The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 925. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} FRIDAY, MAY 24TH, 1878. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

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

ROBERT SEWELL,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
12, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

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

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 all classes.—For prospectus, enclose addressed envelope to Hire Company (Limited), Strawberry House, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 81k

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

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

JAMES FROSDICK,
12, MOUNT PEASANT, CONSETT,
BELLMAN AND BILLPOSTER.

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

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; 58, Ormonde Street, Jarrow; 7, South Street, Middlesbrough; and Bridge Street, Morpeth. 32k

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CHARLES D. SCOTT,
PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
NEWCASTLE,

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

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

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

WILLIAM MOSLEY,
JOINER AND UNDERTAKER,
DIPTON,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Dipton and surrounding district that he is now prepared to supply COFFINS at little more than half the usual price paid in the district, viz.:—
Children's Coffins, in Deal, from 2s. 6d.
Adults' do. do. 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. CURRY, Butcher),
HIGH END OF DIPTON. 341k

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

HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.
IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.
Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 673

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 staff of good Workmen, to merit a share of Public support.
N.B.—Estimates given for general Repairs, Shop Fronts, &c. 617

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
INHABITANTS OF CONSETT AND DISTRICT.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.

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

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

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

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

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

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

Try G. H.'s CRUSHED OATS and BEANS for Horses.
Try G. H.'s CRUSHED MIXED HORSE FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED COW FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED PIG FEED.
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 "Gleneagle," steamed off together with upwards of six million pounds of NEW SEASON'S TEA from the Hankow district. After a desperate race of thirty-eight days, the "Loudoun Castle" arrived in the London Docks one day before the "Gleneagle," this being the quickest passage on record. At six in the morning she arrived, at eight her hatches were opened, at ten the teas were offered on the market. The importers expected high prices; the dealers prudently refused to buy except in small lots. While the importers halted, 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 groweth 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 groweth. 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; 33, 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)	5d. „
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	2s. 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.
JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR.
2m

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

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

SELECTED LIST—FOR PRESENT SEASON.

W & A GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS—The seals and labels on all WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W & A GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 & 39 Vic., Cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

This "SELECTED LIST" of W & A GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS comprises two descriptions only of each class of Wines and Spirits, the first selected on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age.

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

WINES

		Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1A PORT *from Portugal* A good-bodied well-matured Wine. 4 years old		1/9	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. 2 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. 3 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	2/2	26/
	Pints	1/3	15/
Castle 3 CHAMPAGNE A high class delicate Champagne	Quarts	3/6	42/
	Pints	1/11	23/

SPIRITS

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle UP GIN Highly rectified at W&A Gilbey's own Distillery. 33 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
Castle PROOF GIN Highly rectified at W & A Gilbey's own Distillery. Strength, proof	2/10	34/
Castle UP IRISH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle DO IRISH WHISKEY Finest old Dublin Whiskey. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
Castle UP SCOTCH WHISKEY Distilled from fine malt. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle SO SCOTCH WHISKEY Finest old Scotch Whiskey. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
Castle UP BRANDY Compounded exclusively from Foreign Spirits. 33 under proof	2/3	27/
Castle PROOF BRANDY Compounded exclusively from Foreign Spirits. Strength, pf.	3/	36/
Castle D COGNAC An excellent Cognac Brandy of fine flavor. 33 under proof	3/	36/
Castle FO COGNAC The finest old Champagne Brandy. Strength, proof	4/9	57/
Castle UP JAMAICA RUM A well-matured Jamaica Rum. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle JO JAMAICA RUM The finest old Jamaica Rum. Strength, proof	3/3	39/
Castle 1 HOLLANDS A pure Dutch Spirit from Rye Wheat. 14 per cent. under proof	2/4	28/
HOLLANDS *(Silver Stream)* A fine old Dutch Spirit, bottled abroad. 14 under proof	2/8	32/

SPARKLING SAUMUR CHAMPAGNES

		Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle SAUMUR *Silver Foil* A fine dry Sparkling Wine	Quarts	2/1	25/
	Pints	1/3	14/6
Castle SAUMUR *Gold Foil* A fine old dry Sparkling Wine	Quarts	2/6	30/
	Pints	1/5	17/

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

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W & A Gilbey during the past few years render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W & A Gilbey in their bonded stores is now, without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5,000 Butts of Irish and 3,000 Butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. 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 TELFORD.
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 Rugosite Suction Palate and Dental Coral.
☞ TEETH STOPPED OR EXTRACTED. 55b

Business Announcements.

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

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

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

BONESETTING.

JOHN ANDERSON,
3, ROSE MOUNT MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT,

BROTHER to the late THOMAS ANDERSON, formerly in Gateshead, Bonesetter, receives Patients at the above Address. In every case where a cure is possible a cure will be made. 46m

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,
278g CO. DURHAM.

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

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

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

WHOLESALE HOUSE and MANUFACTORY, TANNER ROW, YORK.

FARM SEEDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMIGRATION TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

LETTER FROM A CONSETT WOMAN.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Rutherford, John Street, Consett, by Mrs. Main, wife of Mr. Robert Main, engineer, formerly of this town, who, it will be remembered, emigrated to New South Wales in October of last year:—

Newcastle Post Office, New South Wales, Australia, March, 1878.

DEAR FRIENDS,—After having seen something of Australia, I now venture to let you know what things look like. I will begin with our voyage out. We arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, 20th October, and went to the Government Depot, a large place fit up for emigrants. About 300 people were there, and the number increased to about 600 before we left on the Thursday following. We got plenty of good meat, but were not allowed to leave the place, and were sadly overcrowded. We joined the ship on the 24th, and did not sail until the Wednesday following, on account of bad weather. Robert was appointed constable over the single women, who are kept apart from the rest. There are three constables over each division, namely, the single women, the married people, and the single men. Their duty is to keep order, see that the ship's rules are carried out, arranging the relays of men to scrub the ship, looking after the food, medical comforts, &c., and putting on night-watchmen, for which they get £3 at the end of the journey. We were a curious mixture—English, Irish, and Scotch (only a few). There were a good many Welsh tin miners, two or three German and French, one Italian, and a Pole. I was very sea-sick. Robert managed to get me lots of nice things from the Captain's cook, for which he paid rather heavy. A lot of bribery goes on on board for little comforts. I got so weak before we got to the line that I could scarcely walk, but got better after that. We had a fine vessel, and a good crew of fifty men, four officers, and a surgeon. There was also a matron over the young women. Our Captain (an old Scotchman) was all that could be desired—a fine, gallant old fellow, whom all loved and respected. There were 475 passengers. We had four births during the voyage, but the child died in each case. All of us landed in excellent health. We had plenty to eat for the first few weeks, while the sickness lasted, but after that a good appetite sets in, and we could often eat when food was not to be had. For the guidance of any who come out, I would advise that they bring some flour, good biscuits, a few tins of corned beef, arrowroot, preserved milk, a little brandy (if you can smuggle it on to the ship, but it is not allowed, though it can be done for all that), a few tins of salmon or other fish, a few simple medicines, such as tincture of rhubarb, a little laudanum (for diarrhœa) some Seidlitz powders (very necessary), and sherbet. Don't bring sweet cakes, nor anything rich. They are of no use. Do not bring good clothes for the ship, but some warm woollen things. It is colder going round the Cape than any of you think. Do not bring a lot of clothes. Such as you wear are of no use here. It is too warm for them, and they are too dark-coloured. White is almost always worn by females and lads, and the men wear yellow silk coats and a white scarf tied round their hats to prevent sunstroke.

We sailed at 9 a.m., and passed the Eddystone Light-house at 12 a.m. We were all on deck up to that time. But woe betide us! The better half of us were rolling in our bunks after that time, and some of the most ludicrous sights ensued. But you should be sea-sick to know what it is like. It is the most horrible sensation ever anyone felt. We had brandy and beef-tea every day, some of us for a month, and some of us got our port wine every day. The Sunday after we sailed, at 4 a.m., the ship laid over on to her side, which alarmed some of us, but she soon righted again, after upsetting all the tins and pails and benches, making a dreadful row, and nearly pitching me out of the bunk. November 8th. Passed Porto Santo and the Madeira group. Could plainly see the trees, and the smoke from the houses. Were in hopes some of the small traders would come out with fruit, but none came. 11th. Passed the Island of Palma, an island off the coast of Africa, forming one of the group of the Canaries. 14th. Entered the tropics, or "doldrums," as some call them. The heat is just commencing. 15th. Becalmed. Saw seven sharks and lots of flying fish. The sky here is splendid—of a deep blue, flecked the purest white, which lends its hue to the sea. Sunday, 17th. Passed St. Antao, one of the Cape Verde Islands. It is a mass of precipitous cliffs, with deep scars of white stone or chalk, or, what is more likely, lava. The tops of this island mix with the white fleecy clouds like steam. On nearing the line, we had a good deal of rain and lightning, but no thunder. The lightning is very vivid at sea, owing to there being nothing to intercept our view of it. There is always rain here, and it is the most unhealthy part of the voyage, the passengers having to stay down below to keep dry. This part of it is almost insufferable, on account of the want of air in the middle deck. Robert had to assist me on deck sometimes. Had we been becalmed here, I verily believe some of us would have died. Crossed the line about half-past 4 a.m. On the 26th November we were a long way west, our good Captain thinking it best for our health not to risk any delay. We were off Cape St. Roche, on the Brazil coast on the 27th. Here we caught a north-east breeze, carrying us still nearer South America. December 3rd. Sighted Trinidad, or the outward bound St. Helena (not Helena proper nor Trinidad in the West Indies), only 300 miles from America. Here we were directly under the sun, but it was not so hot as it had been further north. On the 7th we were in 33 deg. lat., and parallel with the Cape of Good Hope, but something like 1,500 miles west of it. We found the cold here, and saw lots of albatrosses, some measuring 12ft. from tip to tip. 12th. Saw two whales spouting water not far from the ship. 17th. Rounded the Cape. 19th. Had a gale, and shipped two seas, washing a woman and baby across the deck, but no more damage done till night when the gale increased, and broke in one of the port holes, and tore some of our topsails to ribbons. One of our women was confined on this night—a Mrs. Hall from West Stanley. An acquaintance of Mrs. Milburn, pork butcher, was knocked down on deck in the morning, and thrown twice across the deck with the wave, but was not much worse. She came down all wet, and Robert got out of his bunk and assisted her to her bed in the most gallant manner We teased him about it, but she defended him manfully. We had a concert on Christmas Eve. On Christmas Day, each of the women got a bottle of stout, and the men a glass of rum, with extra allowance of currants and raisins. We coaxed some brandy from the doctor, and made mince pies. We had another gale on Christmas night, but no damage, and the rest of the voyage was smooth sailing. 26th. Were 45 degs. south. The temperature was down to 46 degs., at which it remained till we rounded Tasmania. January 2nd. We made 319 knots in twenty-four hours. This was the quickest sailing we had. 10th. We turned our heads north around Tasmania for Sydney, and many a heart beat with joy at the near approach of our journey's end. Sunday, 13th. Sighted land in New South Wales, called the Dromedary Mountains. Next we saw Botany Bay, and on the 14th the Sydney Lighthouse. We lay-to all night, and got a tug in the morning. 15th. I see by my diary that we were towed out of Plymouth by the "Mystery," and into Sydney Cove by the "Secret." The pilot got 8d. per head, and £5 for the ship, for towing us into Sydney. On entering Sydney Heads (the entrance is only one mile in width) there lay before us one of the most splendid panoramic views ever witnessed; indeed, no harbour in the world equals it for beauty and security. It is fairly dotted with round islands, their thick and almost tropical foliage dipping in the water, while all along the banks as you pass along you see large houses, with their sloping grounds laid out with palms, banras, &c., in full flower. The Park (called the Domain, considered to excel Hyde Park) and the Botanical Gardens stretch down to the water side. You will know what this latter place is like when I tell you that the climate grows all kinds of tropical plants and shrubs. It teems with all sorts of birds and small animals. The emu is the largest bird here. We stood and watched one swallow about a dozen large pebbles, which we heard rattle down into its crop one after the other. What it did with them after that I don't know.

It is difficult to explain what Sydney is like. It is a lot of large suburbs, all having a separate name, with a Mayor and Corporation of their own. They completely circle the Cove, and you must in some places cross the harbour by steam ferry from one of these to another, and still you are in Sydney. The harbour is in some places three miles wide, and in others half-a-mile. The Paramatta river enters the Cove at the top, and is navigable a long way up. Your very best buildings at Newcastle are only equal to our medium class here. There must have been an enormous sum spent over these large decorated public buildings. The Post-office is one of the best there is. The Free Library, the Town Hall, and the Cathedral are splendid buildings. The building trade is always busy here, and masons get 1s. 6d. per hour. Eight hours a-day is the rule here. Joiners and cabinet-makers get from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. Engineers get from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. Robert has 1s. 4d. per hour. The engineering trade is very dull, and none that came out with us got work but himself, and had it not been for his good testimonials it is questionable whether he would have got work. Now we are at Newcastle—seventy-five miles north of Sydney, and, like its namesake, it is a coal place. It is dotted with collieries all round. The coal is taken from here in ships. We sometimes have between thirty and forty ships lying in the harbour loading with coal for all parts of India, China, and California. There is no railway from here to Sydney, but the land has been surveyed for one. We are at the terminus of the Great Northern. The town stands at the mouth of the Hunter River. The colliery places are named after the old country. We have Hexham, Morpeth, Alnwick, New and Old Lambton, Whickham, Wallsend, and some others. Too many miners have been sent out, and a great many here cannot get work. The Government has proposed employing some of them on the railway as navvies, but they have refused 8s. per day, and subscriptions have been got up for their relief. People need not come here unless they are willing to turn to anything. Things are dearer than usual, on account of there having been a drought for the last three years. This would be a serious matter at home, but we have heavy dews at night, which make it not so serious, but the cattle have been dying by hundreds, and it is feared that human beings have starved in the bush, but that is all past now. We had what we call a "burster" about the 1st of February. A splendid rain followed all over the country, and now things are looking bright. Trade is picking up, also the stock, and there is plenty of food for everyone, and lots to spare will be the order of the day shortly. House rents are high. Four-roomed houses are 14s. per week. We are at lodgings and pay 8s. 6d. for one room. We intend taking a house next week. I had a letter from my sister, Mrs. Laws, which was addressed to the Sydney Post-Office. It came all right. Bread is 2d. per pound, butter 1s. 4d., tea (best) 2s. 6d., sugar 4½d., soap 3d., flour 2s. 2d. per stone, potatoes 1s. (but we expect them down to 6d. soon), milk 6d. per quart, eggs 1s. 8d. per dozen, English beer 1s. per quart, Colonial do 6d., Colonial wine 1s. per quart, American cheese 1s. 3d. per pound, Colonial do 8d., beef 5d. per pound, mutton 4d., pork 8d., veal 7d. Robert is working in the Government repairing shops here, and likes it very well. They paid him the top wage to start with for ordinary hands, but he expects to get an advance soon, as he has charge of the engine he is working at. We shall probably settle here, as it is a rising place. It is the second largest place in the colony, and there is no fear of its trade going down.

Respecting our climate and natural produce, I might write a volume. First, our longest days in Summer (that is December) are sixteen and a half hours, and our shortest days are about twelve hours. Thus it is never light after half-past eight p.m., and always dark until 4 a.m. We have heavy dews without fog or mist, which soon clears when old Sol puts forth his scorching rays, when the air is so clear as to effect the eye-sight very much, such a clear shimmering light as you never saw. Then, perhaps, we will have what is termed a "burster," which gives little warning. Woe betide the traveller who is caught in it. It comes suddenly, and when only a quarter of the firmament is obscured by a dense black cloud. First comes the wind with a cloud of dust, which makes the skin smart, then the lightning, which seems different to that at home. It is slower and much larger, and of a blue colour. Then the rain falls in torrents, blown on with a perfect blast of wind for about an hour. You would think pandemonium had been let loose, but when it is over all is serene. And now for our produce. We do not grow much corn in New South Wales. However, large quantities are grown in South Australia, and sent to this place. It is extremely good. The potatoes are better than yours, especially those from New Zealand. There are large vine-yards, and a great deal of wine is made in this district. We can buy fine grapes at 2d., per pound, also plenty of oranges, which are just coming in. We get fine apples from Queensland, three for a shilling. We have all sorts of melons—the sugar and rock melon. These are splendid. People need not drink beer if they can get melons. I have seen some twenty inches long, and the same round the middle, for 8d. each. Vegetable marrow is plentiful, and cucumbers are 1d. each. Pumpkins are as big as large turnips, and are as dry as a potato when cooked. We have tomatoes, which are much used in meat stews and are nice. We have also all the vegetables which are common at home, and in greater perfection. In fruits, we have quinces, pomegranates, peaches, plums, apricots, oranges, lemons, grapes, nectarines passion fruit, chesnuts, gooseberries, black and red currants, but we have no apples, except what comes from Tasmania, which is a perfect garden for fruits, and a great deal is sent from Tasmania to all the colonies. I hope you think we are blessed with plenty. It is indeed a splendid country. The heat is sometimes intense. We have been up to 114 degs. in the shade the last few days, but it is nothing here to what it is up the country. We have almost always a cool breeze off the sea, which tempers the heat a little. You at home would not be able to work in such a heat, whereas we do not feel it any great inconvenience. It is not an oppressive heat, and easily borne. New-comers catch cold readily at night. Even with the perspiration steaming from every pore, you are taking cold. I have scarcely ever been clear of it. We tried to put off our flannels, but we were obliged to put them on again. I can scarcely realize that we are 16,000 miles from home, and that you are probably snowed up. It will be a long time before we see snow again, although it sometimes falls on the high table-land, but it does not lie. If there is anything in this letter which you think worth while copying into the *Consett Guardian*, I can vouch for the truth of all it contains. There is neither shade nor colouring to anything I have said. Please send us a *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, it will come with a penny stamp. All our papers within the colony go through the post free, but our letters are all 2d. in the colony.

We are a good deal disturbed with mosquitoes, which make their appearance at sunset and continue during the night. They sting fearfully. Some of our shipmates have been laid up in the hospital with them. Our beds are all curtained with mosquito nets to keep them off. They usually come down the river, but we have none when the wind is from the sea. Insect life is very abundant. The houses are swarming with cockroaches, not so large as yours. We have the cricket too, but they remain outside in the grass, and always tell us by their chirping when it is going to rain. Toads, frogs, and lizards are plentiful, and snakes too, but there are none where there is any amount of cultivation and stir. Horses are cheap. Everybody rides here.

I think I have written enough to satisfy you. Please let any of our friends and relations see our letter, if they wish it. We both join with our love to all of you, hoping things are not so bad with you as we hear. Love to the Brands, Cristers, Knoxes, Brodies, Templetons, and everyone else. We will send a Sydney paper to the Co-operative Reading Room shortly. So good-bye, and write directly. Remember us kindly to Mrs. Brodie. Tell her I will write shortly; and also to the Knoxes. I will write to them soon too. Tell Mrs. Brodie to write and don't wait of me. I have so many long letters to write, it takes a lot of time. I intended writing to father, but do not know his present address.

I see the first mail has arrived at London, which brings our first letters. Our friends will know by this time we have arrived safe. This letter will leave Sydney on the 18th March. I will probably write to father by the next mail, March 18th, addressing it to Gibson Street, Consett. We are both well and would like to see some of you come out. Builders do well here at any time. So good-bye.—Yours sincerely,

JANE MAIN.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

In resuming the discussion of political representation, we propose giving a sketch of Mr Thomas Hare's system, which, we believe, if adopted, would effectually correct the irregularities of which we have now reason to complain. The two main points which Mr Hare's scheme realises is first, that the real majority shall rule, and secondly, that the minorities shall not as at present be overridden roughshod by the more popular parties. First, then, can it be said that the real majority of the country rules? No one, I think, would have the boldness (that is with a knowledge of the facts) to assert any such thing, since the total voting strength of the country compared to the adult population is but a fraction; and then again our abominably deranged system of representation does not give any guarantee that even the majority of that fraction shall rule. Of this we have a substantial proof in the fact of the present government being exalted to power, for it is a well known fact that at the last general election we had thousands more votes recorded in the aggregate for Liberals and principles of progress, and yet we have the Conservative party, who are the sworn foes of freedom and progress, holding the reins of government. Thus we are justified in saying that so far from the majority of the country ruling we have but a fraction of a fraction exercising that power. This then is one grievance which Mr Hare's scheme recognises and corrects. Then again he seeks for the minorities the right of being heard in proportion to their aggregate strength in the councils of the nation, and under his system guarantees that they shall not be neutralised because their principles are not popular. The question of representing minorities has long furnished an interesting subject for discussion. Many hold strongly to the view that the system as in operation at present, of allowing the bare majority to rule without any attempt to give an opportunity to the minority to utilise their vote, is the best mode. From this view I most decidedly dissent. We need not go any further back than the late South Northumberland election to find a case in point to exhibit the injustice of the old mode of voting, for had either Liberal or Tory candidate had but one more vote, there would have been the enormous number of 2,912 electors virtually disfranchised, so far as the election was concerned, inasmuch as their votes would have had no more effect then as though they had never exercised them; so that the successful candidate, whoever he might be, could only be said to represent the views of half the electors of South Northumberland. This case I think will make it plain to any reasonable mind, that there is a fault in our elective machinery, and will at once convince them that a remedy is expedient, which we believe Mr Hare in his elaborate scheme has amply furnished. In order to make it as plain as possible I will employ a simple illustration, which, I think, none of your readers will fail to understand. Instead of applying it to our parliamentary system at the present we will apply it to say ten friendly societies, who we will suppose are engaged in electing their treasurers, each society composed of ten members, and each member of the order equally interested in its welfare. But it may be asked what business has one branch to interfere with another branch in the election of its officers? For my part I can quite see the justice of the interference, seeing that we have assumed that each member of the order is commonly interested, therefore the whole of the membership would be equally affected by any delinquencies of which any one of the officials might be guilty. That being the case I think it would be quite proper to submit the election of the whole ten treasurers to be elected by the whole of the 100 members composing the order, seeing that they are virtually ten trustees for a common fund. The same mode of reasoning will apply to our parliamentary representation. In the case of ten friendly societies, with a total membership of 100, electing these ten treasurers Mr Hare would simply divide 100 by 10, which quotient would at once give the requisite number of votes to elect each officer; he would then place a list containing the names of the whole of the candidates before every member, from which list each member would select his favourites as they stood in the order of his preference, for whom he would vote in the following manner:—I hereby give my vote to the first man I name upon my list; that is a paper which he would be furnished with, upon which to enter the names of his favourites in the order of his choice. But the voter further says if, when my vote is counted, the first man I name is entirely defeated, or on the other hand if, when my vote comes to hand, the first favourite has been already elected, having received the necessary ten votes, then I pass my vote on to the second man I name, and he thus goes on passing his vote until he does come to one of his favourites who stands need of his support. Mr Hare suggests in his parliamentary system that each voter shall have the opportunity of naming 25 men in this manner in the order of his choice. Of course, in the illustration of the ten friendly societies we have taken, considerably fewer would be needed to guarantee each elector voting to purpose. The voter in plain terms says, I do not want to waste my vote over a man, though he be my first favourite, who even with my support has been defeated; therefore, I will give it to my second favourite, who may be in need of it, and furthermore, says the elector, I do not want to give my vote to my first favourite, even when he has already enough support to carry him to success; without it, therefore, I will pass it to my second favourite, who may not be so well supported. To act otherwise would be like compelling one friend to eat after a good dinner, while another might be starving. After each member of the order had thus recorded his votes, the officer of each respective lodge, who might act as returning officer for his lodge, would then count the votes, and if he found any candidate who had received ten votes out of his lodge, he would simply communicate that fact to the chief officer, whom we might call General Superintendent, and the party so named would be at once declared elected. But if, instead of any one candidate getting all the support, it was divided amongst nine or ten, the returning officer would then send to the General Superintendent the whole of the voting papers as he had received them. After each lodge had made such return the chief officer would then count them up, and as many as had received ten votes would be declared elected treasurers. An election upon such a principle could not be otherwise than satisfactory, since every member would have the pleasure of knowing that he had had a voice in electing at least one of the number. But the question arises,—How shall we ascertain who shall be declared the treasurer for each lodge respectively? That is a question soon answered. After the General Superintendent had ascertained which of the ten candidates had received the most support, he would then ascertain which of the successful candidates had received most support from each respective lodge, and he would then be declared the treasurer for that particular lodge; but should a man have been first favourite in two or three lodges, then he would be elected for that one from which he had most support, and the other two lodges would have to take the men who stood next him in the order of their respective preference. Such a mode, even if applied to friendly societies, would make the responsibility of official appointments rest with equal force upon every member's shoulders, as none could say that they had not a direct and effectual voice in the elections. We could not possibly in our paper explain the scheme and its details, but we hope each reader will at least understand the main principle laid down by Mr Hare by the simple illustration I have employed. In another paper I shall endeavour to explain it as applied to our parliamentary representation.—Yours truly,

JOS. HOPPER.

Wardley.

The effect of "Budden's Insect Destroying Powder" on Beetles, Cockroaches, Crickets, Moths, Bugs, Fleas, and all kinds of Insects is simply marvellous. It acts like magic and exterminates them in a very short time, is cleanly in use, and perfectly harmless to domestic animals. In Boxes, at 6d. and 1s. each. Agent for Consett—Mr. David Imrie, Front Street.

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

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.]

LEADGATE v. PONTOP PIKE.

A match was played between the above clubs, on the ground of the former, on Saturday last, resulting in an easy victory for the visitors by sixty-four runs. The playing throughout of the home team was of a very moderate character, the whole of the eleven being out for the small total of seventeen. For the visitors, the batting of Mr. J. Story was excellent. Messrs Arthur, Bowes, Hooper, and Murray played very careful innings, but failed to make large scores. The bowling of Messrs. Storey and Armstrong was very destructive. Appended is the score:—

LEADGATE.		PONTOP PIKE.	
J. Power, b Storey	1	W. C. Murray, run out	4
S. Nattrass, b Storey	1	F. G. Hooper, b Burnip	7
J. Greener, b Armstrong	3	J. Storey, b Greener	36
J. Burnip, run out	1	R. Armstrong, b Murphy	2
J. Murphy, not out	4	R. Arthur, c Burnip	12
J. Costello, b Storey	1	J. Bowes, c Snare	7
J. Snaith, b Armstrong	0	A. Wood, b Greener	0
T. Ward, b Storey	0	G. Gascook, run out	2
F. Jackson, c Arthur, b Storey	2	W. Johnson, c Greener	3
G. Bennison, c Storey, b Armstrong	1	M. Stobbs, b Ward	2
W. Snare, b Storey	0	W. Ridley, not out	1
Extras	3	Extras	5
Total	17	Total	81

TANFIELD v. HAMSTERLEY.

The return match between these clubs was played on Saturday last, on the Hamsterley ground. From the result of their first match, on April 27th, there seemed every possibility of the visitors having matters much their own way, but this state of things was entirely reversed, as the game ended in an easy victory for the home team by thirty-nine runs. The following is the score:—

TANFIELD.		HAMSTERLEY.	
E. Reay, c Fenwick, b Temple	0	T. Billcliffe, b Harkness	2
G. Horner, b Temple	4	W. Tyson, b Laidler	4
J. Harkness, b Temple	3	J. Fenwick, b Temple	13
D. Temple, b Temple	6	A. Henderson, b Temple	20
J. Laidler, b Temple	0	A. Temple, c Temple, b Harkness	5
T. Snowdon, b Waters	1	R. Chaytor, b Temple	4
C. Fawcett, c Temple, b Waters	0	J. Allen, c Snowdon, b Reay	0
W. Keeler, c Fenwick, b Waters	1	W. Waters, b Reay	1
M. Beck, c Henderson, b Waters	3	M. Goodwin, not out	2
D. Weedy, run out	0	T. Kennedy, b Reay	0
H. Nicholson, not out	0	A. Waters, b Reay	2
Extras	4	Extras	8
Total	22	Total	61

BENFIELDSIDE EXCELSOIR v. BLACKHILL JUVENILE ALBIONS.

A match was played on Saturday last between the above clubs on the grounds of the latter, which resulted in a victory for the home team by five runs. The fielding on both sides was excellent. The bowling of J. Tucker for the home team was very good. Appended is the score:—

BENFIELDSIDE EXCELSIOR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Wm. Kirkup, b W. Atkinson	3	run out	6
Thos. Kirkup, b Tucker	5	b Tucker	4
Wm. Sheffield, b W. Atkinson	0	b Tucker	0
D. Gradon, b Tucker	8	c Jackson b Jackson	1
E. Turner, run out	0	run out	5
R. Heymer, b W. Atkinson	1	b Tucker	5
O. Heymer, b Tucker	0	not out	1
J. Dow, b Tucker	0	b Tucker	1
J. Turnbull, b Tucker	0	c Suddes, b Atkinson	1
W. Stoker, b Tucker	0	b Atkinson	6
T. Jones, not out	1	b Tucker	1
Extras	0	Extras	4
Total	18	Total	35

BLACKHILL JUVENILE ALBIONS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
H. F. Suddes, c Turnbull, b Stoker	3	b J. Dow	2
J. Tucker, c T. Kirkup, b T. Jones	1	run out	2
J. Welsh, run out	0	b W. Kirkup	1
W. Atkinson, c and b Stoker	3	b W. Kirkup	15
J. G. Atkinson, c Heymer, b Jones	7	c and b W. Stoker	2
J. Westgarth, b T. Kirkup	0	b W. Kirkup	3
J. Jeffrey, b Stoker	1	b W. Stoker	1
T. Jackson, b Stoker	0	c and b T. Kirkup	4
W. Harrison, run out	1	not out	2
W. Morgan, not out	1	c J. Dow	0
R. Kirkup, run out	2	not out	2
Extras	1	Extras	4
Total	20	Total	38

Russia is to pay 500,000 dollars for the steamer State of California, which has been altered to carry an armament of six guns.

In one of the divisions on Thursday night or Friday morning, Major O'Gorman constituted the minority, Messrs. Biggar and O'Connor Power having the task of counting him.

Some days ago the assassin Hoedel had his photograph taken, and told the artist to take care of the negative, for in a short time he would be able to turn it to good business account.

The *North German Gazette* speaks of the universal satisfaction in the Empire at the sympathy for France expressed by the Ambassador from Berlin at the recent Exhibition ceremonial.

A man named Gilbert fatally wounded another man named Green with a pruning knife, at West Bromwich, on Thursday night. Green lies in a dying state at the district hospital.

A bird fancier, named Richard Smith, of Whitechapel, London, has been committed for trial at the Southwark Police Court on a charge of selling a painted sparrow for a "mule" canary.

PERE ARRIUS says that when Bourdaloue preached at Rouen, the tradesmen all left their shops, the smiths their forges, and the physicians their sick, and flocked to hear the silver-tongued orator. 'But' he adds with the most charming *naivete*, 'when *I* preached there the following year, I set everything to rights again—every man minded his own business.' Not every preacher could expose his own unpopularity in that way, and smile over a defeat.

A SUGAR PLANTER.—'I was a sugar planter once, but I didn't make anything by it,' said a Yankee ostler to a company of Maine capitalists whom he overheard talking on the hotel steps about going South to buy up plantations and work them on a large scale. '*You* a sugar planter, Josh!' exclaimed one of the capitalists, with great surprise; 'when was that? Tell us what you know about it.'—'Twas when I buried my old *sweet*-heart; and that's all I know about it.'

A NEW BUMP.—'What's this bump, doctor?' asked a chap who had dropped in at a country phrenologist's. 'What's this bump here on the right side?'—'This? ah!' replied the professor, as he discovered a lump about the size of a hen's egg over the right ear—'this, I should say, indicated a fondness for the transcendental, a love for the sublime, a regard for—'—'Hold up, doctor,' said the visitor, 'hold up. Don't diagnosticate any further, I raised that bump on the pavement outside your house not five minutes ago.'

UNCLE JIMMIE.—'Old Uncle Jimmie' was a coloured man, over seventy years of age, who attended school, and was trying to learn to read. His efforts and the patience of his teachers were at last rewarded by his mastery of the alphabet. Then he was introduced to the mysteries of orthography, and the little word 'it' was under examination. After naming the letters many times, and pronouncing the word after his teacher, he still seemed puzzled. 'Do you understand it, now?' said the teacher. 'Well,' he replied, 'I see the 'i' and the 't;' but I can't see the '*it*.'

HORSEMEN V. BICYCLISTS.

The six days' competition between horsemen and bicyclists ended on Saturday night, at the Agricultural Hall, London. The result was a victory for Leon, the Mexican rider, who in the six days completed 969 miles 2 laps. Cann, the bicyclist, rode 910 miles, White, 864, Phillips 850, Patrick 801, and Thomas 734.

LOSS OF A PILOT BOAT AND ALL HANDS.

Intelligence reached Cardiff on Sunday night that the local pilot boat Pride of Taff was on Friday morning run into by the American steamer Tilton, in the Bristol Channel, and sunk with all hands—Evan Jones, John Duggan, and Thomas Jones. It is asserted that the captain of the Tilton never put any boat out to the assistance of these men, whose cries were herd by some of the crew. Portions of the wreck of the pilot boat have been picked up.

A PICTURE OF DUBLIN.

Dublin has certainly improved, and greatly improved, in her outlying townships during the last twenty years, and is still continuing to improve outside the municipal boundary; but with the exception of her port and dock improvements, and of public offices and warehouses in a few of her leading thoroughfares north and south, there is no marked improvement in her old northern and southern centres of trade. True, two great cathedral "restorations" have taken place, and some city and several surburban churches for different communities have been erected; but there is a boulder of unmelting ice upon the city heart. Here are disease and death, ruin and squalor, rags and wretchedness, ignorance, and consequent crime, drunkenness and dirt, and sundry other social evils to be observed. To cap the climax, and patent to all, there is stark-staring wanton and long-continued municipal neglect on all sides. Dublin is more than half-sepulchred,—pressed to earth with taxation, poisoned with foul exhaltations, choked with filth, and cheated into the somnolent belief that her Corporation is the model of propriety.—*Builder.*

THIN SKINS.

No doubt sensitiveness is a mark of a refined temperament, but in view of the roughness of every-day life, we can but think that too much of it is a positive misfortune. The sensitive man is never quite happy. He is too thin-skinned to bear with equanimity the temperature of the world at large. He is always getting slighted by somebody. He is always having his feelings hurt. Some wrong is being continually done him. He is always left out when he should be counted in, and *vice versa*. If Mrs. A., who is near-sighted, and would not recognise her own grandfather three doors off, meets him in the street and does not bow—he is slighted—Mrs. A. has cut him! If Jenkins has a party, and invites a dozen friends, and leaves our thin-skinned man out, he feels himself aggrieved. If his next door neighbour has an attack of dyspepsia, and wears a long face in consequence, our sensitive man is sure there is something wrong. Somebody has been misrepresenting him! He is always in trouble. As a child, his nose will be perpetually out of joint; as a young man, his teachers will be in a conspiracy against him to prevent him from gaining the first honours; and when it comes to falling in love, and going courting, Heaven preserve him! for if there is a marriageable man within ten miles of his "beloved," he will be sure to think she favours him. Your thin-skinned man is always taking hints. The old adage says "if the saddle fits you, buckle the girths." He is continually buckling girths. If anybody laughs behind his back, they are laughing at him. If he has a long nose, and noses are mentioned, he is sure he is attacked. If he comes from a poor family, and anybody mentions poverty, he is ready to flare up—they are twitting him with his humble origin! His friends are a source of unhappiness to him, for they must talk of something, and who can manage conversation so skilfully as not to run against some of the angles of a sensitive man? The minister means him, he feels sure, when he is preaching about special sinners, and so he refuses to subscribe fifty dollars to that worthy's salary. Almost every newspaper article he reads hits him, and he is ready to beard the editor and challenge the author in behalf of his wounded feelings. In short, he leads a life of it, and every humane person must pity him. Time will, in some measure, wear away extreme sensitiveness, but it is a long, hard process, and if any of our readers are born with thick skins, let them thank fortune for it. For it is a fact that this world will go on just as it has gone on for ages, totally unmindful of individual feelings, heedless of crushed spirits and broken hearts, careless of lost happiness, indifferent to the joys or sorrows of its inhabitants. And the man who is never slighted, who never takes hints, who is never downcast because of evil doers, who can go on secure in his own sense of right doing, and receive no wounds of feeling or insensibility, is the man whose days will be many, whose sleep will be quiet. Happy individual!

No reports are more readily believed than those which disparage genius and sooth the way of conscious mediocrity.

We must love our friends as true amateurs love paintings; they have their eyes perpetually fixed on the good parts, and see no others.

Most men call fretting a minor fault, a foible, and not a vice. There is no vice, save drunkenness, which can so utterly destroy the peace, the happiness, of a home.

THERE are many sounds so high that they are inaudible, and few people ever listen to an energetic player on the cymbals or bass drum without wishing the latter's were of the number.

MANY of those paragraphers who have no scruples about stealing the items of others, wear 'paste' diamonds. The honest ones wear the real thing. Everybody knows they can afford it.

GERMAN WILLIAM and Joseph of Austria, with the rest of them, may trace back their lineage as far as they please, but the only really genuine 'h'emperor' is the public hangman.

'NIGGER, who am de fuss man dat interduced salt perwishuns into de navy?'—'Dar, now, you's too hard for dis coloured individual.'—'It was Noah, nigger, when he took Ham 'board his ark.'

THE force of a good many sayings depends upon their application. There are numbers of people to whom 'Truth is stronger than fiction,' merely by their persistent avoiding the first on all occasions.

'I THINK the binding of this book will have something to do with its success,' said the bibliomaniac, looking lovingly at an elegantly gotten up volume. 'Yes,' said the bookseller; 'it is bound to succeed.'

NATURE seldom puts us into any predicament unprovided with the means of extrication. He may be puzzled by the colour, but an interested party can always tell water is not gin, by a proper use of his nose.

MEN generally must confess with some mortification that they start to keep a diary every new year and soon drop it, but this cannot be justly said of stationers and bookseller. They keep them almost always.

WHEN mercenary legislators vote in favour of a Bill, with a view to put money in their own pockets, it cannot be averred that 'there is no speculation in their eyes.'

THE man who gets a lump of ice down his back wonders at what it reminds him of, until he suddenly remembers the girl's nose whom he kissed winter nights at the front gate, after coming home from church.

MANY a woman has often been spoken of as resembling a moth fluttering around the torch of Hymen. There is a time, however, when she is comparatively more, and that is no doubt in the case of a moth-er.

PRIZE CONUNDRUM.—At Dublin, the prize offered by Professor Anderson was gained by the author of this conundrum:—'Why is a timid young girl like a ship coming into Dublin Harbour?—Because she endeavours to keep clear of the boys (buoys).'

GALLANT RESCUE OF A CHILD BY A CHILD.

A gallant rescue occurred at Nuneaton on Saturday. The River Anker, which flows through the town, was, owing to the previous heavy rains, much above its ordinary level; and whilst Montague Wheway, four years of age, the son of Mr. George Wheway, organist at the parish church, was playing in a garden on the banks of the stream, he suddenly fell into the water. A lad named Chapman, aged eight years, who happened to be near, rushed to the spot, and gallantly seized hold of the drowning boy, thereby saving his life.

MILFORD HAVEN A TORPEDO GROUND.

The Admiralty have given notice that Sand Haven Bay, on the north shore of Milford Haven, is now appropriated for torpedo practice. A buoy of conical shape, painted green and white in horizontal bands, and marked "Torpedo Mooring Ground," will be placed in five fathoms water, between Great Castle Head and Slack Rock, to mark the south-western limit within which torpedo experiments will be made. The masters of vessels navigating the locality are warned as to approaching the dangerous ground.

SINGULAR ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

An extraordinary attempt at suicide has just been made at Brighton by Mr. Malcolm Fraser, late a lieutenant of the Royal Sussex Militia. Mr. Fraser was on Tuesday released from Lewes Gaol, where he was awaiting his trial for inciting the son of a county banker, named Whitfield, to fight a duel, and on Thursday was fined by the Brighton magistrates for drunken and riotous conduct in the streets. He then promised to leave the town, and on Friday went to Lewes. According to his own account he determined in the afternoon to walk to Brighton. On reaching the place where Jackson, the assailant of Hamburger, on the Holborn Viaduct, recently shot himself, he fired a pistol in his mouth, the bullet lodging in the back part of his head. Notwithstanding this, he completed his journey, about four miles, and on arriving at Brighton sent for a friend, by whom he was taken to the hospital. On being examined by the house surgeon at that institution the bullet was found as described, and the unfortunate man was on Sunday lying in a precarious state.

SEVERE THUNDERSTORM

A violent thunderstorm which appears to have visited the greater portion of England, broke forth early on Saturday morning. Lightning commenced to flash in London shortly after midnight, but it was between four and five in the morning before the thunder was heard in its most violent outburst, from which time for several hours afterwards the lightning was more vivid and the thunder peals louder and louder than have been seen or heard in the metropolis for several years. The thunderstorm was accompanied by a heavy and continuous fall of rain, most traces of which, however, had disappeared by the afternoon of Saturday, when the sun was shining pleasantly. The numerous reports sent from the country relate a like severity in the thunderstorm. At Burbage, in Leicestershire, the lightning struck the premises of Mr. Thos. Lords, breaking a portion of the roof and damaging the furniture; and at Lindley Lodge, in the same shire, the lightning carried away a portion of the roof. During the night a landslip occurred on the Midland Railway, near Bath, and blocked the line. From other parts of the country reports state that domestic animals have been killed and trees struck. The torrents of rain which fell while the storm lasted have caused several rivers and watercourses to overflow, and in places many acres of meadow land have been inundated. The young crops have suffered considerable damage.

MRS. BESANT AND HER CHILD.

The Master of the Rolls had again before him on Saturday the case intituled "*Re* Besant, an infant," in which Mabel Emily Besant (through "her next friend," that is to say, her father), now in the eighth year of her age, the daughter of the Rev. F. Besant, vicar of Sibsey, near Boston, had presented a petition praying her removal from the custody of her mother, Mrs. Annie Besant, with whom she was living under the terms of a separation deed executed by Mr. and Mrs. Besant. The grounds of the application were that Mrs. Besant entertains atheistic opinions and peculiar views on the population question.—Mr. Ince, Q.C., and Mr. Bardswell, the counsel for the petitioner, stated that Mr. and Mrs. Besant were married in 1867. They had two children. The daughter Mabel Emily was born in 1870. In 1873 Mr. and Mrs. Besant separated, the custody and control of the girl being given to the mother for eleven months of the year, and to the father for the odd month. Mr. Besant said that immediately after the separation Mrs. Besant began to write and circulate atheistic books, and that she is still under the influence of Mr. Bradlaugh, and under that influence published those books, and also an indecent and immoral book known as "The Fruits of Philosophy." The learned counsel therefore contended that it was clearly for the benefit of the child that she should be removed from the custody of a person whose reputation was so tainted.—Mrs. Besant, who conducted her case in person, admitted all the facts. A great part of her defence consisted of little arguments between herself and the Master of the Rolls, by which he said the time of the Court was wasted. She said that Mr. Besant had given up his paternal rights by deed.—The Master of the Rolls showed her that although the father had since 1873, to a certain extent, abandoned the custody of the child, yet that was not an absolute abandonment, and the child would be restored to his custody if the Court thought it would be for the benefit of the child that his original parental right should be revived.—Mrs. Besant attempted to show that the Court never interfered with mere speculative expressions of opinion. Her opinions as to religion and the population question were speculative. She had taken the greatest care of the child, and had sent her to a boarding-school. She admitted, however, that she instructed the mistress of the boarding-school not to give the child any religious instruction. She had herself refused to teach her any prayers, but she might say any prayers she liked. As to religion, she desired the child's mind to remain perfectly free and unbiassed till it was strong enough to choose for itself. She never actively taught the child atheism, but simply wished her to remain in ignorance on the question of religion till she was competent to form an opinion. She had taken the child to churches, to show her there were different beliefs. With regard to the work, "The Fruits of Philosophy," the physiological details in it were no worse than the teaching allowed by the authority of Government in schools. She entertained conscientious opinions on the question of the limitation of the population, and she believed that by such views as she taught public morality would be increased and purified, because marriage would be made easier. The Master of the Rolls, after recapitulating the facts, with reference to Mrs. Besant's religious views, said that not only did she hold atheistical opinions which were reprobated by the great mass of mankind, but she gloried in them. She had, in his opinion, brought herself within the authorities, which said that putting forward such opinions was sufficient to prevent a person from being a proper guardian of a child. She not only held these opinions, but she considers it her duty to prevent the child from having any religious instruction till she arrives at years of discretion. His lordship had no doubt that Mrs. Besant was perfectly conscientious in her convictions; but in his opinion such a course of education was reprehensible, and she ought not to be allowed for a day longer to have the custody of the child. His lordship was sorry to say there was another charge in addition to her opinion upon the Diety, which was that she had been guilty of publishing an obscene and immoral book. He had looked at many passages in that book, and he had no doubt whatever of its immorality. To his lordship's mind it was eminently so. The result of such teaching was grossly immoral and subversive of all the amenities of society. If females were imbued with such ideas it would entail upon them every misery and impropriety of conduct. The passages in the book were not even couched in decent or chaste language, but were lascivious and indecent. They were not only immoral, but obscene. It was not necessary for him to look further into the book, because it had already been condemned by the Lord Chief Justice: and though the decision in that case had been quashed upon a technical ground, no doubt was entertained as to the immorality of the book. He considered, therefore, that his opinion had been fully confirmed by other judges. Under these circumstances it was impossible to suppose that any modest woman would associate with a person entertaining such views, and in his opinion Mrs. Besant was not a proper person to have the care and education of a young girl, and he should, therefore, order the infant, Mabel Emily Besant, to be given up to the custody of her father. The costs would be paid out of the fund in Court.

Two women have been killed in Noble's works, near Polmont, Stirlingshire, while preparing detonating tubes, which are used for firing dynamite.

Mr. Sims Reeves has accepted a song specially written for him by Mr. Clement Scott, and composed by Mr. W. C. Levey. It is called "The Three Gifts."

The Trowbridge magistrates have committed for trial James Adie, jun., of the firm of Adie Brothers, cloth manufacturers, on a charge of wilfully setting fire to his mill on April 13.

Garcin, the Communist lately convicted of taking a prominent part in the assassination of the two generals, has had his sentence commuted to hard labour for life. He is over seventy years of age.

The King of the Belgians, who takes considerable interest in the opening up of Africa to trade, has consented to accept an invitation to become an honorary member of the Aborigines' Protection Society.

The death is announced of Sir James Milne Innes, eleventh baronet, of Edengight and Balveny, county of Banff, at the advanced age of seventy years. He was many years in the Civil Service of the East India Company.

The marriage of the Earl of Lisburne, of Crosswood Park, near Aberystwith, with Miss Probyn, has been celebrated at Huntly Parish Church, Gloucestershire.

The Bishop of Marseilles, who went to Paris to appeal to the Ministry against a decision of the Mayor prohibiting religious processions, has obtained no satisfaction from MM. Bardoux and De Marcere.

Upwards of 20 blacklegs and swindlers, who had been patronising the races, have been taken before the Chester magistrates, and sent to gaol for various terms of imprisonment for gambling and other offences.

At Marseilles the Municipality has decided to bring forth from the archives of the city a slab of marble, whereon are engraved in letters of gold the names of the local volunteers who fell in 1792 during the attack upon the Tuileries.

The *Patrie* announces that the institution of a Chinese Embassy at Paris has been effected, and that one of the representatives of the Celestial Empire, already in the capital, has presented his letters to the Government in this sense.

The importations into France for the first four months of the present year were 1,362,036,000 francs, against 1,006,828,000 of exportation. For the same period of 1877 they were 1,175,698,000 and 1,077,272,000 respectively.

Pope Leo has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great on the Turkish Envoy sent to congratulate him on his accession, and the Cross of Knight Commander on his son, secretary to the mission.

Mr. H. M. Stanley has declined to engage himself to visit Ireland during the British Association meeting, as he "trembles," he says, "at the distant journey." He is grateful to the Lord Mayor for inviting him to "a far and lone island."

The bail of Thomas Shaw, one of the defendants in the Albion Insurance fraud, has declined the responsibility of being answerable for Shaw's surrender, and the latter has been in consequence apprehended and committed for trial.

It is stated that, as a precautionary measure, a torpedo committee has been engaged on the river Hooghly to determine the point in the river where it would be most advisable to place torpedoes for the protection of Diamond Harbour and Calcutta.

The cultivation of oysters upon the coast of Holland is reported to be flourishing wounderfully, although the want of prohibitive legislation has reduced the yield to to almost *nil*. The home consumption alone reaches 14½ millions yearly.

In consequence of the death of a young student from smallpox contracted at a Marseilles hospital, it is proposed that all students should be furnished with a certificate of revaccination before they are permitted to attend a public hospital.—*Medical Examiner.*

The senior member for Derby (Mr. M. T. Bass) has increased a proffered contribution towards the cost of a public park for the town from £1,000 to £5,000, and has also taken the entire expense of the Free Library building in an enlarged form upon himself.

Monsigneur Dupanloup's pamphlet on Voltaire has been issued. He says Voltaire was the opposite of a Democrat, the toady of nobles, princes, kings, and kings' mistresses, and he denounces the centenary as an act of war and of insult to the religious faith of France, which Catholics are bound to resent.

A Reuter's telegram says that the statement that the Emperor Alexander intended going to the Paris Exhibition is inaccurate. It adds that, on the other hand, it is probable, political affairs permitting, some of the Grand Dukes will visit the French capital.

Malta is greatly excited about the tax question. A monster meeting was called to protest against the proposed new taxation, at which 15,000 persons were present. The Governor having announced his intention to telegraph to the home authorities informing them of the popular desire and awaiting their instructions, the crowd dispersed.

The Turkish soldiers are said to place little confidence in Baker Pacha. They have nicknamed him "Bakir" Pacha. The expression is equivalent to "copper" general, and implies the "small change" of the Turkish coinage. The Government has more faith in him, since his position would have to resist the first shock of a Russian attack upon the capital.

The Catholics of the Netherlands have a charity organisation called the "Old Paper Society," which collects and sells old magazines, journals, pamphlets, and books, and sends the proceeds to the Pope. During the past year the society has acknowledged 412,000 old papers, and the amount realised from the sale and forwarded to Rome was 10,000 florins.

At the Borough Police Court, Derby, on Thursday, a young man named Frederick Harrison was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for cruelly illtreating a cat. Prisoner tied the cat's legs together, and after dragging it for thirty yards, dashed it with all his might against a wall. Then he ran away. The cat, which had its brains protruding, crept into a cellar hard by, where it died.

An inquest has been held on two other bodies picked up from the Eurydice, the being identified by their clothing as A. Phillips, seaman, and William Hull, marine. Another corpse brought in has not yet been recognised. No doubt most of the poor fellows clutched at some object in their death agonies and as the hands of all the bodies recovered are missing there is every probability that that is the sequel of so many being washed up from the wreck just now.

"Josh Billings" (Henry W. Shaw) is reported to have made more money than almost any American author by persistent working of his peculiar vein of humour. Some years he has got 4,000 dols. from a weekly newspaper for his exclusive contributions; has made 5,000 dols. or 6,000 dols. by lecturing, and has had a profit from his Almanack of 8,000 dols. or 9,000 dols. more—18,000 dols. to 20,000 dols. per annum. That is five or six times as much as Emerson, Hawthorne, Lowell, or Holmes has ever made.—*New York Times.*

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Friday's *London Gazette* contains a despatch received by the Secretary of State for War from Lieut.-General the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, C.B., commanding the troops in South Africa, dated April 10, in which he describes the recent fighting with the Kaffirs under Sandilli. General Thesiger appends a return of the losses iflicted on the enemy during the last fourteen days, based upon the actual number of men found killed or wounded; it of course does not represent the actual number of either, and adds:—"A large number of women and children have been either captured or come in voluntarily, and are being sent to the Western provinces until the troubles are over. This course, I am convinced, will have most salutary results, and must undoubtedly save many lives, as their state was most pitiable, from exposure and want. The troops have been healthy, although they had considerable exposure and fatigue; and an excellent spirit prevails in all ranks of her Majesty's troops. Although the number of colonial troops is now very much reduced, yet I do not anticipate any difficulty in replacing those men whose term of engagement has expired. Information has just been received from Queenstown that the chief Gongubela har surrendered with 13 of his immediate followers. Taking a review of the events of the past month, which have resulted in considerable losses of men and property to the rebels, the death of men of note, and the dispersion of themselves and families from their own country, I am inclined to take a favourable view of the situation. In this opinion I am strengthened, moreover, by the fact that at the present moment the civil authorities are unable to tell where any body of the rebels are collecting."

BURNING OF A SHIP BY CHINESE.

A Lloyd's telegram states that the Forest Belle, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, before reported lost in the China Seas, was drawing about 22 feet of water, when she struck on the sunken rock near Botel-Tobago, on the 16th of February. It was thought that there must have been at least 26 or 28 feet of water, on the reef. The vessel never lost her way, and only struck twice, first forward and then aft, and immediately got into deep water. The pumps were at once sounded, and the vessel found to be making water rapidly. She was ultimately beached at 2 p.m. in Kiva Liang Bay, and two days later the captain with a few of the men left in the long boat for Takow to obtain assistance. They fell in with a Chinese gunboat, and having been taken on board returned to the wrecked ship. A portion of the crew then embarked on board the gunboat, and the carpenter, officers, and cook, with a few of the gunboat's crew were left in charge of the wreck. The schooner Onward was then chartered to save the cargo, and after loading was towed back to Takow. On returning to the wreck the crew set to work and stripped her, and the United States gunboat Ranger arriving, the captain left in her, to try and point out the reef, but as they were only a short time away failed to find it. On their return in the evening they found the wreck in a blaze, and on subsequent inquiries it appears that the crew of the Forest Belle had gone on board the Onward to sleep, and the natives, taking advantage of their absence, set fire to her. The only object for doing so, it was believed, was to obtain the old iron, as there could be no hope of robbing her. The captain had notified the mandarin that he intended to go to Hong Kong and obtain further assistance with a view of floating her off, and the captain and crew did not leave before communicating with the mandarin. It is believed that the Chinese Government will be responsible for the burning of the vessel.

DIETARIES.

At the Society of Arts an interesting paper was read by Mr. R. M. Glover, M.R.C.P., on "Dietaries in their physiological, practical, and economic aspects." Sir Edmund Du Cane occupied the chair. In the course of an exhaustive composition, Mr. Gover expressed an opinion that undue importance was attached to meat as the natural storehouse of nitrogen, and the late Dr. Parkes had remarked that well-fed corn-eaters, or even rice and pea-eaters, showed, when in training, no inferiority to meat-eaters. We possessed a rich store of "flesh-formers" in the peas, beans, &c., which were largely consumed in Europe, North Africa, &c., but which were, unfortunately, much neglected in England. He was of opinion, from the fact that bread was called the "staff of life" by the ancients, that in the olden time it was a different article to that now supplied by the ordinary British baker; and he pointed out that corn in its treatment by the millers was robbed of most of its nitrogen and fat. He called attention to maize, or Indian corn, as an article which affords a large amount of nutriment at a cheap rate, and thought the use of it should be encouraged, as being a most valuable addition to our food supply. The article of food so largely used in Northern Italy, under the name of polenta, was an Indian meal pudding, and this dish was now so much appreciated in the West of Ireland as to be gradually displacing the potato. In the slaughtering of animals, much blood, he thought, was unnecessarily wasted, which, if saved, would furnish a food scarcely less nutricious than flesh itself. Mr. Gower concluded with some hints on cooking, and interpolated the suggestion that much good might be done by giving cooking utensils to the most deserving among the poor, and by instructing them how to make use of them in their own homes. A lesson in cookery, to be really useful to the wife of the working man, must be given to her in her own poor room, where she could be taught with some prospect of success, how to make the most of scanty resources.

As a Clifton gentleman was standing, on Friday, on Clifton Downs, watching the dynamite explosion on the wreck of the Gipsy, he was struck by a piece of metal, inflicting internal injuries. He lies in a dangerous condition.

Intelligence received in Hull says that a fireman named Crawshaw, of the Wilson line steamer Rinaldo, is in custody at Antwerp for brutally and fatally assaulting Mr. Orr, chief engineer of the same vessel.

WHY can you never expect a fishmonger to be liberal or generous?—Because his business makes him selfish (sell fish.)

WHO were the most wonderful people of ancient times?—The Roman lictors, because they carried their *fasces* in their hands.

The Shah of Persia has arrived at Tiflis.

The *Defense* denounces the Voltaire statue as an altar to infamy.

Colonel W. T. R. Powell, of Nanteos, who represented Cardiganshire from 1859 till 1865, is dead.

In Dublin, £700 damages has been awarded to Teresa Harwood for breach of promise. The defendant was a compositor named Grace.

The *Daily News* says that the understanding come to between the friends and opponents of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill is likely to fall through.

It is now positively stated that the South Northumberland election will be determined by means of a scrutiny before an election judge.

The Bonapartist paper *Le Patriote* is to be prosecuted by the Government for attacks upon the magistracy.

The German papers announce the improving health of Prince Bismarck, and again promise his speedy return to business.

Orange wine from Spain, which does not differ materially from the wine of the grape, is reported to have made a sensation at the Paris Exhibition.

At Bolton on Thursday, a joiner, named Joseph Martin, was committed for a month for intimidating another man who chose to work rather than strike.

An Infants' Nursery has been opened by the Mayor of North Shields, in Stanley Street West, in the town.

The body of a married woman, named Ann Marsden, has been found in a pond at St. Helens. It is not known whether she committed suicide or fell into the water while drunk.

WATCH THE CHILDREN.

Brood over them lovingly, but don't interfere with them unwisely. During the first eight years of their lives—so important to all their after existence—let them be clean, loving, playing little animals. Let them eat, play, love, and tell the truth. Give them plenty of brothers and sisters, and if these fail to appear, let them have other playmates of their own age. Children should never be taken as a joke, and never put forward as a show. Everything which concerns them is big with consequences, and should be seriously considered. The chief business and duty of each generation is to worthily rear the next, and the gravest charge that can devolve upon a human being is the possession of a child—a fact which too few parents fully realize.

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

The following story, selected from an Eastern teacher, may be applicable in all climes and by all people:—"There was once a beautiful damsel upon whom one of the good genii wished to bestow a blessing. He led her to the edge of a large field of corn, where he said to her, 'Daughter, in the field before us the ears of corn, in the hands of those who pluck them in faith, shall have talismanic virtues, and the virtue shall be in proportion to the size and beauty of the ear gathered. Thou shalt pass through the field once, and pluck one ear. It must be taken as thou goest forward, and thou shalt not stop in thy path, nor shalt thou retrace a single step in quest of thine object. Select an ear full and fair, and according to its size and beauty shall be its value to thee as a talisman.' The maiden thanked the good genius, and then set forward upon her quest. As she advanced she saw many ears of corn, large ripe, and beautiful, such as clam judgment might have told her would possess virtues enough; but in her eagerness to grasp the very best, she left these fair ears behind, hoping that she might find one still fairer. At length, as the day was closing, she reached a part of the field where the stalks were shorter and thinner, and the ears very small and shrivelled. She now regretted the grand ears she had left behind, and disdained to pick from the poor show around her, for here she found not an ear which bore perfect grain. She went on, but, alas! only to find the stalks more and more feeble and blighted, until in the end, as the day was closing, and the night coming on, she found herself at the end of the field without having plucked an ear of any kind. No need that the genius should rebuke her for her folly. She saw it clearly when too late, as how many, in all climes and in all ages, in the evening of life call sadly and regretfully to mind the thousand golden opportunities for ever lost, because they were not plucked in their season."

A NOVEL SCENE.

I had the story directly from the lips of an eye-witness of the spectacle—an old man, when I knew him, who had been with Nelson at Trafalgar, and who had come to America to spend the evening of a ripe old age with a son. It was in the autumn of 1820 that the event occurred. A master baker, of Hammersmith, whose house and shop were on High Street, had laid a wager of two guineas with the fat landlord of the "Crown and Anchor," that he would load five-and-twenty quartern loaves of bread upon his little cart, and that himself and his mastiff would set forth upon the road with it, and run a race with the six-horse stage coach called "The Hammersmith Maid," starting at Stonebridge cross-road, and extending the race to the second mile-stone beyond, making the distance about a mile and a half. When the coach arrived at the inn from London, the driver readily agreed to perform his part of the race. His horses were fresh, and his load not very heavy He was a jolly fellow, and rather jumped at the idea. But the baker insisted upon one imperative condition; the coach should not be allowed to gallop. Should they break into a gallop, the driver should pull them down to a proper gait as quickly as possible, a neglect to do which should lose him the race—and there should be judges enough upon the road to decide fairly upon the result. The stage-coach reached the "Crown and Anchor," at half-past two in the afternoon, the six horses fresh and strong; the baker was at the starting point, with his dog hitched to the bread-barrow, and himself stationed by the mastiff's side, ready for the start when the coach should reach him; all along the road from Hammersmith to the second mile-stone were gathered an expectant crowd of men, women, and children. The moment the heads of the leading coach-horses were up with him, the baker, with a whoop and a loud haloo, started, his dog seeming to comprehend instantly what was required of him. The horses would have shot ahead rapidly had they been content to trot a proper gait, but when they saw what manner of team was thus bodily daring them, they tossed their heads indignantly, and broke into a furious galop. Of course, their driver must pull them down as quickly as possible, and the bringing of six eager horses from a swift gallop to a staid trot is not an easy matter; before it had been done the baker and his dog had shot a goodly distance ahead. Again the horses came up, and again, when they found full sure that the flour-grimed man and the big dog were running them a race, they flew once more into the air, and once more upon the gallop; and again the coachman had to labour mightily to reduce them to the stipulated gait. In short, the baker had calculated rightly. He had not believed that the proud horses could be held to a trot while opposed by such a ridiculous opponent. As surely as they came up with him, just so surely did they strive to run away from the mongrel team, and the time lost by the coachman in pulling down his restive beasts, allowed the baker and dog and bread-barrow to reach the mark a good distance ahead, which was hailed with loud acclaim by the numerous witnesses. The landlord lost his wager, but in another direction he took in more than enough to make it up. Really the quaint race was a great thing for the "Crown and Anchor."

THE LEITRIM MURDERS.

At Lifford Police Court on Friday, the six prisoners were charged with the murder of Lord Leitrim, his clerk, and driver. Mr. Holmes, Q.C., law adviser, stated he did not think any evidence he could bring forward at present would justify him in asking the Bench to commit for trial Anthony and Michael M'Granaghan; and they might, therefore, be discharged. The prisoners named having been released from custody, Andrew Colhorm, a schoolmaster, was examined, and stated that about two months ago the prisoner Heraghty told him that he had purchased a gun from John Fricle, of Ballybark; and a man named Dock had put a stock on it for him. On a subsequent occasion Heraghty borrowed powder and shot from witness. The gun-barrel produced was like the one witness had seen with John Fricle; it had the same marks.—After hearing the evidence of Dr. Hodges, analyst, the four remaining prisoners were committed for trial at the assizes.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.

An inquiry has been held at the Star and Garter Tavern, Church Road, Battersea, respecting the death of Arthur John Heritage, aged four and a half years, the infant son of John Heritage, of Lupus Street, Pimlico. It appeared from the evidence of Charles Rimington, Redburn Street, Chelsea, and Annie Bignell, a nursemaid, aged fourteen, in the employ of the deceased's father, that the deceased was sent out in a perambulator to Battersea Park in charge of Anne Bignell. The deceased, who was an idiot, had a long white silk scarf tied round his neck. One end of this scarf became entangled with the axle of the perambulator and was pulled tighter and tighter as the vehicle was wheeled on. The nursemaid, who was pushing the perambulator, did not notice the accident till deceased was black in the face with strangulation, and he died a few moments after being cut free by Rimington, who was passing at the time. The scarf had been drawn so tightly that it had cut deeply into the flesh of the neck and drawn blood.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FIRE AT MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

On Sunday morning about six o'clock, a portion of Magdalene College, Cambridge, was discovered to be on fire, and some alarm was occasioned for the safety of the collegians and for Pepys's Old College and its valuable collection of manuscripts. The men, however, were aroused, and, by the aid of the Cambridge Fire Brigade, whose efforts were supplemented by the undergraduates, the flames were extinguished before any considerable damage had been done beyond gutting one or two sets of rooms occupied by undergraduates. The fire was caused by the overheating of one of the kitchen flues.

GREAT STRIKE OF MINERS.

On Saturday, at the Devon Great Consols Mine, in accordance with the decision of the London director, but against the wishes of the resident managing director, the new five-week system was enforced. Every man and woman on the mine, numbering seven hundred, unanimously refused to work, and this great mine is now entirely idle, except engine-keepers who consent to work until the ensuing shareholders' meeting, believing that then the resolution will be reversed. Perfect order prevailed. On two adjoining mines a similar proposal was abandoned, and work resumed. Subscriptions for the miners are being received from all classes.

IMPRISONED IN A SAFE.

A young man named Hooper, employed as clerk in a solicitor's office, at Bath, has just been the hero of a strange and unpleasant adventure. With a fellow clerk, Hooper was engaged in storing books in a room of limited dimensions, and nearly filled with documents of value. The room was fire-proof and air-tight. The two clerks were jesting, and Hooper declined to come out of the room. The other clerk, in fun, slammed the massive iron door, intending to shut him in for a moment or two. When, however, he tried to open the door all his efforts to do so failed, and so did those of a locksmith, subsequently called in. The prisoner was suffering to a dangerous extent from want of air, and a hole was bored through the 3ft.-thick wall to admit it. Hooper remained a prisoner for 3½ hours before he could be liberated.

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN BIRMINGHAM.

On Saturday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a desperate affray, resulting in serious injuries to several policemen, occurred in the Inkleys, one of the lowest quarters of the town of Birmingham. Some roughs having killed a dog by pelting it with broken bricks, a dispute arose, and a policeman named Copestake, coming to the spot, was immediately attacked. He was knocked down, kicked, and struck with stones, his skull being fractured. He was removed in an insensible condition to the Queen's Hospital, and is now in a dangerous state. Several other police officers afterwards attempted to apprehend the ringleaders, and were in turn violently assaulted, four or five of them being severely injured with missiles. It is stated that knives were also used. Eventually six or seven men were secured, among them being a brother of Corkery, who was executed last year for the murder of a policeman.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

The annual account of the receipts and payments of the Post Office Savings Banks, which has just been presented to Parliament, shows that the balance on the 1st January, 1877, brought forward from the preceding year was £26,996,550. The cash received during the year, down to the 31st December last, was £9,166,739; and the computed interest, which was added to the principal money of the depositors was £761,460. On the other hand, £8,083,992 was withdrawn from the Bank by repayments, and at the close of last year the balance due to depositors, inclusive of interest, was £28,740,757. Of this balance, £103,836 remained in hand to be paid over for investment, whilst the remainder consisted of £23,399,491, being the net amount which has been lodged with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt for investment; and £5,237,430, being the total amount of interest which has increased from September, 1661, to the end of last year. The total cost of management and expenses of the Post Office Savings since their establishment has been £1,187,419, last year's charge being £152,185.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.

The fifteenth anniversary dinner in aid of the funds of the Newspaper Press Fund has been held at Willis's Rooms, London, the Marquis of Salisbury presiding.—Mr. Archibald Forbes, in proposing the toast of "The Army and Navy," said, when in days to come the traditions of the British army were being recounted, whether in the barrack-room, by lonely bivouac fire, or in quiet English home, there should be recounted no story that should more stir the pulse and moisten the eye than the simple, glorious, pathetic narrative of the mustering of the reserves in the spring time of the year 1878. Some, he owned it with shame, had thought ill of these reserve men—Cardwell's men—as they had contemptuously been called. Right nobly had they vindicated Lord Cardwell's patriotic prescience.—Lord Napier of Magdala responded for the Army, Lord Clarence Paget for the Navy, and Lord Gerard for the auxiliary forces. In respone to the toast of the Foreign Ministers, Count Beust made an amusing and effective reply.—Lord Salisbury, in proposing the Newspaper Press Fund and its future prosperity, dwelt upon the great influence which was exercised by the Press upon the opinions of the public, and paid a tribute of admiration to the very able manner in which the various departments of its literature were conducted, especially alluding to the rapidity with which news was collected and criticism thereupon laid before the public.—The Prince Imperial responded to the toast of "The Visitors," expressing the pleasure with which he availed himself of an opportunity of rendering to the English Press the homage of admiration which it desvered.—Cardinal Manning proposed "The Houses of Parliament," to which Lord Colchester and Mr. Goschen responded.

OPENING OF MUSEUMS ON SUNDAYS.

The third annual meeting of the Sunday Society, which has for its object the opening of museums on Sunday, was held in London on Saturday evening. The Earl of Rosebury, who presided, in the course of his speech said: I am not one of those who would have public-houses closed on Sunday. I believe we owe that respect to the working classes, and that confidence, that we are not bound to treat them like children But I think that all arguments tending to closing public-houses on Sunday to working men tend to degrade and depress that class. As we all know, cant still survives. We in this society are, in our humble way, only fighting one great skirmish of the outposts in the war against cant, and on our banner in that engagement we might engrave this platform—"We regard the vacant hours of Sunday as a great waste of opportunity and a great danger, and we further think that the great mass of the people, to whom the public museums and picture galleries belong, should not, as they are now practically, be debarred from enjoying their property." (Cheers.) Well, in this struggle we have achieved some results; the first, and which I think the most important, is the testimony of the Duke of Westminster, who has opened his house on Sunday by ticket to working men. (Cheers.) We have the testimony of Sir Joseph Paxton, the builder of the Crystal Palace, who, as representative of the Duke of Devonshire, did the same thing. We have, besides, testimonies from Mr. Bicknell and others, who have also done the same thing, and have found no injury result to themselves, and only enjoyment from the thought that they have caused enjoyment in others. We have next this great fact—that the town of Birmingham, which is always in the van of Liberalism and progress, which tries experiments which we are often afraid to try in our cities, has tried this experiment for five years, and though the battle was not won without difficulty, the result has been so grateful to us, that none have endeavoured to overturn that result.

Mr. Sothern has in the press a new work, entitled "The Early Bird knows his Own Father" which will shortly be published.

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

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

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, Ebchester. 805k

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M. FAIRS,
ORGANIST OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, WOLSINGHAM,

WILL give LESSONS in MUSIC at Shotley Bridge and Neighbourhood every Friday. Organ, Pianoforte, and Harmonium.—Reference: Rev. EARLE McGOWAN, Derwent House, Shotley Bridge. 82m

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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 Sets supplied. The present is an excellent time to plant.—FREEMAN, Economic Seedsman, Norwich. 888k

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CLYDESDALE CART STALLION, "SIR COLIN," Winner of Glasgow First Prize last year, will Stand at Woodlands, near Knitsley Station, Weekly, from 8 p.m. on Saturdays till 6 p.m. on Mondays. Fee, Two Guineas. For Card, apply to Stud Groom, Woodlands Stud, near Consett. 44m

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REFRESHMENTS
(With Tea or otherwise, as desired) will be provided
AT 1s. 6D. EACH,
AT MR. MACE'S, ROYAL OAK,
MEDOMSLEY,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 29TH,
(The Re-opening day of the Church.) 79m

GEORGE ATKINSON,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, NEWSAGENT, BOOKBINDER, AND GENERAL DEALER,
SHAKSPEARE 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

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

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

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HAYMARKET COACH WHEEL WORKS.

GEORGE HOGG,
COACHBUILDER AND CARTWRIGHT.

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

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

JAMES JOHNSON, Family Grocer and Tea Dealer. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees, 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.
TERMS—CASH. 879a

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

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE LONDON AND NEWCASTLE TEA COMPANY.

THE Proprietors of the above have much pleasure in offering their thanks to the Inhabitants of Consett and the surrounding District for their very liberal patronage. Their immense Sales here and throughout the whole of their Branches in England, Scotland, and Ireland, are sufficient proof that the Public appreciate a high-class Tea, a cheap Tea, and a Tea that can nowhere be excelled at the price.

Note the Address—
20, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.
N.B.—Presents given with all Teas. 45m

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 ELSDON, by whom all Orders will be punctually attended to.

All Ærated Waters will be sent out in Codd's Patent Globe Stoppered Bottles. 21m

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SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

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

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-modelled and made to Fit the Mouth 218 Sets and partial Sets of Artificial Teeth, which have been obtained from unskilled pretenters to Dentistry, who seek to give no satisfaction but to get payment, not caring whether the Teeth Fit or not. Sufficient testimony can be given by some of those patients, who would not scruple to make answer for the manner in which they have been imposed upon.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH FROM 5s.; OR FULL SETS FROM £2 10s.

Attendance every Monday, from Eleven until Three o'clock, at the Surgery, Mount Pleasant, Consett, and at 40, Northumberland Street, Newcastle, where Mr. W. MARKHAM has been established 47 Years. 126k

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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.

3.—The Shuttle Cover is *self-closing*. By a very simple *self-acting* arrangement, the Cover is closed with the first turn of the Wheel, preventing the *Shuttle being crushed* 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 advantages from £4.

The following Makers' Machines may also be had—ELIAS HOWE'S, from £4; the EUROPEAN, from 6½ Guineas; the BELGRAVIA, from £6 10s.; the WHEELER and WILSON, from £6 6s.; the TAYLOR'S PATENT, from £6 10s.; or any other kind of SEWING MACHINE at the *Reduced Prices*.

Any kind of SEWING MACHINE taken in Exchange and good value given.

All kinds of Extras, including Oils, Oil Cans, Screws, Screw Drivers, Instruction Books, Hemmers, Tuckers, Belts, Spools, Shuttles, &c., kept in Stock.

REPAIRS.—All kinds of Machines Repaired and Worn Parts Replaced.

SECOND-HAND MACHINES very cheap.

SEWING MACHINES on Hire, by Day, Week, or Month, with option of purchase. If purchased, Hire to go as part payment.

Agent for the LAMB KNITTING MACHINE. Knits a full-sized Stocking in ten minutes.

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

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

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JOSEPH MURRAY,
GROCER, TEA DEALER, PROVISION AND FLOUR MERCHANT,
CONSETT,

Is now Selling every Article in the above Trade very low. Note the undermentioned Prices:—

Good Flour, 2s. per st.; 39s. per sack of 20st.
Best Fines, 2s. 2d. per st.; 42s. 6d per sack of 20st.
Best Wheatmeal, 2s. per st.
Best Boxings, 1s. per st.; 11s. 6d. per sack of 12st.
Horse Corn, 17s. per sack of 12st.
Bran, 6s. 6d. per sack of 8st.
Best Red Petatoes, 9d. per st.

Shoulders of Bacon, about 14lb. weight, 4d. per lb.
Hams, about 14lb. weight, 6½d. per lb.
Bacon, from 4d. per lb.; Best, only 6d. per lb.
Pure Lard, 7d. per lb.
Butter, 10d., 1s., and 1s. 2d. per lb.
American Cheese, 8d. per lb.
Cheshire Cheese, 9d. per lb.

Roast Beef, 2lb. Tins, 1s. per Tin.

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Salmon, and Lobsters. Good assortment of Confectionery, Biscuits, and other Goods, suitable for small Shops, supplied at Wholesale Prices.

Teas, best value, at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d. and 3s. per lb.
Fine Indian, only 3s. 6d. per lb.
Fine Coffee, 1s. per lb.; best, 1s. 4d. per lb.
Fine Sugar, 2½d. and 3d. per lb.
Loaf Sugar Tablets, 4d. per lb.
Rice, good, 2d. per lb.; best, 3d. per lb.

Soaps, Pale, 3d.; Mottled, 3½d. and 4d. per lb.
Currants, 4d. per lb.
Raisins 4d. per lb.
Sago, Large and Small, 4d per lb.
Pot Barley, 2s. per st.
Peas, Split, White, and Green.

No advance in Twist Tobaccos. Sinclair's Golden Rod still 3d. per oz.

Brushes, Baskets, Tins, Pans, and Ware of every kind Cheap.

COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. GOODS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE DISTRICT.

Note the Address—
JOSEPH MURRAY,
16, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 51m

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.

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

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

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

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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

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MUSIC!
J. SURTEES,
MUSIC, PIANOFORTE, AND HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

PIANOFORTES by KIRKMAN, 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

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT for HER MAJESTY'S LITTLE CLOWN CRICKETERS at Annfield Plain.

STANLEY SPORTS, STEEPLECHASE, and FLAT RACES for Ponies 14½ and 12 hands high, fixed for Saturday, June 22nd, 1878. 43m

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

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

I, ALEXANDER SEED, of Baxstone Burn Cottages, will not be responsible for any Debt or Debts which my daughter, SARAH SEED, may contract in my name after this date—May 23rd, 1878.
68m ALEXANDER SEED.

LEADGATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE FIRST MEETING in connection with the above Society will be held on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 7 p.m., in the Infant School-room, Leadgate. All well-wishers of the movement are desired to attend.

DIPTON HORTICULTURAL AND POULTRY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the above Society will be held at Mr. SMITH'S, Black Bull, Dipton, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday, 28th inst. All friends are desired to attend.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

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

CONSETT WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

REV. W. H. MILBURN, D.D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U.S., America, will preach in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, on Sunday, May 26th, 1878.

☞ Service to commence in the Morning at 10·30 and Evening at 6·0. A Collection at each Service. 53m

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CONCERT AT STANLEY.

A CONCERT will be held in the National Schoolroom, West Stanley, on Wednesday, May 29th, 1878, the proceeds of which will be given to Mr. J. B. ARMSTRONG, Newsagent for Stanley and District, who has been seriously disabled by an accident.

The Chair to be taken at 7 p.m., by the Rev. J. CRENNELL.

Accompanists,....Messrs. G. J. and H. CHAYTOR.

Tickets may be had at the School, or from any Member of the Committee.

Reserved Seats, 2s.; Front do., 1s.; Second do., 6d.

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 a.m., preacher the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM; in the Evening, at 7 p.m., preacher, the Ven. the ARCHDEACON OF DURHAM.

A PUBLIC TEA will be held in a Tent, in the Grounds of Medomsley Hall, at 4·30 p.m. Tickets, 1s. each.

On Sunday, June 2nd, SERMONS will be preached in the Morning and Evening by the Rev. Canon COCKIN, M.A., Rector of Bishopwearmouth, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham.

Hours of Service—10·30 a.m. and 6·30 p.m.

A Collection will be made at each Service in aid of the Restoration Fund. 74m

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CONSETT AND DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

REV. W. H. MILBURN, D.D., the Blind Man Eloquent, of U.S., America, will LECTURE in the Wesleyan Chapel, Blackhill, on Monday Evening, May 27th, 1878. Subject:—"Aaron Burr, the most Romantic Character in American Political History."

Chair to be taken at 7·30 by Mr. DAVISON.

On Tuesday Evening, May 28th, Dr. MILBURN will also LECTURE in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Consett. Subject:—"Sargent Smith Prentiss, America's most Eloquent Orator, and the Flush Times of Mississippi."

Chair to be taken at 7·30 by Mr. RICHARD EVANS.

Admission on each occasion: Front Seats, 1s.; Back Seats, 6d.

☞ Tickets for Front Seats may be had of Mr. T. L. GLEDSTONE, The Bank, Consett; Mr. JAMES PALLISER, Blackhill; and Mr. JOHN BRODIE, Jun., Shotley Bridge.

Proceeds on behalf of the Colportage Society. 56m

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 Juvenile Offenders' Act, 10 and 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.
993k JOHN WATSON, Clerk.

To Lend.

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

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

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a SPRING CART and HARNESS.—Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Consett. 990k

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

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

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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.

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

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MATERIALS FOR A HAY SHED.

PARTIES intending to ERECT a HAY SHED, may be suited by applying to THOS. McADAM, Builder, Shotley Bridge, who has instructions to dispose of a Hay Shed no longer required. 61m

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TO BOTANISTS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY. J. FAIRBURN, Medical Herbalist, Annfield Plain, who is about to Emigrate, offers for Sale the whole of his Business, Stock-in-Trade, &c. Other information to be had on application. 58m

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. P. Osborne.

SEASONABLE SALE.

SALE OF SHRUBS, BEDDING OUT PLANTS, &c.

MR. P. OSBORNE has been instructed by Mr. CHARLTON, to SELL BY AUCTION, on Monday, the 27th May, 1878, at Slade's House, Ebchester Hill, a quantity of Rhododindrons, Rosemarys, Geraniums, Fuschias, Ageratums, Begonias, Calceolaries, Carnations, Dahlias, Daisies, Gladioli, Lobilia, Pansies, Polyanthus, Roses, and Lillium Lancifthian, besides a large quantity of Greenhouse Plants.

Sale to commence at Four p.m. 42m

By Mr. A. Brodie.

IMPORTANT.

HAVANNAH, STANLEY.

☞ Sale of Superior Mahogany and other First-class HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, including handsome Mahogany Sideboard; valuable Antique Black Oak Cabinet; Mahogany Dining Table; Mahogany Centre Table; Rosewood Centre Table; Oak Dining-room Suite, upholstered in Leather; Mahogany Sofa; do. Couch; 12 Mahogany Chairs, in Hair; Easy Chair; 3 Mahogany Chairs and Arm Chair to match; Mahogany Umbrella Stand; 2 Mahogany Card Tables; Mahogany Washstand; Painted Washstand and Table; Mahogany Desk; Work Table; Tea Table; substantial Kitchen Press; noble Mirror, in Gilt Frame; do., in Mahogany Frame; Carpets; Oil Cloths and Hearth Rugs; Fenders and Fire Irons and Sundries. Also, magnificent Hundred Guinea Harmonium, by Claude and Sons; Rosewood Pianoforte, by Allison; useful Brake; Four-wheeled Dog Cart; Pony Cart; Water Barrel; excellent Cow, close to Calving; Poultry; Breeding Pen for do.; choice Plants, including Geraniums, Fuschias, &c.; splendid close Kitchen Range, with 2 Ovens, Gridiron, Stove, and back Boiler; fine examples of Artists' Proof and other Engravings, and Pictures in handsome Frames.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mr. JOHN CHAYTOR (who is relinquishing housekeeping on account of the decease of Mrs. SCOTT), to SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises, at Havannah, Stanley, on Monday, May 26th, 1878, the superior Mahogany and other Household Furniture, as above, together with an immense assemblage of Miscellaneous Effects, for particulars of which see Bills.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock at noon. 55m

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

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

By Mr. R. Sewell.

West Stanley.

MR. R. SEWELL, instructed by Mr. COCKBURN, who is about to Emigrate, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above place, on Friday, May 24th, 1878, a large quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Sale to commence at Five o'clock. 63m

MR. ROBERT SEWELL is instructed by Mr. JAMES MATTARS, Croniwell, to SELL BY AUCTION, at the house of Mrs. DODDS, Annfield Plain, on Saturday, May 25th, 1878, the whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Mahogany Press; Chest of Bed-room Drawers; Four-poled Bedstead and Mattress; Iron Bedstead and Mattress; Iron Bed Chair and Cushions; Flock Bed; Dressing Table; Kitchen Table; Pictures; Swing Dressing Glass; 4 Kitchen Chairs; Form; Clock; Cradle; Arm Chair; Fender and Fire Irons; Set of China; 2 Rain Tubs; Hen House; Cow Byre; Pots and Pans; Poss Tub and Staff; 2 Wheelbarrows; together with a lot of other useful Articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

By Mr. J. Oley.

Pont Burn.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY will SELL BY AUCTION on Monday, May 27th, 1878, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to Mr. THOMAS WATSON, deceased, comprising Mahogany High Chest of Drawers; Eight-day Clock, in Mahogany Case; Mahogany Folding Table, 2 Desk Bedsteads; 2 Four-poled Bedsteads and Mattresses; Camp do. do.; French Bedstead; Kitchen Table; 2 Tea Tables; 7 Kitchen Chairs; 2 Arm do.; Longsettle; 3 Forms; Flour Bin; 2 Plate Racks; 2 Dressing Glasses; Tea and other Trays; China Tea Ware; large quantity of Glass and Earthen Ware; Brass Candlesticks; lot of Tin Ware, with all the Cooking Utensils; Bed-room and Kitchen Fenders and Fire Irons; 3 Rain Tubs; Poss Tub; Garden Tools, including Shovels and Grapes; also, 10 Hens and a Cock.

Sale to commence at One o'clock p.m. 65m

By Mr. J. Jenkins.

Great Clearance Sale of the Valuable Stock of Furniture, in the Town Hall Sale-rooms, Consett.

MR. JOHN JENKINS will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, 27th May, 1878, the whole of the Valuable STOCK OF FURNITURE, having let the above Sale-rooms to Mr. POWELL, Bacon Merchant, Consett, comprising 2 Mahogany Lobby Drawers; Mahogany Press, with Glass Panels; Mahogany Drawers and Bookcase; Mahogany and Painted Bed-room Drawers; 2 Mahogany Centre Tables; Mahogany Cheffioneer; Mahogany Sofas, in Hair-seating; Mahogany Chairs, in Hair-seating; Easy Chairs, in Hair-seating; Polished Kitchen Chairs; Arm Chair; Round Table; Kitchen Table; Tea Table; Longsettle, in Hair-seating; 2 Four-poled Bedsteads; 3 Iron Bedsteads; several Pairs of Mattresses; Parlour and Kitchen Fenders; Dressing Drawers and Towel Rail; valuable Barometer; Timepiece; Alarum Clocks; Gothic Timepieces; together with a large assortment of valuable Goods belonging to a Jeweller who is declining the business.

Also, pure Black Red Game Bantam Cock and 3 Hens; pure Light Brahma Cockrel, 9 months old.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

N.B.—The Auctioneer kindly solicits the early attendance of purchasers, as the Goods must be cleared out to make room for Mr. POWELL, and in future the fortnightly sales will be held in the Trafalgar Street Sale-rooms, next door to the Assembly Rooms. 73m

Contracts.

TO BUILDERS, SLATERS, PLUMBERS, &c.

WANTED, Tenders for the several Works required in the RESTORATION of St. Ives' Church, Leadgate.

Plans and Specifications may be seen on application to Mr. R. W. SHAW, Leadgate.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for St. Ives' Church," to be forwarded to the Rev. J. W. MITCHELL, Vicarage, Leadgate, not later than Thursday, May 30th, 1878.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

Leadgate, May 16th, 1878. 50m

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

TOWNSHIP OF LANCHESTER.

TO LET, the MAKING of 25 Chains of Road near Salter's Gate.

Plan, Sections, Specification, &c., may be seen on application to the Surveyor, to whom Tenders must be sent, on or before May 29th, 1878, marked "Tender for Making Road."

The Highway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.—By order.

WILLIAM DIXON,
District Surveyor.
Surveyor's Office, Branch Villa, Lanchester,
May 21st, 1878. 62m

Found.

FOUND, near Crookhall, on the 19th inst., a Bedlington TERRIER DOG. The Owner can have it by paying expenses. If not claimed in a few days, will be sold.—Apply *Guardian* Office, Consett. 64m

To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE, situate at Blackfine.—Apply to JOHN S. MURRAY, Consett. 76m

TO LET, at Templetown, a HOUSE, pleasantly situated and rent moderate.—Apply to E. PARKER, Templetown. 77m

TO BE LET, Two COTTAGES, situated in Wood Street, Shotley Bridge, to enter on immediately.—Apply to E. HUNTER, Whittonstall. 66m

TO LET, a Two-roomed DWELLING-HOUSE and a good Garden attached.—Apply to Mr. BREWIS, 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. 434k

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

TO BE LET, and can be entered upon immediately, a HOUSE and SHOP, together with Two-stalled 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. 995k

TO LET, TENTS of the following sizes—12 feet diameter, 60 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 Inn, Derwent Lane Ends, near Consett, or by letter, *via* Lintz Green. 25m

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. Positions 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

SOUTH TANFIELD LITERARY INSTITUTE.

THE SPACIOUS MARQUEE belonging to the above Institute, along with the Partition for Refreshment Bar, Tables, Seats, &c., complete, is open for engagements at Galas, &c., during the season.—For terms, &c., apply to GEORGE WHITFIELD, Secretary, Oxhill. 67m

TO LET.

ANNFIELD PLAIN AND DISTRICT MARQUEE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Members of the above Company will LET their Marquees on the most reasonable Terms, in sizes from 30ft. by 30; 48 by 30; 84 by 30; or 100 by 30. Also, they have a small Refreshment Tent, which can be LET on favourable Terms.—For particulars, apply to ROBT. HENDERSON, Catchgate, *via* Lintz Green. 57m

SHOTLEY BRIDGE, COUNTY DURHAM.

TO BE LET or SOLD, all that COPYHOLD HOUSE, situate at The Terrace, Shotley Bridge, and lately occupied by Mrs. SNAITH, deceased, containing on the Ground Floor, Dining-room, Kitchen, Pantry, Washhouse (with Fire-place, Boiler, Oven, and Sink, Water laid in) and Larder. On the Second Floor, Two Bed-rooms, Work-room (which can be used as a Bedroom), W.C., together with the Garden behind the same and the Outoffices attached.

The above commands a magnificent view of the Valley of the Derwent, and its situation renders it a most desirable investment.

Immediate possession can be given, if required.

For particulars, apply to WM. DICKINSON, Solicitor, 9, Middle Street, Consett, County Durham. 75m

Wanted.

STINTS WANTED.—Apply to JOHN BOLAM, West Chopwell, Lintz Green. 71m

WANTED, a GIRL for a Farm House. Must be a good milker.—Apply to the *Guardian* Office, Consett. 60m

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

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

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

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, MAY 24TH, 1878.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS.

BY the time this reaches our readers, COUNT SCOUVALOFF will not only have returned, but his communications with LORD SALISBURY will have been laid before the Cabinet, and the final decision of this country come to, either to accept or reject the invitation to go into Congress. To use a common colloquialism, peace has been already discounted, and together with the prospects of the coming harvest, which are unusually good, has been put to the credit side of the national ledger. We may, of course, be mistaken in both cases. The fates may be against us both as to peace abroad as well as plenty at home, and the dark times of depression and falling trade which we have struggled against so long and manfully may continue yet for another year or two. But, unless we are utterly mistaken, the indications all point the other way, and the financial world, which is generally shrewd in its forecasts, has set down the weather-glass for some time as steadily rising. Should our anticipations turn out correct, and Russia's concessions result in a Congress and peace, there is no doubt that the Conservative Ministry will reap something more than barren laurels from this diplomatic victory. It is not impossible that the EARL OF BEACONSFIELD may then see his opportunity to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country, while the dew of the morning is still fresh on his newly-wet laurels. The plant is one that, unhappily, has been so often moistened with blood, and seemed to flourish best on the sandy plain where battles are fought that it will be a new experience for a Minister to have secured peace without firing a gun, though we cannot say without spending a shilling. A good many of the Queen's shillings have, in fact, been already given and taken in these war preparations, and many thousand Reservists have been torn from their homes. Still, if we are to have peace, the country will forgive all this, and cheerfully pay its bill of costs. We shall have our own glory at a cheap cost; and it is indeed no little renown to have brought Russia to terms single-handed. Considering that the friendship of France has been purely Platonic, and that of Austria and Germany scarcely so much even as that, it needed no little determination to undertake the matter single-handed and convince Russia that we were really in earnest. She sees it now and admits it in a remarkable article put out a few days ago in the *Agence Russe*. The writer speaks of the England of our day, showing to the world that she is the same England as of old, able to collect at a moment's notice a large home army, vast fleets in every sea, and forces from her most distant colonies. It is this which has forced Russia to ask herself whether concession on her part is not wiser than to hurl her vast masses of men at each other, and to enter on a brutal struggle between two monsters which shall first destroy the other. Such excellent sentiments are worthy even of the Peace Society, and we question whether the Member for Merthyr himself, Mr. HENRY RICHARD, ever delivered a homily more thoroughly to our taste. Coming from such a quarter, moreover, as the Russian Court it strikes us with not a little surprise, and we do not like to ask too curiously what could have brought the Russian Government to such a humane and moderate tone of mind. In any case, we wish bygones to be bygones, and to hold out the hands to Russia. She has extended to us the olive-branch, and we should lower our character in Europe if we were not to accept it. The Conservative Ministry are entitled to some credit for this happy mixture of temper and firmness; and though the sentiment that the way for peace is to prepare for war has a Pagan ring about it, we are bound to say that in this case it has proved a true proverb.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

At last there is a prospect of something like a division, and that on strictly party lines. In spite of the small jokes of the *Telegraph* about "speaking disrespectfully of the Equator," the Liberal party have to a man rallied to Lord Hartington's summons to debate the Constitutional question of the right of the Crown to summon troops from India without consulting Parliament. In fact, we have a "Benjamin's mess" to deal with, and it is five times as great as any mess which Mr. Gladstone in his most impulsive mood ever got himself into. The Liberals have whipped up their men so successfully that there will be no defaulters, even the Home-Rulers for once answering the call. On the other side, Mr. Newdegate is said to be the only Conservative unaccounted for, so that we may look out for a spirited debate and a close division.

The results of Count Schouvaloff's mission are kept perfectly secret. Some pretend to have information on the matter; but I believe it is wholly pretence; for the accounts from different sources are quite contradictory. Some say that Russia sees the necessity of giving way to the demands of England, and is prepared, with important reservations, to do so. Others represent the Russian concessions as nominal merely, and profess to regard war as inevitable. One would think the former likely to be the correct view, if the Czar pays any attention to the logic of events and is not wholly infatuated; but, on the other hand, it is positively stated that our first army *corps* has orders to embark at very short notice, and we hear much of Russian purchases of ships in the United States. If the speech of the Hungarian Premier may be trusted, Austria has come to some kind of a decision at length, and absolutely declines to take part in any treaty of partition.

There are few ladies about whose appearance there is such diversity of opinion as the Crown Princess. Her photographs represent her as by no means good-looking; but photographs are deceptive. As a girl she was certainly esteemed a beauty, and poets, whose æsthetics may perhaps have been somewhat modified by their loyalty, used to write rapturous songs and fascinations. But the charms of the maiden do not always survive to the matron, and it is now twenty years since the Princess Royal was married. The fact is that Her Royal Highness has by no means such good features as her brothers and sisters, but she has a beautiful expression and charming eyes. She is thoroughly English in her proclivities, and has had all her family educated according to English notions. It is whispered that her visit just now is not without political significance; that, in fact, she has come to soften, if possible, the feeling of the Court generally and of her Royal Mother in particular against Russia. The Czar is her husband's cousin; and although by-and-by Germany's strong alliance must be with England, at present it is with Russia.

Emperor William has, I hear, taken no harm from the shock to his nerves at being fired at by one of his own people. This was, I am told, the first exclamation which he made after the report was heard: "What have I done to deserve this?" The old soldier could understand being shot at by the enemies of Germany, and he has so often heard the ring of bullets in the three campaigns he has urged against the foreigner, that this dastardly attempt has naturally disturbed him not a little. In his eighty-second year the old hero-king, who will go down into history second to Father Fritz—if at all—as the second founder of the Prussian monarchy, has a strong desire to live a little longer. He told some friends the other day that he hoped to see the spire of Cologne Cathedral completed, and as that is to take place in 1880 we can only hope that Kaiser Wilhelm will realize his wishes.

With Earl Russell sinking fast and Prince Gortschakoff evidently on the same downhill road, there will be a gap among the political celebrities of the day. In Earl Russell's case, at the mature age of eighty-six, this is a matter of course. His career if already a story of the past, as was evinced the other day when a deputation of Nonconformists waited on the old Whig leader to congratulate him on the jubilee anniversary of the removal of the last of the disabilities of these bodies. With Prince Gortschakoff it is otherwise, though he has reached the ripe age of eighty. He is still up to work, and until the other day was comparatively hale and hearty. He is now, however, little more than a wreck, and unless death steps in to settle the matter in its own off-hand way, he will almost certainly retire as soon as Russia is out of her present entanglement with England. As this must occur before long, we shall soon expect to hear of the appointment of his successor.

Paris is just now going through a party fight of its own, though in this case it is over the dead and not the living. The Liberals, perhaps to spite the devout, have selected the month of May, sacred to Mary, on which to celebrate the centenary of Voltaire's death, who died in Paris on the last day of May, 1778. This flaunting of the flag has been too much for the clerical party, and so they have set up Joan of Arc, whom Voltaire so foully caricatured in his now forgotten poem *La Paecelle*. A pretty pair to match against each other, the saintly dreamer of Dom Remy and the sparkling scoffer and satirist of an age in which faith was well-nigh dead! Such controversies are unseemly at all times, and especially at the present time, when the Republic is striving to set up an altar to amnesty.

On Thursday morning, a stranger in the Court of Queen's Bench would have been puzzled. Half-an-hour before the sitting of the Court a number of men, chiefly young, came into the Court, and, after signing a paper under the direction of an usher, sat down on the empty benches and awaited the appearance of the judges. By-and-by Mr. Justice Mellor took his place on the Bench and muttered in a low tone a few dozen words from a blue document which he held in his hand. As soon as he had finished, the usher held up a parchment roll in his hand and signalled to the gentlemen who had previously signed their names to follow him out of the Court, which they did. He took up his station in a corner of Westminster Hall, and placed the roll on a diminutive table, which was immediately thronged by a crowd of about fifty gentlemen, and stood in imminent danger of being upset. With considerable hustling and confusion they individually succeeded in signing their names anew on the roll. And this undignified scramble a passing policeman would have explained to you was the ceremony of the enrolment of members of the English Bar!—and, indeed, the act by which they become Barristers-at-Law; for the "call" on the previous evening at the Inns of Court to which they severally belonged only made them barristers of *that* Inn.

With no morbid desire to re-open the discussion on the cause or causes which led to Constance Kent's taking the life of her step-brother, may I be permitted (as a layman) to state that the unfortunate creature is one of those "cases" well known to medical men who have made obsterics their study. She yet has her periodical fits of insanity. A statement has been made in one of the public prints that she is incarcerated at Woking and works in the laundry. Some few months since she was, I have reason to know, in Milbank Prison, and was performing culinary labour.

Local and District News.

LANCHESTER AND TANFIELD CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.—The annual dinner of the members of the above association was held at the house of Mr. Peter Hodgson, the Blue Bell Inn, Lanchester, yesterday (Thursday). An excellent repast was provided by the landlord, to which the company did ample justice. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and duly honoured. Messrs. Walker, Tuke, and Nutton, of the Durham Cathedral Choir, sang several songs, glees, &c., and considerably enhanced the harmony of the evening.

BAND CONTEST AT WEST STANLEY.—A band contest was held at the above place on Saturday sen., when the following nine bands competed—Pelton Fell, Lumley, Weardale, Beamish, Cornsay, Hobson, Dipton, Bowden Close, and Pelton. The Bowden Close Band was awarded first prize, £6; the Lumley Band second prize, £3; the Pelton Fell Band third prize, £1. The judge was Mr. W. Dunlop, bandmaster, Northumberland Hussars, and formerly of the Newcastle Constabulary Band. The tea was presided over by the following ladies—Misses Wade, Misses Notts, Summerbell, Holmes, Little, Dodds, Richardson, and Grey. The attendance of the public was not large, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather.

LANCHESTER UNION SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEE.—The ordinary monthly meeting of this committee was held at Lanchester on Tuesday, the Rev. Canon Kearney presiding. The attendance officer reported that he had served the official warnings on the parents of the children reported at the last meeting, and the children were now going to school, with the exception of two, who had, he believed, left the district. He had visited 493 absentees since the last meeting—110 in Lanchester parish, 105 in Esh, 111 in Tanfield, 162 in Consett, and 5 in Satley district. A great many were absent on account of sickness, whooping cough and measles being very prevalent, and some were too poor to clothe their children decently and pay the school fees. He brought 58 of the cases before the committee for their consideration. Official warnings were ordered to be served on the parents of 35 of the children; four attendence orders have to be applied for, and one person to be summoned for non-compliance with an attendance order. The officer also reported that 26 children were employed in the parish of Iveston contrary to the bye-laws; most of them are half-timers, and will probably be able to pass their next examination. It was decided to serve the parents of the others with notice to attend school.—The Local Government Board only having approved of the appointment of Mr. Wm. Ward to act as attendance officer for twelve months, it was unanimously resolved that he be re-appointed subject to the approval of the Guardians.—On the motion of the Chairman, it was resolved that the managers of all schools in the district be deputed to fill in the ages of the children in the "Child's School Book," when the registrar's certificate is not forthcoming.

"WATSON'S TAPEWORM SPECIFIC.—From Mr. Arton, chemist, Hulme.—"The bottle of 'Specific' you sent me I gave to a customer of mine, who had been troubled with Tapeworm many years. Having tried almost everything she heard tell of, she came to me in despair last week. I am glad to say the following day she came to tell me that your 'Specific' had the desired effect. The tapeworm discharged was seven yards long! That I can testify, she having brought it to me." Circulars post free. Address—J. H. Watson, A.P.S., Shipley, Yorks., and all chemists.

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

A CUTE DOG INSPECTOR.—Yesterday (Thursday), at Lanchester Petty Sessions (before Mr. Kearney and other magistrates), seventeen persons were summoned for keeping dogs without licenses. The cases were proved by Mr. Morland, the dog inspector appointed by the Inland Revenue Department.—The Inspector said he occasionally found it difficult to discover the dogs, although he knew of their existence. In one instance he found a dog secreted in a pantry, while others were stowed away in upper rooms. The animals were used to the every-day knock at the door, so he hit on the expedient of giving a loud thump with his stick, and this, with a succession of deep growls given in imitation of a dog outside, seldom failed to elicit a response.—One of the defendants produced a dog from his pocket, and said it was not six months' old at the time the Inspector visited his house.—The Inspector, however, said he was confident that the dog was above seven months old. It had not, he said, any pup teeth. Dogs, he added, lost their "back pup teeth" after they were six months. This case was dismissed, but all the other defendants were fined 25s. including costs.

CONSETT IRON COMPANY'S BRITISH SCHOOLS.—The following are the results of the drawing examination held in March last. The subjects marked (*) indicate that the scholar has previously passed in those subjects. (P) means passed. (E) means excellent.

FIRST GRADE.

	Freehand.	Geometry.	Model.
Eleanor Batey,	*	..	P.
William Brand,	P.	..	..
Margaret Bulman,	P.	..	..
Thomas Carey,	*	E.	..
Jane Ann Carr,	P.	..	..
John J. Caygill,	E.	..	..
Andrew Chapman,	*	P.	..
Eliza Cooper,	P.	..	..
Herbert Davies,	*	P.	..
James Dick,	P.	..	..
William Dick,	*	P.	..
Thomas Hammond,	E.	..	..
Mary J. Harle,	P.	..	..
Annie Knifton,	P.	..	..
James Longworth,	P.	..	..
Robert T. Lowes,	P.	..	..
William Lowrie,	*	E.	..
James Lumsden,	*	P.	..
Elizabeth Lumsden,	P.	..	..
John Maxwell,	*	E.	..
John Milburn,	..	E.	..
John G. Moss,	*	..	P.
Mary Muncaster,	P.	..	..
Sarah Pratt,	P.	..	..
Jane Richards,	*	..	P.
Sarah Richards,	P.	..	..
Annie Routledge,	*	..	P.
John Smith,	P.	..	..
William Smith,	P.	..	..
Fred. Swannell,	E.	..	..
John Symington,	*	P.	..
William Temperley,	P.	..	..
Henry Walker,	*	E.	..
James Welsh,	P.	..	*
George Whittaker,	*	E.	*
John Wilkinson,	P.	..	*
SECOND GRADE.			
John Knifton (P.T.)	P.	..	*

The totals are as under:—Excellent, 9; proficient, 27; number who showed satisfactory evidence of having been taught drawing, 144. The mark E entitles the scholar to a prize of a T square and drawing board.

AT A PUBLIC AUCTION.

Has the reader ever attended a sale by public auction? If not, we strongly advise a visit to the next fixture of consequence he or she may find advertised in the *Guardian*. Of course, it is hardly necessary to say that before there can be a sale there must be something to sell. There must also be an auctioneer, buyers, and—money. We say there must be buyers, but it does not follow that *all* must be buyers. A good many are not. Many go simply as onlookers (at each others' dresses and bonnets), while some appear to be part of the auctioneer's fixed stock-in-trade, without whom the picture would not be perfect. There is a good deal of dumb show at a sale. The talking is generally done by the auctioneer. It is said that a wink is as good as a nod, but at an auctioneer's sale the nod is preferred. Having thus stated the indispensable conditions of a sale, let us proceed to one, not a hundred miles from Consett. The auctioneer has a strong pair of lungs, for we can hear his voice a quarter of a mile off. (Query: At Lanchester, yesterday, we heard a policeman tell the justices that he had heard a man a mile off. Was this a fact, or a mere figure of speech?) The auctioneer was the veteran, Mr. Oley. This gentleman is fond of joking, and seems to be a favourite with the women. Mr. Oley is between seventy and eighty, but does not look more than three score. He is not troubled with a superabundance of flesh, and this may account for an extraordinary feat he performed (so I am informed) lately. Rising at six in the morning, Mr. Oley delved a couple of hours in the garden, whipped the water as far as Allansford after breakfast, went to Lanchester by train in the afternoon, conducted a sale, and afterwards walked seven or eight miles to his home. But we must return to the sale. We say *we*, for on this particular afternoon we had a companion—a gentleman not unknown to the rising generation of Consett. The lots were numerous, and the bidding spirited. Talk about bad times—nonsense! There never *was* so much money. One lot is put up, and knocked down for some eighteen shillings. There are two bidders, however, and the lot is put up again. Nineteen shillings! a pound! a guinea! twenty-five shillings! one pound ten! thirty-five shillings! are shouted in quick succession, and still the last offer is repeated by the auctioneer. As Mr. Oley remarked, who would not make a dispute! A pair of linen sheets fetch upwards of thirty shillings! *We* make several purchases, and our friend, under the belief that the lot is a revolver, narrowly escapes becoming the owner of a pair of muslin shades. Towards the end of the sale, a dog, or rather, a bitch, of the mastiff breed, is put up. A bid of 5s. is made, and our companion, *sotto voce*, says "six," and at the same time attemps to back out of the crowd, but the auctioneer evidently has his eye on him, and his "she's yours, sir," effectually puts a stop to the backward movement. Our friend and his bargain reached home before midnight. He wishes to know if his four-footed companion is addicted to sheep worrying; also, if his late owner found it necessary to increase his powers of locomotion by fastening him to the rear of a conveyance.

N.B.—Our friend, after passing two sleepless nights, called this morning, and, with tears in his eyes, implored us to describe the first symptoms of rabies. We know of a dog that may be had cheap.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT BLACKHILL.

A correspondent, who informs us it is the intention of certain individuals to alter the name of Blackhill and to turn Benfieldside Local Board upside down, sends us the following:—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Blackhill and district was held in the Low School-room, Blackhill, on Monday evening last, to protest against the unreasonable, impertinent, and utterly ridiculous action taken by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association at their meeting in the High School-room on the previous Wednesday. Long before the hour for commencing the proceedings had arrived, the doors were besieged by an indignant crowd, eager to obtain admission, and when the door was thrown open the Hall was speedily crammed in every part. Harry the Resolute, of Gospel Hall, was unanimously voted to the chair, and he was supported on the platform by The Bookworm, Mr. Lanky Speed, Mr. Underdone, and other influential residents.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said he had been paralysed, spificated, and almost entirely annihilated by the atrocious sentiments expressed by the Blackhill merchants and manufacturers at their recent meeting. They were no Englishmen. (Loud applause.) He would say more; they were no men, or they could never have harrowed the souls of all the well-affected residents in this important township with their abominable proposals. (Uproar, and a voice "that's strong.") It was strong, but so was his conviction that he was speaking in the cause of right and justice. (Loud and continuous uproar, during which a rumour spread abroad that the Gospel Hall was on fire, and the Chairman was seen to leave the platform abruptly, and fight his way excitedly towards the door.)

When the alarm caused by this incident had subsided, THE BOOKWORM rose, and said that the following resolution had been put into his hands to propose:—"That this meeting repudiates with scorn and loathing the idea that the euphonious and characteristic name borne by their town might be altered with advantage to the trade and commerce of the district; that all tampering with the planatary system is unsafe and undesirable until the web of Eastern complications has been unravelled; and that all allusion to Greek and Hebrew in mercantile deliberations is an insult to their scholastic neighbours, and cannot be tolerated in this enlightened land." He would not detain them long—(a resident, in dubious tones, "hear, hear")—but he felt himself impelled to express his surprise and regret that the merchants and manufacturers in solemn sitting assembled had said so much of the commercial prosperity of Blackhill, and nothing whatever of its great scholastic reputation. If Blackhill was anything it was an educational centre, and he would say without fear of denial that nowhere was knowledge more systematically and profoundly imparted than at the eductional seminaries of Blackhill. Of course there were exceptions. (Mr. Speed: Hear, hear.) He was glad to have his affirmation strengthened by so eminent an authority. With respect to the first portion of the resolution, he lamented the bad taste that led to such an absurd proposal. They were attached to the name Blackhill both by history and tradition. From the pleasant vicinity of the Blue Heaps he had often viewed the smiling scenes beneath him; artless nymphs sporting under the cloudless skies, and nimble swains dancing merrily to the sounds of the shepherd's reed, while in the foreground was the varied and picturesque architecture of their own romantic town, and he could not help a feeling of pride that those noble streets and squares bore so happy and so seasonable an appellation. (Emotion.) But there was a serpent in Eden, a devil among the twelve apostles, and wherever a people dwelt together in innocence and unity some sower of sedition was sure to promote discontent and disaffection by his foul and unmanly arts. (A voice: Speak faster.) He consulted his auditors' powers of comprehension, and regulated his rate of speech accordingly. (Loud laughter.) The remaining portions of the resolution must commend themselves to all sensible men, and he left it in their hands with every confidence that it would be unanimously carried. The learned gentleman then resumed his seat, having spoken for about two hours.

Mr. UNDERDONE said after the clear, able, and exhaustive speech of their learned friend, he could do nothing more than second the adoption of the resolution. In his eyes the merchants and manufacturers were a pack of very flimsy fellows.

Mr. LANKY SPEED supported the resolution, but felt deep concern that so wily a gentleman as The Bookworm had been called upon to move it. Had he (Mr. Speed) been called upon to move it he would have done justice to the resolution. There was no one in Blackhill fitter, both by education and natural attainments, to comport himself on such an occasion with advantage to an audience or a cause, and his services would always be at the command of any meeting to move resolutions, whether Liberal or Conservative, Monarchical or Democratic, Church or anti-Church, in English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Sanscrit, Spanish, Italian, Hindustani, Tamul, Singalese, algebra, engineering, penmanship, or biblical knowledge, grammatically and accentually correct, at the small charge of two guineas per night. The world was in a bad state. Society was rotten to the core. If people would only follow his example, emulate his industry, his contentment, and at the same time his outspoken honesty and unflinching adherence to truth, they might go through the world with their heads erect, and greet all their detractors with a pitying forgiveness. The speaker made some further remarks that were inaudible, but were supposed to refer to the Horticultural Society.

THE BOOKWORM, in the absence of the Chairman, was about to put the resoultion to the meeting when a gentleman came excitedly forward, and said he wished to submit an amendment. When quiet had been restored, a deep voice, like the roar of a lion, was heard at the back of the room, and instantly the lower jaw of the gentleman fell, his face assumed an aspect of ashy paleness, his eyes flashed defiance at the multitude silently waiting his bewitching tones, and in an instant he gave way to ungovernable fury, upsetting The Bookworm, damaging the shirt front of the scholastic Speed, swallowing the resolution, and hurling the water bottle madly among the crowd. The hall was at once in an uproar, forms went surging about like puddlers' rabbles, lights were extinguished, inoffensive fists were seriously damaged by contact with pugnacious noses, and when Harry the Resolute came hurrying up the bank again with a summons and a threatening letter—all he had rescued of his little store—in his hand, he saw the free and independent ratepayers tumbling out of the door like frightened cheviots out of a narrow pen.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Indigestion, Disorder of the Liver.—No fact in medical knowledge is better established than that the chief source of all morbid states, whether of body or mind, is a deranged state of digestion, usually originating in the liver. Holloway's Pills speedily regulate this function. In cases where delicacy of constitution render it unadvisable to take many Pills, the same healthful effects may be carried out, without debiliating, by rubbing Holloway's Ointment thoroughly over the pit of the stomach and right side at least twice a day; no pain or inconvenience attends this treatment. Its merits in vanquishing pain at the stomach, flatulency, and imperfect digestion, have been fully appreciated by the public in all parts of the globe for the last thirty-five years.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

WHEN is a lamp liable to be angry?—When it is put out.

WHAT is smaller than a mite's mouth?—Its tongue.

'I'M a 'tickler friend to you,' as the snuff said to the nose.

OF what trade is a clergyman at a wedding?—A join-her.

WHY is the letter B like a hot fire?—Because it makes oil boil.

WHAT is better than a promising young man?—A paying one.

MARRIAGE is like money—seem to want it, and you never get it.

WHY was Beethoven like opium?—Because he was a great composer.

WHEN is a lady's neck not a neck?—When it is a little bear (bare).

WHAT is that which is full of holes, and yet holds water?—A sponge.

WHO see the fewest failings in others?—They who have the fewest themselves.

WHY is a washerwoman like a man-of-war?—Because she draws much water.

WHY is your eye like St. Dunstan's clock?—Because it's near the Temple.

WHY is a gipsy's tent like a beacon on the seas?—Because it is a light house.

WHAT room in the house reminds you of a troublesome complaint?—The room attic.

WHY is a baby in church like the month of March?—Because it is rather squally.

THE barbers' highly-scented oil never wastes its sweetness on the deserted hair of a bald-headed man.

FLIES toil not, neither do they spin, yet they have the first tastes of all the best gravies in the land.

A BROOKLYN congregation presented its pastor with a walking stick the other day. Rather suggestive.

AN agricultural editor advises the early planting of cats, and suggests that they do best in light soil, well dug and raked.

A German farmer disputed his tax bill. He said: 'I pays the State tax, the county tax, and the school tax; but I pays no total tax. I's got no total, and never had any.'

SINCE the production of the re-dressed 'Vagabond,' a well-known dramatist has been overheard to remark that he wished he had tickled the hind-leg of a mule in his youth.

WHY may young ladies when they blush and weep be said to be disturbers of the public peace?—Because when they blush and weep they raise a hue and cry.

A KNAVISH attorney asked a very worthy gentleman what was honesty?—'What is that to you? Meddle with those things which concern you,' was the instant reply.

WHY is the speech a Jew would make when paying a bill like two characters in one of Shakspere's plays?—Because he would say, 'Cash I owe (Cassio), and dere's de money (Desdemona).

WHY would a lawyer be more likely than a physician to make a good bishop?—Because, however fond a physician might be of *visitations*, a lawyer would be more at home in *charging the clergy*.

'IT is a singular fact,' says a mental philosopher, 'and shows a peculiar operation of the human mind, that when two men accidentally exchange hats, the one who gets the poorer of the two hats is the first to find it out.'

'IN this case against my client for stealing a pair of trousers, I move for a nonsuit,' said a lawyer. 'On what ground?' asked the judge.—'On the ground that a whole suit can't be made out of a pair of trousers,' replied the lawyer.

A CONUNDRUM.—Smyth spent two whole days and nights in considering an answer to the conundrum, 'Why is an egg underdone like an egg overdone?'—He would suffer no one to tell him, and at last hit upon the solution—because both are hardly done.

'I'M not going on any more of those excursion rides,' said a young man in a crowded train. 'There's such a crowding and hauling, nobody can tell what he's about. Here I've lost my wife and my cane; such a nice new cane, too!' he added, dolefelly.

A YOUNG man objected to the girl that his rich old uncle wished him to marry. 'You mustn't be so particular,' said the exasperated uncle. 'I tell you she's well enough.'—'So she is, uncle,' responded the nephew, 'and you know you've always taught me to leave well enough alone!'

IN a suit for malpractice against a physician, who, it was supposed, had occasioned the death of a patient by a blunder, a German was called as a witness for the prosecution, and on being asked his opinion of the doctor, he said, 'I vould not send for him to physic mine cat—no, not if puss vas dead!'

ONCE upon a time a certain squire visited a friend in Worcester, who had a collection of fine paintings. The squire went peering around the room at the 'pictures,' as he called them, and finally stopping before a lovely Madonna, he asked, 'Who—who-oo is this?'—'That,' said his friend, 'is a Madonna.'—'Oh—ah!' rejoined the squire, blandly; 'is she a Worcester lady?'

SINGULAR INTERMARRIAGE.—A Mr. Hardwood had two daughters by his first wife, the eldest of whom was married to John Coshick; this Coshick had a daughter by his first wife, whom old Hardwood married, and by her he had a son; therefore, John Coshick's second wife could say as follows:—My father is my son, and I'm my mother's mother; my sister is my daughter, and I'm grandmother to my brother.

AS, at a wedding in Hoyne Avenue the other evening, they were gathered around the happy couple (the bride was a widow) congratulating them, an over-sensitive friend burst into tears and sobbed, 'How glad I am her poor dear Arthur is not alive to see this day! It would have broken his heart to see this his wife married to some one else.' Then she went into hysterics and was removed, having cast a gloom all over the community.

AN ANTHONY.—In a recent trial in a County Court in the provinces, the judge having asked a witness, 'What is an 'Anthony?' he replied, 'The littlest pig, your honour. The littlest pig is always 'Anthony.' On an enquiry why the little pig was so called, the attorney replied, 'I believe, your, honour, it is associated with the saint of that name, from the fact that in his unhappy time the smallest and least valuable pig was usually picked for the Church.''

A PICKLED BABY.—A little four-year-old has a habit of getting into scrapes every day. At one time he tips over the workbox, and then down comes all the multifarious 'things' of the women folks; this done, he climbs into the washtub, gets wet, and bawls out furiously until mamma runs to get her "darling" out of the mess, which is no sooner done than the yonng rascal pull's the cat all round the room by the tail. But 'mamma's little pet' got into a very bad scrape the other day, whereby he got badly pickled. Having made his way to the pantry, and observing a large jar of pickles, the little fellow thought he would have at least what big folks call a good meal; so in went the head in the jar of pickles, but out the head couldn't get, and, as a consequence, the 'darling' set up a very lively and interesting noise, which attracted the frightened mother, who found the young hopeful just in the fix described. Amid screams and cries, the jar had to be broken before the baby's head could be extricated, which having been done, 'little pickle,' as he is now called, cast alarmed looks at his ma, and then at the pickles, exclaiming, 'Oh, mamma, I'se never doin' to det pickled aden.'

Business Announcements.

THE CITY of LONDON TEA COMPANY, 36, BASINGHALL STREET, E.C. Supply their Teas direct to private consumers. The City of London Tea Co., invite attention to their Co-operative System, which enables small consumers to obtain their Tea direct from the Wholesale House. Price Lists with full particulars post free on application.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, YOUNG CHILDREN AND INVALIDS. Sold by CHEMISTS and GROCERS at home and abroad.

TASMANIA.—Persons intending to settle in Tasmania should apply for FREE GRANTS of LAND and full information about the Colony, either personally or by letter to the Government Emigrant Agents,—THE EMIGRANT and COLONISTS' AID CORPORATION Limited. C. Dugald Buckler, Secretary, 25, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London.

"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	5·36
Scotswood	„	5·52	9·47	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·59	9·54	12·43	2·43	5.49
Rowland's Gill	„	6· 9	10· 4	12·53	2·53	5·59
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·10	12·59	2·59	6· 5
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·23	1·12	3·12	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·29	1·18	3·18	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep.	6·42	10·37		4·45	6·35
Knitsley	„	6·54	10·49		4·47	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

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	5·55
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	2·20
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

WHEN does a severe cold resemble a brilliant idea?—When it comes into one's head suddenly.

WHY is a wrestling match the least immoral of all contests?—Because it is a try-fling affair.

WHY is a fool like a needle?—He has an eye, but he has got no head; and you can't see his point.

WHY is a cricket on the hearth like a soldier in battle?—Because he often advances under a brisk fire.

WHY can persons engaged in canning fruit stow away more of it than anybody else?—Because they *can*.

WHY is a woman's heart like the moon?—Because, though constantly changing, it always has a man in it.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—Of what use can a dancing-master be in a field?—He can improve its gate (gait).

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 ...	3,223	7	5
„ Advertisements ...	3,200	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	12,567	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 £12,567 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. 3, 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.

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

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

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

TO LOVERS OF OYSTERS.

THE CELEBRATED BLUE POINT OYSTERS.

(Patronised by the Royal Family,)

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

GUARANTEED PERFECTLY FRESH.

50	4s. 0d.	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.	
200	14s. 0d.	
300	20s. 0d.	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN
AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF 40 COLUMNS.
PRICE ONE PENNY.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON
AT FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
where Advertisements are received up to Nine o'clock that morning.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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

AGENTS.

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

Business Announcements.

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

THE TRANSVAAL.

"THE TIMES," May 26 and Sept. 3, says: "This NEW BRITISH COLONY has probably the finest climate in the world. It is productive alike above the surface and below; it can grow, in fact, anything and everything, while its mineral wealth, in gold, lead, coal, cobalt, iron, and copper, is well-nigh inexhaustible."

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

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

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

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.

Ten per cent. deposit: the balance on production, about four months hence, of Registered Government Title, *free* to Purchaser. WILLIAM ELLISON, Architect.
Mansion-house-buildings, 4, Queen Victoria-street, London E.C.

CAUTION.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE. Beware of Spurious imitations. Inventor's name *Joseph Thorley* on each packet, also SOLE ADDRESS, Thornhill Bridge Caledonian Road, King's Cross, London. Sold Everywhere.

W. S. RUMSEY'S ROYAL (IXL) JEWELLERY TABLETS, in Fancy Boxes with Brush and Chamois complete. IMPROVED NON-MERCURIAL ROUGE PLATE Powders. ROYAL (IXL) BRILLIANT FURNITURE POLISH.
Manufactory: 281, CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

Second Edition—Just Published, Post-free 4 Stamps.
PILES, HÆMORRHOIDS, &c. Their Treatment and Cure by an entirely New Process. Address—GEORGE CHEVERTON, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

CIGARS. Warranted Foreign from 10/6 to 30/- per 100 Trabucos very fine, 14/- Trade Supplied. Substantial AGENTS WANTED. Apply G. Grahe & Co., Manchester.

SUPERIOR CUCUMBER & MELON FRAMES, Plant Protectors &c. W. G. SMITH & Co., Horticultural Engineers, Bury St. Edmunds. Catalogue & Price Lists free.

PONY PHÆTONS, VILLAGE DOG-CARTS, STANHOPES, WAGGONETTES, PARISIENNES, &c. Having made the above our Speciality for 25 years, we are enabled to supply them of unequalled quality at most moderate prices, all fully warranted. Our sheet of 60 Drawings 6 stamps. J. & W. BIDDLECOMBE, 118, Euston Road, London, N.W.

INCOME GUARANTEED. Every Insurer against Fire and Every Insurance Agent should write to the INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE Limited, 31, Lombard Street, London, E.C., for a Copy of its "Income Prospectus." The Guarantee Fund exceeds £170,000.

MONEY.—THE WESTMINSTER DEPOSIT BANK, 26, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E. Advances from £10 to £1000, in town and country, on personal security, deeds, leases, policies; also furniture, plant, crops, or farming stock, without removal or publicity. No costs. Apply personally, or state amount required. Genuine applicants invited. R. PARNELL, Manager.

UNOXODISED PHOSPHORUS (Dr. BIRLEY'S *original & only reliable*). Particulars for sale thereof address Mr. REGINALD LEE, Sole Consignee for Gt. Britain, India and Colonies, 279, Regent Street, London, W.

A BOX of 27 PERFUMES & Toilet requisites warranted of the best quality, worth 30/- Sent on receipt of P.O.O. for 21/- REYD & Co., 5, Southampton Row, London.

GRATIS. "ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM," &c. (Mounted Photograph), will be sent *post free* on receipt of address. SOMERS, 222, Tottenham Court Road, London.

THE Directors of the STAR ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., (Lim.), are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the REPRESENTATION of the Company in districts now vacant. Salary and Commission. Address, by letter only, the Secretary, 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

"OPTIONS" on the STOCK EXCHANGE IN STOCKS AND SHARES ARE TRANSACTED BY CHARLES CASTELLI. Sworn Stock & Share Broker, 3, Newman's Court, Cornhill, E.C. THIS SYSTEM LIMITS THE RISK TO PREMIUM PAID AND PREVENTS OVER-SPECULATION. Quotations and full particulars can be obtained at the above Offices.

FOR VENTILATING TUBES, AERATING Filters, Self-cleansing House Cisterns and other improved Sanitary Appliances, the SANITARY ENGINEERING and VENTILATION COMPANY, 115, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Prospectuses free by post, also a Sanitary treatise entitled "*Health and Healthy Homes*," for 7 stamps.

CHEAPER THAN MEAT.—Pilchards in Oil & Cornish Sardines. Sold by all Grocers and prepared only by the Cornish Sardine Company (Limited), Falmouth.

"THE TARGET." HÆMORRHOIDAL TABLETS & COLD CREAM, the only reliable remedy for Piles, gives instant relief. All Chemists, price 1/1½.

DO POULTRY PAY? 1580 Eggs laid by 22 Hens in the Winter half-year from October, 1876, to April, 1877, and still better in Summer with *Simplest Management—facts fully proved*. 1s. in Stamps. Mr. S. Grey, 12, Keynsham Terrace, Hale's Road, Cheltenham.

Post free for Five Stamps from MR. G. T. CONGREVE, PECKHAM, LONDON.
"CONSUMPTION, ITS ONLY SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, (*New Edition*) with many interesting cases of Cure.

THE PERTH DYE WORKS (Estd. 1814). P. & P. CAMPBELL, General Dyers & Cleaners, Perth. Receiving Offices:—London, 475 & 476, Oxford-st.; Do., 27, Sloane-st., Belgravia; Leeds, 4 & 5, Trinity-street; Liverpool, 53, Bold-street; Bristol, 11, Park Street; Edinburgh, 31, Cockburn-street; Glasgow, 58, Sauchiehall-street; Dundee, 33, Nethergate; Dublin, 30, North Frederick-st; Nottingham, 5, High Street. And Branches throughout the Kingdom, the addresses of which and any other information immediately supplied on application to the Works. Catalogues post free.

IMPORTANT TO USERS of STEAM POWER.
W. H. PLATT AND COMPANY, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. Manufacturers of every description of ENGINE and PUMP PACKINGS specially made for and adapted to MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE & STATIONARY ENGINES, STEAM HAMMERS, PUMPS, &c. Best and cheapest Engine Packings made. Samples and prices free on application.

IRON HURDLES, IRON HURDLES. All kinds of Iron Hurdles, Continuous Fencing, Field and Entrance Gates, Manufactured by BAYLISS, JONES and BAYLISS, Victoria Works, Wolverhampton, and 3, Crooked Lane, King William Street, London. Catalogues free on application.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), No. 7, Bank Buildings, London, E.C. GENERAL ACCIDENTS. RAILWAY ACCIDENTS. PERSONAL INJURIES. DEATH BY ACCIDENT. C. HARDING, Manager.

THE ONWARD BUILDING SOCIETY, Incorporated under *The Building Societies' Act*, 1874, allows 5 per Cent. on moneys invested 1 year and upwards. Security unquestionable. For Prospectuses & every information apply to the Secretary, John Harrison, 85, Northgate, Darlington.

PURE WATER.—The Last Improvement. LIPSCOMBE and CO.'S PATENT SELF-CLEANING CHARCOAL FILTERS are three times more efficient & seven times more durable than any other. More than 300,000 are in use. 44, Queen Victoria-st., & 69, Oxford-st. Removing from Temple Bar.—Agents in every town keep them in stock.

BRADFORD'S "VOWEL" & "SHUTTLE" WASHING MACHINES—WRINGING and Mangling Machines. PREMIER BOX MANGLES, CHURNS, &c., &c. Catalogues free by post on application. T. BRADFORD & Co., 140, 141, 142 and 143, High Holborn, London; 130, Bold Street, Liverpool; Cathedral Steps and Crescent Iron Works, Manchester.

IMPORTANT!! CAUTION!! *Do not buy a SEWING MACHINE until you have seen The LITTLE BRITANNIA. Apply BRITANNIA Co., COLCHESTER. AGENTS WANTED.*

W. AND T. JONES AND Co., London. Oil Merchants, Candle Makers, and Drysalters, Prime White "Natrona," & Water White "White Star" Oils. "White Star," "SOUTHWARK SPERM CANDLES." Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Ironmongers, and Oilmen.

"THE OIL MERCHANTS' & DRYSALTER'S PRICE BOOK." By W. Stavenhagen Jones. 86, Southwark St., London, S.E. New Edition Post free, 2/6.

THE CHEAPEST Way to Buy CARPETS. Carefully measure the size required, give items, and describe by letter. No waste in matching. Real Brussels Carpets, handsome & effective designs. Made up 3 yds. by 3 yds., 36/-, 4 yds. by 3 yds. 42/-, 3 yds. by 4 yds. 48/-, 5 yds. by 4 yds. 63/-, 5½ yds. by 5 yds. 75/-, 6 yds. by 5 yds. 95/-. Other sizes at proportional prices. J. C. STEPHENSON, Complete House Furnisher, 34, 35, & 36, Crawford St., Baker St., London, W.

NYE & Co. Patentees, 379, OXFORD ST. London, W. MINCING and SAUSAGE MACHINES, Masticators to assist digestion, Knife Cleaners, Mills for Coffee, Pepper, Cocoa, &c. The New Wheat Mills, Coffee Roasters, Vegetable Slicers, and other labour saving inventions. Illustrated Catalogues post free.

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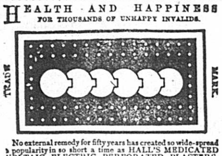
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SODA WATER and LEMONADE MACHINES, *HIRING SYSTEM*. With recipes and information to make all aerated drinks. Particulars post free. N. G. WILCOCKS, Back St., BATH.

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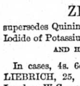
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ADMITTED by thousands to be the Cheapest and Best Boots ever offered to the Public. To be had only at his own Shops,
3, SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT;
23 and 14, Nun Street, and 46, Dean Street, Newcastle; 103, High Street, Gateshead; 121, Bedford Street, and 13, Union Street, North Shields; Station Road, South Shields; 58, Ormonde Street, Jarrow; 7, South Street, Middlesbrough; and Bridge Street, Morpeth. 32k

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J. W. PALMER'S Catalogue of Foreign, English & Colonial Postage Stamps for the present year now ready (pp. 80), post free 4d. Contains upwards of 4,000 varieties, also all the new Stamps. Every Stamp marked at the very lowest price genuine Stamps can be marked. J. W. PALMER'S Penny Prize Packet of Postage Stamps, post free 1½d. Dealers supplied at a great Reduction. These Packets are in no case worth less than their money, but Prizes are given to the value of 1s. Collections of Stamps & Albums bought for cash to any amount. J. W. PALMER & Co., 76, Strand, London.

STRENGTH, VIGOUR, ENERGY.

ZELODYNE.

KARL LIEBRICH'S ZELODYNE

Gives activity to the Brain, Nerves, and Heart, Brings into healthy action powers that are dormant through Physical Weakness or other causes. Zelodyne increases Mental and Physical Vitality, and is the greatest Medical Discovery yet made for

Functional Weakness and Nervous Debility.

ZELODYNE

supersedes Quinine, Iron, Phosphorus, Sarsaparilla, Iodide of Potassium, for the cure of these diseases, AND HAS NEVER FAILED.

In cases, 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s., from KARL LIEBRICH, 25, Gower Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C.; or forwarded to any part of the world on receipt of stamps or P.O.O.

Sole Agents for London, BUTLER AND CRISP, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.

SPECIALITIES.

ROBERT JACKSON,
"GUARDIAN" OFFICE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS to announce that he has made arrangements by which he can supply the following articles (all of excellent quality and workmanship) at very moderate prices, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public generally.

JACKSON'S IMPROVED KEY AND UMBRELLA LABELS,

Which have gained for themselves so high a reputation, are invaluable to those who would avoid the trouble, delay, and expense caused by losing their keys, &c., and may be had at One Shilling each; or post free, on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

The Key Labels are made of best German Silver, with a notice engraved on one side, and on the other the name and address required. The price includes a good Key Chain with Swivel.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

Trade Mark, "Blood Mixture."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases—by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom and the World, or sent to any address on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by

F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, High Street, Lincoln.

Wholesale: All Patent Medicine Houses.

Agents for Consett—Messrs. D. Iveson and J. W. Scaife, Chemists, Front Street, and E. Routledge, Chemist, Shakespeare Street. 604c

BARLOW'S POWDERS CURE TIC-DOLOREUX OR PAIN IN THE FACE TEETH & HEAD SCIATICA NEURALGIA, PAIN IN THE LIMBS &c.
SENT POST PAID BY SAML. BARLOW CHEMIST DARLINGTON FOR LETTER STAMPS OR P.O. ORDER
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS IN PACKETS AT 2/9 AND IN HALF PACKETS AT 1/6.
GENUINE TESTIMONIALS POST FREE.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE WORKING CLASSES, PACKETS at 1s. 1½d. may also be had.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I have witnessed the beneficial effects of these powders in numerous instances. I consider them an inestimable boon to sufferers.—J. Renny, Congregational Minister, Barnet."

"I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Barlow's capital powders.—The Honourable Mrs. F. Grimston, Wakes Colne, Halstead."

Hundreds of such genuine high class testimonials sent free, the originals of which S. B. will be glad to submit to the inspection of any one.

Please see that S. Barlow's name is on the packet, and on the directions how to take them.

Business Announcements.

"There should be a better reason for the race of depositors than a fluctuating rate of 2 or 3 per cent."—Investors' Guardian.

LOMBARD BANK, Limited.
No. 35, Lombard Street, City;
And Nos. 277 and 279, Regent Street, W.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS on Demand, 5 per cent; subject to notice, 8 per cent. Opens current accounts, Supplies cheque books. Investors are invited to examine this new and improved system that ensures a high rate of interest with perfect security.

To BORROWERS.—It offers pre-eminent advantages for prompt advances on leases, reversions, policies, trade stock, farm produce, warrants and furniture without removal, publicity, sureties, or fees. Prospectuses and balance-sheets free.

Agents wanted. JAMES PRYOR, Manager.

LOMBARD BUILDING SOCIETY,
No. 35 Lombard Street, City;
And Nos. 277 and 279, Regent Street, W.
ESTABLISHED 1869.
Incorporated under the New Act, 1874.

TO INVESTORS.—Deposits received at liberal interest. The Directors, by a system of strict economy, have hitherto paid every Investor 10 and 12 per cent. per annum.

BORROWERS are offered unusual facilities, for purchasing houses, shops, farms, &c., by a system of repayments so arranged as in most cases the rent yielded repays the advance, the properties being thus acquired free of cost.

NEW AND SPECIAL FEATURE.—The Society will build houses &c., in any approved part of Great Britain, finding the whole cost of the building at 5 per cent., repayable by instalments, the applicant merely finding the plan and paying or giving security for the first five years' interest.

Prospectuses, balance-sheets, and press opinions free.

Active Agents wanted. JAMES PRYOR, Manager.

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BY the LOMBARD BANK, (Limited,) 35, Lombard-st., City, and 277, and 279, Regent-st., W., London, from £10, on leases, reversions, policies, trade stock, farm produce warrants, &c.; also on household furniture, without removal, publicity, sureties, or fees. No inquiries, forms, or law cost. Executions bills of sale, and rent paid out in town and country. Telegrams and letters command prompt personal call without any charges. Prospectus and balance-sheet free. J. PRYOR, Manager.

HEALTH, TONE, AND VIGOUR,

THE LATE

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

FOR STRENGTHENING THE NERVES, AND PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

Patronised by some of the Highest of the Nobility.

This preparation is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the day for the speedy and Permanent Cure of—

Nervous prostration,	Trembling of the hands and limbs,
Liver complaints,	Impaired digestion,
Palpitation of the heart,	Mental and physical depression,
Dizziness,	Consumption (in its first stages only),
Noises in the head and ears,	Impaired sight and memory,
Loss of energy and appetite,	Nervous fancies,
Hypochondria,	Impoverished blood,
General debility,	Nervous debility in all its stages,
Indigestion,	Premature decline.
Incapacity for study or business,	
Lassitude,	
Shortness of breath,	

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the *Vital Restorative* is two-fold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the function of assimilation, to such a degree that, where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a robust state of health.

The *Vital Restorative* acts electrically upon the organization; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous membranous and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness, unparalleled in medicine.

This *Vital Restorative* gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive and sluggish disposition, which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the *Restorative* are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Restorative on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the *Vital Restorative* maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

This medicine is extensively used in the Army, and is also in very general use in Hospitals and Public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and is considered as an invaluable remedy.

Beware of Spurious Imitations in the form of Pills.
Ask for "Sir Astley Cooper's VITAL RESTORATIVE."
Do not let the Chemist persuade you to take any other.
The argument of larger bottles and less price is put forward.
It is QUALITY the afflicted require, not *quantity*.

Sold by G. FRENCH, CHEMIST, 293, HIGH ST., CHATHAM, and all Chemists, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. per bottle; or sent on receipt of price by HILTON & Co., 9, LOWER BELGRAVE STREET, LONDON. *Particulars Free.*

CAUTION.—*See that the words,* "SIR A. COOPER'S VITAL RESTORATIVE" *are blown on each bottle, and that our Trade Mark, as above, is on the label, without which none can be Genuine.*

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Barclay and Sons; S. Maw, Son, and Thompson; Sanger and Sons; Newbery and Sons; Butler and Crispe; Mather; Edwards; Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co.; Tidman and Sons; Barron, Harveys and Co.; Millard and Son; Sutton and Co.; Hovendon and Sons; Evans and Lescher; Cleaver, &c., &c., and all the Wholesale Houses throughout the World.

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

Messrs. HILTON & Co. are manufacturing two very useful articles, one being a medicated voltaic electric perforated plaister, the other "Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative," a capital tonic and nerve invigorator. This last is carefully prepared from a recipe written by the late Sir Astley Cooper, and is most effective in its action.

Testimonials, the originals of which can be seen at the office of Messrs. Hilton and Co.:—

168, Holland-road, Kensington, W., 5th April, 1877.

Messrs. E. Hilton & Co.

Sirs,—I have been using your "Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative" for some time past, and with the greatest benefit to my health, it has done me more good than all the medicine I had been taking under medical advice for months before I tried it. My complaint was General Nervous Debility, caused by long residence in India, and now I find my health almost restored to what it should be.

Yours faithfully, J. J. GRAY.

Joseph H. Doran and Son, Solicitors and Proctors, Dublin.

Dear Sir,—Send me a bottle of Sir Astley Cooper's Vital Restorative. I have found great benefit from the use of it.

I am, dear Sirs, Truly yours, J. H. DORAN.

To Messrs. Ephraim Hilton and Co., 9, Lower Belgrave-street, London, S.W.

IMPORTANT TO DRESSMAKERS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, PAPER PATTERNS of the latest styles in Costumes, Tuniques, Tabliers, Polonaises, Mantles, Jackets, Dolmans, Capes, Robes de Chambre, Children's Dresses, &c. Their cut and fit is guaranteed, of a most perfect character, and (with a due regard to *real value*) they are the cheapest in the world. Treble their cost is saved in material and trimmings, economy in cutting out being carefully considered. Agent for Consett and District—ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, May 23.—FIRST COURT.—Before M. KEARNEY, Esq., (chairman), E. T. SMITH, Esq., and Rev. J. P. DE PLEDGE.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

William Robinson, labourer, Byler House, Satley, was charged with disobeying an order of the justices, who had at a previous court ordered him to send his child Martha to Satley National School. Mr. Ritson, clerk to the Lanchester School Attendance Committee, said the case was adjourned from last court, to give Robinson an opportunity of carrying out the order. He had since sent the child to school, so that there was an end to the case, which was withdrawn, Mr. Ritson not pressing for costs.

REFUSING TO QUIT AT QUEBEC.

Thomas Riley, labourer, Hamsteels Colliery, was summoned for refusing to quit the licensed premises of Mr. Cockerill, at Quebec. Defendant did not appear. Complainant said about half-past nine o'clock on the night of the 11th inst., defendant entered his house and ordered some drink. Thinking he had had suffiicent, complainant refused to let him have it, whereupon he became violent and abusive. He got hold of a women who was waiting on the customers, and commenced to knock her about. Complainant then put him out.—A fine of 10s. and costs was imposed.

ASSAULT AT HAMSTEELS COLLIERY.

Thomas Riley, the defendant in the last case, was then charged with assaulting Catherine Burns, married woman, at Hamsteels Colliery, on the 18th inst. Complainant said defendant, who was a young man, entered her house and knocked her down, without receiving the slightest provocation. Fined 10s. and costs.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

Mr. W. W. Thompson was summoned for neglecting to connect a certain drain with the main sewer. Mr. Ground, Surveyor to the Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority, prosecuted, and said the charge was laid under the 23rd section of the Public Health Act.—The Chairman asked Mr. Ground if he had the authority of the Authority to prosecute.—Mr. Thompson said he admitted the notice.—The Chairman: What have you to say?—Mr. Thompson: My objection is simply this—I am the only person summoned out of half-a-dozen.—The Clerk: That does not matter.—Mr. Thompson: I beg your pardon. It does matter. The drain which I use at present was put in according to the instructions of the Guardians, and that is the way the property has been drained for the last twenty years. I have a right to drain that way, but I am quite willing to submit to the ruling of the court.—The Chairman: If the Sanitary Authority say you have to connect with the main drain you ought to do it.—Mr. Thompson: I admit that, but I cannot start at the high end.—Mr. Ground: You must put in a proper drain to your own premises, and when you do that, if the others do not follow your example they will be summoned.—Mr. Thompson: The drain is in already. I don't know what to do. The drain adjoins Mr. Wall's property and goes into Mr. Leybourne's property. I should not start first.—Mr. Ground said Mr. Thompson's was a stone drain and level with the flags.—The Chairman (to Mr. Ground): Mr. Thompson says he cannot put in the drain, as it goes through other people's property.—Mr. De Pledge (to Mr. Ground): This main sewer was put in by the Authority to avoid putting the sewage into the burn?—Mr. Ground: Yes.—The Chairman said it would be better for Mr. Thompson to connect with the main sewer.—Mr. Thompson said he had spoken to the other proprietors, but they would not connect, as they thought they had a right to let the sewage go in the way it was disposed of at present.—The Chairman said the proprietors might have drained their property into the burn from time immemorial, but this right was taken from them after the passing of the Rivers' Pollution Act.—Mr. Thompson: I am satisfied on that point. I am prepared to do my portion.—The Chairman said they ordered Mr. Thompson to connect with the main drain within fourteen days.—Mr. Thompson: I will do so immediately.

THE CHARGE OF WILFUL DAMAGE NEAR LANCHESTER.

William Newton, of Browney Colliery, was charged with wilfully damaging trees belonging to Mr. Hedley, of Burnhopeside Hall. The case, it will be remembered, was adjourned from last court.—Dr. Carr appeared for Newton, and said he was not going to dispute Mr. Hedley's title. The land, it appeared, had been conveyed to Mr. Hedley by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but by a mistake it had remained in Love's occupation. He understood Mr. Hedley did not wish to press for damages.—Mr. Hedley said the damage was laid at £4 19s., but he would be content with a shilling and a conviction.—Dr. Carr said Mr Hedley had behaved in a most gentlemanly manner.—Defendant was then fined 1s. and 1s. damage and costs, 14s. 6d. in all. Two witnesses (Mr. Buckham and Mr. Cumming) did not ask for their expenses.—Mr. Hedley said Newton had encroached upon his (Mr. Hedley's) land with his fence. He thought the magistrates ought to order Newton to remove it.—Newton said he did not put up the fence, but he was understood to promise to remove it further back.—Mr. Smith said Newton had cut the trees in a very shameful manner.—Newton admitted that he had not been very particular in this respect.—The Chairman said with regard to the fence, if Newton did not remove it, Mr. Hedley could bring a fresh action.—Mr. Hedley said if he did so, Newton would not get off so easily next time.

THE CHARGE OF CUTTING AND WOUNDING A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

James Williamson, cokedrawer, Tantobie, was charged on remand with cutting and wounding Mary Jane Stafford, at Consett, on the 19th April. A certificate from Dr. Rowland, assistant to Dr. Renton, was produced, stating that prosecutrix was unable to attend, and that her life was considered to be still in danger.—The Clerk said prisoner threw a glass at prosecutrix, which struck her on the eye, destroying the sight. He understood there was a danger of the woman losing the other eye.—Prisoner was remanded until Monday.

REFUSING TO QUIT AT STANLEY.

John Armstrong and James Donaghue, of Stanley, miners, were summoned for refusing to quit Mr. John Clarkson's house, at Stanley, on the 11th inst. Armstrong was fined 5s. and Donaghue 10s. and costs. Donaghue, for assaulting Thomas Rutherford, an ostler with Mr. Clarkson, on the same occasion, was fined 20s. and costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

William Shield, miner, Oxhill, was charged by P.C. Thompson with having been drunk and disorderly on the 19th inst. Fined 5s. and costs.

USING A TRAP FOR KILLING GAME.

Thomas Nicholson and Thomas Brokenbank, were charged with using a trap for the purpose of taking game, near South Moor, on the 15th inst. Brokenbank was fined 10s. and Nicholson 15s. and costs.

HIGHWAY ACT.

John Patterson, of Newbiggin, farmer, was charged by P. C. Peacock with allowing four cows to stray on the highway, on the 13th inst. A fine of 1s. and costs was imposed.

A DESERTER.

John Scott, a young man, was charged with being a deserter from the Royal Artillery. Scott was apprehended at Hill Top by P.C. Bain. He was remanded, awaiting an escort. The officer was allowed £1 for apprehending him.

SECOND COURT—Before J. CLAVERING, Esq.

DRUNK.

John Grant, Wm. Wright, Matthew Jager, all of Hedley Hill, miners, were summoned by P.C Scaling for having been drunk at the above place on the 12th inst. A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed in each case.——George Pluck and John McGee, of Tanfield Lea, miners, were summoned by P.C Thompson for having been drunk, the former on the 18th, and the latter on the 17th inst. Fined 5s. each and costs.——Wm. Jones, Morrison Pit, and James Keeton, West Kyo, miners, charged by P.C Nicholson with a similar offence, were each fined 5s. and costs.——John Milmoor and James McGee, of Hanging Stone, labourers, were summoned by P.C Robinson for having been drunk on the 18th inst. Fined 5s. and costs.——William Moor, of Catchgate, labourer, charged by Sergt. Frazer with having been drunk on the 19th inst., was fined 5s. and the expenses.

GAME TRESPASS.

Nicholas Crone, miner, Ushaw Moor, was summoned for trespassing in pursuit of game on land in the occupation of Mr. George Suddes, on the 18th inst. Defendant was ordered to pay the costs, 5s.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

James Hall, miner, Quebec, was summoned for damaging a certain field belonging to Mr. Richard Johnston, at Quebec, on the 6th inst. Ordered to pay the damage, 6d., and costs.——James Keeton, miner, West Kyo, for damaging a door belonging to Patrick McQuegan at the above place, on the 19th inst., was fined 1s. and costs, and the damage, 6d.——Joseph Waggett, miner, Moor Edge Quarry, was summoned for damaging a grass field belonging to Messrs. Juicey and Company, on the 16th inst. Ordered to pay 1d. damage, and costs.——Thos. Hepple, Matthew Robson, and Thomas Reily, all of Harelaw, were summoned for damaging grass belonging to Mr. George Rippon, farmer, at Iveston, on the 19th inst.——Hepple did not appear, and was fined 1s. and the damage (1d.) and costs. The others were ordered to pay the damage and costs.——James King, William Tilly (East Castle), Matthew Elliott, and George Grinston (Greencroft Cottages), were summoned by Mr. Rippon for a similar offence on the same date. Crinston was fined 1s. and the damage and costs. The others were ordered to pay the damage (1d. each and the expenses.——John James Harris, of Greencroft Cottages, was summoned for damaging a grass field belonging to Mr. John Mitcheson, farmer, on the 18th inst. Ordered to pay 1d. damage and costs.——Thomas Ferguson and Gabriel Hall, of Stanley, miner, were charged with damaging a grass field belonging to Mr. Barrass, on the same date. Ordered to pay 1d. damage and costs.——George Bruce, George Dodds, Jacob Indian, John Smith, Wm. Charlton, Matthew Liddell, William Eastlick, and Arthur Blakey, of Stanley, lads, were summoned by Mr. John Eden for wilfully damaging a certain plantation, on the 18th inst. Blakey, not appearing, was fined 1s. and costs; the other defendants were ordered to pay the amount of damage (1d. each) and costs.——Margaret Stephenson, of Langley Park, married woman, was summoned for damaging a door belonging to Mr. Jonathan Wardle, shoemaker, at the above place, on the 26th April. Ordered to pay the amount of damage (1s. 3d.) and the costs.

Correspondence.

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

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION IN CONSETT.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—After the letter of "An Old School Manager &c.," in your last issue, it will not be necessary for him to endeavour any longer to "conceal his name." Both his letters show plainly enough who your correspondent is; and he must be strangely forgetful of what he has written, or silly enough to think that your readers are. He states that "I charge" him "with misrepresentation." No doubt I did in my previous letter, and also proved the charge to be true. I *still* charge him with misrepresentation, for he states that the plan prepared by Mr. R. *was not intended for a day-school.* I maintain that a public meeting was called at Consett last year; plans of a *day*-school submitted; a committee appointed to carry out the scheme if practicable, and that a deputation waited upon "an influential shareholder" to secure his help in the erection of a *day*-school. I *saw* the plan, and was present at the meeting; and with the committee and deputation. When your evasive correspondent can prove that I am wrong, I will acknowledge my "inaccuracies," and also believe that "many influential Wesleyans are painfully alive to them"—as he asserts, but not till then. But, sir, if he is so annoyed at be charged by me with "misrepresentation," why did he lay himself open to the charge, by representing me and the "promoters of our scheme as guilty of ingratitude and misrepresentation?" Let him show *how*, or *when*, or *where* we have been guilty of either the one or the other, and we shall not be slow to confess our misdoings; but till he does this, he must not expect me to withdraw the charge which is justly applied to him and his doings. Indeed, his whole procedure in this matter is very mean and dishonourable. He finds in your columns a report of a meeting where words only of truth and soberness were spoken by its promoters; but, instead of rejoicing that others were seeking to take their part in educating the youth of Consett in Christian principles, he sits down evidently in a spirit of envy and uncharitableness, and seeks to set the Consett Company and the public against "the promoters of the scheme," so that their benevolent endeavour may be fruitless. Then, when his dishonourable conduct is unmasked, he fires up; states that I have "unbidden" (which is true), "rushed into a dilemma" (which, however, he fails to show); that he has "no wish to prolong the discussion with me" (no wonder! seeing that he figures so badly in it), and that he has "put the greatest restraint upon himself from speaking his mind more fully upon this subject!" In the name of common sense, what does all this mean? Who *began* this discussion? *He.* Who first—and causelessly—used the term "misrepresentation?" *He.* Who only has studiously endeavoured to keep the truth from appearing? *He.* Who only has sought to sow the seeds of dissension and hatred so as to prevent education from spreading at Consett? *He.* Who but *he only* casts an unworthy and unchristian sneer at Wesleyan education, and untruthfully declares that "conscientious, non-sectarian, and liberal principles have ever been the distinguishing glory of the National Church Schools," when he knows that such schools in too many instances have been, and still are, conducted on principles which are the very reverse of these? I can, however, and he must know it, prove that the education given in Wesleyan Day Schools is always "non-sectarian, liberal," and in harmony with the broad and blessed principles of the Bible. I deprecate further discussion, but, with your leave, Mr. Editor, shall not shrink from a further public exposure of his fallacies and haughty sectarian exclusiveness if need be.

WM. H. MILWARD.

Shotley Bridge, May 21, 1878.

SIR,—The public of Consett and vicinity are quite at liberty to please themselves as to the relative merits of the National and Wesleyan school schemes, but they need only read the spiteful attacks of the person who for two weeks has vainly striven to cloak himself in the cumbrous, yet convenient anonymous, "An old school manager and no stranger," to convince themselves that he is no safe guide in such matters. I say cumbrous, because it deceives no one who is at all well acquainted with educational matters, and yet convenient, for it enables the writer to pour out sneer and insinuation, in perfect safety, against a gentleman whose reputation, fortunately, is far superior to such contemptible attacks. If Mr. Milward, in his speech at the meeting in the Wesleyan Chapel, for a moment ignored the existence of any schools in Consett available for non-sectarians, the only ones who need have felt aggrieved were those connected with the British Schools. But the British Schools are too well known as flourishing schools to suffer either from the non-mention of them by Mr. Milward, or to gain any advantage from being mentioned by your anonymous scribe. He wishes, forsooth, that Mr. Milward had followed his precious example, and hidden himself under an "anonymous." Mr. Milward, with better taste and more honesty, said what he desired in an open manner, and administered a polite yet cutting rebuke to his "stab-in-the-dark" tormentor, under which deserved chastisement it is quite evident from his second epistle "Anonymous" is still writhing. I am no partizan of Mr. Milward's, but I think it is a duty to the public to expose such conduct. Into the merits of the two schemes I have no wish to enter, as it is needless to further agitate the water which has already been made so muddy by the refuse of "An old," &c. (I had almost said "humbug.") Yet, in passing, I may observe that already the National Schools have received substantial aid from individual members of the Consett Iron Company, and cannot reasonably expect a monopoly of such assistance, or that their Wesleyan brethren will refrain from following so successful an example, to suit other people's crotchets. Let each case stand on its own merits, and let the partizans of either scheme refrain from using the press as a means of vilifying each other, and work out their plans in an open-minded, Christian spirit, thus dignifying rather than debasing the noble work of educating the young. Yet "An old," &c., must come down from that inflated bombast which Mr. Milward so neatly turned to a different purpose in his dignified reply. I refer to the needless rigmarole with which he concluded his first essay, about rallying round the National School Trustees. This is perfectly transparent party cant. In his second effort he winds up thus—"It is consoling to know that, should a Wesleyan edifice for Nonconformist children rear its majestic front in Consett, those conscientious, non-sectarian, and liberal principles will at length be adopted, which have ever been the distinguished glory of the National Church Schools." If the National Church Schools glory in their non-sectarian, liberal principles, their glory only dates from the "conscience clause" of the Education Act, 1870, which compelled them, in common with all Government aided schools, to admit children irrespective of sect, and to respect their prejudices. The only schools in which this clause was not required, were those of the British School system, where the Bible was, and is, read and explained, but no creed or catechism taught. In National Schools these extras are still taught, so that their non-sectarian principles are as yet only in their infancy. More than this, nobody offered more bitter opposition to the liberal ideas of the British School system, when first promulgated, than the advocates of the National Society. Those who are not well posted up in this matter, need only refer to the career of Earl Russell, the honoured president of the British School Society, for confirmation on this matter. As I don't wish my name to be hawked about like Mr. Milward's, I subscribe myself yours, very faithfully,

SWEETER THAN HONEY.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I have been expecting some more competent correspondent than myself to enter the arena of controversy, on this subject, so that at the eleventh hour I would remark that your correspondent, Mr. Milward, seems to walk round the *bush*, and tries to keep as far off the subject as possible, and it seems he fails to see this and fails to see that, but we know *there is none so blind as those who won't see.* Where the shoe pinches, is *not so much in what was said* at the meeting in Consett Wesleyan Chapel, but the very *wonderful* production of a circular calling the meeting, and it is to this latest educational quackery I would ask space for criticism. "The promoters of the Wesleyan Day-school (believing that the only course by which a proper education can be secured to the children of Nonconformists. is the erection of a Wesleyan School) hereby intimate that a public meeting will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Consett, on Wednesday night next, when all Nonconformists are *respectfully invited* to attend." You will here perceive that a blind man would see that, according to this circular, there is no education for young Nonconformits in Consett save by the means suggested above—his only salvation from that hob-goblin of a Church of England School *is a Wesleyan Day-school.* Now, sir, according to the above, if the Baptists of Consett built a day-school, that would not *suffice—too watery.* If our friends, the Primitives, had a day-school, that would not do—*too much of the Holy Ghost and fire.* If the Free Methodists had a school—*too Radical*, submissive to the powers that be—*not taught.* If a Presbyterian school was built that would not do. Even the British Schools now in Consett (the very beau-ideal of a Nonconformist school) won't do. Only the erection of a Wesleyan Day-school can save the children from this nightmare of a persecution. What can we call this? Is it rant, cant, bigotry, or ignorance? I think it an exact combination of these virtues, blended in one harmony; and while it sounds sweetly in Methodistical ears, it is very grating in the ears of those for whom it was intended as a *bait.* "Come into my parlour," said the spider to the fly. "No, no, not I," said the fly. "Into your parlour I will not come," says he. The fact is, sir, the good Wesleyans have put their foot into it, and it is a pity. The other Nonconfermists won't be insulted. They won't have past and present means of instruction *ignored and scoffed at.* The fact is they have some amount of gratitude for the promoters of the British and National Schools, who have, without fear or favour, instructed young Consett in the three R's, and in the good old book; and I think if a Wesleyan Day-school were built to-morrow the difference of the doctrine which would be taught, and that taught in existing schools, perhaps a powerful theological microscope might discover the difference—to the naked eye it is scarcely perceptible. Then, again, if we read Mr. Elliott's speech I think the substance is what Wesleyans have done here, and there, and so on. It is all very well in a class-meeting or love-feast, and so on. He may have had a Wesleyan grandfather and mother, and been bred in a Wesleyan family; been a Methodist *for forty years;* he may take in the *Methodist Recorder*, read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest it; he may do all and have all these blessings, and have more and welcome, and I wish him joy; and he may be something better—that *is a christian;* yet he need not be so profuse with his Methodistical orations before a meeting of all sects. What is the result of all this? The Nonconformists got their eyes opened to a few things. 1st. That the Wesleyans wanted a day-school in Consett. 2nd. They had not the *sinews of war.* 3rd. That they wanted the *Nonconformists to help them.* 4th. Yet that the schools *should become Wesleyan property.* 4th. That seeds of *sectarianism have been sown.* 5th. That the notice calling the meeting was a blunder, and Mr. Milward makes it bigger by trying to justify the same.

Yours,

PEDRO.

THE FOOTPATH AT BLACKHILL.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—The shuffling policy of the Benfieldside Local Board in regard to the ancient footpath at Blackhill has been a subject of comment for some months past. There was an evident desire on the part of one or two of the members (the ratepayers have their eyes on such) to saddle the township with Ritson's Road, but their little game has been spoiled. Every credit is due to the gentlemen who have from the first opposed the action of the landowners in stopping up the footpath, but there is every reason to believe that no decisive step would have been taken but for Mr. Carss's return to the Board. Mr. Carss is a thorn in the side of several of our local legislators, because he dares to distinguish between right and wrong, and sets his face against jobbery.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A LOVER OF GREEN FIELDS.

May 21st, 1878.

SIR,—At the last meeting of the Benfieldside Local Board Mr. Eltringham stated that a good many of those who signed the memorial in favour of Ritson's Road did so under a wrong impression. The memorial was signed by nearly all the respectable and intelligent residents of Blackhill, and I ask Mr. Eltringham to name one person that signed it under a misapprehension. As Mr. John Annandale very properly pointed out at the meeting, the question is looked upon with great interest by the ratepayers, and if a poll of the district was made a very large majority would, I am confident, prefer Ritson's Road to the footpath which Mr. Eltringham, Mr. Carss, and others have made so much noise about. Mr. Carss professes to be the working man's friend, but the hollowness of his pretensions is manifest in his actions. The man that would wish to deprive the public of a pond which they had used for fifty years cannot claim to be a champion of public rights.—Yours faithfully,

A WORKING MAN.

Shotley Bridge, 20th May, 1878.

SIR,—I notice with regret that Ritson's Road is to be altogether abandoned for the old and not-near-so-convenient footpath. The *ratepayers* want Ritson's Road, but, of course, if the "Dictator-General" says we are not to have it, we must submit to his dictum. The Chairman of the meeting said he hoped they would please the majority, but instead of doing this they have carried out the wishes of a few insignificant agitators, the better half of whose time appears to be devoted to stirring up strife and preaching "cant and hypocrisy."

RATEPAYER.

Blackhill, 22nd May, 1878.

THE DISPUTE AT COLLIERLEY CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—As a Churchman, allow me to thank you for the very impartial *resume* you gave last week of the dispute which has agitated the public mind in this neighbourhood for some weeks past—I mean the election of churchwardens for the parish of Collierley. The dispute is exceedingly discreditable to the Church and to all parties concerned. There have been faults on both sides, but it is to be hoped that bygones will be bygones and that the parties to the late dispute will work harmoniously together. I am sure that both the Vicar and Mr. Maddison have the welfare of the Church at heart.—Yours, &c.,

A TRUE CHURCHMAN.

Dipton, 21st May, 1878.

ELECTION OF PEOPLE'S CHURCHWARDEN AT COLLIERLEY.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—In your issue of the *Guardian* of the 17th inst., we find that under the above heading your reporter has made an error in naming the brass band which paraded the streets on the day of the election. In his report we find the South Medomsley Brass Band has the credit of having enlivened the proceedings of the day by their harmony. This was not the case, and, in justice to our supporters, we wish to say it was the "Dipton Brass Band" that was present on the occasion. By inserting the above in your next issue you will oblige (for the members of the Dipton Brass Band),

WM. SHAW, Leader.

Dipton, May 21st, 1878.

[If there is a difference between the terms "Dipton Brass Band" and "South Medomsley Brass Band," Mr. Shaw himself is responsible for the error. Our reporter particularly asked the name of the Band, and was told (these are the exact words) "South Medomsley (Dipton) Brass Band.—ED. *C. G.*]

BLACKHILL MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTERS ASSOSISHUN.

To the Editer ov Consett Guardian.

MY DERE SIRR,—i tak the libertie ov dressin u opon a subjeck which is occupien a very great amount ov intrest at thee present dae, but before i begin wait ere i tail u 2 tail yure composter 2 mind thee stops, bekas i am master of ponctushun, and i have not lived this time inn the world without nowing my bisnes, and i tail u forthermore, that i hav benn waited on by a daypushon ov ma kooleggs, 2 quest me 2 komunekate with u opon this subjeck, and i may tail u inn konfidence that i hav had the sable advice of ma bettre, but bye no means larger, haff, and two or three more friends. The theme on what i wis going 2 say a few matters is about the "Blackhill merchants and manufacturers association," and lett me tail u, sirr, that thee mettin spoken ov wis entyrely a privatt wan, and i am sorrie to sea that there is a Judas among us, a tratur inn the kamp, a very wolve inn sheps cloths, and thee same cloths maks him the more difikult 2 distinwich; but i hav know dout but that under thee braylant effugulence ov ma frends candles, and thee superfine nolege ov ma other frend ov klassik faem, we will endever 2 run down the ruffhen. When brusshin up my hosterie thee other night i rekoolect that inn Rome, inn thee time ov thee Republick, thee citie ov thee seven hills wis saved from plunder and disgrac buy the kaklin ov a goose or gooses, and i beleve, sirr, that thee people's not yet unborne will rede in historie that thee magnifisaint citie ov—ah, let me sea, it will not be Blackhill tnen; nevir mind, u no what i mene—was rased from obsquritie, and rased 2 its proper posture in thee world bye thee sagasitie ov a lion, and thee said lion assoshiaten with a goose. What a strange considence, i most konsult ma lerned frend about it after thee klose ov our next meetin. But, inn thee menetime, i do not mind 2 tail u, sirr, if u do not promise 2 speke about it, that when after our citie has been rased as it should be inn the eyes ov the world i kould offer know objecshun 2 bekom its representive at thee big huse ov Parliment. U might speke a word or two for me, and i would do thee same for u. I kould be yur London Correspondent, u sea, and that very same thing, sirr, wid be shure 2 get u two or three more custimers to yur payper. I am so straghtforwird, i alwas kall a kow a kow and a hors a hors. Know more at present, but don't forget what i told u.—I am, sirr, yurs very surley,

A BLACKHILL TRADESMAN.

MR. CARSS'S INCONSISTENCY.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—In beginning this letter, I do so well knowing that I shall expose myself to a lot of shot and shell and Greek fire, but all this shall not prevent me from attempting to expose what I consider to be the inconsistencies (perhaps eccentricities would be a milder way of expressing it) of Mr. Carss. It is not my intention to speak of Mr Carss's private acts. Mr. Carss is a public man, and it is of his public acts and conduct that I wish to refer. It is necessary that public men, in the discharge of their functions, should be consistent. If they are not so, then their actions are liable to criticism. Having thus delivered myself, let me come to the point. In the village of Iveston is a certain pond, which (and this is not denied by Mr. Carss) has been used by the inhabitants from "time immemorial" (this term, according to Chanbers, means "beyond memory.") A member of the Leadgate Local Board interferes with the pond by depositing rubbish therein, and letting off the water, and on the matter being brought under the notice of the Board by the Surveyor, Mr. Carss justifies his friend's conduct by stating that the Board have no jurisdiction over the pond. The copyholders, he says, are its custodians. Now, granting that the Local Board have no jurisdiction over the pond, is Mr. Bland justified in depriving his fellow-villagers of what admittedly is theirs by right? If the pond belongs to the copyholders, then—it must belong to the copyholders. Then, if the pond is the property of the copyholders, what right has Mr. Bland to attempt to deprive them of it? and why should Mr. Carss say that Mr. Bland put in the rubbish to set up his claim to it? If there are fifty copyholders at Iveston (assuming that they are the sole custodians of the pond), and Mr. Bland be one of them, then Mr. Bland has consequently but a fiftieth right to it, and to interfere with the pond would be meddling with the rights of his forty-nine neighbours. Again. It is admitted that the *public* have used the pond beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. The reader will please bear this in mind. Now, let us turn from Leadgate to Benfieldside. In the latter township is an ancient footpath. This footpath had been used for generations, but was latterly closed, and an attempt made to substitute another in lieu of it. Mr. Carss comes forward, however, and says, "no, we won't have Ritson's Road. The ancient footpath has been used by the public from time immemorial, and we will be satisfied with it, and nothing else." Let me here say that I heartily agree with Mr. Carss that Ritson's Road ought not to be *substituted for* the ancient footpath. But mark Mr. Carss's inconsistency. At Blackhill, the *public* have a right not only because the footpath was awarded to them, but because they have used it for generations, but at Iveston the *public*, who have watered their horses there for generations, are to be deprived of the pond because Mr. Bland chooses to fill it up! Surely Mr. Carss does not wish us to believe that what is a public right at Blackhill is no public right at Iveston? Does he mean to tell us that the *public*, after using the pond for *more than a hundred years*, have no right to it because Iveston is an undivided common and belongs to the copyholders? I think if there had been a public watering place in the neighbourhood of Cutlers' Hall Road, and an attempt had been made to close it, Mr. Carss would have mounted "The Pump" and delivered himself thus—"Fellow-ratepayers, this pond has been constantly used by the people in this township for the past fifty years, and if that does not give us a title to use it, I don't know what does." Allow me, in conclusion, to say that I am opposed to anything that would deprive the public of their rights and privileges. I have voted for Mr. Carss at every election since the adoption of the Local Government Act in this township, and have admired the way he has, often single-handed, stood up in defence of public rights. His conduct, however, in relation to the pond at Iveston is so counter to the views and principles he has hitherto professed, that I must confess my confidence in him has been somewhat shaken. I hope I have stated nothing but facts in my letter. If I have erred in this respect, I am open to correction. If Mr. Carss deigns to notice my communication, and favours your readers with an explanation of his late (what I take to be) vagaries, I shall feel honoured and pleased, as I have every wish to view his actions in the most favourable light.—Apologising for taking up so much of your space, I am, your obedient servant,

A RATEPAYER OF BENFIELDSIDE.

May 21st, 1878.

WHICH IS RIGHT?

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—It is said that doctors disagree and leave their patients to die. Medical men, it appears, are not the only class who disagree. The two gentlemen who are supposed to look after the sanitary condition of the Benfieldside Local Board district have taken to disagreeing, and they do so in a manner that leaves no doubt that they are in earnest. They are like the candidates in the late South Northumberland election—the one positive and the other negative. The Surveyor calls attention to a deposit of ashes near his property, which, he says, if allowed, "will become intolerable and dangerous to the public." Next we have the Inspector, who says, "if there is a nuisance, it is most certainly of a most trifling kind." Which is to be believed? If we are to take into consideration the fact that the Board endorsed the opinion of the Surveyor, and ordered the ashes to be removed, then we must come to the conclusion that the Inspector was wrong, and fully deserved the rebuke administered by one member of the Board. On the other hand, we ought not to forget that Mr. Osborne is *Inspector of Nuisances*, whose opinion *ought* to have some weight with the Board. He considers that the contents of a West Row ashpit, deposited within eighteen yards of a dwelling, are not injurious to health. The above officials, as will be seen, are diametrically opposed to each other in their covnictions. Which is right? The dispute evolvvs a very interesting question, which affords material for profound contemplation. Perhaps our local logicians, Mr. Tait and Mr. Wylie, may be able to solve the enigma. If Mr. Wylie does not favour you with a paper on the subject next week, I shall not read any more of his dissertations on Ulphilas and the hairy camels.—Yours obediently,

PERPLEXED.

Shotley Bridge, May 21st, 1878.

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market, with a moderate supply of both coasting and foreign wheat, a very dull trade was experienced, and the limited business done was at some reduction on the prices of this day week. Barley, beans, and peas unchanged. Maize 6d lower. Oats dull, and secondary 6d. lower. Flour moved off very slowly, with prices favouring buyers.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market to-day we had an average show of wheat, but only thin supplies of other kinds of grain. Trade limited, without any quotable change from recent prices.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 224 beasts and 1,276 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there was a slight improvement both in cattle and sheep, yet they were considerably below a seasonable average. The supply of beef comprised 2,088 head. The number of sheep and lambs was 4,960. Pigs: 801 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., 1s to 1s 0½d; middling, 11d to 11½d; ewes and inferior, 9½d to 10d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 70s to 115s; new land hay, 80s to 120s; wheat straw, 2s 3d to 2s 9d; barley straw, 1s 8d to 2s 4d; oat straw, 1s 8d to 2s 3d per thrave.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Oats, 7s 0d to 9s 0d; barley, 7s 9d to 8s 9d; Indian corn, 8s 3d; beans, 10s to 11s 0d; peas, 9s 6d to 10s 6d per boll. Beef, 8d to 11d; mutton, 8d to 11d; veal, 10d to 11d; bacon, 4d to 6½d; hams, 5d to 7d; cheese, 7d to 8d per lb. Chickens, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; ducks, 3s 0d to 3s 3d; hens, 1s 6d to 2s 6d each; butter, 1s 3d to 1s 6d 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 2d per stone.

CURIOUS ACCIDENT NEAR MAIDEN LAW.—An accident of a strange character took place near Lanchester, on Tuesday night last. It seems that Mr. Joseph Burlison, retired blacksmith, was returning home with a horse and trap he had bought at Newcastle that day, and in driving down Maiden Law Bank, about a mile from Lanchester, the wheel of the conveyance came in contract with a large stone. The conveyance was overturned, Mr. Burlison falling underneath. The accident happened at ten o'clock, and Mr Burlison, being unable to extricate himself from the conveyance, had to remain in his unpleasant position until twelve o'clock, when two young men named Hodgson and Hall discovered him. The horse was then dead, having apparently strangled itself. Mr. Burlison was shaken and bruised, but no bones were broken.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Poor of this Union was held on Thursday last. Messrs. J. Annandale, J. Calvert, D. C. Balleny, Bowey, Collinson, Dickinson, Fletcher, Hedley, Hobson, Leybourne, Logan, Moffett, Ritson, Siddell, Wilkinson, and G. G. Taylor Smith, the Revs. Canon Kearney and J. P. De Pledge, were present. The number of inmates of the Workhouse was 149, and there had been 60 vagrants during the past fortnight. Mr. Culley, the Local Government Inspector, came to the meeting and stated that he had visited the House, and was satisfied with the appearance of the place. He thought the new Master and Matron were likely to manage satisfactorily. He suggested that some alterations should be made in the vagrant wards, so that more room may be set apart for the vagrants. The Clark was ordered to apply to the Insurance Company for compensation done to the buildings by the lightning, on the 12th inst. The damage is estimated at about £25. Mr. Culley also stated that in view of the great depression in the coal trade, he would recommend the Local Government Board to issue the out-door relief labour test order, that the Guardians had applied for. He also laid the views of the Local Government Board, respecting the appointment of one Medical Officer of Health for the whole of the Union, before the Board. It was ultimately decided to consider the question at the next meeting of the Board.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTH.

BLACKHILL—On the 18th inst, the wife of Mr. William Strachan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER—At the Register Office, on the 11th inst., Mr. Charles Gowland to Miss Elizabeth Hogarth, both of Waskerley Park

Same day, Mr. Ralph Milburn, Westwood Colliery, to Miss Ann Robson, Derwent Cote.

On the 13th inst., Mr. Charles Mark, Consett, to Miss Margaret Cawthorn, Medomsley.

Same day, Mr. John Forster, Blackhill, to Miss M. Whitfield, Blackfine.

On the 14th inst., Mr. R. Clementson to Miss Isabella Kirsop, both of Ebchester.

On the 16th inst., Mr. J. Harrison to Miss C. A. Fawell, both of Cornsay Colliery.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At 45, Sherburn Terrace, on the 27th inst., aged 63, William Clark.

CASTLESIDE—On the 17th inst., aged 59, Mr. Joseph Proud, much respected and deeply lamented.

EBCHESTER—At Orchard House, on the 22nd inst., aged 29, William Teasdale.

DIPTON—On the 11th inst., in her 23rd year, Jane Blyth.

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