The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 923. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} FRIDAY, MAY 10TH, 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. 255k

FURNITURE, HARMONIUMS, PIANOS, SEWING MACHINES, &c., supplied, and payment taken by easy instalments to suit the convenience of allclasses.—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. 660k

JAMES FROSDICK,
29, JOHN STREET, CONSETT,
BRICKLAYER 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 his own Shops,
3, SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT;
23 and 14, Nun Street, and 46, Dean Street, Newcastle;
103, High Street, Gateshead; 121, Bedford Street, and 13, Union Street, North Shields; Station Road, South Shields; 68, Ormonde Street, Jarrow; 7, South Street, Middlesbrough; and Bridge Street, Morpeth. 322

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.

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. 269k

WILLIAM MOSLEY,
JOINER AND UNDERTAKER,
DIPTON,
RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Dipton and surrounding district that he is now prepared to supply COFFINS at little more than half the usual price paid in the district, viz.:—
Children's Coffins, in Deal, from 2s. 6d.
Adults' do. 22s.
Children's Coffins, covered with Black Cloth, from 6s.
Adults' do. do. do. 40s
Designs on application.
☞ FURNITURE REPAIRED AND REPOLISHED.

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

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

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

JOSEPH HARRISON,
CHIMNEY SWEEP,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
All Orders punctually attended to.

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

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 stad 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 machinery, 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 FHED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED COW FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED PIG FEED.
Pure BARLEY MEAL, PEA MEAL, INDIAN MEAL, and every other Article in the Trade on the most reasonable terms.

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

Business Announcements.

THE QUICKEST PASSAGE ON RECORD.

ON May 28th, the celebrated steamers, "Loudoun Castle" and "Glenaegle," 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 "Glenaegle," this being the quickest passage on record. At six in the morning she arrived, at eight her hatches were opened, at ten the teas were offered on the market. The importers expected high prices; the dealers prudently refused to buy except in small lots. While the importers halfed, five other steamers arrived with fifteen million of new tea. Steamer after steamer followed each other, until not less than thirty million pounds of new tea was thrown on the market. This, with the large stock of last season's teas on hand, produced a panic in the market. Down came the old seasons teas to a price unknown in the history of the tea trade. We, like prudent dealers, have been watching the market, and secured large lots at the lowest point, and hasten to offer you a GOOD USEFUL TEA AT 1s. 8D. PER POUND. Don't doubt its quality on account of the price. We recommend it with the greatest of confidence as the most wonderful tea ever sold at the money.
Another word about INDIAN TEA:—For many years we have directed the attention of our friends to the wonderful power and quality of this new growth of tea. It is a pleasure for us to report that this year the Indian tea planters have far surpassed other years in the perfection of growth. We have to inform you that we have secured, regardless of cost, the early picking of the finest gardens in India. We stake our reputation on our opinion. Finer and more perfect growth of teas have never been offered. You cannot make a mistake if you ask for Indian tea at any of our establishments. WE KEEP ONLY THE FINEST QUALITY! We would like you to test the correctness of our judgment, well knowing you will thank us for our opinion.

WILLIAM STEWART AND SON, THE TEA DEALERS,
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE; 53, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD; AND CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND.

JAMES LAKE
HAVING REMOVED TO 13, FRONT STREET
(OPPOSITE THE "GUARDIAN" OFFICE),

WILL be glad to receive the patronage of his Customers and the Public generally at his New Premises, and any Orders entrusted to him will receive his personal and best attention.
J. L. would direct the attention of the Public to the very Low Prices of his large Stock of Provisions,

Fine Mild Cured Hams (Quality unsurpassed)	6d. per lb.
Sides Bacon (Mild)	6d. "
Shoulders Bacon (Mild)	4d. "
Pure Lard	7d. "
Good Butter, from	8d. "

Also, the great depression existing in the Tea Trade enables him to offer—

Fine Pure Indian Tea	per lb.
Celebrated China Tea	1s. 6d. per lb.
Finest Indian Tea (the highest-priced Tea we have)	3s. 6d. "

N.B.—We don't attempt to give so-called Presents, we give VALUE in TEA for the Money.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—
THE NEW TEA AND PROVISION SHOP,
13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
2m JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR.

MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES. KITCHEN RANGES.
REGISTERS, GRILL, 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

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 are a sufficient 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	1/9	21/
Castle B PORT *from Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine. 8 years old	2/4	28/
Castle 1 SPANISH PORT *from Spain* A full-bodied fruity Wine. 3 years old	1/3	15/
Castle 4 SPANISH PORT *from Spain* The finest Spanish Port produced. 10 years old	1/10	22/
Castle 1A *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A pure Spanish Sherry. 3 years old	1/6	18/
Castle C *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A good type of nutty Sherry. 6 years old	2/4	28/
Castle *VP Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* A delicate dinner Wine. 3 years old	1/4	16/
Castle C *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* The finest Marsala produced. 7 years old	1/8	20/
Castle MADEIRA A full-flavored nutty Wine from the Island. 5 years old	2/1	25/
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 a 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	26/
Castle 3 CHAMPAGNE A high class delicate Champagne	Pints 1/3 Quarts 3/6	14/6 42/
	Pints 1/11	23/

SPIRITS	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle *VP* GIN Highly rectified at W. & A. Gilbey's own Distillery. 15 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
Castle PURE GIN Highly rectified at W. & A. Gilbey's own Distillery. Strength, proof	2/10	34/
Castle *VP* IRISH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt. 15 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle DO IRISH WHISKEY Finest old Dublin Whiskey. Strength, proof	2/3	27/
Castle *VP* SCOTCH WHISKEY Distilled from fine malt. 15 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle SCOTCH WHISKEY Finest old Scotch Whiskey. Strength, proof	2/3	27/
Castle *VP* BRANDY Compounded exclusively from Foreign Spirits. 32 under proof	2/3	27/
Castle PURE BRANDY Distilled exclusively from Foreign Spirits. Strength, pf.	2/	24/
Castle D COGNAC An excellent Cognac Brandy of Delicate flavour. Under proof	2/	24/
Castle FO COGNAC The finest old Champagne Brandy. Strength, proof	2/9	37/
Castle *VP* JAMAICA RUM A well-matured Jamaica Rum. 15 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle JO JAMAICA RUM The finest old Jamaica Rum. Strength, proof	2/9	37/
Castle 1 HOLLANDS A pure Dutch Spirit from Rye Wheat. 15 per cent. under proof	2/6	29/
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 sparkling Wine	Quarts	2/1	23/	
	Pints	1/3	14/6	
Castle SAUMUR *Gold Foil* A fine old dry Sparkling Wine	Quarts	2/6	29/	
	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, or upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

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 TREVORD.

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

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

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 Ragouite Suction Plates and Dental Coral.
☞ TEETH STOPPED OR EXTRACTED. 55h

Business Announcements.

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

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. 675f

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

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.
278g

JOHN COULTHARD
(Late R. MORGAN),
WHOLESALE & RETAIL SPIRIT MERCHANT,
DIPTON.
J. C. respectfully informs the Public that Mrs. COULTHARD has commenced the Business as MILLINER, DRESS, JACKET, and MANTLE MAKER. All orders entrusted to her will be executed with neatness and dispatch and according to the most approved styles. 454k

IMPROVED
CONCRETE FLOORING.
JOHN DOVE & CO.,
35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

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

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

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

WHOLESALE HOUSE and MANUFACTORY, TANNER ROW, YORK.

FARM SEEDS.

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

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

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT with the AWARDED ROADS, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERING PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1871; also a note of the various CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS OF THE SEE OF DURHAM,
Edited and Compiled by ROBERT JACKSON, for upwards of fifty years Managing Clerk in the Copyhold Office, Durham, and late Bailiff of the Manor.
The whole of the remaining copies of this useful work, which was published at 3s. 6d., having been purchased by Mr. 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.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of the members of the above body was held on Wednesday afternoon. There were present—Mr. Shaw (chairman), Mr. Hedley, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Teaney, Mr. Bland, Mr. Davison, Mr. Keenleyside, Mr. Brown, Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. Carss.

CUT THROAT LANE.

Some further correspondence relative to the above had taken place, but the members were not satisfied with the terms of the transfer of the land which Misses Surtees propose to give up in lieu of the old road, there being a possibillity of the coal under the new road being worked out and the road damaged, without any compensation clause being inserted.—The Committee were requested to continue the negociations with the agents of the Misses Surtees.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF IVESTON.

Mr. Carss said the Sanitary Committee had visited Iveston, and they recommended the Board to serve notices on the persons he should name to execute the works specified. The Committee, he observed, found the village in a most filthy and unsanitary condition, and they urged the Board to instruct the Surveyor to carry out the structural works indicated as soon as possible. In the first place they recommended the Board to serve a notice on Mr. James Oliver to build a wall round the privies and ashpit in twenty-eight days. Mr. Carss, after expatiating on the architectural beauties of the buildings Mr. Oliver had put up, proceeded to say that a notice should be served on Mr. George Rippon, farmer to lay down two stone channels at the end and side of his byre to receive the drainage; also a gully trap and grate, and connect with the main sewer on the opposite side of the road, and also to remove the horse dung from his stable door in twenty-eight days, and that he should further be requested not to deposit any more ashes on the village green. He said the Committee had seen Mr. Rippon, who had not a very high opinion of the Local Board, the village having, he thought, been worse off since it came into existence. That notices should be served on Messrs. Minto and Hay's tenants to remove ashes in front of the houses; also on Mr. Mordue to remove the dung and ashes off his premises, to put in a gully trap and grate opposite his byre and connect with main drain. The Committee also advised that notice be served on William Fell to open out the drain in his yard, and put in gully trap and grate. Mr. Carss characterised Mr. Fell's premises as one of the worst places in Iveston. Notice was also recommended to be served on Mr. Severs (whose place was described as abominable) to clean out ashpit and privies and to desist from putting ashes on to the village green, and also to put in a gully trap for the cottages, and a gully trap, grate, and branch sewer and connect with the main drain on the property occupied by Mr. Robson; to serve notice on Mr. Robson to abate a nuisance on his farm. The Committee further recommended that notice be served on Mr. William and Mr. Thomas Johnson to put in gully trap, and on Mr. Cheesman to put in two, Mr. John Reed one, Mr. William Bell to put in one, and to abate a nuisance at the byre door; also to serve a notice on Mr. Bland to remove dung from stable door.

Mr. Nicholson supposed there was a main drain for the reception of all these improvements.

Mr. Carss said there was a main drain, and the Board were much to blame for neglecting in the first instance to compel the owners of property to connect with it. In one or two instances the main drain was within a foot or two of cesspools, and in other places the liquid filth from the byres, which was valuable to land, was allowed to run to waste.

The report was then adopted.

THE POND AT IVESTON.—MR. BLAND AND THE BOARD.

The Clerk announced that he had, on the 18th April, sent a letter to Mr. Bland informing him they had been advised that under no circumstances could a copyholder interfere with the village pond, and asking him to remove the rubbish.

Mr. Carss suggested that a small committee should be formed to discuss the pond question. He himself was a disinterested party, and would gladly act in conjunction with Mr. Hedley and Mr. Simpson, who would be, like himself, impartial judges. By forming a committee they could get some foundation to start from, and in that way a satisfactory conclusion of the difficulty might be arrived at, and the Board would then know what their rights and duties were in relation to the pond.

Mr. Nicholson said the Board had already spent a lot of time over the pond.

Mr. Carss said that was the reason he suggested a committee.

Mr. Nicholson observed that the Board had already come to a conclusion in the matter. They were told by a lawyer that Mr. Bland had no right to deposit rubbish in or interfere with the pond, and notice had been served on Mr. Bland to that effect.

Mr. Teaney thought the question might be left in the hands of three individuals, as Mr. Carss had suggested.

Mr. Nicholson: For what purpose would you refer it to a committee? On one hand we have the public of Iveston who want the water, and on the other hand we have members of the Board who want to do away with the pond. We have taken legal opinion and have acted on it, and therefore we cannot stultify ourselves in that way.

Mr. Carss said in laying the facts before Mr. Daglish, a case would be drawn up. He should like to see the case as it was laid before Mr. Daglish, as his opinion would, of course, in a great measure be guided by the facts submitted to him.

The Clerk said he explained the matter to Mr. Daglish, who went to Mr. Clayton's office and saw the plan, and also referred to the law.

Mr. Carss said Mr. Daglish's opinion had not taught them anything.

The Chairman observed that Mr. Daglish was of opinion, from the evidence collected, that the pond had become common property from user, and therefore under the control of the Local Board.

Mr. Carss remarked that the evidence referred to by the Chairman was not before the Board.

The Chairman said it was the evidence of aged people, who had used the pond.

Mr. Carss: Was it stated to Mr. Daglish that this is an undivided common?

The Clerk: Yes; he saw all the papers that he required.

The Chairman: Mr. Daglish is also of opinion, if an encroachment had been made, that summary proceedings can be taken under the Enclosure Act.

Mr. Carss said he was sorry that the Clerk had not brought a copy of the Act with him. He had an idea that power was given to corporations to take action in relation to encroachments on village greens and commons.

Mr. Hedley: By the Act of 1876, power is given to any person to take action. Previously, the power was confined to churchwardens and overseers.

Mr. Teaney said the pond in its present form was a nuisance. It was rather remarkable that the people of Iveston, who were clamorous at one time for a supply of water from the Water Company, should now refuse to use it, after the mains had been put down for them.

Mr. Simpson remarked that people could not be compelled to take the Company's water against their will.

Mr. Teaney said it was evident that the villagers preferred stinking water.

Mr. Nicholson thought every reasonable person would be satisfied that the pond was vested in the Board, and that it was their duty to maintain it. Were they to take the matter to a court to assert their right, or were they to do away with the pond altogether?

Mr. Teaney said if the pond had contained healthy water, he for one should have been sorry to deprive the villagers of it, but under the circumstances he thought it was the best thing that could happen to the place, as the pond was certainly in its present condition injurious to health.

Mr. Nicholson remarked that the cattle liked the water best when it was a little impure.

Mr. Carss; They would not drink the water on Monday, at any rate. Several cows came forward, but a smell was sufficient. (Laughter.) With regard to Mr. Bland, we all know, without paying a guinea to Mr. Daglish for his opinion, that he has no right to put rubbish into the pond, but he has done so to raise a question of right between himself and this Board.

The Chairman: Then let it be raised at once. Let us accept Mr. Bland's challenge.

Mr. Carss: But you see it is a question for the commoners to raise, and not us.

Mr. Nicholson: Mr. Daglish tells us we have control over the place.

Mr. Carss quoted from the 49th and 50th sections of the Public Health Act, which, he said, applied to Mr. Bland's case. The sections quoted state that where a nuisance exists the Authority may cause notice to be served for the removal of the same within a specified time.

The Chairman said these sections did not bear on the present question. The point under consideration was as to whether Mr. Bland had a right to interfere with the pond and whether the Board were its custodians. The Board had cleaned the pond out, and they assumed that it belonged to them.

Mr. Hedley said they might accept Mr. Daglish's opinion on that point. Clearly the pond was a public watering place, and under section 64 of the Public Health Act the Board had power to keep it supplied with water.

The Chairman: We have collected evidence, and Mr. Daglish is of opinion that the pond is public property and vested in this Board, therefore it is our duty to maintain it as such. How are we to get clear of this obligation?

Mr. Carss: But another factor comes into the arena, and it is this—that the green is an undivided common, and belongs to the copyholders. It has never been dedicated to the public.

Mr. Hedley: Your opinion is quite counter to the legal advice we have received.

Mr. Carss: I am quite satisfied, if I had half-an-hour's conversation with Mr. Daglish, that he would revoke that opinion. (Laughter.) I have had something to do with lawyers in my time.

Mr. Teaney: They all work according to their briefs. (Renewed laughter.)

The Chairman (after a pause): What are we to do? Are we to accept the legal opinion, or allow the thing to lapse?

Mr. Teaney: The pond is mentioned in the Sanitary Committee's report. Perhaps it would be well to hear what they have to say about it.

Mr. Carss then read the Sanitary Committee's report. The Committee (Messrs. Brown, Carss, and Bland) reported that they had inspected a portion of the district, embracing the village of Iveston, on Monday, May 6th. They found the pond in an impure state, the drainage from the farm occupied by Mr. Johnson having no other course to run but into it. "The pond," the report went on to say, "is also the receptacle of the day-water which runs from a portion of the water-shed of the village, carrying with it a considerable amount of impurity, which is impounded by the water being dammed up, so that the pond becomes a sewerage reservoir in the end. There was no fresh water running into the pond on Monday." The most intelligent course for the Board to pursue was, Mr. Carss observed, to ask Mr. Smith, the owner of Mr. Johnson's farm, to drain the latter in another direction, so that the water in the pond would not be contaminated.

Mr. Nicholson thought the Surveyor ought to be empowered to summon any party he found tampering with the pond.

Mr. Carss was afraid the Board could not do that.

Mr. Nicholson: I mean if he catches a man putting a cart load of manure or anything else into it.

Mr. Davison said according to the report of the Sanitary Committee the Board appeared to have jurisdiction over the village green. How was it, then, as Mr. Carss wished them to believe, that they had no right with the pond?

Mr. Carss replied that the matters referred to in the report were dealt with as nuisances.

The Surveyor said they would never be able to keep water in the pond until they got a wall of their own. The wall, he said, was tampered with daily.

Mr. Carss said no doubt the person who did so was setting up the question of right.

Mr. Nicholson: Then let us have it tested at once.

Mr. Carss: But we would not be justified in spending money over such a question, as it does not affect the district generally. We cannot legislate for classes.

Mr. Nicholson: We would not be doing our duty if we allowed the villagers to be deprived of a public right.

The Chairman (to the Surveyor): Has any of the rubbish been removed from the pond?

Mr. Carss: But you see ——

Mr. Hedley (interrupting): I think the Chairman's question was addressed to the Surveyor, and not to Mr. Carss.

Mr. Carss: I am assuming that the question has not been put. The Committee on Monday did not see any nuisance that had been put into the pond.

The Surveyor said soil had been put into the pond. It had not been removed.

The Chairman said Mr. Bland was the person that had put in the rubbish, and as he was present that day he would perhaps give some explanation. He had, so they were told, placed the rubbish in the pond to test the validity of the thing.

Mr. Carss: No; Mr. Bland, I presume, put in the soil with the view of testing the right of this Board to interfere with the pond.

The Chairman: That is just the same, put in other words.

Mr. Nicholson said he was heartily sick of the business, and trusted the members would end it one way or another.

Mr. Teaney said the best thing they could do was to do away with the pond.

Mr. Carss said he was satisfied that if a bottle of the water was sent to the Local Government Board, an order for closing the pond would be issued. When the committee were in the village on Monday, Mr. Rippon's man went to the pond with the horses to wash their feet and legs, and "raised a beautiful scent." (Laughter.)

Mr. Simpson wondered how much longer they had to sit there listening to such nonsense. It was, he said, nothing but foolishness.

Mr. Hedley said it was certainly due to the Board that Mr. Bland should say something in reply to the letter addressed to him by the Clerk, and explain why he had not removed the rubbish from the pond.

Mr. Carss said Mr. Bland was not bound to turn the Board-room into a confessional. Mr. Bland, he said, had frequently told the Board that he put the soil into the pond to raise the question of right, as to whether the Board or the commoners had jurisdiction over it. The result had been for the Board to take legal advice.

The Chairman: You are narrowing the thing down beautifully. As you say, we have got advice, and that is that Mr. Bland is wrong.

Mr. Nicholson: Let us do something. We cannot have the Board set at defiance month after month in this way.

Mr. Hedley said if the Board allowed the matter to remain over for a month, he hoped Mr. Bland would see proper to comply with the Board's request.

The Chairman said Mr. Bland was treating them with contempt. They had no guarantee that he would not fill up the pond entirely before another month had expired.

Mr. Bland said if the Board had a legal right to the pond he would put no more rubbish into it. The Board would perhaps let him have a sewer, so that the filth might be taken away from his cottages.

Mr. Carss said it was far better to wait a month, and in the meantime they could see if, by keeping the sewage from the pond, it was possible to keep the water pure.

Mr. Nicholson: The purity of the water has nothing to do with Mr. Bland putting stones into the pond. We want Mr. Bland to promise that he will take the rubbish out.

Mr. Teaney: If Mr. Bland won't take it out, I shall do it for him, or pay for the work being done.

The Surveyor, in answer to a question, said eight loads of rubbish had been teemed into the pond.

Mr. Nicholson then proposed and Mr. Keenleyside seconded the following resolution:—"That the Clerk be instructed to take legal action against any party interfering or tampering with the village pond, pending the alteration of the drainage."

Mr. Carss said he objected to legal action being taken in such a matter, and promised those who signed the cheque for any expenditure in that direction that he should object to any such payment.

Mr. Bland said there was formerly a pond at the other end of the village, but this had been done away with. It was strange, he said, that no objection was raised to the closing of the other pond. Moreover, the Board had not allowed him to build a porch to his house, but Mr. Oliver had been favoured.

Mr. Keenleyside said Mr. Oliver had not built an inch out of his own boundary.

Mr. Carss then proposed the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. Teaney:—"That the questions relating to Iveston village pond be referred to the Sanitary Committee to report to the next meeting of the Board."

The Chairman: Has this to be put in the form of an amendment?

Mr. Carss: You can call it what you choose. I call it a motion.

Mr. Nicholson: Both motions can be passed.

Mr. Hedley asked Mr. Carss if he was willing to add the words—"and that further action on the letter to Mr. Bland be left over"—to his motion.

Mr. Carss said Mr. Hedley had better draw up a separate motion. With regard to the motion he had drawn up, perhaps the committee would by next meeting have something tangible to work on. He might say, if convinced that the pond belonged to the Board, neither his friendship for Mr. Bland nor anything else should influence him in his action in relation to it. No person wished to preserve the rights of the public more than he did.

Mr. Nicholson: The people of Iveston don't think so. A man at Iveston said you were fighting for a public right at Blackhill and were endeavouring to destroy one at Iveston.

Mr. Teaney: There seems to be a great deal of ignorance at Iveston. The people are not to be depended on.

Mr. Nicholson: I always looked upon them as very nice people.

Mr. Carss: If the sanitary condition of Iveston be evidence of the intelligence and social order of the inhabitants (I am happy to say there are some pleasing exceptions), then it does not raise them to the highest standard of intelligence, cleanliness, and order.

Both motions were then put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Hedley proposed, and Mr. Brown seconded, "that further action upon the letter to Mr. Bland be left over until next meeting." Mr. Hedley remarked that he wished to keep the matter before the Board.—The motion was carried.

Mr. Simpson wound up the discussion by remarking that "it was complete nonsense. It was as good as being in the Divorce Court."

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following report was read:—

Gentlemen,—The comparative immunity from the different forms of so-called preventible diseases which has characterised your district now for a considerable period has not been quite so marked during the past month. Whooping cough has prevailed to a slight extent more or less during the whole month. One case of scarlatina has occurred in Plantation Street, and this street is also responsible for three cases of enteric fever, the latter having their origin, in all probability, in the emanations from the sewers at the back of the premises. In other respects, the health of the district continues to be satisfactory.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

George Renton, M.D.

Leadgate, May 7th, 1878.

WORK DONE.

The Surveyor reported that notices had been served on several parties requesting them to carry out improvements to their property. A good deal of manual labour had been performed during the past month.

FIRE PLUGS.

It having been stated that the village of Iveston was without fire plugs, and that there was a similar want in the neighbourhood of Church Square, Leadgate, it was decided to put in three at the former and two at the latter place.

A NOTICE TO THE SURVEYOR.

The Surveyor said he had received a written notice from Mr. James Oliver, of Iveston, stating that he was to remove certain material which he had caused to be put on his (Oliver's) property.

The Chairman (looking at the letter) said it was a formidable document.

Mr. Nicholson thought it had better lie on the table.

THE CROSSING AT REDWELL HILLS.

Mr. Teaney said an accident had recently happened to an old man at the above crossing. The place was dangerous, and he thought the Road Committee, when they made their annual tour of inspection, should look at it.

THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. Carss referred to the composition of the Committees, and suggested that next year the fitness of the members ought to be taken into consideration. For instance, Mr. Bland and Mr. Teaney, two practical men, had been omitted from the road committee. He also thought a better choice might have been made in the sanitary committee, where he found the name of Mr. Jenkins, who, as everybody knew, was simply placed there as a dummy, as that gentleman could not be expected to devote his time to the duties of the office.

Cheques were then signed, and the meeting broke up, after sitting three hours.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, May 9.—Before Mr. Clavering, Mr. E. T. Smith, and Rev. J. P. De Pledge.

ASSAULTING A WIFE AT DIPTON.

Andrew Smith, miner, Dipton, was summoned for assaultibg his wife, Elizabeth. Mr. Welford defended. Complainant said on the 23rd April she went to a public-house to seek her husband, who was sitting in conversation with a woman near the fire. She asked him to go home, and he replied that he would go when he was ready. After waiting some time he followed her ouside, and fould fault with her about going to seek him. He struck her about the head and she was rendered unconscious. When she "came to herself again," she ran to a woman's house, and in the meantime her husband had seized her little girl, who was with her, by the hair of the head. She went to Sergt. Cully's house, and got his assistance. Complainant added that her husband was in the habit of ill-using her. It was, she said, a word and a blow with him.—The Chairman: How long have you been married?—Complainant: Twenty years.—Mr. Welford admited that defendant hit his wife on the back of the head, and expressed his sorrow for what had occurred. Smith, he said, was annoyed because his wife went to the public-house to seek him.—Complainant's father here spoke up and said his daughter had been bedfast for a week in consequence of the ill-treatment she received. Scarce a week passed but she was obliged to fly from the house to get out of defendant's way. Witness lived next door.—The Chairman said perhaps the witness lived too near his daughter.—Mr. Welford said he understood the father interfered, but this was denied.—The Chairman said defendant would be fined 40s. and costs. If he was brought up again for a similar offence, he would certainly be sent to gaol without the alternative of a fine.

A DOCTOR DESERTING HIS WIFE.

James Stephenson, surgeon, Wilke's Hall, who did not appear, was summoned by the Lanchester Poor Law Union for disobeying an order of the justices. Mr. Walton, relieving-officer, said on the 14th March an order was made by the magistrates for 10s. a-week. Nothing had been paid, and £3 10s. was now due.—The magistrates made an order for the above sum.—The Clerk said if defendant had no effects he would be sent to prison.

ALLEGED DAMAGE TO TREES NEAR LANCHESTER.

William Newton, a miner at Browney Colliery, near Lanchester, was summoned by Mr. George Hedley, of Burnhopside Hall, for wilfully damaging certain trees for which he claimed £4 19s. compensation. Dr. Carr defended. Inspector Scott said on Monday last Mr. Hedley made a complaint to him about some damage having been committed to his estate near Browney Colliery. The same afternoon, witness accompanied Mr. Hedley to the place, and he saw that several trees had been destroyed. He afterwards saw the defendant, who admitted having done the damage.—Cross-examined: He could not prove the amount of damage, nor did he know who claimed the land where the trees were cut.—Mr. Hedley (who occupied a seat on the bench) said the land was his, and was in his occupation.—Dr. Carr: Do the Ecclesiastical Commissioners claim the land on which the trees stand?—Mr. Hedley: Certainly not, sir.—Dr. Carr: Is the land on which the trees stand let off to Mr. Love?—Mr. Hedley: Certainly not.—Dr. Carr: You have not paid an acknowledgment to the Commissioners?—Mr. Hedley: Never.—The Clerk: You purchased the land, and it is in your own occupation?—Mr. Hedley: Yes.—Dr. Carr: Has there been any dispute before about it?—Mr. Hedley: Never.—Dr. Carr: Have you ever spoken to this man (the defendant) about it?—Mr. Hedley: I don't know the man. I have spoken to people to be careful not to go too far. I am not there above once a year, and did not know that the damage had been done until I went down the railway ten days ago.—Dr. Carr: Was there a notice board up?—Mr. Hedley: There was one.—Dr. Carr: Was it up when you were there?—Mr. Hedley: When the policeman and I went to the place it had disappeared.—Dr. Carr: Hence, the man might not know that he was doing wrong?—Mr. Hedley: He did.—The Clerk: A gentleman is not bound to put boards up to say that people are not to cut down his trees.—Dr. Carr said Mr. Love, of Browney Colliery, rented the land at the south side of the Browney from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A portion of the land, abutting the stream, was let to Newton as a garden. A telegram had been sent to the Commissioners asking them to verify Mr. Love's claim to the land, but no answer had been received.—Mr. Cummings, Stobbilee, was called for the prosecution, and said he had known the land in question upwards of fifty years. It formerly belonged to Mr. Richmond, by whom it was sold to Mr. Moore, who sold it to the present owner, Mr. Hedley. The spot where the trees were cut down was in the occupation of Mr. Hedley, or at least ought to be.—Dr. Carr said his client was under the impression that he had a right to cut the trees, so that the magistrates could not convict, as there was no intention, and intention was the gist of crime. As he had remarked, a telegram had been sent to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but as no reply had been received (in fact there had been no time, as the summons was only served on Tuesday), he asked their worships to adjourn the case.—Mr. Hedley objected to an adjournment.—Mr. Robert Conn, farmer, was next called, and said he had known the place fifty years. He was formerly in the employ of Mr. Richmond, and had cut wood there for him.—Dr. Carr again asked the bench for an adjournment. The summons, he said, was not served until five o'clock on Tuesday evening.—Defendant said it was ten minutes past six when he got it.—Dr. Carr said if the magistrates adjourned the case, the Commissioners would tell them whether Mr. Love had any claim on the land or not. Perhaps Mr. Hedley did not wish to press for punishment?—Mr. Hedley said he did wish to press the case.—Mr. Welsh, viewer at South Moor Colliery, having been called to prove the amount of damage, Dr. Carr, for the defence, submitted that it was a case in which the magistrates could not convict. As he had remarked, Newton, who had a garden rented under Mr. Love, was under the impression that he had a proper right to cut a few branches off the trees to make a fence.—Mr. Love was then called. He produced a plan of the *locus in quo*, and said he rented the land on the south side of the Browney.—Mr. Hedley: You don't know what you are speaking about. The south side is the north side.—Mr. Love (pointing to the plan): This is our side of the water. It is the south side.—Mr. Hedley: Oh, I was taking the plan for our side.—Dr. Carr: Is your side of the water where the tress are cut?—Mr. Love: Yes.—Dr. Carr: Have you sent a telegram to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners about this matter?—Mr. Love: I wrote to the Commissioners' agent yesterday and asked him to send a telegram.—Dr. Carr (holding up the plan): Does this plan include both sides of the Browney?—Mr. Love: Yes. I got the plan from the Commissioners when we took the farm. We have the garden, and there are gates through the railway to it. We gave Newton permission to have a garden there, but did not give him permission to cut the trees.—Mr. Hedley: I am not disputing about the land where the garden is.—Mr. Love: The place where the branches were cut is included on our plan. We have been tenants of the farm seven years.—Mr. Hedley: The Commissioners only got the place lately. I dispute that plan (pointing to Mr. Love's plan) altogether. It is not authentic.—Mr. Love: We got that plan from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.—Mr. Hedley: I don't care where you got it from.—Mr. Smith (to Mr. Love): Were the trees in the garden?—Mr. Love: The trees grow between the garden and the Browney.—Mr. Smith said Mr. Hedley said the trees were on one side and Mr. Love said they were on the other.—Mr. Hedley: Nobody disputes that the trees are on the south side.—Dr. Carr thought the bench had better adjourn the case for a fortnight.—Mr. Hedley said he would rather have it decided at once.—The Chairman said the magistrates would adjourn the case for fourteen days, and in the meantime they would visit the place.—Mr. Hedley said he hoped their worships would restrain Mr. Love and the defendant from going on to his premises and damaging the trees, pending the decision of the court.—Newton said he had not cut down the trees. He had merely lopped off the branches.—Mr. Hedley said he ought to have claimed £20.—The case was then adjourned.

THE RAID ON DOG KEEPERS.

Nicholas Morralees, Heugh Farm, near Esh; William Bullerwell, Shotley Bridge; Robert Dobson, George Edward Milburn, John Milburn, Medomsley; Matthew Speeding, Thomas Hunter, John Forster, John Gilbert, all of Allendale Cottages, Edward Saunders, Medomsley Edge; John Clark, Edward Wedge, Joseph Nassallas, and Henry Hardy, of Oxhill, were charged with keeping dogs without licenses. The cases were proved by Mr. Morland, the recently-appointed Dog Inspector. Each defendant was fined 25s. including costs.

DRUNK.

John McGuire, of Shield Row, and John Connor, Stanley, were summoned by P.C Kendrew for having been drunk on the 27th April. McGuire was fined 5s., and Connor (who did not appear) 10s. and costs.——Simpson Birtley, of Annfield Plain, miner, charged by P.C. Robinson with a similar offence, on the same date, was fined 10s. and costs.——Robert Herdman, of South Moor, miner, was charged by P.C. Nicholson with a similar offence on the 4th inst. Fined 5s. and costs.——George Lee, miner, Hedley Hill, charged by P.C. Scaling with a similar offence on the 27th ult., and not appearing to answer the summons, was fined 10s. and costs.——Elizabeth Alder, Sacriston; Jane Shield, Craghead, married women, and Robert Davison, miner, (twenty-eight previous convictions recorded against him), were summoned by P.C. Curren for having been drunk and disorderly. Shield was fined 5s. and costs, and the others, who did not appear, were fined 10s. and costs.

DRUNK ON LICENSED PREMISES.

John Peacock, innkeeper, Shield Row, was summoned for having been drunk in his own house, on the 27th April. Defendant did not appear. The offence having been proved by P.C. Kendrew, defendant was fined 20s. and costs.——Thomas Connor, Annfield Plain, labourer, summoned by P.C. Nicholson for having been drunk on the licensed premises belonging to Mrs. Dodds, at Annfield Plain, on the 5th inst., was fined 5s. and costs.

DRUNK IN CHARGE OF A HORSE AT LANCHESTER.

William Wall, butcher, Lanchester, was summoned by Inspector Scott for having been drunk in charge of a horse at Lanchester, on the 2nd May. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 5s. and costs.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

Philip Brown, miner, Burnopfield, was summoned for refusing to quit Mr. James Lumley's public-house, on the 27th ult. A fine of 10s. and costs was imposed.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Lawrence McCann and Edward Cornforth, Tanfield Lea, miners, were charged with wilfully damaging a grass field belonging to Mr. Joseph Watson, on the 26th April. Fined 2s. 6d., and costs, and 2d. damage.

PITCH AND TOSS.

James Smith, John Bell, Wallace Bell, and Thomas Palmer, of Greencroft Cottages, miners, were summoned by P.C. Nicholson for playing at pitch and toss, on the 5th May.—Case dismissed.

GAME TRESPASS.

John and James Mitchell, brothers, of Appleby's Cottages, were charged with trespassing in pursuit of conies on land belonging to Mr. George Walton, on the 27th ult. John was fined 10s. and costs; the other defendant was discharged.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.

Catherine Conley, single woman, was charged using threatening language to a married woman named Isabella Rowcroft, at Quebec, on the 1st May. Bound over to keep the peace for three months.

VAGRANCY.

Nicholas Keenan and John Brown, young men, were charged with vagrancy. P.C Kendrew said defendants were in the habit of lying about the cinder-ovens in the neighbourhood of Stanley.—They were sent to prison for fourteen days.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

William Robinson, of Byler House, Satley, was summoned for refusing to comply with an order of the justices. Mr. Wm. Brignall, jun., defended. Mr. Ward, schoolwarden, said on the 17th January the magistrates ordered defendant to send his daughter, Martha, to Satley National School. At the time the order was made the girl was not attending school at all, and had not attended Satley School since the order was made. Robinson had appealed to the Guardians for payment of school fees, and at that time selected Satley National School, which was the only efficient school within two miles of his house.—Cross-examined: On the 29th April, when I was at Satley School, there might be about ninety scholars. The master and his wife look after them. When I was there I saw two or three children belonging to the schoolmaster running about, and I am aware that there has been a recent addition to the family, which will prevent the schoolmistress being in attendance. The schoolmaster, however, may have other assistants.—Mr. De Pledge (interrupting) said no good could result from these questions being asked. Her Majesty's Inspector recently examined the scholars, and his report was highly satisfactory.—Mr. Brignall said he asked the questions in the interest of his client. He admitted that an order had been made, but submitted that Robinson could not be fined on the present charge, as his daughter was attending school, and was receiving an efficient education, which was all the Education Act contemplated.—The Chairman: Is the child attending a certified efficient school?—Mr. Ritson (clerk to the School Attendance Committee, who prosecuted) said the school was not certified.—Mr. Brignall said the Legislature intended that children of poor and humble parents should have a fair education, and if he proved that Robinson's child was receiving as good an education as any other children of her class, he thought that was all the magistrates could desire. Robinson, he said, did not wish to get rid of his parental responsibility, as the girl was sent regularly to a school at Salter's Gate.—Margaret Ann Robinson, a young woman, was then called. She said she conducted a school at Salter's Gate. She had about thirty scholars. The girl Martha Robinson was one of her pupils. She attended every morning at nine o'clock, and left at four in the afternoon. The girl was able to knit and sew, and cyphered very well. She was progressing as well as a girl of her years could be expected to do.—In answer to questions put by Mr. De Pledge, the witness said she had taught a school since November. It was the first she had had. Two scholars were able to do compound addition, but the girl Robinson (who was ten years of age) was not one of them. Robinson was in simple addition. The room in which she taught was not so big as the Court-room. There were the necessary outbuildings. The table was used as a desk. Some of her scholars knew the whole of the multiplication tables. Her school was not certified.—Mr. De Pledge said he had no doubt the young woman did her best towards the children, but at the same time her school was not a certified efficient school.—Mr. Brignall said he was aware of the advantages of sending a child to a certified efficient school, but his client had reasons, which he (Mr. Brignall) did not wish to mention, for not sending the child to Satley National School.—Mr. De Pledge said he had done everything he possibly could to induce Robinson to send his child to Satley School. He had even paid Robinson's last fine.—Mr. Ward said the Attendance Committee would be satisfied if Robinson sent his daughter to any certified school, other than Satley.—Mr. Brignall said if their worships would adjourn the case for a fortnight he should try to prevail on his client to send the girl to a certified efficient school.—The Clerk: What other schools are there?—Mr. Ward: Cornsay and Hedley Hill.—Mr. De Pledge said he was not anxious for the child to be sent to Satley School. All he wanted was to see the girl at some efficient school.—Defendant said if he had to choose a school, he should select Cornsay.—Mr. De Pledge said there were over ninety children attending Cornsay School, which was a mere cottage in size.—Defendant said Satley School was no better.—The case was then adjourned for a fortnight.

THE WAR CRISIS.

THE CZAR AND THE EMPEROR WILLIAM

The Emperor and Empress of Germany received on Tuesday the Russian military Attache-General Von Reutern, who is said to be the bearer of an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor William.

COUNT SCHOVALOFF'S VISIT TO ST. PETERSBURG.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* on Tuesday, referring to the interpretations given by several newspapers to the approaching arrival of Count Schouvaloff in St. Petersburg, points out that his visit to the Russian capital indicates that the negotiations between England and Russia have entered a more precise phase.

POINTS OF THE ENGLISH DEMAND.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Vienna says:—I am able to abandon the reserve with which I deemed it prudent to refer to the diplomatic situation last week. Before going to a Congress England wishes to remove all possible chance of misunderstanding on the principal conditions of the Treaty of Peace. The two main points that form the subject of pending negotiations are the new delimitations of Bulgaria and the proposed modifications in Asia Minor. As regards the former, England objects to the extension of Bulgaria to the Ægean Sea, and to the division of the Ottoman Empire into three detached portions. In that she is warmly supported by France, who is strongly adverse to allowing Bulgaria a sea-board on the Ægean. Respecting the alterations to be introduced in Asia Minor, England is determined not to tolerate anything that is calculated to compromise her communications with India, and insists upon very material changes being made in the stipulation signed at San Stefano. There are other points under discussion which, for very obvious reasons, I am requested not to mention. If an understanding is brought about between England and Russia on the questions now being discussed, the Congress will meet; but if not there will be no Congress at all.

THE MAHOMEDAN INSURRECTION IN ROUMELIA.

Advices from Adrianople and Philippopolis, report continued fighting about Haskoi, in which district twenty-one Mahomedan villages have been destroyed, the Russians laying blame on the Bulgarians, the Bulgarians on the Russians. There have been many arrests at Adrianople, among them Bulgarians accused of complicity in the destruction of Turkish villages. The insurgents have not descended into the plain further west than Haskoi, but the Pomaks of the Dritahma Valley co-operate with the main body of the insurgents, furnishing a contingent and holding the mountain passes. To counteract this movement a Russian force is matching from Sofia. The inhabitants of Nevrocop have also furnished a contingent. In the south the insurgents have taken Rahova and other places. Thirty-eight wounded Russians have been brought to Philippopolis. The main body of the insurgents is estimated at 30,000 exclusive of scattered bands. Information reaches us that many Greeks have joined, and that there is communication between the leaders and the insurgent bands of Thessaly, which seems credible when it is remembered that the Greek insurrection was *au fond* anti-Slav rather than anti-Turk. There seems also reason to expect that a strong Albanian contingent will join the insurrection. The foregoing statements are derived from the best local sources, the events mentioned all passing almost under the eyes of my informants, who are men well known to me, whose entire belief in their own statements is indubitable, and who write under a sense of responsibility. Nevertheless, their belief is influenced by bias, and just now all Thrace is red hot, either pro or anti Russian. The Russians have removed all their stores of forage from Buyukdero.—*Times.*

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE SULTAN.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing from Syra, says:—There is little doubt that the position of the Sultan is most precarious, and that but for the presence of the Russians near Constantinople he would be already overturned, and Murad or somebody else put in his place. One day last week appears to have been actually fixed for the attempt. There was great perturbation and confusion at the Palace, where information had been received that Russian officers in Pera were observed to be leaving hurriedly for San Stefano, and it was believed that if there was a revolution the Russians would march in immediately. The conspirators, however, evidently changed their plans, and they now say that they must wait until the Russians go away before they can attempt anything. It is difficult to say what would be the attitude of the Russians in the face of a revolution, and what they would do. Much may depend on the tendency of the revolution, but there can be little doubt there is an element of danger which may bring English and Russian armies in collision at any moment. At present English policy appears to be uppermost in the counsels of the Sultan, or it is believed so. There is even talk of Achmet Vefyk coming back again by the influence of Mr. Layard. He, it is well known, was furious at Achmet Vefyk's overthrow, which occurred during his absence at Ismid, although he had exacted a promise from the Sultan before starting that the change should not be made. It is also said that Server Pacha is to come in again and have another turn. At any rate Sadyk will not remain long. That seems to be certain. Between Mr. Layard pulling one way and the Russians pulling the other, the Sultan is having a pleasant time of it. Yet Mr. Layard is labouring under the delusion that he is supporting the Turkish Empire. It is a pity General Ignatieff is not here to add his mite to the grotesque confusion of the situation. Besides all this, the Sultan has the satisfaction of knowing that the majority of the Pachas are against him as well the late Ministers, if not some of the present; that the people are sullen; that they openly curse him, and the Pachas, and the harem, and that he could not stay on the throne one day without either Russian or English support. The moment will soon come when one or other will fail him. The Pachas are all ready to fly at each other's throats. Poor Osman, for instance, is completely hunted down in the world. He is cursed on all hands by the Pachas who stayed in Constantinople during the war, for not making a better defence of Plevna. He is called a fool and an idiot. Some go so far as to hint at treason. There have been violent speeches at the mosques against the tax on bread, which is at famine prices. With the Russians threatening the capital on one side and the English on the other, the Ottoman Empire may be considered in a bad way. I have just heard that the Porte has sent a note to the Powers, maintaining that it cannot evacuate Shumla, Varna, and Batoum until the Russians retire, and, according to the treaty, surrender Adrianople. The Russians, of course maintain the counter proposition. They cannot withdraw until the Turks evacuate the fortresses.

A FISH TORPEDO BOAT.

What is termed a "Fish Torpedo Boat," of novel design, for the purpose of working under water, intercepting the Whitehead or other torpedoes, and even striking an ordinary vessel, has recently been brought under the notice of the Admiralty. A model more than eight feet in length, being one-twentieth of the full-sized boat, has been made and tested. The original design was the work of the late Lord Milton, assisted by Mr. Turner, of Wentworth. It was left in an incomplete state for a considerable time, when it was again taken up by Mr. Turner and Mr. White, of Thorpe, near Rotherham, who made some improvements. The boat in every way is made to resemble a monster fish, even to the tail, and is worked by compressed air. In the fore part there are two large eye-holes, which when below water send out a powerful electric light. Where the nostril of the fish would be there is a revolving gun, worked by hydraulic power, and fired by electricity with a new explosive. The tail plays an important part, being not only the propeller, but, being perforated on either side, expels the water and foul air. In the front there is a ram of sufficient power to penetrate a vessel sheeted with iron. The boat inside is divided into compartments supplied with compressed air, and is sunk to any required depth by taking in a certain quantity of water at the bottom, and is raised by expelling it. Only three or four men are required to do all the necessary work, and they could remain under the water from three to nine hours, while the boat submerged could be propelled at the rate of eighteen miles an hour. The gun is a very peculiar one, and was the invention of the late Lord Milton. It is rotatory, having four chambers placed like the spokes of a wheel, so that the barrels could be discharged with great rapidity.

The insurgent leaders in Bosnia and the Herzegovina have solicited Austria to occupy their country, declaring that they will never submit to Turkish rule.

It is confidently stated that Servia will now under no circumstances join Russia in a new war, which would, in fact, be unpopular with the people.

Baker Pacha, it appears, is commanding the most important of the Army Corps which surround Constantinople.

The Government have appointed Mr. E. B. Malet, C.B., Secretary of the English Embassy at Rome, to be First Secretary to Mr. Layard's Embassy at Constantinople.

A telegram from Monte Video states that the Modoc, a British barque from Newport for Buenos Ayres, has gone ashore at Lobbos Island, and is a total loss; crew saved.

It is announced from Christiana that a choral union of sixty Norwegian students will shortly start for Paris to take part in the competition to be held at the Exhibition.

The attempted removal of the bullet which wounded General Trepoff has not succeeded so far, but a portion of his uniform carried away has been extracted.

The reappearance of Mahmoud Damat Pacha at the Palace is explained as a mere visit of thanks in respone to the Sultan's acknowledgment, through a third person, of the loan of some vessels to the Government.

A Bristol solicitor is advertising for the real and personal representatives of George Tierney, the well-known Whig leader, who held office in the Addington Administration at the beginning of the century, and died nearly fifty years ago.

A shop for the sale of horse-flesh as food is to be opened in Castle Street, Leicester Square, and will be conducted in the same manner as are the establishments of a similar nature which have been in operation in Paris since 1866.

After an illness of some months, arising from a complication of maladies, Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick William Grey, G.C.B., died on Thursday afternoon, at a quarter to one o'clock, at Linwood, his residence at Sunningdale, near Staines.

Mdle. Therese Provost Paradol, youngest child of the eminent writer, has taken the veil at the Sion Convent in Paris, of which her sister is also an inmate. Her aunt, the only other surviving member of the family, is also a nun.

In the Probate Division a suit has been opened relating to the will of the late Admiral Adolphus Slade, which is opposed by Mrs. Burton, a niece, on the ground of incapacity and undue influence. The estate is said to be worth £50,000.

The fifth "cocoa tavern" established in Bristol has been opened at Bedminster. It was stated that at each of the four temperance taverns already in operation in the city the average attendance of customers is between 700 and 800 daily.

The ex-Jesuit Father Curci has had another interview with Cardinal Franchi, and is, it is said, to be received by the Pope, and received in favour. The pressure upon Leo XIII. from the party of action is so severe that it is feared he will have to yield.

A despatch from her Majesty's *charge d' affaires* at Athens reports that the importation from Thrace and Asia Minor of cattle and raw products of the same into Greece, excepting into Syra and Corfu, had been prohibited.

On April 17th John Youngs, late of the 2nd Battalion 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, was buried at Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, with military honours. Youngs fought at Salamanca, and was present at all the Peninsular actions, as well as at Waterloo. He was 82 years of age.

The vestibule of a house in course of erection at Little Meols, Cheshire, suddenly collapsed, and the greater part of the house was brought down. Several of the workmen had narrow escapes, and two were severely injured, being partially buried by the falling walls.

Count Moltke's visit to Copenhagen, attributed to the intention of attempting a league with Norway and Denmark, for the exclusion of British vessels from the Baltic, is now said to have been for arranging the marriage of a relative, a nephew in the Guards, with a Swedish countess.

A publican, named Roger Smith, residing at Lea, near Preston, has died after eating some foreign ham which he had cooked, and one of his children and two visitors who had also partook of the ham have manifested symptoms of being poisoned. It is supposed that the ham was diseased or badly cured.

Lord Teynham has sent £50 worth of seeds to the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture at Constantinople for distribution among the distressed refugees: and Messrs. Sutton and Sons, of Reading, by whom the seeds were furnished, and have added a gift from themselves of twenty casks of seed potatoes for the same purpose.

Madame Janauschek's jewels are valued at 116,700 dollars. The late Czar of Russia presented her with a diadem and crown of diamonds, valued at 50,000 dollars, one diamond alone of which weighs 9½ carats. The cross she wears in "Mary Stuart" was presented to her by the present Czar, and the solitaire diamond ring by the Archduke John of Austria.

At the last sitting of the Weymouth Town Council, plans were submitted for the staging which is to be erected in the harbour to meet the convenience of the steamers which the Great Western Railway Company are going to put on between that port and Cherbourg. It is estimated that the expense will be about £1,000. The plans were passed, subject to the approval of the company.

The Paris papers are complaining of the arrest on suspicion of a French gentleman, who was unfortunate enough to ask a Brussels policeman the time the next train for the capital started. After keeping him in prison for eight days unjustly, the Belgian authorities have, to give a colour to their proceedings, resorted to the not uncommon resource of prosecuting him for assaulting the police.

The Folkeston Town Council has voted 15 guineas towards the Harvey Memorial Fund; £2,000 are required, and of this £1,500 have been subscribed. Lord Radnor has promised a site, which the Corporation have visited, and expressed an opinion in favour of its selection. The statue, which is to be 9ft. high, will stand on a base and plinth 8ft. high, and will probably be of bronze.

An interesting collection of Goethe's, Schiller's, and Herder's autographs has been discovered by Herr Preller, among the papers of his deceased father. The manuscripts by Schiller include the "Rauberbad," the "Gotter Griechenlands," "Rathsel," &c.; with papers not less valuable, it is said, by the other poets. Some letters from friends and correspondents of Schiller are also among the collection.—*Theatre.*

Further discoveries of ancient and interesting architecture were made a few days ago during some building alterations which are being carried on in the Bail, Lincoln. The lower portion of an exquisitely carved Roman column of the Doric order, about three feet in diameter, and a considerable distance below the level of the road, was brought to light. The appearances lead to the conclusion that a Roman temple of no mean order once occupied the site.

A TERRIBLE OUTRAGE.

Sarah Dale was charged at the Police-Court, Leominster, on Monday morning, with a murderous assault upon her paramour, James Williams, with a cleaver. The prisoner at eleven o'clock at night struck Williams a terrible blow on the head with the cleaver, laying his face open from the left temple to the lower part of the jaw. The weapon was found with blood upon the blade and handle. Prisoner admitted to the surgeon that she struck the blow. It is said Williams had been kicking the woman previous to the attack. The bench dealt summarily with the prisoner, and passed a sentence of one month hard labour upon her.

THE TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

A transit of Mercury across the disc of the sun occurred on Monday afternoon, the first part of which, or ingress, only was visible at Greenwich. The external contact at ingress took place at 3h. 12m. 25s. afternoon, and the external contact at egress at 10h. 47h. 43s. afternoon, both Greenwich mean time. The first contact at ingress took place at a point on the sun's limit 45 deg. from the north pole towards the east for the direct image, and the egress at 100 deg. from the same point towards the west also for the direct image. The sun set on Monday at 7.28 p.m., so that, weather permitting, one half the phenomenon could be seen in the observatories of this country.

A PRISONER REFUSED ADMITTANCE TO GAOL.

One of the results of closing the Welsh prisons occurred last week at Montgomery. John Brown for uttering counterfeit coin, was remanded to Montgomery Gaol, but on arriving at that establishment the governor refused to admit him, and he consequently had the gaol door shut in his face. He and the policeman had to trudge their way back again to Welshpool, where John Brown will remain in solitary confinement until the day of his trial for an offence for which he has not been convicted. The removal of the other prisoners to Salop on Tuesday last, necessitated the refusal to admit John Brown an inmate of Montgomery Gaol, which is now closed.

FORGERY BY A PHYSICIAN.

At the Central Criminal Court, London, on Monday, Charles Chernwood, thirty four, described as a physician practising in New York, was indicted for feloniously forging a cheque for £511 0s. 8d., with intent to defraud. He was also charged with feloniously uttering a cheque for £5 11s. 8d. to a larger amount with the same intent. When arrested, a bottle containing some chemical matter, the effect of which was to remove marks of ink from paper, was found in his possession, and at his lodgings other chemicals of the same description were also discovered. The prisoner, it was shown, was an escaped convict from the Sing Sing Prison in New York, where he was undergoing a sentence of penal servitude for fifteen years for forgery.—The Recorder sentenced him to ten years' penal servitude.

AN ARABIAN NIGHT'S TALE.

At the Liverpool Police Court on Monday, Yussi Bar-Ely, a Persian, and proprietor of an Eastern curiosity shop in Bold Street, was summoned for assaulting his wife Matilda.—The complainant, a good-looking Jewess, stated that she was formerly an assistant in the defendant's shop, and was married to him about twelve months ago. He treated her very well until lately, when he engaged an attractive young girl whom he called "Beppa" or "The Duchess," and to whom he became very attentive. On the 11th of April he called the complainant to him and accused her of having given a lock of her hair to a gentleman. She denied it, but he took her into a cellar, tied her hands and feet together and cut off her hair. He allowed her to lie in that state for several hours, and then went to her again, stripped her nearly naked, and gave her twelve blows with the bastinado on the soles of her feet. He at last consented to let her go, saying, "On one condition I will release you, and that is that you never mention to anybody what I have done to you." She promised, but when she was at liberty she went to her mother and told her. A fortnight later the complainant went back to him, and he then kicked her into the cellar.—The defendant was fined £5 for the first assault, and sent to gaol for two months with hard labour for the second.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT IN DERBYSHIRE.

At the Heanor Petty Sessions on Monday, before Mr. R. S. W. Sitwell, Mr. C. Schwind, and Mr. W. C. Haslam, Mr. John Baldwin, an ironfounder, of Burton-on-Trent, was brought up in custody charged with embezzlement. The prisoner was in an exceedingly depressed condition, so much so that he was quite unable to stand, and had to be accommodated with a seat as soon as he was brought into Court. He was charged, being the servant of Mr. William Jessop and others, with having, at Ripley, on the 18th of December, 1871, received the sum of £69 7s. 10d.; on the 1st of January, 1872, the sum of £79 3s. 6d.; and on the 8th January, 1872, the sum of £88 5s. 3d. Mr. Leech, of Derby, appeared for the Butterley Company; and Mr. Drury, of Burton-on-Trent, for the prisoner.—Mr. Leech, in beginning to open the case, said that he should have to apply for a remand, and that he merely proposed at present to give as much evidence as would justify the magistrates in granting his application. The Bench having enquired of Mr. Drury if he had any objection to make to a remand, he replied that he had not. They then decided that, in the circumstances, there was no occasion for the case being entered into at all, and remanded the prisoner till Monday week, at the Ripley Petty Sessions.—The prisoner was immediately removed in custody, no application for bail having been made.—Sir J. C. N. Alleyne, the general manager of the Butterly Company, and other persons connected with it were present.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO SIR FRANCIS GOLDSMID.

The inquest upon the body of Sir Francis Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., who died from injuries which he sustained by being crushed between a train and the platform at the Waterloo Station of the South-Western Railway on Thursday evening, was held at St. Thomas's Hospital on Monday morning. Sir Francis's valet, who was travelling in another compartment of the train, described the accident, and said that when he spoke to the deceased whilst he was lying on the platform, he said, "The carriage-door being thrown open was the cause of it." A porter named Goddard said he saw the deceased standing on the step of a first-class compartment, and with his back to the engine, when he fell and rolled to the platform with his legs between the carriages. To reach the platform the deceased would have had to step on the iron step of the carriage, and then on the wooden step running along the whole length of the carriage. An inspector said the distance from the step to the platform was six inches. The rule of the company was that no door should be opened till the train stopped, and the witness had made every effort to trace the man who, it was alleged, had opened the door. Another witness, who was travelling by the train, said he did not see any porter throw open the doors. The medical evidence showed that he died from shock to the system. Mr. Napier, the deceased's medical attendant, said he had measured the distance from the carriage to the platform, and found that it was thirty-one inches. The inspector who had previously given evidence was recalled, and said that he had measured the distance, and it was seventeen inches, but the height of the carriages differed. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Julia Train Brown, an American midwife, was committed for trial at Brigton, on Monday, on two charges of administering noxious drugs for an unlawful purpose.

At the Rossendale Agricultual Show, on Saturday, a grand stand fell, and about half a dozen women and children were hurt, but none, it is thought, seriously.

Nearly 3,000 of the metropolitan volunteers assembled in Hyde Park on Saturday afternoon, the occasion being the first of the series of brigade field-days.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

Having noticed representation as a right, we shall proceed to discuss it as a system. It is acknowledged on all hands that the primary object of the legislature in framing their representative system should be to secure as general an expression of opinion in as equitable a manner as circumstances will possibly allow. That such is not the case with respect to our existing parliamentary system is a fact beyond dispute. Indeed, no one can make themselves acquainted with its anomalous condition without arriving at the conclusion that it is a disgrace to civilizaion and a mock at justice. In order to make our assertions good, we propose to lay before your readers a few figures, which we feel convinced will at once exonerate us from the charge of exaggeration, taken from the returns published by the Financial Reform Association. We shall take first an analysis of city, borough, and district representation. We find 43 small boroughs with a total population of 256,022, with electors to the number of 30,853, and having paid as income-tax the sum of £63,741 with 43 members of parliament; while we have 28 other boroughs with a total population of 1,964,142, number of voters, 316,128, and having paid the enormous sum as income-tax of £1,302,224 with 46 members. There is an old saying that, they that have to pay the piper have a right for the choice of the tune. That this is a case to the contrary with a vengeance is certain. That the 28 large boroughs with nearly eight times the popuation, more than ten times the number of electors, and paying more than twenty times the amount of income-tax, having only three more members. We take other 33 boroughs with a total population of 278,050, having 36,467 electors, and having paid £74,085 as income-tax, with 33 members while we have seventeen other places with a total, population of 2,304,890, having 338,127 electors, and having paid as income-tax £669,018, with exactly the same number (33) of representatives, having more than eight times the population, more than nine times the number of electors, and paying more than eight times the amount of income-tax, and yet we are told that we have a very fair and equitable system of representation. We will take other 49 boroughs, with a total population of 710,530, and having 95,154 electors, and having paid as income-tax £175,594, with 75 members of parliament, while we have other 15 great cities and boroughs with a total population of 5,237,211, and having 616,438 electors, paid as income-tax £2,896,937, with 35 members, or in other words having more than seven times the population, much more than six times the number of electors, and paying more than sixteen times the income-tax, and having less than half the number of representatives. On the one side, places with populations of less than three and a half millions, having 500,828 electors, and paying £776,679 to income-tax, return 246 members; and on the other side we have places with populations of more than nine and a half millions, having 1,270,693 electors, and paying £4,808,179 as income-tax, return 114 members only, and, consequently, having less than half the voting power in parliament. Such is the condition of our city, borough, and district representation. We shall now examine the representation of counties and divisions of counties. We do not propose to give many figures with respect to the counties, as we do not find such glaring anomalies to exist amongst them, though it certainly does exhibit the unfairness of our system when the aggregates of counties and boroughs are compared, which we will give. There is in the aggregate of 251 cities, boroughs, and districts, with a total population of 12,991,763, number of electors, 1,771,521, and having as tax £5,584,858, with 360 members; while we have 159 counties and divisions, with an aggregate population of 18,469,677, number of electors 1,113,100, paid as tax £4,358,088, with 283 members, from which we at once see that though the population of the counties exceed the boroughs by 5,477,914, yet they have 77 more members for the boroughs. We scarce think it needful, after giving the above facts and figures, to say more in order that we may show its present very unsatisfactory condition. Indeed, we scarce think that the most ardent Conservative would attempt its justification, since the anomaly appears at once so very conspicuous and flagrant, unless it be one of those antiquated bigots whose selfishness, prejudice, and ignorance combined has rendered them impregnable to every attempt to convince their judgments by facts and reason. I would not be understood to condemn all Conservatives in the language I have just employed, for I must confess that I have met with Conservatives whose general worth and honour as citizens could not be impeached, and whose political convictions were as genuine and sincere as the most sturdy Radical of my acquaintance, their only fault being, in my humble judgment, that they bear about with them a constant dread, lest the vital interests of the country should be materially damaged by importing any new measures in the machinery of state, or by recklessly destroying any institution which in their opinion is essential to the welfare of the country. When I meet with men of this stamp I feel at once disposed to reason with them, and strengthen their faith in reform; and however much we may differ, I never fail to venerate and respect them for their honesty and sincerity. Indeed, I think a very great mistake is made in treating political opponents of such a character with that ferocity which so often characterises their intercourse, it only results in engendering senseless passion and unreasoning prejudice, which is not by any means the proper spirit in which to approach the consideration of great national questions, upon the issue of which such a mighty stake depends as the welfare of scores of millions of our fellow creatures. I indulge the hope, however remote the chance of its realisation, that we shall see the day when calm deliberation and unbounded charity shall be the grand and prominent features of all public affairs, and that a man will not be hooted and yelled down because his convictions and opinions may not be entertained to a popular extent, for it ought at all times to be borne in mind there is just as much wrong and tyranny in the majority manifesting such unfair and heathenish conduct towards the minority as there is when the case is reversed. Indeed, I always look upon a man with admiration who dares to think aloud, despite the unpopularity of his views. I ask pardon for this little digression, as you will at once see that I have not confined myself entirely to the subject of representation, but my object is, if possible, to remove any groundless prejudice that may lurk in the reader's mind towards this and all other questions of political reform. Prejudice and passion means neither sense nor reason, therefore, I would say, dispel the last remains of all such sure signs of unreasoning and uncivilised opposition, and if there is an attack let it be upon principles and not upon men. I invite the sincere critic, either Conservative or Liberal, to the discussion of this great question, and all I ask is that they come with their minds unbiassed, and their judgments open to conviction; and in the face of the facts we have cited above we would ask in all fairness, is not the condition of our representative system a disgrace to our country and an insult to every principle of justice and fairness? We shall for the present leave our parliamentary system with all its faults to speak for itself, but try in the meantime to find a remedy. Whether right or wrong, we feel convinced that the most effectual remedy is in the adoption of Mr Thomas Hare's system of representation. We are aware that in some quarters it has been condemned, even the Gateshead Liberal Association very recently joining in the opposition; but, we would repeat, weigh the scheme thoughtfully over before pronouncing an opinion, a sketch of which we will give in your next.—Yours, &c.,

Wardley. JOS. HOPPER.

THE PURCHASE OF VESSELS BY RUSSIA

A telegraph from Lloyd's correspondent in New York states that it was reported there that three wooden steamers belonging to the New York and Havre Steamship Company, and the steamers City of Tokio and Japan, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, had been sold to Russia. The City of Tokio is a four-masted steamer, measuring 5,000 tons gross, 400ft. in length, 1,000 horse power nominal, 4,500 effective, built at Chester, U.S., in 1874. She is an iron screw vessel, with a spar deck. The New York and Havre Steamship Company number among the fleet some of the largest and most powerful steamers afloat.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MR. HOLT, M.P.

An accident happened on Saturday to Mr. Holt, member for North-East Lancashire, and a gentleman said to be his brother-in-law. Experiments were being conducted by the latter in the grounds attached to Balham House, Mr. Holt's residence, in a system of signalling at sea, when one of the explosive balls suddenly exploded. Both gentlemen were felled to the ground. Mr. Holt sustained a compound fracture of the left arm below the elbow and a severe wound above it. His head and other parts were also severely injured. His friend was removed to Guy's Hospital, and lies in a precarious state. His right hand was blown off, necessitating amputation of the arm. He has sustained other severe injuries. Mr. Holt is progressing favourably.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

On Monday night an awful case of murder and attempted suicide took place in Nottingham, Thomas Choleson, costermonger, who has been separated from his wife for a long time, has recently kept the company of Jane Smith, a charwoman, but on Monday they quarrelled, and at nine o'clock at night, while they were walking through Millstone Stone, he cut her throat with a razor, and then tried to cut his own, but a man who came up at the time took away the weapon. When arrested, Choleson begged of them to give him the razor, saying that he loved her, and wanted to die with her.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN MANCHESTER.

On Monday morning, shortly after eight o'clock, a most disastrous fire occurred in Manchester, by which a timber yard and nine houses were destroyed, involving a loss of between £40,000 and £50,000. The fire broke out on the premises of Mr. James Herd, builder and contractor, Bristol Street. The flames spread rapidly from the timber yard to a row of houses adjoining, and though a strong force of the fire brigade were present they were utterly unable to force back the flames. The pressure of water was most inadequate, and before the fire was got under, nine houses were destroyed, and a great deal of other property adjoining seriously damaged.

The Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, will arrive in England early in the autumn.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is said to suffer from an internal disease which confines him frequently to his chamber.

Paul Dentler, the German Socialist Democrat, has died in prison. He was sentenced to 21 years' confinement for a Press offence.

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. Only in boxes, labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." 247k

AN EVENING BEVERAGE.—Epps's Cacaoine (Quint-essence of Cacao) is equally liquid and refreshing as tea, affording moreover a sterling support to the system. Unsweetened. Each packet (6d.) is labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." 247k

"HOW TO CURE A COUGH OR COLD."—Take 'BUDDEN'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND COLTSFOOT." Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Agent for Consett, Mr. David Imrie, Chemist, Front Street.

W. J. Mallet, Esq., M.D., of Burlington Street, Manchester, says:—"I have prescribed Todd's Quinine Wine, and consider it in many cases an agreeable and efficacious way of administering quinine." This pleasant and popular medicine is the safest and most certain remedy known in all cases of indigestion, tic or neuralgia, ague, debility, spasms, and all derangements of the stomach. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Todd, chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government stamp.

A meeting of operators and sugar refiners affected by the bounties granted by the French Government to exporters of refined sugar, has been held in Bristol. Mr. Charles Fox presided, and stated that during the past sixteen months hundreds of operatives sugar refiners had been permanently thrown out of employment in the district, through the direct influence of the bounty system. Another speaker stated that during the last three years the import of raw sugar into the port of Bristol had declined 40,000 tons.

The south arcade walls of the nave of St. Albans Abbey had fallen away from the roof for a length of 96ft., in the most part to the extent of 2ft. 1in. On Thursday this wall was pushed back into its proper position. Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, whose deceased father was the architect of the restoration works, was in attendance. The first part of the operations was directed to the shifting of the four south piers, and afterwards by the aid of hydraulic presses, bolts, wedges, &c., the whole of the 96ft. of wall which had fallen away was lifted into place. The operation had created considerable interest in the architectural world.

Some children, while playing on a site in Poplar, in the East of London, formerly occupied by two houses, disturbed part of an old shed which had been left standing, and brought to light a number of packages containing what appeared to be dirty metal discs, and the children scattered them on the ground. Another boy, however, discovered that they were gold, and filled his pockets with them. The news got abroad, and a crowd of persons assembled to collect as much of the treasure as remained. It is said that several hundred pieces of gold, corresponding in size to sixpences, shillings, and half-crowns were taken away. The dates upon them are stated to range from 1060 to 1680.

Poetry.

NIGHT.

The hamlet is hush'd in slumber,
The hour is starry and still,
On the April night, while I linger
Alone on a lonely hill.

The cool winds sigh so softly,
That the leaves are scarcely stirr'd,
And o'er the gloom-veil'd landscape
No living sound is heard—

But only the brook's low murmur,
And the clock in the old church tower,
That solemnly through the stillness
Proclaimeth the passing hour.

The feelings so calm and soothing,
O'er my senses steal,
For my mind is filled with the glory
God's infinite works reveal.

Yes, awe, and wonder, and worship,
All mingle within my soul,
Beholding those regions supernal
Where, under His wise control

Planets and stars stupendous,
In silence their rounds pursue,
With systems in endless order,
Hidden from mortal view.

The vaulted mystical chambers,
Of Heaven's Eternal King,
Adorned with their countless jewels,
Divinely glittering.

Beyond all sights resplendent,
Beyond all words sublime,
To me they are ever pointing,
Beyond the grave and time.

Allenwood, Cumberland. LABOURER.

Business Announcements.

TELFER'S

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

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

THE CART STALLION "Sir C slin," winner of First Prize at Glasgow last Year, stands weekly from Saturday at 8 p.m. till Monday at 5 a.m., at Woodlands Stud, near Knitsley Station, Co. Durham.—For Cards, apply to the Stud Groom. 37m

PRICKLY COMFREY.—The most productive and permanent Forage Plant known. Can be cut five times a year—120 tons per acre have been produced in one season. Strong Plants and Seeds supplied. The present is an excellent time to plant.—FREEMAN, Economic Seedsman, Norwich. 883k

McCOURTY,

PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,
HAS on hand a Select Stock of GOLD and SILVER GOODS of the usual Requisites for Country Trade to clear from the Present Cash Prices. Goods made to Order, and Repairs in all the various Branches done on the Premises by Practical Workmen. 460k

BISHOP AUCKLAND EQUITABLE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

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

GEORGE ATKINSON,

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

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

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

THE Trade and Public of Consett and District are informed that the Old Established Business, heretofore conducted by GEORGE YOUNG, will, on and after May 13th, be carried on under the style or Firm of YOUNG and ELLWOOD, by whom all Orders will be punctually attended to.
All Aerated Waters will be sent out in Codd's Patent Globe Stoppered Bottles. 21m

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 *rent*, thus saving *waste* and *wear* of the Machine.
3.—The Shuttle Cover is *self-acting*. By a very simple *self-acting* arrangement, the Cover is closed with the first turn of the Wheel, preventing the *Shuttle being crushed* or 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 attachments 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, Tuc kers, 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.

T. SWAINSTON,

GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
CONSETT,

HEREBY informs his Customers and the Public generally that he intends CLOSING his Place of Business every Alternate Wednesday Afternoon until further notice, commencing on May 15th. 14m

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT for LINTZ GALA, on Saturday, May 18th, 1878. 899k

THE Consett and District United Friendly Societies' FESTIVAL and PROCESSION will be held on Saturday, July 6th, 1878. 949k

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

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

ANY Person found Trespassing in pursuit of Game, gathering Mushrooms, Brambles, &c., on Middle Heads, Priestfield, Middles, Knitsley Grange, Allen Heads Lyardeen, Rowley, Dean Houl, and Healeyfield Farms will be Prosecuted as the Law directs.
July, 1876. 7132

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF CONSETT AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

AT a Meeting held on Wednesday Evening, May 8th, 1878, in the Infants' School, Consett, a dozen Young Men decided to establish a BICYCLE and ATHLETIC CLUB. They purpose meeting on Tuesday, May 14th, at Seven o'clock, in the above School, to form Rules and elect Officers for the Ensuing Year. Young Men wishing to become Members are requested to attend the Meeting punctually. 33m

RE-OPENING OF MEDOMSLEY CHURCH.

THE above Church will be RE-OPENED on Wednesday, May 29th, 1878. Divine Service will be held in the Morning at 11·0, when the SERMON will be preached by the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM; in the Evening at 7·0, preacher, the Ven. the ARCHDEACON OF DURHAM.
A LUNCHEON will be provided in the Town Hall. Tickets, 5s. each, to be obtained from Mr. T. CALVERT, Medomsley; Miss LESLIE, Post-office, Shotley Bridge. TEA will be provided in a Tent in the grounds of Medomsley Hall, at 4·30. Tickets 1s. each.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

WEST DIVISION OF CHESTER WARD.

LANCHESTER AND CONSETT PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.

ON Monday, the 27th day of May, 1878, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, and Fortnightly afterwards, on Monday, at the same hour, Petty Sessions for this Division will be held at the Justice-room, Police Station, Consett, for all Petty Sessional purposes, including the Criminal Justice Act 18 and 19 Victoria, Chapter 126; the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 11 Victoria, Chapter 82, and the Act for Prevention of Poaching, 25 and 26 Victoria, Chapter 114.
On Thursday, the 6th day of June, 1878, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, and Fortnightly afterwards, on Thursday, at the same hour, Petty Sessions for this Division will be held at the Justice-room, Police Station, Lanchester, for all the above purposes, as heretofore.
By order of the Justices for the County of Durham, acting in and for the West Division of Chester Ward.
Dated this 14th day of March, 1878.
JOHN WATSON, Clerk.
903k

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

Business Announcements.

LARGE DELIVERY OF NEW GOODS.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
BEG to announce that they have just returned from the Markets, and are now showing the

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. Owing to the Continued Depression in Trade, Drapery Goods were never Cheaper, and Purchasers will find that we are prepared to do the Trade A1 for them in every class of Goods submitted.

N.B.—Small Shops and Hawkers Supplied at Wholesale Prices.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, DIPTON. 997k

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

IT is FIVE Years since Mr. MARKHAM's first attendance at Consett, and during that time he has Re-modell ed and made to Fit the Mouth 218 Sets and partial Sets of Artificial Teeth, which have been obtained fro m unskilled pretenders to Dentistry, who seek to give no satisfaction but to get payment, not caring whether the Teeth Fit or not. Sufficient testimony can be given by some of those patients, who would not scruple to make answ er for the manner in which they have been imposed upon.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH FROM 5s.; OR FULL SETS FROM £2 10s.
Attendance every Monday, from Eleven until Three o'clock, at the Surgery, Mount Pleasant, Consett, and at 40, Northumberland Street, Newcastle, where Mr. W. MARKHAM has been established 47 Years. 123k

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. 39m

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 on the SINGER PRINCIPLE have the following advantages over all other Makes:—
1.—They are fitted with *Patented Shuttle*, with *no Holes* to thread.
2.—The *Loose Wheel* arrangement, which enables the Machinist to Wind the Bobbins while the Machine is *at rest*, thus saving *noise* and *wear* of the Machine.

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.

NOTICE.

MR. WILSON'S
CELEBRATED CLYDESDALE STALLION, "Victor," by "Prince of Wales," shown at Consett Stallion Show, will stand at Stocksfield each Tuesday night. 919k

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.

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 Best Timber always on hand. The largest Spring Cart Works in the North of England.
All orders punctually attended to. 920h
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 Finest Quality.
Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees, 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods as cheap and of the best quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.
TERMS—CASH. 879a

NORTHUMBERLAND CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY, AND
NORTHERN COUNTIES' CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
15, Clayton 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

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

ROBERT SCOTT,
BELLMAN AND BILLPOSTER,
KELLY HOUSES,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 784k

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

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

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

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

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

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

MUSIC!

J. SUTTEES,
MUSIC, PIANOFORTE, AND HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

PIANOFORTES by BURMAN, ALLISON, RUSSELL, &c., and HARMONIUMS by the best makers.
PIANOFORTES Tuned and Repaired.
Music not in stock obtained by return of post
Lessons given on Pianoforte and Harmonium. 808k

Sales by Auction.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

HURBUCK GRASS FIELDS (about 100 Acres) will be LET BY AUCTION the last week in May. See Bills and Advertisement next week.
Greencroft, 9th May, 1878. 31m

By Mr. J. Oley.

THE VICARAGE, CASTLESIDE.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY has been honoured with instructions from Mr. RALPH B. RITSON, who is leaving the above Residence, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, May 22nd, 1878, the whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHÆTON, SPRING CART, Set of Silver-mounted HARNESS, 2 PONIES, &c.
DRAWING-ROOM.—Walnut Suite, including Sofa, 6 Chairs, 2 Easy Chairs, in Green Damask, and Table; Brussels Carpet and Hearth Rug; Carpet Cover; Set of Window Shades; 3 Window Blinds; 9 Pictures; beautiful Mantlepiece Knight-day Timepiece, in Ormulu; large Mirror, in Gilt Frame; 3 Glass Ornaments; handsome Fender and Fire Irons; Ash Pan; Coal Box; 2 Antimacassars.
DINING-ROOM.—Mahogany Chefficoner; Mahogany Press; 2 Mahogany Bookcases, with Glass Fronts; Mahogany Sofa, in Leather; 6 Mahogany Chairs, in do.; Easy Chair, in do.; Mahogany Centre Table; Set of Pictures, "the Four Seasons;" Mantlepiece Mirror, in Gilt Frame; Steel Fender and Fire Irons; Ash Pan and Coal Box; Carpet and Hearth Rug; 2 Window Blinds, &c.
No. 1 BED-ROOM.—Mahogany Chest of Drawers; Iron Tudor Bedstead, with Green Repp Hangings; 2 Iron and Hair Mattresses; Feather Pillows and Bolster; Blankets, Quilts and Counterpanes; Ash Dressing Table and Washstand; large Swing Dressing Glass; Slop Pail; Water Can; Toilet Ware and Towel Horse; Carpet and Oil Cloth; 3 Pictures; 2 Window Blinds; Set of Shades; Fenders and Fire Irons.
No. 2 BED-ROOM.—Chest of Ash Drawers; 3 Ash Cane-bottomed Chairs; Ash Dressing Table and Washstand; Ash Towel Rail; large Swing Glass, in do.; Slop Pail and Toilet Ware; Carpet; Fender and Fire Irons; Wire Guard; 3 Window Blinds; Set of Window Shades; Iron Bedstead; 2 Spring and Hair Mattresses; Set of Feather Pillows, Quilts, and Blankets; Elder Down Quilt.
No. 3 BED-ROOM.—Chest of Ash Drawers; Dressing Table and Washstand; Towel Rail; Swing Dressing Glass; 4 Cane-bottomed Chairs; Iron Bedstead and Mattress; Feather Bed, Blankets, Quilts, and Sheets; Carpet and Hearth Rug; Check Damask Window Hangings; Window Blinds; 3 Pictures.
No. 4 BED-ROOM.—Mahogany Chest of Drawers; 2 Iron Bedsteads; Bed Hangings; Hair Mattress; Straw do.; Blankets, Sheets, and Quilts; Set of Feather Pillows; Washstand; American Eight-day Clock; Swing Dressing Glass; Chamber Ware; Window Blinds and Shades; Towel Rail and Slop Pail; 150 Volumes of Books.
The Kitchen Furniture includes Eight-day Clock; Press; Tables; Chairs; with all the Cooking Utensils; Glass and Earthen Ware; Electro-plated Goods; Bed and Table Linen.
Also, excellent Phaeton; Spring Cart; Set of Silver-mounted Gig Harness; Dog Kennel and Watch Dog; Washing and Wringing Machine; Pots and Washing Tubs; Lamps; with several other Useful Articles.
Chestnut Horse Pony, 14h. 2in. high, 8 years old, quiet in all Harness, and a Grey Pony.
Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock at Noon.
Catalogues of Sale will be ready in due time, and may be had on application at the Vicarage, Castleside; Mr. WARD, Castleside; and of the Auctioneer, Shotley Bridge. 7m

By Mr. J. Jenkins.

SCOTCH ARMS, BLACKHILL.

MR. J. JENKINS has received instructions from Mr. W. JOPLING, who is declining Innkeeping, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday and Tuesday, May 13th and 14th, 1878, the whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other Effects.
The Household Furniture, to be sold on Monday, comprises—2 Mahogany Chiffoniers; 2 Mahogany Couches; Mahogany Sofa; Mahogany Lobby Drawers; Mahogany Bed-room Drawers; Mahogany Centre Table; 6 Mahogany Chairs, in Hair-seating; Mahogany Wardrobe; Birch Table, 6ft. 6in. by 4ft. 6in.; Mahogany Round Table, in 2 parts; Kitchen and Cap-room Tables, of various sizes; grand Piano, by Stoddart and Son, London; Eight-day Clock, by Swinbourne, of Durham; 12 High-backed Windsor Chairs; 2 Smoking Chairs; Mahogany Chefficoner Bedstead; Desk Bedstead; large Mantlepiece Mirror; 5 Swing Glasses; 4 Washstands and Dressing Tables; 4 Iron Bedsteads and Mattresses; 6 Cornice Poles, with Hangings; 12 Blinds and Rollers; large quantity of Oil Cloth and Carpeting; Toilet Ware, in Sets; Umbrella Stand; 2 Towel Rails; 5 doz. Knives and Forks; assortment of Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Pots; Cruet Vase; Washing and Wringing Machine; 2 Longsettles; Corner Cupboard; large Blanket Chest; Dresser and Cupboard; Fire Screen; Roasting Jack; Meat Screen; Parlour, Kitchen, and Bed-room Fenders and Fire Irons; Flour Bin; large Coffee Canister; 4-gallon Fountain; 2-gallon Fountain, Taps complete; Copper Gallon Measure; Boiler and Steamer; Stuffed Fox; 2 Fancy Stuffed Dogs; Set of Pewter Covers; 3 Sets of Electro-plated Cruet Stands; 2 Mahogany Brackets; 2 Bagatelle Tables; Iron Chair; 3 Riddles; large Washing Tub, 10ft. long by 30in. wide; quantity of Flower Pots; 6 Trays; Sugar Cutter. Also, Dining Table, 8ft. by 4ft. 6in.
Tuesday, May 14th—excellent Phaeton; Light Gig, in good condition; useful Light Roiley; Under Carriage of a Phaeton; Irish Jaunting Car; Phaeton Body, suitable for a Sledge; 3 Patent Axles; 5 Pairs of Springs; Pair of Wheels; 2 Pairs of Shafts; new Barrel; Bogey; Stone Bogey; Twincipeds Wheels; excellent set of Double Harness; Set of Single Harness; Hiding Saddle; 2 Bridles; 6 Metal Racks and Mangers; Harness Rack; 2 Corn Bins; 1 Trestles; large quantity of Oak Beams and Lintles; 2 Hand Barrows; Lathe; small Engine; Malleable Iron Railings, for a Vault 16ft. by 8ft.; Metal Stove; Panel Doors; Door Frames; Sashes; Partitions; Pair of large Doors, with Fittings, suitable for a Coach-house; Grapes; Shovels; Forks; Metal Grate, 4ft. 6in. with Fittings; 21 18-gallon Casks; 10 9-gallon Casks; 6 Stock Casks, 120 gallons each, made to order, with Taps complete; Set of Cask Stamps, marked "Blackhill;" Ladder; Locks and Butt Hinges; quantity of Old Brass and Iron; lot of Fencing Firewood, &c.; 2 Store Pigs, 6 months old; excellent Sow, to Pig 6th May; 2 Guinea Hens; first-class Safe, by Cotterell, London; Mr. JOPLING'S well-known Grey Pony, 14 h.h., 6 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
At the same place, Mr. MACE'S very promising Dun Pony 4 years old, can be seen at his house, Royal Oak Inn, Medomsley, up to the day of Sale.
Sale to commence each day at One o'clock.
Ponies, Harness, and Conveyances on Tuesday at Three o'clock. 883k

By Mr. A. Brodie.

MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

MR. ADAM BRODIE respectfully intimates that the Valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, comprising the Five Shops and Beerhouse and Two Dwelling-houses adjoining, as occupied by Mr. JAMES QUIGLEY and others, not having been sold at the Auction on the 9th inst., may be treated for privately on application at his Office, Town Hall, Consett. 36m

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 Immediate Sale. Fire and Life Assurance 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

Sales by Auction.

By Messrs. Pye and Sons.

SOUTH MEDOMSLEY COLLIERY FARM,

By THOMAS VAUGHAN AND CO.

MOSES PYE and SONS have received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION on "South Medomsley Colliery Farm," within five minutes' walk of Dipton, on Tuesday, May 14th, 1878, all the FARMING STOCK and IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, &c., consisting of—
SHEEP.—35 Ewes and 46 Lambs, and 28 Hoggs.
CATTLE.—4 Yearling Steers.
HORSES.—2 Powerful Draught Horses.
IMPLEMENTS, &c.—2 Reaping Machines; 2 Long Carts; 4 Cump Carts; 4 Iron Ploughs; Double Mould-board Plough; Metal Roller, in two parts; 2 Hay Rakes; Tedding Machine; Turnip Drill; 2 Pairs of Iron Harrows; Pair of Chain Harrows; 2 Grubbers; Turnip Cutter; Sheep Nets; Winnowing Machine; 5 Sets of Cart Sweeping and Plough Gears; about 70 Hurdles; Hacks; Gripes; Shovels, &c.
Sale to commence at Ten for Eleven o'clock. 22m

By Mr. W. Nicholson.

FREEHOLD HOUSES AND LAND NEAR DENE HOUSE, SATLEY, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. EDWARD WILKES, Dene House, near Satley, on Wednesday, the 15th day of May, 1878, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.
Mr. WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Auctioneer, All those Two FREEHOLD MESSUAGES or TENEMENTS, BARN, BYRE, and other buildings thereunto belonging with the several Closes of Land adjoining, and containing in the whole 7 Acres and 33 Perches more or less, situate at and called Well House, near Dene House, aforesaid, as the same are now in the occupation of Mr. JOHN SCOTT, as tenant thereof.
Mr. SCOTT, the Tenant, will point out the boundaries of the Property, and further particulars may be known on application to the Auctioneer, Armond Carr, near Tow Law; or, Mr. J. P. DOLPHIN, Solicitor, Wolsingham. 990k

By Mr. R. Sowell.

AUCTION SALE AT SCOTT'S HOUSES, NEAR MR. CLARKSON'S, STANLEY.

MR. R. SEWELL, instructed by Mr. J. BROWN, Scott's Houses, Stanley, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above Address, on Saturday, May 11th, 1878, the whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 27m

FURNITURE SALE AT CATCHGATE.

MR. R. SEWELL is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. R. WHEATLEY, Catchgate, on Monday, May 13th, 1878, a large quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other Effects, belonging to parties about to Emigrate, comprising 3 Chests of Mahogany Drawers; Mahogany Desk Bedstead; Mahogany Bookcase; beautiful Iron Tester Bedstead; plain Iron Bedstead; 2 large Kitchen Tables and Form; 2 large Tea Tables; 4 Clocks; Fender and Fire Irons; Pots and Pans; Crockery Ware; a number of Pictures; Wheelbarrow.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 26m

Contracts.

TO BUILDERS.

TO LET, the BUILDING of a DWELLING-HOUSE, near Castleside.
Plans and Specifications may be seen at my Office, on and after Wednesday, May 8th, 1878, and sealed Tenders will be received by me up till Wednesday, the 15th May. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
W. RAW, Architect.
Blackhill, Co. Durham. 10m

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

THE RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY of the Lanchester Union are prepared to receive TENDERS for the FINDING and LAYING of about 700 Yards of Pipe Sewers, and for the Construction of Subsiding Tanks, at New House, Esh. Plans and Specifications may be seen on application to Mr. WM. GEORGE, Lanchester. Sealed and endorsed Tenders may be sent to the undersigned on or before the 15th inst. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
13m WM. HENRY RITSON Clerk.

To Let.

TO LET, at Templetown, a HOUSE, pleasantly situated.—Apply to R. PARKER, Templetown.

GRASS for COWS, on Benfieldside Farm. 5s. per week.—Apply to R. MURRAY. 6m

TO LET, at Rose Mount, Medomsley Road, Consett, Two ROOMS, with every Convenience.—Apply to WILLIAM BARTRAM, Medomsley Road. 994k

TO LET, a Four-roomed COTTAGE, altogether or in two parts, situated in Delves Lane, Consett.—Apply to WM. THOMPSON, Satley. 990k

TO LET, a Two-roomed DWELLING-HOUSE and a good Garden attached.—Apply to Mr. BERWIS, Newlands Grange. 869k

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

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

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

TO LET, PASTURING for Three Stirks in Delves Lane. Price, £3 10s. for twenty weeks.—Apply, X Y, *Guardian* Office. 20m

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

TO LET, at Consett, a HOUSE and SHOP, with Shop Fixtures all complete, and a Pawnbroker's License and part Goods in Pledge.—Apply to MICHAEL MCNALLY, Bath Hotel, Consett. 35m

TO LET, a Three-stalled STABLE, situate in Foundry Row, Blackhill, being part of that notoriously over-rated Property in Benfieldside Township.—Apply to RICHARD MURRAY. 905k

TO LET, TENTS of the following sizes—12 feet diameter, 66 feet by 30 feet, and 90 feet by 30 feet. Price for each time out—15s., 30s., and 40s. Horses and Conveyances kept for their removal.—Apply to D. LOGAN, Hat and Feather Dyer, Derwent Lane Ends, near Consett, or by letter, via Lintz Green. 22m

HOUSE TO LET.

THAT New and Substantially-built HOUSE, situate in Cross Street, Blackhill, containing Five Rooms with Yard, Garden, and every Convenience enclosed within boundary wall.—For particulars apply to HENRY RITSON, Saw Mill Yard, Blackhill. 1m

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

TO GROCERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, and entered upon at May Term, noble and commanding business Premises, being 6, Middle Street, Consett, and comprising spacious Front SHOP, 50ft. by 18ft., with noble Plate-glass Front, large Back Shop behind, with Stable and other Outbuildings and comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE attached, suitable for Draapery, Grocery, or any other business where space and good situation are indispensable. Best situation in Consett.—Apply to J. T. POTTS, Esq., 6, Percy Villas, Tynemouth, Northumberland, Surrey; or to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a SPRING CART and HARNESS.—Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Consett. 999k

TO LET, a spacious SHOP, situate in Middle Street, Consett.—Apply to JOHN JENKINS, Trafalgar Street, Consett. 11m

FOR SALE, Prime SEED HAY, at Westwood near Shotley Bridge.—Apply to E. H. HUNTER, Whittonstall. 4m

FOR SALE or TO LET, a HOUSE containing Five Rooms, with Washhouse and all Conveniences, large Garden and Greenhouse. Immediate possession can be had.—Apply to JOHN PESCOD, Home Cottage, Consett.

TO MEMBERS OF BRASS BANDS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, Cheap, a First-class EUPHONIUM, nearly new, by Boosey, cost £7 10s.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 981k

FOR SALE, NITRATE OF SODA, Government Peruvian GUANO, Dutch STRAW, Decorticated COTTON CAKE, all best quality.—Apply to VAN HAANSBERGEN and USHER, B Lombard Street, Quay, Newcastle.

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

Wanted.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.—Apply to ROBERT McDONALD, Blackhill. 3m

WANTED, a Good Domestic SERVANT, must be able to Milk.—Apply to 26, Harvey Street, Consett. 992k

AGENTS WANTED to SELL fine LUBRICATING OILS. Commission, 10 per cent.—J.B., 1, York Villas, Manor Road, Richmond, S.W. 980k

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

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

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY; also Two Young LADIES, as APPRENTICES to the Sales.—Apply to Mr. JOHN POTTS, Draper, &c., Middle Street, Consett.

M I L L I N E R Y.

WANTED, Two respectable GIRLS as APPRENTICES.—Apply to SHAW and ATKINSON, Consett. 30m

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.

WANTED, the PRESENT ADDRESS of THOS. CARTER, Travelling Auctioneer and Showman, late of Crook, and more recently in the neighbourhood of Annfield Plain.—Address, JAMES MORROW, Merchant and Factor, 53, St. Paul's Square, Birmingham. 23m

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. W.—As your letter refers to a matter which is of no public interest, we cannot insert it. It would be unwise to drag private disputes between a foreman and his workmen into the columns of a newspaper.

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, MAY 10TH, 1878.

THE LAST OF JUGGERNAUT.

INDIA has been sometimes described as the dinner-bell of the House, and certainly, if we may judge by the attendance on an Indian Budget night, one would say that the interest in Indian affairs is in an inverse ratio to the importance of our possessions there. Even in this month of May, when Exeter Hall rings with the voice of returned missionaries, it is not easy to draw attention to what is going on there. We are not aware of any of the speakers at the recent anniversaries of the leading Missionary Societies having called attention to the extraordinary fact that Juggernaut's car has at last broken down, or, rather, stuck in a rut, because there was no worshippers to put their shoulder to the wheel, much less, as devotees, to allow themselves to be crushed to death, and thus exhale in a halo of piety. For some years past the glories of this famous "Lord of the World"—as Juggernaut means—have been steadily declining. The crowds no longer throng to this once famous place of pilgrimage; no more are the roads choked with processions of natives, and the whole district of Pooree changed into one vast encampment where cholera settles down to carry off ten victims for every one who finds beatitude under the wheels of the god's car. It is said, indeed, that on a late occasion, instead of thousands of devout worshippers struggling to get the ropes, not a single hand assisted to drag the car along, and, to the honour and chagrin of the Brahmins, for the first time in history, the idol of Juggernaut came to an ignominious standstill at a few paces from the threshold of the temple. This is part, it is true, of the general decline of the old idolatry which is continuous all over India, and which, perhaps, is such a notorious fact that it scarcely calls for comment outside the pages of the report of a Missionary Society. But in the case of this Juggernaut decline, it has been still further precipitated by the deposition and exile to the Andaman Islands of the Thakur Rajah, as he is called, or hereditary guardian of the "Lord of the World." The question was asked the other day, what would happen in this country in the supposition of a Bishop committing murder? Would he be tried as a Lord in Parliament by his peers, or by an ordinary jury? The answer is that, not being a peer in the strict sense of the word, a Bishop would answer for his life before an ordinary jury. We do not think the question is likely to arise in this country, but in India the person of the hereditary guardian of the temple of Juggernaut is so infinitely more sacred than that of a Bishop that it is not easy to conceive according to Hindoo ideas how he could commit a crime at all, much less could stand his trial for it. But the Indian Government has evidently not given way to any scruples on the subject. They have assamed that all are equal before the law, and that as there is no benefit of clergy in this country, so there are no persons in India too sacred to be above the law. The Rajah of Khurdah, who resides at Pooree, about 250 miles south-west of Calcutta, and who is the official "sweeper" of the temple of the god, a dignity which entitles him to almost divine honours, has been tried and found guilty of murder. The sentence inflicted on him is banishment to the Andaman Islands, where he will end his days, as the last descendant of the Great Mogul did a few years ago. The sentence is a crushing one, not only to the culprit himself, but also to his race and family. It will involve confiscation of his dignity as a Rajah ruling over a territory of some extent, and also the custody of the famous idol, which more than ever will now decline in the reverence of the people, unless we should return to the exploded policy of declaring ouselves the guardians of the old Hindoo superstitions. This we are not likely to do, and we may consequently expect that the end of Juggernaut worship is now not far off.

COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.

THE great stagnation which continues, and of which no one can seem to see the end, is an anachronism in our generation. Nothing appears to have led up to it. Of course, it is easy to attribute it to re-action. It is just as easy to say it is the result of malpactices in the past. But simple and ingenious hypotheses are alike unable to afford a satisfactory explanation, and we are left in complete darkness, as to how it is that in nearly every departmentt of trade slackness prevails with such inconvenient persistency. We suppose it would be difficult throughout our previous history to find a parallel to the present state of things. There have been periods of great national depression, such as that which followed the battle of Waterloo. There have been times of deficient harvests when, through the harsh action of the Corn Laws, the country seemed verging on national bankruptcy. But none of these events can be brought into comparison with the state we are undergoing now, because not only are circumstances dissimilar, but there is an absence of clearly defined causes for the depression. If it can be explained why there is little demand for coal and iron, it is not easy to assign a reason for the slackness in the cotton trade. If the shipping interest be dull it is difficult to see why there should be little doing in the building trade. Then, descending to minor details, one can hardly tell why drapers and grocers, coachmakers and painters, dressmakers and lodging house keepers, should be all suffering alike from what is aptly termed stagnation. Nor is the difficulty lessened by the fact that dulness prevails on the Continent and in America, as well as in our country. It requires a clearheaded person to explain it all, and to say whether cheapness of money is the cause or the consequence of this stopping of the nation's wheel. Doubtless the Turkish collapse caused much privation, as did the depreciation of Foreign Stocks altogether: this has told on retail trade with merciless severity. But the mystery returns when we endeavour to find a cause for the diminished demand for coal, iron, and the numerous other commodities which continental nations have been in the habit of obtaining from this country. The most acute observer can only recommend patience under the assurance that things will right themselves in time, and bring us back our own prosperity. This, however, must be received with caution. At all events if the good times come, it will be a slow process rather than a sudden bound. If we look back a few years, we shall find that prosperous influences were very slow in action. Year after year there seemed to be an unchecked flow of commercial well-doing, and no wonder that people imagined that this would go on for ever. The progress was checked at last; but it by no means follows that when the wheel moves on again it will take up the old momentum. Rather it is to be feared that it will recede to the pace of years ago, and that the influence of the present stagnation will be felt for a very long time to come. The chief consolation in our view, is that the national trade, through the present depressing influences will be purged of much perilous stuff. Many bubbles have burst and thereby opened our eyes. We are wiser than we were, and our experience will stand us in good stead, even though it has been bought at so dear a price. Another source of comfort is the fact that the backbone of the country is strong. The escapades we indulged in, leading as they did to so many humiliations, have not overwhelmed us because alongside with the frivolity as it may be termed, there existed some stable endeavours based on much genuinely-accumulated wealth. Things are finding—perhaps have found—their level; and if we have to commence in some respects *de novo*, we have a good foundation for the effort in the fact that we are not likely to forget the lessons of the past.

LOCAL NOTES BY "PHIZ."

A fortnight ago fifteen people were fined by the Lanchester magistrates for defrauding the Inland Revenue Department by keeping dogs without licenses. On Thursday another batch was convicted for a similar offence. In order that the public may know who have dog licenses, a list of all persons who have taken out certificates this year in the township of Conside and Knitsley has been hung up in the post-office for inspection. About 220 dogs (just fancy £50 going to the dogs every year!) are paid for, but this number might be increased to 300 if Mr. Morland would pay a quiet visit to the back premises of some of our "big guns," who evidently fancy themselves exempt from the tax. Allow me to put my readers up to a wrinkle. An order has been issued by the Department this week, that on and after the 1st June the tax will be 7s. 6d. Those who have pups ought to take out the 5s. license at once. By doing so they will save half-a-crown.

Lord Lambton and Col. Joicey are spoken of as the probable Liberal candidates for North Durham at the next election.

Some miscreant has thrown chloride-of-lime into the beck below Mr. Taylor's house at Staniforde, and poisoned all the trout. I should like to suffocate the rascal.

A correspondent suggests that the price of milk should be reduced. He says hay is considerably cheaper than it was last year, and that as there is a prospect of an abundant hay crop, farmers and cow dealers could well afford to reduce the price of milk to 3d. a quart, or even lower. The women ought to hold a meeting and send a deputation to the milk-vendors.

The *Durham Advertiser* states that a cat may be seen at Mr. Maynard's, Newton Hall (Master of the North Durham Foxhounds), acting the part of mother to three young foxes about a fortnight old.

Consett, besides being the most prosperous of the coalmining and iron-producing districts in the North, can also take credit for being one of the most healthy places in this populous county, notwithstanding that our drains (as was stated by Mr. Dixon at the last meeting of the Local Board) are sometimes put in to carry the sewage uphill. Our immunity from zymotic diseases is creditable to our sanitary legislators, and is also an evidence of the greater cleanliness of the people. I am glad to say that there has been a marked decrease in the death-rate in other parts of the union. The Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages has just published his quarterly returns, from which I find that in the sub-district of Lanchester there were 387 births, and that 186 deaths represented the quarter. The last December report gave 184 deaths. Scarlet fever was declining, there having been only 2 deaths, but fever was fatal in 7 cases. Of the 186 deaths, 53 were infants under 1 year; 44 were of persons of 60 years and upwards. There were 7 deaths from violence, and 10 died in the workhouse and hospital. Tanfield sends a light bill of mortality. There were 81 deaths, and these were below the number expected by 15. The sub-district had no fatal cases from scarlet fever in the last December quarter, but the present report gives 4. Here 3 deaths resulted from violence. The births in Tanfield were 175.

South Medomsley Colliery is to be sold. Things are dull at Dipton, and much anxiety is evinced about the future prospects of the above colliery, which ordinarily gives employment to about 500 hands. The pit is now closed.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDNET.

Whether the pretty spectacle of La Belle France exhibiting the plough-shares and pruning-hooks into which she has converted her swords and spears will exercise a mollifying effect upon England and Russia remains to be seen. There is considerable satisfaction in Paris that the Exhibition has actually opened before any declaration of war. No doubt a good deal of English capital will have time to flow into France before a rupture in the hollow peace, still indefinitely prolonged, takes place. In the meanwhile, Austria has determined apparently to follow exactly the same line of policy as she did during the Crimean War in occupying Bosnia, which very much wants to be occupied, and to the occupation of which no one objects in the smallest degree. The most recent war news amongst us is the ghostly and sugestive order for the supply of a large number of portable biers.

Mr. Bright is not often cross, and Mr. Cross is not often bright, but the last speech of the "tribune of the people"—as he has been called—does display acerbity; and the counter-blast of the Home Secretary is somewhat less heavy than a good deal he has to pay. But if Mr. Bright is illogical, Mr. Cross is unconvincing, and from neither one nor the other is it easy to obtain a clear view of the situation; nor does Mr. Bourke's energetic language help us. The country wants to know what is the solution of the Eastern Question proposed by Lord Beaconsfield and his Cabinet in lieu of the Russian plans, and we are not likely to ascertain very much on this question. Perhaps they might answer, like the "needy knife-grinder" when the friend of humanity asked him to tell the story of his wrongs, "Story! God bless you. I ha'n't got one to tell, sir."

Hobart Pacha is in London. He and his father, the old Earl of Buckinghamshire (who must be nearly ninety), can hardly have expected to see one another again on this side of the grave. The Turkish Admiral is said to be charged with important communications from the Porte.

The decision of the Court of Appeal on the Hertford College case is a great blow to the University Tests Act. It is well that so strong a Bench as Lord Coleridge and Lords-Justices Bramwell, Brett, and Baggallay should have heard the appeal from two such able judges as Justices Mellor and Lush. If the doctrine of the Court of Appeal be true, under the recent Act for the Abolition of Tests, whilst a Nonconformist can compel the College to examine him for a Fellowship, he cannot compel them to elect him, even though he be first in the examination. This is by far the most serious part of Lord Coleridge's judgment, for it makes the Act of Parliament practically a dead letter. There is much more to be said for the further decision that "the University Tests Act does not of itself prevent the erection in the Universities of fresh Colleges, the endowment of which may be confined to members of a particular religious community." The only reasonable ground for the abolition of tests was, that the endowments of the Universities were for the most part conferred at a time when there was only one form of worship in the country, and when, since no Dissenters existed, there can be nothing to show a disposition on the part of the founders to exclude Dissenters. It seems hard to say that the donor of a scholarship shall not now be allowed to limit the enjoyment of his gift to those of his own persuasion. Under the judgment of the Court of Appeal, it will be possible for every sect of Nonconformists to endow scholarships for those of their own way of thinking. No doubt, however, the Hertford College case will be carried to the House of Lords, and it remains to be seen whether the Presbyterian Cairns will agree with Lush the Baptist, or Coleridge the High-Churchman.

Misfortune makes strange bed-fellows, but the strangest alliance was that which brought Mr. Mackonochie and Mr. Cox, of Belper, both ultra High-Churchmen, and the latter a Radical of an advanced type, into Mr. Monaire Conway's Chapel in Finsbury Place. The League for the Separation of Church and State is a kind of Liberation Society of their own, set on foot by the Ritualistic party, who do not care to march through Coventry with the people of Serjeant's Inn, who are as a constituency almost made up of Nonconformists of the old Puritan type. A Free Lance, like Frederic Harrison or Mr. Lyulph Stanley, may manage to hold his ground with the Liberation Society, but Mr. Mackonochie and his friends have to form a Society of their own, which for want of a more suitable place of meeting selected a Chapel of advanced Free Thinkers in Finsbury. Truly we Londoners do strange things.

The Recorder of Bath has taken a recent opportunity of ridiculing the Teetotallers and exalting the Publicans. He pointed to the magnificent revenue which is derived from the duties upon stimulants, and asks what we should do without it? This is all very well; but it does not require a total abstainer to see that the abuse of drink costs the country fully as much as it makes from the excise. By the way, a recent French paper contains some startling statistics with reference to drunkenness, which I quote for what they are worth, though, like French statistics and French journalism generally, they are as likely to be purely imaginary as based upon facts. The paper in question asserts that every year in the United States 300,000 persons die of drink; in England 30,000 (or only one-tenth part as many as in America); and in France only 4,000! The calculation must surely have been made by a Yankee. The true American likes to make his country "like creation" in crime and vice as well as wealth and glory. He would throw in 30,000 for England out of compliment to the Anglo-Saxon race; but he was evidently bent on "chawing up" the French.

The Hibbert Lectures have begun, and the first was delivered the other day by Max Müller in the Chapter House, Westminster. The subject was far too abstruse for the generality of hearers, and turned on a metaphysical question as to whether the conception of the Absolute is a primitive one, as the lecturer contended, or is of later origin; the result of man having attained to the sense of the Relative by the use of the senses and reason, and thence rising by Abstractions, to a higher sense of that which transcends sense, experience. Altogether, as I listened to the learned lecturer I could not help feeling thankful that religion needed no such defences as these, and, in fact, it is open to question whether it is not putting the cart before the horse to suppose that the Absolute in religion precedes the Relative and Concrete. To the Jews Jehovah was revealed in the first instance as the God of their fathers, and only afterwards as the great I Am. But I must not break a lance with so eminent an authority as Max Müller, but hope that as he gets into the religions of India he will reach a more congenial topic.

Local and District News.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE MAY HIRING.—This hiring for farm servants was held on Wednesday. Thought the weather was unfavourable at the rarly part of the day, there was a large attendence of servants, in fact seldom have there been so many young girls present. There was a scarcity of masters, however, and consequently the engagements were comparatively few. In some cases wages 25 per cent. less than those obtained last year were accepted by men servants, and there was a corresponding reduction in the wages of females.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A frequent cause of gout and rheumatism is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion and general debility. A few doses of these Pills, taken in time, are an effecual preventive against gout and rheumatism, but anyone who has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful properties of which, combined with the effects of the Pills, must infallibly effect a cure. These Pills act directly on the blood, which they purify and improve; they also regulate the secretions, and give tone to the stomach, and thus the whole system is invigorated, and put into a condtion which which enables it to throw off disease or check its approach.

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.—The usual monthly meeting of this Board was held in the office on Tuesday evening. Present—Messrs. W. R. Teasdale, J. Hunter, D. Thompson, A. Robinson, W. Harrison, H. Welsh, W. Ridley, and J. Ridley, Mr. J. Ridley was chosen chairman *pro tem*, and as returning-officer presented the nomination and voting papers relating thereto. Messrs. H. Welsh and W. Harrison signed declarations of qualifications to act as members. Mr. Thomson was then re-elected chairman for the ensuing year by an unanimous vote. A correspondence was read, and amongst other things an application was made to be allowed to encroach on a highway in the re-building of a field wall, which the Board did not consider they had any power to approve. The Inspector's report was read, and in two cases it was ordered that unless immediate remedies were secured legal proceedings should be taken. An estimate for a general district rate was approved of for 8d. in the pound, for the half-year. It was reported that the audit of accounts would take place on the 23rd inst. A pay bill of £27 7s. 7d. was passed, including election expenses, amounting to £11 5s. 3d.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, CONSETT.—These rooms were formerly used as the Primitive Methodist Chapel, and are situate in Trafalgar Street. The proprietor has, at great expense, recently completely reconstructed the entire building, and in place of a very dingy building he has instituted well-lighted, airy, and comfortable Assembly Rooms, capable of seating about 500 persons. We trust that the building will prove remunerative.

SAD COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT HEDLEY HILL.—A shocking accident, by which a miner, named Patrick Murphy, lost his life, occurred at Hedley Hill Colliery, on Thursday morning. Deceased was working in a new drift called the Cornsay drift, where he was seen all right at seven o'clock, but was found half an hour afterwards by two men, named Wm. Rowland and Thomas Nattress, lying dead under a heap of stone that had fallen from the roof. There was a cut at the back of his head which bled profusely. Deceased was 62 years of age, and leaves a widow and eleven children. An inquest will be held to-morrow (Saturday.)

TWO PITMEN POACHING ON A SUNDAY.—On Tuesday, before Mr. R. Wallis (chairman), Mr. Charles Riddell, and Captain Atkinson, William Angus and Frank Angus, pitmen, of Shotley Bridge, were summoned on two charges of poaching. Mr. W. Taylor prosecuted. William Angus was fined 40s. and costs for trespassing in pursuit of game on High Waskerley Farm, belonging to Mr. T. Wilson, Shotley Hall, on Sunday, the 7th ult., and 50s. and costs for unlawfully using three dogs for the purpose of taking game, to wit, a hare, on the same day; and his brother frank Angus was fined 20s. and costs and 50s. and costs for similar offences.

CHARGE OF CUTTING & WOUNDING A MOTHER-IN-LAW AT CONSETT.

Yesterday, James Williamson, a cokeburner, was brought before the Lanchester magistrates on a charge of cutting and wounding Mary Jane Stafford, his mother-in-law, at Consett, on the 19th April. Supt. Oliver, in asking for a remand, said on the day in question a quarrel took place between Wilkinson and Mrs. Stafford, at whom he threw a glass, which hit her on the head. He produced a docter's certificate, which said the woman was lying in a dangerous state.—Prisoner was remanded for eight days.

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Yesterday (Thursday), at Lanchester Petty Sessions, the magistrates on the bench being E. T. Smith, Esq., J. Clavering Esq., and Rev. J. P. De Pledge, Michael Kennedy, putter, was summoned for cruelty to a pony at Tanfield Lea Colliery, belonging to Lieut.-Col. Joicey. Defendant pleaded guilty. The evidence of Philip Rust and George Scrafton showed that on the 27th April defendant went to the "flat," where it was noticed that blood was flowing from the pony which he was driving. He admitted that he had "stuck" the animal with a pick, and at the same time poured some tea on the animal's rump (the injured part) and rubbed it with his cap.—Charles Easton, horse-keeper, said he had examined the pony and found five stabs near the tail. One of the wounds was rather deep. The pony had only worked two days since the 27th April. It went to work on Tuesday, but was off again in consequence of its injuries.—Mr. Pringle, manager at the colliery, said the ponies were subjected to great ill-usage, and it was difficult to detect the guilty parties. It was only a fortnight since two ponies had an eye knocked out.—The Chairman said defendant would be fined 40s. and costs. If he offended again in a similar way, he would be sent to prison.

At the same court George Kirton, farmer, Oxclose, was summoned for ill-treating a horse. Defendant did not appear. P.C. Straker said on the 24th April he was on duty in the neighbourhood of Quebec and saw Mr. Kirton driving a horse. There was a wound six inches long and two inches broad in its neck, and the collar was working into the sore.—Mr. Smith: Do you think it was a hack horse Mr. Kirton was driving?—P.C. Straker: When I served the summons his mother said the horse was their own.—Mr. Smith said he saw the horse and it had the appearance of a hack.—P.C. Straker said P.C. Dent could prove that the horse belonged to Kirton.—A fine of 40s. and costs was imposed.

PRIMITIVE METHODISM IN THE NORTH.

On Monday morning, the business of the district meeting was resumed in Saville Street Chapel, North Shields, under the presidency of the Rev. T. Southron. There was an application from the Rev. James Warnes, of Sunderland, who is in his 70th year, to be placed on the superannuation list. The application was adopted, and a vote of sympathy was passed. A vote of condolence was passed with the widow of the late Rev. P. Clarke, Whitby, the rev. gentleman having died suddenly during the year. The Rev. W. Antliff, D.D., Principal of the Sunderland Theological Institute, advocated the claims of the institution. The stationing of the preachers for the year was then pruceeded with, and the following is the result:—

Sunderland, 1st.—William Graham, James Warnes, sec. sup.; one to be obtained.
Sunderland, 2nd.—Thos. Parsons and John Snaith.
Brompton.—Geo. W. Moorse and Thos. Wetherall.
Whitby.—Henry Phillips; one to be obtained.
North Shields.—John Watson and George Lewins.
South Shields.—Robt. Clemitson, John D. Thompson, and Matthew Reavley.
Carlisle.—Wm. Saul; one to be obtained.
Newcastle, 1st.—John Taylor (2) and Robert G. Graham.
Newcastle, 2nd.—John Welford and Matthew P. Davidson.
Hexham.—John Featherstone and Donaldson Spark.
Darlington.—Hugh Gilmore and Jos. Rearley.
Berwick.—Jeremiah S. White.
Westgate.—James Young, Henry Youll (1), and John Worsnop.
Alston.—Barnabas Wild.
Stockton.—Wm. Nation and Emmerson Phillipson.
Durham.—George Whitehead and Wm. Welford.
Whitehaven.—John Sharpe and John Moffatt.
Barnard Castle.—John Gill.
Shotley Bridge.—Andrew Latimer and Benjamin Moody.
Crook.—Ralph Fenwick, James Taylor, and Jos. Ritson.
Allendale.—John Reid.
Brough.—Jas. Dawson; one to be obtained.
Stokesley.—Jos. Hawkins.
Kendal.—Charles Goodall.
Haltwhistle.—Walter Howchin.
St. Helen's Auckland.—Wm. Baitey and John W. Allison.
Maryport.—John Richardson and Robert Gillender.
Wigton Branch.—Martin Cuthbert.
Gateshead.—Wm. Johnson and John Alderson.
Guisborough.—James Foggon and Wm. Shipley.
Hetton.—James Boulton, Wm. Cuthbert, and Chris. Longstaff.
Thornley.—John Magee and John Laverick.
Hartlepool.—John Atkinson and Wm. Gelly.
Blyth.—Adam Dodds, Maurice A. Drummond, and Robt. Hind.
Staithes.—Chas. G. Tetley and Thos. Elliott.
Stanley.—Thos. Brodie and John G. Binney.
Motherwell.—Jas. A. Bastow and John A. Grainger.
Lowick.—Wm. Robson and Henry Weall.
Shildon.—Henry Pratt and Wm. A. French.
Spennymoor.—H. B. Kendall and Daniel McKinley.
Chester-le-Street.—John Hallam.
Bishop Auckland.—Thomas Southron and John M. Dawson.
Middlesbrough.—John White and Featherstone Watson.
North Sunderland.—Jas. Barnes; one to be obtained.
Seaton Delaval.—Wm. Bowe and John Bainbridge.
Middleton-in-Teesdale.—John Elliott and Jackson Harding.
Penrith.—Luke Stafford and Thos. K. Upright.
Eyemouth.—Edward Rust.

A CLERGYMAN KILLED IN THE STREETS.

On Monday morning a shocking accident happened to the Rev. Henry Jones, vicar of St. Mark's Myddelton Square, Clerkenwell, which shortly afterwards terminated fatally. The rev. gentleman was standing in Goswell Road, near Brewer Street, it is supposed with the intention of hailing an omnibus, when he was knocked down by a cart belonging to Mr. Barrett, poulterer and cheesemonger, of Goswell Road, and when picked up was perfectly unconscious. He was taken into a public-house near, and Dr. Langford, of Goswell Road, and Dr. Roper, of City Road, were sent for. These gentlemen having examined him, recommended his removal in a cab to his residence, 11A, Myddelton Square. He never recovered consciousness, and died about half-past two o'clock. Deceased, who exchanged livings with the Rev. Mr. Maccarthy a few years since, was highly respected in the parish, and took a great interest in educational work. He was about 50 years of age.

ASSAULTING A BARONET.

At the Marylebone Police Court on Monday, William Gauntlett, aged 38, of 8, Granville Place, Portman Square, a butler, was charged with being drunk and disorderly at that house, and further with assaulting Sir Seton Gordon, Bart., of that address. On Sunday afternoon the prosecutor, from what he heard from his mother, went into the kitchen and saw the defendant who, he had discovered, was the worse for liquor, and desired him not to leave the kitchen, but to go to bed. The defendant refused, and became abusive, and insisted upon seeing the prosecutor's mother, and Sir Seton had to call in a constable. The latter advised the defendant to leave the house quietly, but he refused. Eventually he was got outside the hall door, and asked to go away quietly. He refused, and rang the bell violently, and on Sir Seton coming to the door he flew at his throat, and hurt his hand. Sir Seton then gave him into custody.—The defendant said the evidence was a tissue of falsehoods, but he did not desire a remand to call evidence. He altogether denied being drunk, as he had only had one glass of bottled ale all day.—Mr. Cooke fined him 40s., the alternative being a month's imprisonment.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The statistics relating to the Foresters and the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, the two great affiliated friendly societies, have just been completed for the past year. The Foresters, on the 1st January, 1878, numbered 521,416 financial and 11,379 honorary members. The court funds amounted to £2,209,319, and the district funds to £287,841, an increase in the former of £148,299 and in the latter of £3,893. The deaths in Great Britain numbered 5,288, about the average; but the sickness, which averaged 8.29 days per member, was higher than in 1876. The Manchester Unity, on the 1st January, had 526,802 members; increase, 8,432; 16,589 had seceded or been suspended during the year, and 6,629 had died. Of the 28,792 who had joined during the year, no less than 21,807 were under 25 years of age. The net gain is less by 3,500 than the average of the five preceding years. The rate of mortality in Great Britain has been 1.39 per cent. The funds possessed by the various lodges and districts have not yet been ascertained, or the amount paid for sick benefits; but £67,347 was paid on the death of members, and £24,642 on the death of members' wives.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF A CLERGYMAN.

At Leeds, Mr. James Sugden, tobacconist, was summoned by the Rev. Charles Henry Angell, late chaplain at the Leeds Borough Gaol, for using abusive language.—The complainant stated that he was a gentleman of family and position, and not ashamed of his name, and he appealed to the gentlemen of the Press—whether Radical, Liberal, or Conservative—to report the case fully. All he asked was to walk along Boar Lane without being annoyed by this tobacconist. A man of the name of Sugden came to him and said, "Take him away" to a police-constable, and he presumed that was to "crucify him," and make him a "Protestant fusee." (Laughter). He had a slight objection to be taken. (Laughter). He appealed for justice to certain men in court, who, he said, were in heaven, but were on the seat of justice.—In cross-examination the complainant said he must have the questions put to him categorically before he could answer them. He spoke as a member of the Society of Friends, with whom he sometimes worshipped, and he reserved the right to himself, if any man said he told an untruth to call him a liar, and, if necessary, a —— liar. (Laughter.) He was not bound to commit himself, neither could he be put down by counsel or anyone else. He was a clergyman, a gentleman, and a graduate of Oxford. —Mr. Luccock (one of the magistrates), said that if counsel could not put him down, others would.—The complainant was then ordered out of Court, and the case was dismissed.

A STRANGE LIFE.

There is a young baronet at present in London whose case deserves commiseration. Sir Chandos Stanhope Hoskyns Reade, ninth baronet, is the son of a Madras officer, and a great-nephew of the late Sir John Chandos Reade, of Shipton Court, Oxfordshire, and Oddington Park, Gloucestershire who in his dotage disinherited his heir in favour of his footman, a man of the name of Wakefield, who has since assumed the name of Reade. The story of Sir John Reade's life remains yet to be told. He inherited large landed estates in Berks, Oxon, and Gloucestershire, was a Harrow and Ch. Ch. man, and married a niece of the then Lord Ellibank. For years his drunken habits were a by-word, and when he served the office of High Sheriff, at a dinner at the Star at Oxford, his intoxication took the form of dancing on the table. His wife died of grief; his only son, Compton, of the vice to which he was addicted. Lastly, he was suspected of having got rid of his butler—a man named Sinden—by foul play, and some months after the death the butler's widow inscribed on the tombstone the words, "It was a mortal hand that did the deed." This led to a coroner's inquest, but the body on being exhumed was found to be decomposed, and told no tale. For the last twenty years of his life he lived at Shipton Court in complete seclusion, his only associate being Wakefield, to whom he bequeathed his whole possessions, including the pictures of Chief Justice Reade, *temp.* Henry VII., and of Sir Compton Reade, the first baronet of the second creation; together with valuable records, illustrating the past history of a family which, besides the Chief Justice, counts among its worthies Mr. John Edmund Reade, the poet, and Mr. Charles Reade, the novelist and dramatist. Sir Chandos Reade is engaged at the present in ascertaining whether there are sufficient grounds to enable him to move the law court in any special direction; and I am informed that, should the case be thoroughly exploited some very strange and dramatic details will be made public. It should be added that Sir Chandos Reade's right to the boronetcy has been already decided by a law-suit in his favour, the date of creation being 1660.—*Witehall Review.*

At the Middlesex Sessions the grand jury has ignored the bills against Mrs. Peck, the wife of Dr. Peck, for felony and misdemeanour.

The Windsor coach made its first journey this season out of London on Monday. The horses were driven by a well-known amateur "whip." The new Dorking coach, horsed by Lord Castlereagh, also ran. The horses were piloted by their noble owner.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate, as unfit for human food, and destroyed, the exceptionally large quantity of 68 tons 14 cwt. of fish, which had been consigned there for sale.

The German papers contain records of the success of the new remedy for gout and rheumatism—plunging the limb into a wasps' nest.

A second body in fragments, that of a young man of 18, has been picked up in the Seine; another indication of the epidemic tendency of crime.

Business Announcements.

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

Railway Time Table.

CONSETT BRANCH
TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	2,G P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	9·40	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	„	5·52	9·47	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·59	9·54	12·43	2·43	5.49
Rowland's Gill	„	6· 9	10· 4	12·53	2·53	5.59
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·10	12·59	2·59	6· 5
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·23	1·12	3·12	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·29	1·18	3·18	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep	6·42	10·37		4·45	6·35
Knitsley	„	6·54	10·49		4·57	6·47
Lanchester	„	7· 3	10·58		5· 6	6·56
Witton Gilbert	„	7.14	11· 9		5·10	7· 7
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.20		5·25	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

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

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	12·39	5·49
Rowland's Gill		9·15	12·44	5·55
Swalwell	„	9·22	12·52	6· 2
Scotswood	„	9·29	12·59	6· 9
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	1.10	6 20

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.	LEAVE	a.m.	p.m
Newcastle	7·30	7·15	Benfieldside	8·35	8·20
Scotswood	7·37	7·22	Shotley Bridge	8·40	8·25
Swalwell	7·44	7·29	Ebchester	8·44	8.29
Rowland's Gill	7·54	7·39	Lintz Green	8·54	8·39
Lintz Green	8·0	7·45	Rowland's Gill	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	2·25	5·25
Bishop Auckland	„	8· 7	2 53	5·56
Darlington		8·35	3·20	6·25
Stockton	„	9·25	4· 8	7·18
Middlesbro'	„	9·38	4·20	7·33
Saltburn	„	10·15	4·55	8·10

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·10	2·29
Middlesbro'	„	6·23	11·45	2·55
Stockton	„	6·34	11·55	3· 5
Darlington	„	7·15	12·30	5·37
Bishop Auckland	„	7·45	1·15	5·30
Crook	arr.	8·12	1·40	5·48
	dep.	8·15	2·20	5·55
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·32	6·15
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	6·30
Rowley	„	8·52	2·55	6·40
Benfieldside	arr.	9· 5	3· 5	6·50
Newcastle	arr.	10·0	4·25	9·40

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, Thrisk. Agent for Consett, Mr. David Imrie, Front Street, Consett.

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 homours, 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	1,291	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, 10, WALBROOK, CANNON STREET STATION, LONDON. Loans under £10 not entertained.

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

Business Announcements.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

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

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

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

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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.	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.
100 ......7s. 6d.	
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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:—

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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.

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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.

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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.
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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.
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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.
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Dowlais Cottages	Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
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Ebchester	Mr G. Moody, grocer.
	Miss Rutherford.
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Edmondbyers	Mr Bell, Grocer.
Flint Hill	Mr Wm. Coward.
Friarside	Mr W. Hopper.
Gibside	Mr W. Hopper.
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Greencroft Cottages	Mr G. P. Metcalf, newsagent.
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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.
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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.
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Business Announcements.

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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.

THE TRANSVAAL.

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

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

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Their Treatment and Cure by an entirely New Process. Address—GEORGE CHEVERTON, TUNBRIDGE WELLS

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Business Announcements.

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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 medicine known.
Sold in bottles, 1/1½, 2/9, & 4/6 by all Chemists.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS, THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE, Purify the Blood. Cleanse the System. Go to the root of disease. Cured thousands. Established over 50 years.

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THE WARNING VOICE. This is a Special Medical Book, addressed to Youth and Manhood on the Cause, Symptoms, Consequences, and Treatment of Debilitating Deseases. By HENRY SMITH, Doctor of Medicine of the University of Jena, by Diploma, 1860.
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SUBJECTS:—Physical Education; Laws of Life; How to render Weak Muscles Strong; Gymnastics; Prevention of Disease; Cure of Disease; Air; Light; Skin; Diet; Bath, &c. Gives Instructions for Developing and Strengthening the Human Body, how to regain Lost Health, resulting from Loss of Nerve Power, the Effect of Overtaxed Energies; Over-work; City-life; Worry; Brain-toil; Intemperance; Enervating Habits; and other abuses of the System; how to secure Long Life, and avoid the Infirmities of Old Age, &c.
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NOTICE TO COUNTRY INVALIDS.

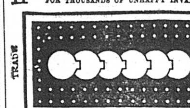
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Business Announcements.

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Sir,—Will you have the goodness to send for the Duchess of Sutherland *another box* of "Squire Knight's Heartburn Lozenges" as soon as possible. Her grace has felt great relief from taking them.
Mr. Clark, Dudley. Yours respectfully, M. PEARSON.

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From the *Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy, Chemistry, &c.,* February 1st, 1877.
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"THE ANCIENT BRITONS."

On Monday evening, an interesting lecture on the above subject was given in the Blackhill Wesleyan Chapel by the Rev. W. H. Major, of Jarrow. There was a fair attendance. The Rev. S. Lock occupied the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer.

Mr. MAJOR said it was true philosophy as well as exquisite grace of fancy which led the Ancient Greeks to fable memory as the mother of the Muses, and History as their eldest sister. Even Fiction, to be pleasing or useful, must possess a seeming actuality; how much more, then, is it necessary that History should be the *record of the real?* It must have Truth for its basis, and human experience for its matter. "History" says Victor Cousin, "is a glorious poem, the drama of the human race." Schelling calls it an Epic conceived in the Spirit of God. Cicero describes it as the testimony of time, the light of truth, the messenger of antiquity, and the school of life. It is the mirror of man's progress, and the panorama of our world life. In it we see the bygone ages, as in a telescope we see the far distant stars. There are many advantages to be derived from the study of history. Its value may be considered in teaching us to trace the connection of cause and effect, and from the diligent comparison of the past, to calculate the future results of present events. The value of this study may be viewed in a practical light; the examples of heroism, zeal and true religion enshrined within its pages cannot fail to guide, strengthen and console us. All who have entered on the struggle of existence, and seen the landscape, when gazed at from the height of youth, so bright, gradually dimmed by the mists of sorrow and difficulty, must acknowledge the encouraging influence of the recollection that others have struggled and suffered, aye, and won the victory. How expressive of the courage and obedience of Lacedemon is the brief, yet copious epitaph of Leonidos, and the three hundred defenders of Thermopyæ—

> "Tell Sparta, we whose record meets thine eye,
> Obey'd the Spartan laws—and here we lie."

A higher feeling of admiration is roused withon of by the boldness of the reformers, the devotiin us the missionary, or the endurance of the martyr. A glow of emotion rises in the heart of every man who is labouring in the cause of truth and of God as he reads the names of Luther, Howard, or Columbus. How nobly has Schiller sketched the last-named—

> "Steer on, bold sailor—wit may mock thy soul that sees the land,
> And hopeless at the helm may droop the weak and weary hand;
> Yet ever, ever to the west, for there the coast must be,
> And dim it dawns, and glimmering dawns before thy reason's eye;
> Yea, trust the guiding God, and go along the floating grave;
> Though hid till now—yet now behold the new world o'er the wave."

The importance of history may be considered as it manifests the present government of God over man. The portion of history we have chosen this evening treats of the "Ancient Britons," and people that inhabited this land of ours two thousand years ago. Britain was inhabited at least four centuries before the christian era. Its people were then known to the commercial and maratime natives of the world. Carthaginian, Greek, and Roman authors of an early date refer to these islands of the west. When Cæsar landed in Kent about half a century before Christ, there were various nations inabiting this land. Of what race were these different nations? Some think they were two distinct races, the one Celtic, and the other Scandinavian, or Teutonic; although from the prevalence of Gælic roots in the names of rivers and natural boundaries, it is inferred at some earlier period a Celtic race must have possessed the whole of the British Isles. There can, however, be no doubt, that all the southern parts of England, and the whole of Ireland, were inhabited by a race of the Celtic origin, who in their government, religion, and language resembled the Gauls of the Continent; but who are supposed to have migrated from the shores of the Baltic, and the opposite coast of Germany, before these countries were occupied by the Teutons. They were admired by the Romans for their fine forms. They were remarkable for their size, stature, and fair complexions. The manners of the Britons, like those of other early nations, were extremely simple; they lived chiefly on milk and the flesh of animals, and the natural productions of the soil. They excelled in swimming, running, and other manly exercises. Their towns consisted of wicker huts placed at short distances, in a tract of woody land, and surrounded by a trench to secure them from an enemy; what clothes they wore to cover any part of their bodies were usually the skins of beasts; but their arms and legs were left naked and were usually painted blue. They marked themselves with various devices by the process of tattooing or pricking the skin, and infusing a colouring tincture. Their hair, which was long, flowed down their backs and shoulders; while their beards were kept close shaven except upon the upper lip, where it was permitted to grow. The Government consisted of several small principalities, each under its respective leader. Upon great and imminent danger, a commander-in-chief was chosen by consent in a general assembly, and to him was committed the conduct of the general interests, the power of making peace, or leading to war, and the administration of justice. But, frequently, there was no regular form of civil government apart from that of the Druidical hierarchy. They buried their dead on downy heath-covered plains, in secluded valleys, in the burks and near the fords of rivers, and on the sea-shore. Tumuli, or heaps of earth, and carins, or piles of stones, marked the place of burial, in which objects of value were deposited in honour of the deceased, and perhaps from an ignorant supposition that they might be of service to the departed spirit. These sepulchral mounds called "barrows" have been found of three distinct eras. The first and most ancient belonging to the purely Celtic period like those of Salisbury plain; they contain no coins, and their contents are very rude and primitive. The second species are those of the Romanized Britons explored in Essex, in which coins of the epoch have been found. The third class are of still later date, those of the Britons who were living in the days of the Saxons, which are congregated in numerous groups on the Kentish Downs, and from which rare and curious articles have been obtained. In battle the natives fought with reckless courage, on foot, on horseback, and in chariots, rushing to the combat with taunting songs and defying gestures. Their principal arms were the javelin hurled with force and precision; the lance, a small bright shield, and an unwieldy pointless sword of copper alloyed with tin, a very imperfect weapon compared with the well-tempered steel of the Romans. Being lightly clad, swift of foot, and expert in swimming, the infantry could suddenly attack, and retreat with speed. The war-chariots were armed with scythes and hooks attached to the extremity of the axle, and other salient points, for the purpose of cutting and tearing whatever came in their way. There were two chief kinds: covine, heavy wains intended to break the ranks of the enemy; and the epede, a lighter class adapted to be moved rapidly, and perform the duties of cavalry. The horses which drew them were a small hardy breed, so well trained as to accommodate themselves to the woods and the difficult ground. In a moment they could be stopped, by the charioteers, when in full career. Besides the driver, whose sole concern was their management, each chariot contained two or three fighting men who threw the javelin at the foe, or descended to engage on foot with the sword, as occasion offered, regaining their seats with surprising agility. These chariots spread horror and devastation wheresoever they drove. The religion of the Ancient Britons recognised the existence of numerous gods, superior, and subordinate, which the Roman writers call by names taken from their own mythology. Various natural objects, the sun and moon, fire and water, the serpent, forests, and especially the oak with the mistletoe connected with it, were held in great veneration as symbolic of the divinities favoured by them. Religious rites were performed by the Druids, a sacerdotal order under the primacy of the supreme head, who was elected to the office by the suffrages of the general body, and whose election not unfrequently excited civil war. The Druids were divided into three classes. The bards, the most inferior grade who retained in memory and sang to music the genealogies of the clans; the exploits of the chiefs and the national traditions; the Vates, a higher class who had charge of the ceremonies performed, and the sacrifices offered; and the crowning order of the Druids proper, who presided at the celebration of the rites, and were the sources of authority. The Druids possessed the chief power; they were not only the priests, but the judges, civil and criminal, and exercised unlimited power over the minds of the people. To the priesthood were also attached a number of females called Druidesses, who were likewise divided into three classes; those of the first vowed perpetual virginity, and lived together apart from the rest of the world; these were great pretenders to divination, prophecy, and miracles, and were highly venerated by the people. The second class consisted of certain devotees, who, though married, spent the greater part of their time with the Druids, in assisting in the offices of religion, and occasionally returning to their husbands. The third and lowest class waited on the Druids, and performed the most servile offices about the temple. They are said to have taught the existence of a Supreme Being, to have believed in the transmigration of souls, and they sacrificed human victims. Remarkable architectural monuments unquestionably connented with Druidism, survive in various parts of the land, exciting the wonder of the moderns by their massiveness and simplicity. Britain was invaded twice by Julius Cæsar; in the year 55 B.C., and in the following summer. The only result was a series of barren victories. For nearly a century the island remained unmolested. Claudius Cæsar, the fourth Emperor of Rome, A.D., 43, determined on the reduction of the island, but it was not completely subdued till the reign of Titus and his successor, Julius Agricolo, and the Emperor Severus introduced the arts and sciences of the Romans, A.D., 78. After an occupation of nearly 400 years they were obliged to retire. They finally left A.D. 410. This evening we have been speaking of the England of two thousand years ago. How different from the England of to-day? What shall be the future of England and the empire? History is full of examples of the fleeting nature of earthly prosperity. The fall of Babylon, Nineveh, Tyre, Athens, and Rome furnish examples of a fall from high estate. The Almighty by a thousand means can as easily humble as exalt, but in the possession of our facilities we may look hopefully upon the future, as long as by us, as a nation, God is acknowleged in all our ways. (Applause.)

At the close of the lecture, Mr. S. Leybourne proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Major for his able and instructive lecture. The motion was seconded by James Palliser, and carried by acclamation.

A vote of thaks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

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

AYNSLEY v. GREY.—This was an action to recover balance of account alleged to be due to the plaintiffs, Messrs. Aynsley Brothers, mustard manufacturers, &c., Durham. The defendant was Mrs. William Grey, Burnhope. Mr. Phillips, a clerk in plaintiffs' employ, produced the books, and stated that the amount of claim was £2, in respect of blasting powder. Mr. Dickinson defended, and produced a receipt, in which credit was given for the sum in dispute. The receipt, he said, was shown to plaintiffs before the present action was brought, and it was therefore rather hard upon his client.—Mr. Phillips said Mrs. Grey was credited with the £2, but it seemed that a mistake had been made in not carrying the account far enough back.—His Honour (after looking at the ledger) said he should amend the particulars and adjourn the case on payment of defendant's costs.—Mr. Phillips assented to this course, and the case stands adjourned.

MCCOLL v. POTTS.—The plaintiff is a miner living at Leadgate, and the action was to recover from the defendant, Mr. John Potts, draper, Consett, the sum of £1, which had been deposited with him in respect of a suit of clothes. Plaintiff said on the 7th August, 1875, he ordered a suit of clothes of Mr. Potts. The suit was to be £4 10s. At the time he ordered the clothes he paid a deposit of £1, and on the 9th August, on asking for the clothes, Mr. Potts said he did not know him and refused to let him have either the clothes or the money he had deposited.—Elizabeth McColl, wife of the plaintiff, said she was present when the clothes were ordered. Mr. Potts said if her husband left a sovereign he could have the clothes by paying so much a fortnight—whatever he could afford to pay.—Mr. Potts said McColl was alone when he ordered the clothes. There was nothing said about credit. It was to be a ready-money transaction. McColl, he said, left a pound, and was to pay the remainder when the suit was finished.—His Honour: Was anything mentioned about fortnightly payments?—Mr. Potts: No.—His Honour: You ought to return McColl the sovereign if you will not let him have the clothes.—Mr. Potts: The clothes are in the shop if he has a mind to come for them. If I sell them now I shall have to do so at a sacrifice.—His Honour: You took a deposit, so that it looks as if you intended to take instalments.—Mr. Potts: It is customary to take a deposit from a certain class of customers when the order is given.—His Honour: You must either give him the clothes, or return him his pound.—Mr. Potts: Will you adjourn the case and I will bring witnesses to prove that there was nothing said about credit at the time the goods were ordered?—His Honour: You should have had your witnesses here to-day.—Mr. Potts: I did not bring them, as I thought the case was so plain.—Mrs. McColl: We went to Mr. Potts' shop, and I said if he would not give us the pound we would take a sovereign's worth of goods. Mr. Potts said he would do neither—that we might make the best of it.—His Honour gave judgment for plaintiff for £1.

MCCONNON v. LOCHRANE.—The plaintiff is Mr. McConnon, general dealer, Consett, and the defendant is Mrs. Lochrane, a widow, residing at the same place. The action was to recover £1 11s., the value of a shawl and other goods. The case had previously been before the Court, but as there was no proof that Mrs. Lochrane was the executrix of her late husband, his Honour entered a nonsuit.—Mrs. McConnon, in answer to his Honour, said she had proof that Mrs. Lochrane had received £9 from an Insurance Company, and that the furniture in her house at the time of her husband's death was worth £12. There was also, she said, an estate in Ireland belonging to Mrs. Lochrane.—Defendant, in reply to his Honour, said her husband did not leave a will, but she did not deny receiving the £9 mentioned by Mrs. McConnon, also that she got her husband's effects. The funeral, she said, cost her £12. The coffin cost £2 10s., and £4 was spent in drink, and £2 went for burial fees. She had paid none of her late husband's debts. With regard to the estate in Ireland, her brother-in-law had a mortgage on it, and the property was now in his hands.—His Honour was satisfied that Mrs. Lochrane, after paying the funeral expenses, had a balance in hand, and consequently gave judgment for the amount claimed.

AN AFTERNOON'S RAMBLE WITH THE ROD.

It has been said that God never made a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than angling. Though it may not be so exciting as shooting or foxhunting, the sport has the advantage of being attended with less bodily risk, unless the angler, as occasionally happens, finds himself confronted by an unruly bull, or, as occurred to the writer during a fishing excursion one day last summer in the neighbourhood of Blanchland with a limb of the law, he unconsciously treads on the tail of an adder, and in picking up a stone wherewith to give the reptile its quietus, discovers that he is on the point of lifting the coiled-up form of another ugly specimen of the adder family. However, as great writers say, we are digressing. Fish are supposed to bite best in wet weather, and the elements being favourable on Tuesday last, we sallied forth, rod in hand, sanguine of returning to Consett with a heavy basket. Taking the half-past one o'clock train at Benfieldside, we were whirled past the Iron Works and across the Gill Bridge to Cold Rowley, where we alighted, and, as soon as the train had left the Station, we followed up the line in the direction of Healeyfield, accompanied by an old gentleman, the extent of whose vocabulary seemed to be "de ye say see!" volunteered at the end of every remark we ventured to give expression to. After bidding our sceptical companion good-day, we left the line and got on to the main turnpike, and had not travelled far before we found a sum of money (which can be had by the late owner on giving a proper description) lying on the road. This certainly impressed us with the idea that we were in luck, and caused us to hasten our footsteps in the direction of Coombridge, below Muggleswick, which was to be the starting-point. The stream was considerably swollen, so that the cast of flies we had prepared at starting had to be abandoned for the worm. It was close on three o'clock before the first stream was tried, and by that time (it having rained incessantly since we left home) our under-garments began to feel somewhat sticky and uncomfortable. However, water is the angler's element, and the prospect of speedily getting a peep at the speckled beauties in the stream before us made us unmindful of such trifles. We hooked our first fish at the tail of a rapid stream below what appeared to have been an old mine. The spot is an awkward one. The embankment is almost perpendicular. There is a sort of track about eight feet above the bed of the stream (anglers who are in the habit of fishing this beck will at once recognise the place). On Tuesday, the rain had rendered the footing more insecure than usual, and in crawling along the path, the treacherous soil gave way, and we were not long in ascertaining the exact depth of that particular stream. However, no matter, our rod is secured, and the fish is still in the basket. As there is no further need for climbing the banks, we wade the stream where it is necessary, but our luck appears to have left with us our fall, for when half-past five o'clock arrives we have only succeeded in adding another trout to our creel. We are now on the fells, but on account of the thick fog and rain, it is impossible to define our exact whereabouts. As it was the first time we had been so far in the same direction, and as the mist continued to get denser (making it impossible to see fifty yards a-head) we began to feel uneasy. We had changed streams within the last hour, and our ideas as to where we had wandered were as hazy as the weather around us. However, by following the slope of the fell, after half-an-hour's walking through bogs and across heather, we reached comparatively level country. Another quarter-of-an-hour brought us in sight of a farm-house, whose name (something peculiar) we have forgotten, where we were comforted (if anything at such a distance from home could add to the comfort of a poor half-drowned mortal) with the news that Consett was about seven miles across country. After paying due attention to what the occupants of the farm had to say, which (owing to the many "up there's" and "down yonder's") was not particularly intelligible to an ordinary mind, we started on the homeward journey. Immediately after leaving the farm buildings, we encountered a small stream, and in crossing it threw in the bait, which was at once taken by a nice little trout. This made number three. Time half-past six, and between six and seven miles from home. The trio were in the next throw increased to a quartette, and during the next ten minutes five others (making nine in all) were placed on the bottom of the pannier. The last fish had broken away our hook, and as our hands were too numb to substitute another, we put our rod together and struck across the country, regardless of hedges or ditches or any other obstacle. After walking about half-a-mile, we were obliged to confess ourselves beaten. However, as there was a sort of footpath or track, we could not be far from a human habitation, and our surmise turned out to be well-founded, as in a few minutes we perceived in the distance the farm-house with the strange name! After getting our bearings a second time, we again set out, and in twenty minutes (which were taken advantage of to set the blood in circulation) were within hail of another farm, which we were told was Gold Hill. The country below this point was familar, and we were not long in reaching Horsleyhope. We cast a wistful eye at Healeyfield, where a cup of tea at Mr. Leybourne's would have been acceptable, but as it was not an hour for the refreshing cup, we plodded on to Castleside, where we took occasion, while resting our wearied limbs for a minute, to admire the pretty Chapel recently built by the Wesleyan body of that place. A three-mile walk to Consett, a warm bath, and a cup of tea and toast, completed the afternoon's ramble.

REFUSAL TO GRANT A CERTIFICATE TO SELL BEER.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Yesterday (Thursday), Mrs. Mary Wilson, of Consett, who holds a wholesale beer license, applied to the Lanchester magistrates for a certificate to hold the excise beer dealer's additional retail license under 26 and 27 Vict., c. 34, s. 1. The application was refused, and as the grounds of refusal have never before been raised in the North of England, the decision of the justices is of the greatest importance to persons engaged in beer-selling. The magistrates on the bench were Mr. E. T. Smith, Mr. Clavering, and Rev. J. P. De Pledge. The applicant proved that notice of the present application had been given to the overseers and superintendent of police, and that proper notices had been affixed on the Church doors and advertised in the *Consett Guardian*. She also produced certificates of character (one from the Vicar of Consett).—The Magistrates' Clerk (Mr. Watson) said the letters put in by the applicant could not be regarded as evidence of character, and therefore the justices had a right to refuse the certificate. Recently, a man named Heath applied to the Hanley justices for a similar license, which was refused on the grounds that the persons who gave the testimonials of character had not been called. The case had been taken to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, where Chief-Justice Cockburn, with whom were Justices Mellor and Field, decided that Heath's character ought to have been proved by witnesses, and not by writing.—The Chairman (Mr. Clavering) announced that the application was refused, as the magistrates thought the evidence of character was insufficient.

Correspondence.

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

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION AT CONSETT.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—The *Guardian* of May 3rd contains a long letter on the above subject from some one who subscribes himself, "An old manager," &c. I am glad he did not attach his real name to his communication, as I prefer to remain ignorant of one who, while professing to be so straightforward and liberal, so wilfully misrepresents and ungenerously criticises the sentiments of myself and others, at the meeting in the Wesleyan Chapel. Professing to "proceed in order," he styles my brief address an "unhappy deliverance," because I stated that I "understood that the question of a new school had engaged the attention of the Wesleyans for ten or twelve years past, but on account of a variety of circumstances the scheme had not been carried out." (See *Consett Guardian* of April 26th.) He affirms that "my instructors have been ill-chosen." I ask why? Because they told me the truth? Can your anonymous correspondent honestly avow that no such scheme has engaged the attention of the Wesleyans for so long? Because if he cannot, he should at once recall his words, and learn to manifest more regard for truth in future. *He* writes—"Mr. Milward says that the Consett Iron Company refused to have anything whatever to do with the school scheme which the Wesleyans had in hand." But *your* report makes me to say—"They were led to suppose that the Consett Iron Company would help them, but it had refused to give any help whatever to denominational teaching. Some months ago, a deputation waited upon an *influential shareholder*," &c., "*who*, though quite willing to help them in his private capacity, *told them* that the Company refused to have anything whatever to do," &c. At the time this report appeared, I noticed that it did not *quite fairly* represent my statement at the meeting, which was to the effect that the "influential shareholder," &c., "had told the deputation that the Company refused to make any grant towards denominational teaching, and that, consequently, he was sure that the Company would not give any pecuniary help to the Wesleyan scheme." But if your anonymous correspondent had only carefully read your report, and had quoted correctly from it, surely he could never have penned the objectionable paragraph I have quoted from his letter. There is a very great difference indeed between "Mr. M. *says* that the Company refused," &c., and "an influential shareholder *told* a deputation," &c. But the animus of your anonymous correspondent appears plainly when he goes on to state "Although it was well known that the British and National Schools had been overcrowded for upwards of a year, no step was taken by the Wesleyans or anyone else to meet the difficulty, and no Wesleyan School would have been attempted," &c. Mr. Editor, where can your "Old School Manager," &c., have been "for upwards of a year?" Has he forgotten that a public meeting was convened last year, plans submitted, a committee appointed, and that a deputation canvassed Consett to see what support could be obtained? Surely he, who, "no stranger," knows so much, knew all this? And yet this is the man who charges us as "guilty of such ingratitude and misrepresentation," and seeks to embitter the Company against us by his untruthful and groundless assertions. His own statement that "the British and National Schools have been overcrowded for upwards of a year" proves that there is urgent need for such a school as he *wants* to prevent the erection of, viz., a Wesleyan Day School, where a "sound, practical, and Christian education will be given; where the rights of conscience will be duly regarded; and the conscientious scruples of all Nonconformists fully respected."—I am, sir, yours sincerely,

WILLIAM H. MILWARD.

Shotley Bridge, May 8th, 1878.

THE CODEX ARGENTEUS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—We had a side, and very imperfect glance at the above in your paper a few months ago. We went thoroughly into the question at that time, but our Reserves were never called out; and a "feint" or two only were made. Since, in a journal of average standing, but noted for surprises (witness the Byron case), the value of the above is held out as a help to the Greek MSS; we shall give a few sentences from our notes—1st, on the history of the Codex—2nd, on its literary merits and literature. On the first part we speak entirely the language of others. We have nothing new indeed to say upon the subject. The books from which we quote were, one of them, a household work before we were born; the other, a large work in five vols., was purchased for our use when a youth. Hundreds engaged in literature possess the same, or as good; none better. We have tested them well by comparison with modern Works. From a systematic detail of all known scriptural MSS, we extract the following—"The most ancient German (Gothic) is that of Ulphilas, bishop of the Goths, about 360; but he left out the Book of Kings (Ulphilas translated the Bible too) not to excite his savage countrymen. Towards the end of the 6th century Junius 'professed' to publish an edition of it from a MS, found in the Abbey of Verden, written in letters of silver. Michlaes la Croze and Bayer think this was not the Gothic version of Ulphilas. Two most eminent judges. The other work, which contains among many other matters an account of all the rare works and manuscripts in every public library (then) in the world, says the University (of Upsala in Sweden) contains many MSS in Arabic Syriac and Coptic—but that which is reckoned the most extraordinary is the Codex Argenteus—a copy of the four Gospels in letters of silver; hence its name. Concerning this MS, which all allow to be very ancient, antiquarians have formed different conjectures—but the most general is, that it is a 'copy' of the Gothic translation of the Gospels by Ulphilas. The most valuable copy of the above is that of Oxford." Our investigation leads us to conclude that it never was written in Maesia, where camels were common, but copied, or rather forged, in Gothland by a monk who took an elephant for that animal. It owes its significance, to what many would wish theirs—to its silver. We have not found it used for translation purposes in one instance. We now proceed to the second part on our own responsibility, and shall make our remarks as popular as possible; and we persuade ourselves that the study of languages for upwards of half a century qualifies us to pronounce an independent opinion worth a little consideration. Is it a fact that the New Testament was written (and well written) in a well-known dialect of a language which Gibbon says can give "a soul to the objects of sense, and a body to the abstractions of philosophy?" That the meaning and every shade of meaning of Greek has engaged the attention of unnumbered millions for two thousand years—that still, wherever civilized man builds a temple to learning, the altar of that temple is "Grecian Lore;" and our Gladstones and Derbys rejoice to hang their garlands there—that the scripture manuscripts have been more criticised and examined than all the others put together ten times told—and that our language is capable of, and has really given "in uncommon beauty and marvellous English," the best rendering known? What aid can be derived from a barbarous tongue, the very letters of which Mosheem says, had to be invented by Uphilas or Ulphilas to write his translation by? True, in the known dialects of Gothic, the German, Swedish, Danish or Norwegian, there are a great many words similiar to English. A Swede says "standstill," "go an"—hold din tunga—but what a difference there is in Idiom The English language contains upwards of thirty-eight thousand words; twenty-three thousand of which are clearly German. Yet, while a good classic finds French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian mere child's play, the knowledge of German is a long laborious struggle. "How few gentlemen can read German well" said the *Cornhill*, a while ago. So we find mere verbal agreement no help at all. In those three kindred Gothic languages, for example, the words are very similar and can easily be understood, as far as the opening sentence of the Lord's Prayer goes, but what mortal man, except a student of the tongue, could make anything of the last (omitting the Invocation) Swedish (lead us not into, &c). "Och in leedh osz in icki frestelse uthan fress oszi fra onda," or the Danish "Ock leed osz icknde fristelsc. Men frels osz fra ont." We hope our translators will shun the "fristelse" of using the Gothic Gospels.

J. TAIT.

May 8th, 1878.

SPIRITUALISM AT CONSETT.—On Sunday last two addresses were delivered in the Assembly Rooms, Trafalgar Street, Consett, by Miss E. Brown, of Howdon-le-Wear, Mr. Joseph Nicholson presided. Miss Brown also delivered an address in the Templars' Hall, Medomsley, on Saturday, at which Mr. H. Brown presided.

Cricket.

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

PONTOP PIKE v. HAMSTERLMY.

A match was played on Saturday last, on Hamsterley ground, between eleven of Pontop Pike Cricket Club and eleven of Hamsterley Colliery, and resulted in a victory for the latter by ten runs. Appended is the score:—

PONTOP PIKE.		HAMSTERLEY.	
W. Tindall, c Temple, b Fenwick - -	0	M. Goodwin, c Johnstone, b Storey -	1
W. C. Murray, b Fenwick - -	0	J. Holdon, run out -	1
J. Storey, c Billcliffe, b Temple - - -	0	T. Billcliffe, run out -	13
F. G. Hooper, c Holdon, b Temple - -	9	A. Henderson, b Brown	8
R. Amstrong, c Anderson, b Temple -	3	J. Fenwick, run out -	4
F. Brown, b Temple -	1	A. Temple, b Brown -	1
W. Johnstone, b Fenwick - -	2	T. Kennedy, b Brown	0
R. Arthur, c and b Fenwick -	0	J. Anderson, c Armstrong, b Brown -	1
A. Wood, c Fenwick, b Temple - -	0	A. Waters, c and b Armstrong - - -	1
G. Gascook, run out -	0	R. Chaytor, b Brown -	0
M. Stubbs, not out -	0	W. Tyson, not out -	0
Extras - - -	11	Extras - - -	6
Total - - -	26	Total - - -	36

BURNOPFIELD v. TANFIELD.

On Saturday last, the members of the above clubs played a match on the ground of the former, and resulted in an easy victory for the home team by 55 runs. The weather being favourable, a good company attended to witness the game, which was the first of the season for the Burnopfield Club, and which speaks very much for it, considering the powerful opponents they had. The fielding on both sides was excellent, the bowling for the home team being all that could be desired, as was also the batting of Messrs. Nevins, Cooper and Beadsmore. Mr. Horner's batting for the visitors was good. Annexed is the score:—

BURNOPFIELD.		TANFIELD.	
J. H. Cuthbertson, b Temple - -	0	G. Horner, b Stobbs -	11
J. Booth, b Laidler -	9	E. Reay, run out -	5
R. Armstrong, b Laidler	7	S. W. Smith, b Stobbs	0
G. Stobbs, b Reay -	5	D. Temple, b Cuthbertson - - - -	1
J. Nevins, b Laidler -	23	J. Laidler, c Nevins, b Stobbs - - -	0
G. Cooper, c and b Harkness - -	20	W. Taylor, b Stobbs -	1
D. Beadsmore, c Temple, b Laidler -	18	J. Harkness, run out -	4
W. Lamb, c Reay, b Harkness -	3	R. Atkinson, c Beadsmore, b Cuthbertson	1
J. Potts, not out -	0	C. Fawcett, st Stobbs -	3
R. Davis, c Laidler, b Harkness - -	0	W. Keeler, b Cuthbertson - - - -	3
G. Davis, b Harkness -	0	M. Beck, not out -	3
Extras - -	15	Extras - - -	13
Total - -	100	Total - - -	45

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of English wheat, and a fair arrival of foreign. The trade ruled dull, but south country being scarce, nearly supported late rates; foreign, however, was about 6d lower on the week. Barley, beans, and peas unchanged. Malt very dull. Oats and maize firm, but demand limited. Flour rather lower to sell.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market to-day we had a fair supply of all descriptions of grain, and trade ruled dull. No quotable change can be noted in prices from those of last week.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 266 beasts and 1,253 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was inferior, while sheep were seasonably good. The supply of beef comprised 2,043 head. The number of sheep and lambs was 4,687. Pigs: 859 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 10s 9d to 11s 0d; secondary sorts, 8s 6d to 9s 0d; good oxen, 10s 6d to 10s 9d; middling, 7s 9d to 8s 9d; cows and inferior, 7s 0d to 8s 0d; pork, large, 5s 0d to 6s 3d; do. small, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; sheep, good vendable wedders, per lb., 11d to 11½d; middling, 10d to 10½d; ewes and inferior, 8½d to 9d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 75s to 115s; new land hay, 85s to 125s; wheat straw, 2s 3d to 2s 8d; barley straw, 1s 8d to 2s 4d; oat straw, 1s 7d to 2s 2d per thrave.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Oats, 7s 0d to 9s 0d; barley, 8s 9d to 9s 6d; Indian corn, 8s 3d; beans, 9s 6d to 11s 0d; peas, 10s to 11s 0d per boll. Beef, 8d to 11d; mutton, 8d to 11d; veal, 10d to 11d; bacon, 4d to 6½d; hams, 6d to 7d; cheese, 7d to 8d per lb. Chickens, 2s 6d to 3s 3d; ducks, 3s 0d to 3s 3d; hens, 1s 3d to 2s 6d each; butter, 1s 7d to 1s 9d per lb.; eggs, 12 to 13 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 regents, £7 10s. per ton.

DURHAM POTATO, Saturday.—Potatoes, 1s to 1s 3d per stone.

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.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A RELIEVING OFFICER.—Owing to charges preferred against Mr. Joel, one of the relieving officers, for the part which he had taken in connection with the late election of guardians at Crook, a committee was appointed to investigate the matter; the charges which were preferred by Mr. Morson, the defeated candidate, were to the effect that Mr. Joel had canvassed, filled up voting papers, and procured the votes of paupers. The committee now reported that they had heard the evidence, and were of opinion that he had acted indiscreetly, and recommended that the Board pass a vote of censure upon his conduct. After some discussion the Board adopted the report, and Mr. Joel was called into the room and censured by the chairman in the presence of other two relieving officers.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—Recently, in Queen Street, Mrs. James Thompson, of twins.

DEATHS.

HOWDEN, near Bridge Hill—On the 22nd ult., aged 66, Dorothy, the beloved wife of Thos. Chambers.

HAMSTERLEY COLLIERY—On the 5th inst., aged 64, John Whitfield.

BROTTON—On the 7th inst., aged 64, Josiah Richardson, late of Consett.

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