powers, had determined to buy these works and had taken steps accordingly. They had called in an engineer to give them a report as to what the works were worth, and they had agreed on a certain sum. Having had the transactions of the Board relative to the proposed purchase laid before him, he did not think it necessary to call the members of the Board. If any ratepayer present wished to object to the purchase he should now take his objection.

Mr. William Smith, provision merchant, said he objected to the Board becoming the owners of the Gas Works. He said if they borrowed money and allowed re-payment to extend over thirty years, the whole of the rateable property within the Local Board district would be put in pawn as it were. That the works would be self-supporting was problematical, and he, as representing a large portion of the ratepayers, wished to enter his protest against the proposed purchase. (Applause). Mr. Smith then went through the items of expenditure referred to in the engineer's report, after which

The Commissioner said the sum agreed on by the Board for the purchase of the Gas Works was £2,350, and they also proposed spending another thousand in improvements. Assuming that the Board borrowed £3,500, and allowing £100 for management, interest on borrowed money, &c., according to Mr. Smith's own figures there would be a revenue of £122, even if there was not an increase in the consumption.

Mr. Smith said there was a possibility of a decreased consumption of gas. Assuming such to be the case, and that the expenditure would be greater than the income, where would the deficit come from?

The Commissioner said it was absurd to suppose such a thing. Mr. Smith, he said, wanted them to assume that gas would not be required at all, and that Tow Law would disappear. (Laughter).

Mr. Smith: We have our own doubts about the matter. I ask you, where would the money come from if the sales did not cover the working expenses?

The Commissioner: Out of the pockets of the ratepayers, Mr. Smith. (Laughter). It is no part of my business to take the part of the Local Board, but really you appear to be anticipating something that is not likely to happen. If you can show me that the present state of trade in the district does not warrant the Board in purchasing the works, that is another matter. You are drawing vague pictures of poverty, which are contrary to all my experiences of the county. According to returns furnished by Mr. Emerson, the rateable value of the district was increasing.

Jos. Kirk said: I am owner of property in Tow Law. I am opposed to the purchase of the gas works. I have eight cottages, and my son has eight.

Mr. Emerson: Are they in the Local Board district?

Mr. Kirk: They are not far off.

The Commissioner: Do you pay rates to the district in respect of those houses?

Mr. Kirk: Yes, for half of them.

The Commissioner: Then you are only interested in the district so far as regards the houses you have in the district?

Mr. Kirk: I am interested in everything. The people are leaving the district and the houses are standing empty. I do not think it right that the people should be saddled with gas works.

The Commissioner said he should be glad to hear any other person who might be desirous of opposing the purchase of the works.

Mr. Wilson, chemist, said there were several members of the Local Board present, and perhaps some of those would tell them what they thought about it.

Mr. John Robson then stepped forward and said he objected to the purchase on the same grounds as Mr. Kirk.

Mr. Robert Davison said he also objected to the purchase of the gas works.

Mr. Emerson, in answer to the Commissioner, said the general district rate for the past year was 1s. 4d. in the pound. It was collected half-yearly.

Mr. Jas Hunter, representing the Hedley Hope Coal Company, said he wished the ratepayers to understand that he appeared there with clean hands. He was not directly or indirectly interested in the gas works, but he had always advocated the purchase of the works, because he considered they would be a source of revenue to the ratepaters. As they had heard, putting things in the most unfavourable light, there would be a profit of £122 per annum on the purchase. The works, as he had said, would tend to keep down the rates, and why in the name of common sense were they opposing the Board's application? He for one could not see the force of it.

Mr. Wilson said Mr. Thompson was present and——

Mr. Thomson (interrupting) said he objected to Mr. Wilson making use of his name.

The Commissioner said he did not know what reference Mr. Wilson was going to make to Mr. Thomson, but he hoped the ratepayers would avoid personalities. The inquiry had not to do with persons, but had reference to the purchase of the gas works.

Mr. Thomson said, as Chairman of the Local Board, he might perhaps be allowed to express his opinions and views relative to this matter. For four or five years the gas had been sent to the consumers in a very impure state, and repeated complains had been made both as to the quality and price of gas. The Board were compelled to take active steps in the matter, and after much consideration they had resolved to purchase the existing works. The Board, in taking that step, did not view the works as a commercial speculation merely. By becoming owners of the works, they would be able to guarantee a constant supply of pure gas, and by judicious management they expected to be able to supply gas to the ratepayers on easier terms.

The Commissioner said of course, if the proposed purchase turned out a success, the Board would reduce the price of gas to the consumers before they placed the profits to the credit of the rates.

Mr. Emerson said such was the Board's intention.

Mr. Wilson said the electric light was being adopted in various parts of the country. What, he asked, would the Board do with the works if gas was superseded by the electric light? For instance, if the Weardale Iron Company ceased to take their gas, the works would turn out a failure, and property in the town would suffer.

The Commissioner said if the works ceased to be a paying concern the charge for their maintainance would rest on the whole of the property within the Local Board district. With regard to the electric light, he did not thing it would supersede gas.

Mr. Emerson, in answer to the Commissioner, said at the time the Board was formed, £1,000 was borrowed on sewerage works, but between £300 and £400 of this sum had been paid off.

No other opposition being offered, the inquiry terminated, the Commissioner intimating that he would lay his report before the Local Government Board for their consideration.

Correspondence.

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

A SITE FOR CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—It appears this obelisk is giving rise to controversies and warm disputes, in regard to the most suitable site for it to occupy now that it has reached our shores. Some say that Salisbury Street Strand won't do at all, as the monument would spoil the fine view of the Thames. Antiquarians are anxious to have it set up on Salisbury Plain, as a companion relic to the famous Stonehenge, where the wide prospect could not be injured by so small an object. Others, again, suggest Greenwich Hill, as above all, the most fitting site that could be selected. The Needle having been brought so far, at great cost, and having survived so many vicissitudes by land and sea, it would indeed be a pity that it should long lie prostrate in the Docks to which it has been transported, simply because an appropriate site cannot be amicably decided upon. What I suggest is briefly this—that before the obelisk gets damaged or broken, or its inscriptions defaced in consequence of the disputes that have arisen as to its ultimate disposal, it should be despatched, per rail, to Benfieldside Station, then with the help of a little more skilful engineering it might easily be brought up the hill, and there with due pomp and solemnity set fairly on its base on the Blue Mountains, contiguous to the Medomsley Road, near Sherburn "Belgravia," rivalling in situation the Needle which yet stands at Alexandria. The inhabitants of Consett would rejoice in the possession of a relic which takes rank with some of the ancient "wonders of the world." Perhaps "Pontop Pike" would be a better site as being the highest hill in the county. Then the three Local Boards, I have no doubt, could easily raise the wind (revelling as they do in untold wealth), they would not hesitate to find a few odd thousands for so great an "improvement to our locality. Hoping that my suggestions will have the kindly consideration of our local "magnates."—I am, dear sir, yours truly,

The "Consett Buzzer."

POPE LEO XIII.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—Somewhere about three years ago, I directed your attention to an old prediction anent the papacy and its succession of Popes. Pio Nono (the late Pope) is there pre-figured as "the cross of the cross" (la croix de la croix). The next Pope (the present Leo XII.) as as lumen in ceolo, or light in (or from) heaven. You will find the same prediction referred to in last Friday's *Church Times*, in the leading article on Pius IX. It is also referred to in *Le Figaro* (Paris), of Friday last thus, "Des prophetics celebres lui (Leo XIII) donnent une devise heuruse. Lumen in ceolo," &c. I may state here that the prediction, although generally attributed to St. Malachi, is by some attributed to a monk of Monte-Cassino, named Arnold de Vion, who published it in 1595 I may simply add that the same curious prediction seems to terminate the papacy and the world by the ninth successor of the present Pope. That successor will be named Peter, and in his days will the great judge judge the people (et judex tremendus judicabit populum).—Yours faithfully,

Jon. C. Wylie.

Grammar School, Blackhill, Feb. 27, 1878.

P.S.—Any of your scholarly readers will find a curious gathering of old predictions in a French work published last in Brussels, 1848, entitled, "La Fin des Temps," Mortier Editeur, Rue Leopold, 34, Fauborg de Namur, Bruxelles.—J. C. W.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD AND IVESTON VILLAGE POND.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—"Spectator," in dealing with the village pond, and the rights of the villagers, puts the matter before the public in a lucid and comprehensive manner. As "Spectator" points out, the pond has been in the enjoyment of the villagers far beyond the remembrance of the oldest inhabitant, and that of itself constitutes a right to the place. Clearly Mr. Bland, in draining the water out of the pond, rendered himself liable to the penalty named in the latter part of "Spectator's" letter. I am glad, that Mr. Bland (who, by-the-by, in getting possession of all the land he can, is only following the example of his richer neighbours) is not going to build on the site of the pond, as he originally intended. The pond has been cleared of mud by the Surveyor, who intends) so I am told) to have a pump erected where Mr. Carss and Mr. Teaney may "hold forth" during the coming contest.—Yours, etc.,

Local Board.

Feb. 27th, 1878.

THE ROADS AT BLACKHILL.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—As a resident, I beg to tender my thanks to Mr. Jenkins and to Mr. Booth for calling attention to the disgraceful (that is a mild term) state of the roads in this district. If by giving a man, say £100 a-year (half of which may be obtained from the Local Government Board) we can get our roads into better condition let us have one by all means. The present salary of the Surveyor is a farce, and seems to be so much money wasted. As Mr. Annandale pointed out, if the present offices of Surveyor and Inspector were united, the Board might, by engaging the exclusive services of a competent man, be able to keep pace with the other Local Boards in the neighbourhood, and there would be a probability of the bye-laws and orders of the Board being carried out.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

A Resident.

Blackhill, Feb. 26th, 1878.

MR. COWEN AND THE TORIES.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—The Tory party in this district are exceedingly jubilant over the conversion of Mr. Cowen, the senior member of Newcastle, to Toryism. There is some consolation derived from knowing that the principles contended for by Radicals are not founded on Mr. Cowen. The world moves notwithstanding Galileo's recantation; so, notwithstanding Mr. Cowen's desertion from our ranks, our principles are mighty, and shall prevail. From the tone of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* I suppose some will presume that the *Chronicle* will follow in the wake of Mr. Cowen. At any rate, the *Chronicle* has become more bellicose the last week or two back. As a Radical, I am disappointed at seeing Mr. Cowen support a Tory Government, but I am not discouraged. Some people's brains can only be reached through an empty stomach, and as many a stomach is empty through a Tory Government, I hope the working men at the next election will vote for Radicals who will open new fields for commerce, extinguish the liquor traffic, and restore to us times of prosperity. Tories are raising a hue and cry about Russia obtaining Constantinople. For my part, I would as soon see the Devil there as either Turks or Tories. I am persuaded that the old man would deal more justly than either of his bairns. While Russia would be more noble than any of them, and would prove an excellent customer to us for our goods. We should supply Russia with goods in return for grain purchased by us as a nation. The present Government has certainly done its best to offend and provoke one of our best customers, and drive Russia into other markets. But a day of retribution will come, England will feel the after-damp by-and-by. Nations don't forget and forgive in a day or two, and as regards Russia, the Tory Government has been heaping up wrath against wrath. —I am, yours truly,

Henry Carss.

Benfieldside, Feb. 28th, 1878.

CLERGYMEN AND THEIR PARISHIONERS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly allow me a small space in your paper to make a remark on one of the most inconsistent that has come under my notice for some years. I was travelling about a certain village a few miles from Consett, I saw an open conveyance coming which contained the Vicar of the Parish, on his way to take the chair at a lecture given that evening in the Wesleyan Chapel. This would take him six or seven hours from home. Now, Mr. Editor, what makes this so strange is, the Vicar is not able to do duty in his own place. I am told he cannot come out on a fine Sunday evening to attend his Church, also, if any of his parishioners is ill, and wish a little spiritual advice from him, they are told they must send a close carriage to take him and send him home again.

From One that is Moving About.

Feb., 1878.

Markets.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of both country and coasting wheat, but a good arrival from abroad. Having a thin attendance of buyers, only a small business was done at a decline on the week of fully 1s on both English and foreign. Barley for malting firm; grinding descriptions and malt dull. Beans and peas unchanged. Maize firm. Fine oats 6d to 1s dearer, but secondary dull. Flour 6d to 1s cheaper.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—At our market this morning there was a good attendance of buyers, and seed samples being in request, trade was brisker than of late. Supply of grain good. Barley a shade dearer, but not quotably so, the average price being 38s per qr. Oats a better trade: Tartar oats making slightly more money.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 187 beasts, but an increase of 586 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there was a decided improvement in cattle, while sheep were middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,740 head. The number of sheep was 4,183. Pigs, 1,000 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 10s 3d to 10s 6d; secondary sorts, 8s 0d to 8s 6d; good oxen, 10s 0d to 10s 3d; middling, 7s 3d to 8s 3d; cows and inferior, 6s 6d to 7s 6d; pork, large, 4s 9d to 6s 0d; do. small, 7s 3d to 8s 3d; sheep, good vendable wedders, per lb.. 11d to 11½d; middling, 10d to 10½d; ewes and inferior, 8d to 8½d.

Newcastle Hay and Straw, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 70s to 110s; new land hay, 80s to 120s; wheat straw, 2s 4d to 3s 0d; barley straw, 1s 9d to 2s 4d; oat straw, 2s 0d to 2s 6d per thrave.

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

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

Durham Potato, Saturday.—Potatoes, 1s to 1s 3d per stone.

Concert at Consett.—On Monday evening last, the Consett Church Choir, assisted by several local ladies, gave a concert in the National Schools. There was not a large audience. The programme was varied, and on the whole the pieces were well rendered. The Vicar (Mr. Steggall) was in good voice, and contributed several songs. The other singers were Mr. Dawson, Miss J. A. Brown, Miss Unsworth, Miss E. Muse, and Mr. P. Surtees. Miss Unsworth sang "Sing, birdie, sing," with a good deal of taste, and received an encore. Mr. Peter Surtees, who has a rich baritone voice, received an encore in the song "Nancy Lee," and a similar compliment awaited Misses Muse and Brown in the duet "Messengers from Fairy Land." A catch in the second part of the programme, "Would you know my Celia's charms," by Messrs. Steggall, Peter Surtees, Dawson, and Edward Surtees, was also encored. Mr. Dawson conducted the choir. Mr. J. Surtees, organist of the Church, presided at the piano, and played the accompaniments with his usual judgment.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

Castleside—On the 20th ult., the wife of William Pattinson, of a son.

On the 23rd ult., the wife of Wm. Bainbridge, of a daughter.

On the 25th ult., the wife of Wm. Milner, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lanchester—At the Register Office, on the 23rd ult., Mr. R. Haydon to Miss E. J. Storey, both of Quebec.

Same day, Mr. John Smith to Miss E. Taylor, both of Greencroft Cottages.

Same day, Mr. J. Mattison to Miss M. A. Stobbs, both of Leadgate.

DEATHS.

Consett—At The Delves, on the 20th ult., aged 54, Eliza Dolphin.

At 3, Foster Street, Delves Lane, on the 26th ult., aged 33, Annie, the beloved daughter of the late John Wake. Interment on Sunday at St. Ives, Leadgate, at Two o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation. 786k

Tantobie—On the 27th ult., aged 21, Joseph, second son of Robert and Isabella Bell, beloved by all who knew him. 795k

Burnopfield—On the 22nd ult., aged 23, Elizabeth Gatters.

Tanfield Lea—On the 23rd ult., aged 75, George Gibson Bailey.

Middlesbrough—At Haverton Hill, on the 20th ult., aged 48, William Kirk.

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