The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 822. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, MAY 27TH, 1876. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

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

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

ROBERT MORGAN,
DIPTON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HALF MOON YARD HORSE REPOSITORY
BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE.

SALES BY AUCTION every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at Two p.m. of HORSES, CARRIAGES DOGS, &c., by W. SUTTON, Auctioneer and Proprietor NOTICE.—All Entries free of charge if not sold (Dogs excepted).
Accommodation for Horses at Livery.
Horses Let on Job. 684

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

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

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others supplied with any quantity of PORTLAND and other CEMENTS, PLASTER, HAIR, LATHS, LATH TACKS, &c.
CONCRETE FLOORING executed in all its Branches.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

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

HAS always on hand the largest, cheapest, and best made Stock of Furniture in the Locality.
Iron and Brass Bedsteads in great variety.
Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, Mattresses, and Bed Ticking.
Perambulators, Wringing and Mangling Machines, Hardy's Patent Picks, Hardware, and Fancy Goods.
Paraffin Lamps, newest designs.
A. R. would specially call attention to the new Patent "Doty" Lamp. The most superior Lamp that has been invented and gives a light equal to sixteen sperm candles and more brilliant than gas, while it consumes no more oil than an ordinary Lamp. 72g

NOTED FOR GENUINE ARTICLES.

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

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Dipton and surrounding district for the liberal support accorded to him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to intimate that he has now on hand
SPIRITS OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
Which he purposes to dispose of at the following moderate rates:—

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

☞ A trial is respectfully solicited.

THE NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES.

THOMAS CRESSWELL,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and surrounding District that, in order to supply the increasing demand for
HIS NOTED BOOTS AND SHOES,
He has OPENED SHOPS in
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT;
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL;
AND
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

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

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

Business Announcements.

SMOKE

DICKINSON'S	Rough Cut Returns	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Bird's Eye Returns	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Best Returns	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Golden Bar	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Irish Roll	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Bird's Eye	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Virginia	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Nail Rod	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Black Bess	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Brown Roll	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Pure Turkey	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	Cut Cavendish	TOBACCO
DICKINSON'S	"Our Mutual Friend"	TOBACCO

STARS AND STRIPES FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

MANUFACTORY:— 822g
BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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

DESIRE to call public attention to their splendid "Old Stingo" Whiskey, which is highly recommended by the Medical Profession and Connoisseurs as being superior to the Finest French Brandy.
The above supplied in Cask or Bottle.
Bonded Stores, 58, Dean Street, and Close.

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

THIRD YEAR OF ATTENDANCE AT CONSETT.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. R. L. MARKHAM, DENTIST, attends at DR. SAVAGE'S SURGERY, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, from Eleven a.m. till Three p.m., where Persons who have been imposed upon by Unskilled Pretenders to Dentistry may have their ARTIFICIAL TEETH REMODLED and made to Fit the Mouth, thus ensuring true comfort and mastication.
Single Tooth from 5s. to 10s.; Sets from £2 10s. to £12.
Established at 40, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, A.D. 1832. 586g

NEW MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

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

PIANOS, Harmoniums, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Drums, and all Instruments in the Music Trade.
Depot for Messrs. T. BESSON and Co.'s celebrated Instruments and all kinds of Appurtenances.
Bands supplied with Instruments and all Requisites in any quantity, and on special terms of payment.
Pianos, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., Tuned and Repaired. Brass Instruments Repaired and Regulated on the premises. 552g

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

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

Try G. H.'s CRUSHED OATS and BEANS for Horses.
Try G. H.'s CRUSHED MIXED HORSE FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED COW FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED PIG FEED.
Pure BARLEY MEAL, PEA MEAL, INDIAN MEAL, and every other Article in the Trade on the most reasonable terms.

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

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE CITY OF LONDON.—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has conferred on Mr J. W. Benson the appointment of Goldsmith to the Imperial Court, in appreciation of Mr. Benson's artistic production of the Golden Casket presented to the Emperor by the Corporation of the City of London.

J. W. BENSON. To the Queen and Royal Family.
To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (special appointment).
Inventor and maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all great races are timed. Prize Medals: London, Dublin, and Paris.
Steam Factory and City Show Rooms:
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

J. W. BENSON invites attention to the unequalled advantages which he is enabled to offer to purchasers by the use of steam power and the employment of a large staff of skilled English and foreign workmen. The highly satisfactory performance of his Watches and Clocks is recognised as an established fact by the Press; whilst the rapidly augmenting demand, both at home and abroad, affords satisfactory evidence of increasing appreciation by the public. The prices charged, in every instance, are the lowest compatible with sound workmanship and high finish.

NOVELTY.—English Clocks, far superior to foreign, designed by English artistes, manufactured on the premises, and to be obtained only at the above establishments. Clock Cases made to harmonize with the architecture of mansions, country houses, &c., and with their furniture.

CLOCKS.—1 to 1,000 Guineas. Carriage, Church, House, Presentation, Office, and Shop.

WATCHES.—From 2 to 200 Guineas. Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless, Levers, Presentation, Repeaters. Railway Guards, Sailors, Soldiers, and Workmen's Watches (of extra strength).

JEWELLERY.—Special Novelties for Presents. New designs at moderate prices. Bronzes, &c.

PLATE.—Household, Presentation, Prize, and Regimental (designs and estimates furnished), &c.
Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen.
Old Jewellery, Silver, and Watches exchanged.
Watches sent free to all parts of the country.
Merchants and Shippers supplied.
The new Pamphlets on Turret and Church Clocks (with testimonials), Watches and Clocks, Jewellery and Plate (profusely illustrated), sent post free each for two stamps.
J. W. Benson's New Work, "Time and Time-Tellers, published by Hardwicke, Piccadilly. Plain, 2s. 6d.; Gilt, 3s.

CAUTION.—The Public are cautioned against misrepresentations and attempts to sell Spurious Imitations. 603g

Business Announcements.

THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

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

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

V. R.

NOTICE! SPECIAL NOTICE!!

THE Season's NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS are just to hand, including rich and exquisite designs in French and Berlin Fans; Hair and Head Ornaments; Ornamental Hair in splendid variety; Combs and Brushes in Shell, Ivory, and Pearl; Perfumery from London and Paris, including White Rose, Upper Ten, Exquisite, and Centfleur Bouquets; Sponges, Soaps, and Toilet Requisites.
The famed "EAU BOTANIQUE" for every purpose of restoring COLOUR and QUANTITY of HAIR in a few days.
The HAIRDRESSING DEPARTMENT represented by first London Artistes.—FASHIONS IN WINDOWS.

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

W & A GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS—The undermentioned WINES & SPIRITS, bottled by W & A GILBEY, and bearing their Seals and Labels, can be obtained from their Agents at the same prices as at Head Establishments.
From W & A GILBEY'S List of 200 varieties two descriptions of each class of WINES and SPIRITS are quoted below, one on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age

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

WINES

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

SPIRITS

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

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES AT REDUCED PRICES

		Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1 CHAMPAGNE A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use, from the Champagne district	Quarts	2/2	26/
	Pints	1/3	15/
Castle 8 CHAMPAGNE A class of Champagne usually sold under special brands and at high prices	Quarts	3/6	42/
	Pints	1/11	23/

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

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KNOX

HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has entered upon his NEW PREMISES, at MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, where he intends carrying on Business as HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c. and trusts, by strict attention thereto and keeping a staff of good Workmen, to merit a share of Public support.
N.B.—Estimates given for general Repairs, Shop Fronts, &c. 617

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

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and Prize Books. Periodicals (Weekly and Monthly) of all kinds. All kinds of Tin and Hardware Goods Jewellery, &c.
Memorial Cards and Raffle Tickets on the shortest notice. Pictures Framed neatly and cheaply.
Agent for the *Consett Guardian*, Advertisements for which are received and inserted at moderate charges.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

THE Largest and Cheapest Stock of HOUSE FURNISHINGS in the District always on hand.
Well-seasoned Household Furniture; Brass and Iron Bedsteads, in great variety, from 14s. 6d. upwards; Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit Down; Ready-made Ticks; Paraffin Lamps, from the best makers; and Paraffin Oil.
Agent for the Home Washing and Mangling Machines and Hardy and Bury's Patent Picks.
Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and other Musical Instruments; also, Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery at wholesale and retail prices.

☞ ADDRESS:—
CATCHGATE, OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL.

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

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has entered the Shop lately occupied by Mr. J. Dawson, plumber, 6, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.
All Orders punctually attended to. 6926

MRS. I. ELSDON,

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

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

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

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

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

HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.
IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety, from 16s. 6d. upwards.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS. 6735

Business Announcements.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER,
LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

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

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

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPER HANGINGS. 6919

JOHN GLENDINNING,
BLACKSMITH,
KNITSLEY LANE, CONSETT,

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

JOSEPH HOWARD,
SHARE AND MONEY BROKER, INSURANCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
BLACKHILL, CO. DURHAM.

MONEY advanced upon approved security. 367g

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

☞ Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227

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

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

FOR CLOVER, GRASS, and TURNIP SEEDS of every description, including HOBSON'S Celebrated MIXTURES for PERMANENT PASTURE, which have been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the County, apply to
GEORGE HOBSON,
MILLER, SEEDSMAN, &c.,
HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS.
WAREHOUSE:—CATCAGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
ESTABLISHED 1817. 716g

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

J. P. begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that he is prepared to offer GOODS (in quality and cheapness) equal to anyone in the Trade.
Agent for the Royal Life and Fire Assurance Company and the Union Permanent Building Society. 7129
Agent for the Sale of Pianofortes and Harmoniums.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOHN DAWSON,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public of Consett and surrounding district, for the patronage already accorded to him, and begs to intimate that he has now
REMOVED
To more commodious premises,
No. 7, SHAKSPEARE STREET,
(below the Town Hall)
CONSETT,
Where he has always on hand a large assortment of Chandeliers, Water Closets, Spouting and Gas Fittings.

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.

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

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

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1876.

THE LENNIE MURDERS.

GENTLEMEN who sit at home at ease, says the nautical songster, little think upon the dangers of the seas; but the unpoetic fact is that we most of us think a good deal of those dangers, as indeed is natural enough in a maritime nation; so many members of which go down to the sea in ships and do their business in the great waters. The perils of the ocean are indeed manifold and far from being confined to those arising out of the natural strife of the elements. "Sir," said Dr. JOHNSON "a ship is a prison with a chance of being drowned." The numerous discussions that we have of late had as to the unseaworthy ships show that there is some truth in this. Recent trials, moreover, prove that a ship is a prison with a chance of being murdered. The narrative of the mutiny and murders on board the good ship *Lennie* will form an interesting chapter in the annals of crime and disaster at sea, and as penned by the matter-of-fact reporters the account of the trial at the Central Criminal Court will have been read with deep interest. We will therefore but glance at its salient features. The *Lennie* had as its captain a man of stern mould, and there needed such a man to command the ship, for he had to deal with a villainous and scoundrelly crew, a motley gathering of foreigners, with one exception, who proved themselves to be outlaws of the seas. Mr. STANLEY HATFIELD, the master of the ship, appears to have had little or no choice in the composition of his crew. The men were apparently taken hap-hazard as they offered themselves to an agent, and they were shipped without much inquiry as to their antecedents and with no guarantee for their good conduct. They were for the most part unseaworthy seaman—reckless, unscrupulous, and bloodthirsty plunderers. The ship sailed from Antwerp on the 24th of October last for New Orleans, and she had not been at sea more than a week before their unseamanlike conduct roused the anger of the captain, and this produced hatred and a desire for revenge on the part of his men. "The captain must be killed, or something of that sort," muttered some of the seaman—if they are worthy of the word—and this feeling rapidly spread.—At last, one of the crew, nicknamed Big Harry stabbed the unhappy man, and others were parties to the deed of blood. The villain Big Harry also stabbed the second mate, and the chief mate was speedily shot and subsequently twice shot by Joe the cook. We need not dwell on the other revolting incidents of this series of crimes. Happily, this horrid tale is relieved by a narrative of heroism on the part of HEYDONE, the Belgian stewart, which must excite admiration whenever it is read. But for his indomitable courage, his skill, and sound judgment, the scoundrels who are now hung would never have been brought to justice. The trial has been a long and patient inquiry before an upright judge and an impartial jury; the prisoners had the advantage of able legal assistance, and the result, with one exceptional fact, is that the verdict and sentence was thoroughly in harmony with the demands of justice. That exception arises from a much to be regretted failure in international law. The learned council for Ranken, the only English prisoner, having submitted that there was no evidence against him, the Attorney General, for the prosecution, concurred, remarking that it would be necessary to charge him with the substantial crime of murder because the Extradition Treaty with France did not permit a charge of becoming an accessory after the fact to the murder. This is a lamentable failure of justice, especially seeing that the man was a British subject, that the crime was committed on the high seas within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, and that the *Lennie* was a British ship. Mr. Justice BRETT, however, sat to administer law, and he was bound by it; but in discharging RANKEN his Lordship said that he was a most disgraceful criminal, and that there was very strong evidence that he was guilty of being an accessory to the murder after the fact. It is to be hoped, therefore, that our law in this respect, or, rather, the Extradition Treaty with France, will be altered. Big Harry, French Peter, Lips, and Joe the Cook, were found guilty of murder, and Mr. Justice BRETT, in terms of just indignation at the atrocity of the crime, sentenced them to death, and if ever this last penalty of law were deserved, it was in this case. Then came the only pleasing incident in this sad and sensational trial. His Lordship directed HEYDONE, the Belgian stewart, to stand forward, and highly commended him for his brave and heroic conduct, regretting that he had no power to decorate him, but very properly adding that a commendation from a judge on the bench would probably be regarded as equal to a decoration. And so it will be. The learned judge's remark will, we trust, prove more valuable to him than the substantial reward of £50 which his Lordship ordered to be paid to him. We cannot but think, however, that the brave boy HENRI TROUSSELOT also deserves some reward, and we doubt not that he will obtain it from the public.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

LORD SANDON's Education Bill has been received on the whole with so much favour by the Press that it may be said to be safe through its first perils. What opposition may arise against it during its later stages, it is imposible as yet to say; but, as far as appearances go at present, it is as safe to pass into law as any measure of the session. It has this in its favour: that it is eminently moderate and dissappoints the expectations of those alike on both sides who reckoned on a re-actionary measure of some sort. If it had been brought in by MR FORSTER, it could not work more thoroughly on the lines laid down by the Liberal Minister of Education. It accepts the principle of MR FORSTER's Bill, and does not attempt by any side wind to help denominational at the expense of the School Board system. It, in fact, assumes the fundamental principle of the new legislation, that it is the duty of the State directly to intervene on behalf of Education, and not merely stand by in an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards philanthrophists and religionists of all shades who have undertaken to educate the people on benevolent grounds. This is as it should be: it shows Conservatism at its best, as accepting the results of Liberal movements when they have been heartily endorsed by the country, and not attempting, in any underhand way, to set them aside, or to play into the hands of the re-actionary party. But what we should like to see is some further facilities held out for the formation of School Boards in agricultural districts. Are we asking too much of the clergy in asking them at last to drop the traditional attitudes of distrust and dislike to the local Government principle implied in MR FORSTER's Bill? If the clergy would only act on the advice of the Bishop of Manchester, they might have all that they are at present contending for almost on their own terms in agricultural School Boards. The distribution of PEEK's prizes at the Crystal Palace showed that, so far from any dislike or dread of religious instruction in School Boards, this branch of education was more keenly completed for than any other. He must know very little of the poor especially in rural districts, who supposes that they look askance at religion, and need the driving force of the parson and the squire to keep them up to the mark in their own religious duties, or in those of sending their children to school for religious instruction. The very poor as a rule are the men of one book, and, whatever else they are indifferent to, it is not the general subject of religious instructions. What the clergy really are afraid of, if they would say out all their thoughts, is precisely that which most educated laymen are indifferent to. They fear that, unless in Church schools, the dogmatic principles which they identify with christanity will not be attended to, and that children educated in the Bible and nothing else may come to think one sect of christans as good as another. This is a pestilent heresy to the clerical mind, and hence they are driven, as the Ultramontanes are, to desire either no education at all or one strictly under church control. As soon as they see their mistake in this respect, they may reconcile themselves to the School Board system. Our reason of thinking well of Lord SANDON as an educational minister is that, though a conservative, he is as moderate as any whig in his church theories, and therefore may be safely trusted to extend Mr. FORSTER's Bill to the rural districts in the spirit in which it was devised.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

It is perhaps on the whole to be regretted that Her Majesty should have left Windsor for Scotland at the very time when the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London were, with splendid hospitality, entertaining the Prince and Princess of Wales at a banquet and ball in the Guildhall. Her Majesty, however, probably felt her health unequal to bear the fatique and excitement of a great popular reception. The civic welcome accorded to the Prince and Princess was of the most enthusiastic description. All along the route the people thronged to get a sight of the royal visitors to the City, and heartily cheered them, while there were other ample indications of the popularity of their Royal Highnesses. As to the Guildhall entertainments, they were in every respect of the most sumptuous character, and even outshone the wealth and grandeur of royalty or aristocracy. But I will not dwell on the incidents of this lavish display of London loyalty, as they been so fully described by special reporters.

I observe that some of the papers speak of the King of Hanover, and others of the ex-King of Hanover; but it seems—Mr Beard, the Court Newsman, being he highest authority in such matters—that the correct way of speaking of our royal visitor and his wife is King George and Queen Mary of Hanover. King George is one of the "monarchs retired from business," as Dr Doran says. His deposed Majesty, however, considers himself the rightful King of Hanover, but has the misfortune to be unable to induce the Emperor and the German Parliament to agree with him. In the case of our royal visitors we have had another illustration of the anomaly of apartments being found for them at Claridge's Hotel. How this must be talked of among the crowned heads of Europe when they meet! We shall have two other royal visitors in the autumn. The young King of Greece (brother of the Princess of Wales) and his royal wife, who are now in Denmark, will be over here on a visit to their relatives in September.

Much as royalty is honoured and flattered in this country, we have frequent illustrations of the fact that Parliament sternly maintains its privileges and excercises in many matters a control over the royal family. The last instance of this is the fact that the Prince of Wales is now seeking power to be heard by counsel against a bill in Parliament the object of which is to reclaim land from the Wash. His Royal Highness will plead that the contemplated operations will injure his Sandringham estate. Even the Prince, you see, is not above the law; and, in fact, probably no one submits more cheerfully to law than he does.

I was under the impression that Lord Henry Lennox, the First Commissioner of Works, had given orders that the illuminated clock at the House of Parliament should be extinguished—the light, not the clock—at midnight, provided our legislators are not then sitting. He certainly gave the public to understand this; but I happened to have occasion to know that the clock remained illuminated at three on Friday morning last. Why this clock should not remain lighted up at night so long as the time cannot otherwise be visible I cannot comprehend.

I am glad to learn that the Government have given notice to the Metropolitan Board of Works of their intention to abandon the erection of a new Mint on the Thames Embankment. The building I fear, would have been no ornament to our noble river-way, while, as a great manufactory and workshops, the fumes and vapours, as well as the noise, would have become a nuisance. The site was well advised in the first instance, and I am surprised that there was not long ago a greater outcry about it.

The public interest in the circumstances which preceded the death of Mr Bravo, who unquestionably died from antimonial poisoning, increases. The subject, it will be seen, has come before the House of Commons, and the Home Secretary and Treasury are now devoting serious attention to the matter. It is strange and suspicious that although the death took on the 21st of April and the inquest was held immediately afterwards, no report of the proceedings should have appeared till the 17th of this month, when Mr W. Carter, the coroner, supplied a badly-reported and incomplete account from his own notes. There were three reporters present at the inquest. How is it that not one of their reports appeared? I leave the reader to answer. We now learn that the inquiry before the coroner was shallow, imperfect, and perfunctory, and it is not surprising that the Home Secretary should tell us that he is "entirely dissatisfied with the way in which that inquest was carried on." The unsatisfactory character of that inquest further appears from the report of the proceedings at the meeting of the jurymen just held. I am in a position to state, from absolute knowledge, that many things which were then said by some of the jurymen do not appear in print, it having been thought desirable to suppress them. But even as far as we obtain these statements they are on the whole painfully suggestive. I will merely add that it is earnestly to be hoped that the truth about this mysterious affair will now come out.

A strike of 800 railway guards is an unusual event even in the history of strikes, and calls for some remark. The whole of the guards on the Midland system to the number of 800 have turned out against a decision of the directors to make 60 hours a week the minimum of service, not the maximum as at present. The difference amounts to this: at present the guard may not be called on to work his 40 hours per week; in that case the gain is his: but under the new arrangement, if he works under time one week, he may be called to work over time the next week, without any additional pay; and this the men refuse to assent to. I think they are right, for this reason: that since they are paid weekly it seems unfair to carry over accounts for time to the following week. If the company cannot employ them during the 60 hours of the week, they have no right to tax the men to work over time for their benefit. On this account the men have right on their side; but, in the present state of the labour market, they are playing a dangerous game even to threaten to strike.

A Privy Council order has forbidden the landing of foreign animals at the ports of Dover, Folkstone, and Newhaven, thus revoking an order issued last year. This is a heavy blow and sore discouragement to the importation of cattle, and it must have the effect of making our dear meat still dearer. The Veterinary Department of the Privy Council have doubtless well considered the facts which have led to this order and the effect it must have; but, whether such a decree is or is not well-founded, it is in either case deeply to be regretted. When the importation of live stock is so seriously discouraged, attention ought more than ever to be paid to the import of fresh and preserved meats from America and our colonies; and, happily, there is reason to anticipate a large increase in the arrival of meat, under the ice and cold-air process that has already proven so successful. Our meat salesmen are, I am sorry to hear, doing all they can to discourage this importation; but the inventors and importers will succeed, nevertheless,.

On the last day of the present month the Political Economy Club will celebrate, at the Pall Mall Restaurant, the centenary of the publication of Adam Smith's "Wealth of nations." Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe will speak on the occasion, and their speeches will be worth reading. They are scarcely likely, however, to be reported at great length, as the papers will have to devote so much space to the doings on the Derby day.

The date for the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and that of some of their children, to the Crystal Palace has not yet been fixed; but it is not likely to be long delayed, and meanwhile the directors of the Palace are making great preparations for it. The Palace on this occasion will be thronged, and their Royal Highnesses will doubtless have a most enthusiastic reception.

The effort to get up sufficient money for the Byron Memorial Fund drags its slow length along, and the hundreds of thousands of readers who peruse the poet's works with delight seem to care nothing about it. Mr. Crawshaw, the persistent advocate of "lady helps," is next Saturday to read a paper, at the Quebec Institute, on "reforms urgently needed," in aid of the fund. Whether it will be much increased thereby is rather doubtful.

We have a foreign Marquise as *prima donna* on our operatic stage, and other Italian vocalists before now have been blessed with titles; but baronets on the stage are certainly uncommon. We had the late Sir William Don (I forget whether he was a baronet or a knight), and he was in one respect the greatest—*i.e.*, the tallest actor we ever had; and doubtless he attracted much support owing to his title. Sir Randall Roberts, Bart., is now playing at the *Olympic*, in his own play of "Under a Veil;" but that production is not a good one, and though he is a fair actor, he literally plays under a vail. In a better play he may yet acquire popularity.

NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Tuesday.—There was a fair attendance at the market to-day, but the general condition of trade has not improved judging from the reports of the different iron producers. The demand for pig metal keeps low, which is still affecting prices and inducing buyers to endeavour to secure more favourable terms, thus causing a very unsettled feeling in the market. Markets have been less inclined to give way to the lower rates offered by merchants, as they believe that they will be able, if furnaces are blown out, of which there is every pobability, to maintain something like the current rates. Prices vary a good deal, some of the middlemen having been selling small lots of iron at 1s to 1s. 6d per ton below the quotations of some of the makers. Where sales do take place, however, they cannot be placed at a higher figure than—No. 3, 46s to 46s 6d; and No. 4, 45s. Buyers, unless they are compelled to purchase, will not give these prices, and can often secure better from weak holders, who either because their stocks are increasing, or from a fear that prices may be lower, desire to be quit of their iron. The difficulty which has occurred with the Arbirtation Board at the Moor Works, Stockton, is believed to be in process of settlement. The men balloted to do the work attended this morning with their fellow representative at the Moor Works, The finished iron trade shows very little change. Prices are about the same, while the circumstances of trade has not improved. Heavy rails are about £6, and ship plates £7 7s. 6d. Bar about as last given. The coal trade of Durham is dull, except in the household shipping department, which has been fairly maintained.

FATAL SKIFF ACCIDENT ON THE TYNE.

GALLANT ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

On Saturday afternoon, a youth named Frank Kilpatrick, 18 years of age, book-agent, was drowned in the Tyne at Elswick under somewhat singular circumstances, the fatality being accompanied by a gallant attempt at rescue on the part of an engineman named William Clark, in the employment of Sir W. Armstrong and Co. About four o'clock in the afternoon, Kilpatrick who was a practised sculler, and who, we understand, intended to compete for the Youths' Prize at the forthcoming Tyne Regatta, hired a skiff from the establishment of Mr. James Hall, Elswick Boat-house. He sculled up the river as far as the hydraulic crane recently erected by Sir W. Armstrong and Co., at Low Elswick. Here, while shouting some remarks to a person on the shore, he allowed his attention to be directed from the guidance of his craft and came into collision with an iron buoy. About three feet was broken from the end of the skiff, which immediately began to sink. A policeman of the Elswick Engine Works observing the accident at once called out for assistance, and Clark, who was about 100 yards from the river, ran down, and without removing any of his clothing, sprang into the water and swam towards Kilpatrick, who, at a distance of about a dozen yards from the shore, was clinging to the now upturned skiff. On reaching him Clark tied a rope, which he had the presence of mind to take with him, round the youth's waist. Unfortunately, Kilpatrick had lost all control over himself, and was unable to make any exertion for his safety. Apparently, in a frenzy of fear, he sprang upon Clark and clutched him round the neck. Hindered from action by Kilpatrick, who clung to him both with arms and legs, Clark found it impossible to sustain himself, and both sank. Feeling his strength giving way, and being in danger of losing his life, Clark freed himself, but not without a severe struggle, and reached the shore, much exhausted. Kilpatrick sank, and did not rise again. Grappling irons were immediately obtained from the dredger, at work near the Meadows, and about twenty minutes after the accident the body of the youth was recovered by two men, named Jacob Hutchinson and John Tulip. Kilpatrick's mother who is a widow, having been informed of the sad occurrence, the body was removed to her residence, No. 4, Rye Hill.—The inquest was held on Monday night before the Coroner (Mr. J. T. Hoyle), at the house of Mr. Smith, Scotswood Road.—The jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally Drowned in the river Tyne."—A reference was made to the courage and humanity shown by William Clark in risking his life in attempting to save that of Kilpatrick. The jury thought he deserved great praise, and the coroner was sorry that he had not the power to reward him.

FITS.—EPILEPTIC FITS OR FALLING SICKNESS. A certain method of cure has been discovered for this distressing complaint by a physician, who is desircus that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery; it is never known to fail, and will cure the most hopeless case after all other means have been tried. Full particulars will be sent by post to any person free of charge.—Address:—Mr. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, London. advt

RAISING SHIPS.—Some very interesting experiments have lately been made in Kingstown Harbour, for the purpose of testing Mr. Dillon's method of raising sunken ships. Mr. Dillon dispenses with divers. A hugh sail is dropped over the ship; this sail is closed in beneath the batteries by chains and booms. Inflation from above distends the sail, which becomes thus converted into a canvas diving bell. But the ship and sail being joined, the water is discharged downwards through the rents in the bottom and sides of the sunken ship, carrying the sand away with it in quantities. As soon as the ship is discharged of water she is, of course, as buoyant as before she sank, plus the sail buoyance. As she rises she develops two elements of safety, which precludes the possibility of again sinking. The pendent flaps of the sail automatically close about her, and get sucked into the wounds, and prevent the possibility of water entering through the openings. The model recently experimented with was of iron. She remained quiescent for 22 to 25 seconds, as carefully noted by the naval officers. Then she came up with a rush, and at once, but always at some point where least expected. The sailors who conducted the experiment for Mr. Dillon reported—and it was observed by two scientific gentlemen present—that the water invariably disappeared out of the vessel before she came to the surface; that she rose with a flat sail which ballooned out when it got over the water. A highly interesting argument between the naval officers and engineers as to certain philosophic facts is to be tested on a model 20 feet long by 5 feet broad.—*From the London*

LOCAL LAW CASE.

In the Queen's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature, on Monday (before Justices Mellor and Quain), the case, J. H. Hooper Shafto v. Sir George Elliot, Bart., M.P., was heard. This was a motion to set aside an award on an agreement in reference to arbitration in which the matters in difference were referred to two arbitrators (Mr Wm. Armstrong and Mr. Wm. Henry Wood), who were to appoint an umpire.—The Solicitor-General (Sir Hardinge Giffard) now applied to set this cause against a rule obtained by Mr. Herschell, Q.C., on the 19th January last. The learned counsel said his learned friend had moved on three grounds—firstly, that the award made was not final, inasmuch as it did not dispose of part of the claim, which was a claim for rent; secondly, that the arbitrator had affected to decide on a matter which was not submitted to him; and thirdly, that the umpire had been guilty of misconduct. The lease was for working coals, dated the 23rd December, 1874. As to the question of rent, there was no doubt that the rent was due, for there had never been any dispute as to the rent. Mr. Greenwell was the umpire, and the arbitrators were mining engineers. His client was desirous of adopting this litigation, but this was a serious imputation against the umpire.—Mr. Herschell said Armstrong was really an advocate, and quoted "Bainbridge on Mining," whilst Mr. Shafto's arbitrator was quite unprepared. Mr. Armstrong raised many new points.—The Solicitor-General said that he had frequently seen arbitrators act as advocates, and it was never thought to be misconduct.—Mr. Herschell said of coure he did not attribute moral misconduct to Mr. Armstrong, but legal misconduct, and the question was whether this proceeding was a proper legal one.—Mr. Steavenson having taken the point that the time had run out, and therefore that the award was bad.—The Court intimated that that point was not in the submission to be argued; and then Mr. Justice Mellor said he should like to read over the affidavits before coming to any decision.—The matter was therefore deferred for judgment on a future day.—On Tuesday, Mr. Justice Mellor delivered judgment. He said: This is an application to set aside an award which was argued before myself and brother Quain yesterday, and I rather desired to look into the precise terms of some of the affidavita, and we have both come to the conclusion that the rule must be discharged. He gave his reasons at length, and Mr. Justice Quain said he entirely agreed with the observations of brother Mellor.—The rule was discharged with costs accordingly.

METHODISM.

From the reports of the Wesleyan district meetings held last week it appears that the question of lay representation in the Conference has been the subject of animated discussion. A large number of the ministers are prepared to admit laymen along with ministers into the highest court of the Connexion. Many of the district meetings would probably have pronounced on the matter in very definite terms but for the adverse opinion of eminent counsel, to whom the matter, in its legal bearings, had been submitted. It appears that what is known as the "Poll-deed," when strictly interpreted, forbids as illegal, the association of laymen with ministers in the "Conference," properly so called, Many of the elder ministers, no doubt from that aversion to change which so often renders age unamiably conservative, are unwilling to change the constitution of the supreme court of the Wesleyan body. But the younger race of ministers, comprising as it does a vast amount of talent and energy, is quite prepared to welcome an adequate representation of the laymen in Conference. In a body like the Wesleyan, in which so large an amount of earnest work is done by laymen, it does seem absurd to keep them out of the Conference, where their business ability and intimate knowledge of the wants of the Church would prove of the highest use. Some of the district meetings evidently would prefer an enlargement of the powers of those meetings, to which laymen are already admitted. Others would prefer the amalgamation of the existing Committees of Review into one large committee, with an increase of the number of laymen entitled to attend them. Should the legal difficulties in the way not be insurmountable, it seems clear that before long the laity will be admitted on a large and effective scale into the Wesleyan Conference. When this takes place it will be for the lasting advantage of "the people called Methodists."—"Elfin" in the *Chronicle*.

At the Newcastle (Wesleyan) District Meeting, last week, it was announced that the increase in the district was 335, with 1,805 on trial. The connexional increase is set dow at 11,000, which is very gratifying.

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.

The district meeting commenced its session on Monday morning, in the Bethesda Chapel, Gateshead. The Rev. T. Smith, of Newcastle, chairman of the district, presided. The examination of circuit schedules occupied the greater part of the day. The numerical returns were as follows:—

Newcastle......365 members, increase 8, and 59 on trial.
Alnwick ...... 75 members, increase 7, and 7 on trial.
Blyth............ 98 members, increase 6, and 3 on trial.
Durham ......357 members, increase 41, and 103 on trial.
Gateshead......379 members, increase 6, and 40 on trial.
Hartlepool ...174 members, increase 35, and 36 on trial.
Shields ....301 members, increase 3, and 19 on trial.
Sunderland ...224 members, increase 13, and 18 on trial.
Willington ...401 members, increase 16.
Middlesbrough 71 members, increase 6.
Stockton ......150 members, increase 41.

The number of members is 2,595, an increase of nearly 200. The financial returns were also in a very satisfactory condition, all connectional funds having been well sustained. The returns made showed the whole district to be in a healthy and prosperous state.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH.

The Newcastle district of the United Methodist Free Churches met last week in the Lowther Street Chapel, in Carlisle. Statistics presented to the meeting showed that in the Newcastle district, in 1866, there were 27 itinerant preachers, 249 local preachers, 291 leaders, 4,437 full members, 82 chapels, 10,700 Sunday school scholars, and 1,681 Sunday school teachers. In 1876 the numbers were as follows:—41 itinerant preachers, 414 local preachers, 424 leaders, 6,743 full members, 130 chapels, 17,448 Sunday school scholars, and 2,700 Sunday school teachers. The missionary income for 1866 was £7,216; and in 1875, £12,104. In the day schools at home and foreign stations in 1875 there were 11,554 pupils, but as Board schools are being so generally established they were not taking the number of day scholars in the home circuit this year. From the annual schedule of statistics presented by the district convener, it appeared that the totals for the whole Newcastle district were as follows:—Itinerant preachers, 41; supernumeries, 5; local preachers, 414; leaders, 424; members in society, 6,743; on trial, 707; removals, 484; withdrawals, 323; deaths, 94; increase, 317; decrease, 296; chapels, 131; other preaching rooms, 31. Sunday schools, 144; Sunday scholars, 17,448; Sunday school teachers, 2,700. Several circuits having reported a decrease in the numbers of their members, it was resolved that the representatives of the said circuits should furnish statements of what have been the causes of such decrease. The delegates of such circuits gave as their opinion that the heavy depression in the coal trade necessitated the removal of many members to other parts of the kingdom; laxity of attendance on the social means of grace, especially of the class-meeting, pre-eminently a Methodistical institution, "promotive of Christian vigour and usefulness;" a want of friendly recognition of strangers visiting the places of worship; in one instance ministerial perversion; inaccurate returns of members; in some instances defective church discipline; negligent oversight of the young in the churches; non-compliance with Methodistical rules

Occasional Papers.

RINKS AND RINKING.

By John Rust.

In this age of ours, when existence is made tolerable to many by the introduction of novels and novelties, when social welfarists are declaring that we are travelling at too great a speed, and others are replying that the world is on wheels, it may not be out of place to make a few remarks on the most popular of recent "innovations." Be it understood, however, that this sketch is not intended to enlighten those persons adverted to by my friend "Oberon"—the monopolists of genius,—but is written entirely for such as have not, through choice or necessity, visited one of these places of public resort.

The word "Rink," then, has been discovered to be not American but Scotch, and doubtless this announcement would be received with considerable satisfaction by those parties who have disinterestedly converted themselves into etymologists. The *thing* rink has no such claim upon our sympathies, it having been the production of a Mr. Plimton, of Massachusetts, U.S.; and apart from the philosophical turn of an Englishman's mind—aye, and of an Englishwoman's too—which seeks to know the conception, birth and development of every new thing, I say apart from these considerations, and if Mr. Plimpton had *not* condescended to borrow an English term, another word would have implied as much to those who never heard it before. But leaving names and nationalities alone, let me escort the reader to something more tangible.

If the rink we visit be of wood and not on the ground floor there is a very perceptible noise reaches you at several yards distant, resembling in tone the roar of the sea at night-time. As you approach, a large bill greets you, the "prices of admission" occupying a type and position peculiar to their merit. The sound is now intensified until you have paid your money and are confronted by the performers, when its effect is nulled by the variety of attraction. Now the first thing that demands your immediate and serious attention is the safety of your own person; and, if you have any friends on the spectators' seats, it is natural that you should "spot your place" and look out for an opportunity,—just as people do when they want to cross a race-course. This, of course, is only necessary when a strip of matting has not been provided, and it is very amusing to see how careful some visitors are—especially the ladies—in placing their feet on the smooth and polished flooring. But no precaution is needed here, for there is infinitely less danger of falling on a rink flooring, either of ashphalt or wood, than there is in proceeding along a pavement in the orange season. Duly seated, you let your eyes wander, and among other things you see ladies and gentlemen of divers forms and complexions, changing and exchanging looks and greetings, laughing, chatting, gliding, reeling, and falling, the latter by no means uncommon even to skilled rinkers. Thus regaled with such a diversity of amusement, and getting courage from other people's misfortunes, you repair at once to the skate department, and, explaining the size of your foot, or, more properly speaking, your foot—a very delicate matter with some folks,—you are equipped with a pair of rollers, and are forthwith seen seated and examining the same. Now, whether from the philosophical tendencies heretofore mentioned, or with a desire to strengthen the resolution that has been weakened on the first sight of wheels moveable in more ways than two, it would be difficult to determine; but, a as rule, skates are subjected to the closest inspection. In due course of time, however, the desire to do as others are doing predominates, and the aspiring rinker inserts his foot into the frame of the machine, and either tightens the straps himself or allows it to be done for him. (N.B. Ladies have no choice in the matter.) This accomplished, he draws himself up to the full height of his stature, with something added, and timidly gazes round to see who is bestowing a look upon him. Managing to stand securely he is inspired to walk; and even this is easier than he anticipated. Scraping his rollers, after the manner in which pedestrians use their feet on slippery roads, is the next feat he attempts, but finding such exercise so highly opposed to the gravity of his upper parts, he takes a rest and looks round a second time. An hour may have been spent in the foregoing exercise, and the performer have consciously advanced in the art of rinking; and thus when he ventures again on to his perpendiculars it is with a self-confident look and well nerved for the ordeal of "stroke" making. Now the difficulties which a beginner has to encounter are too numerous to relate, but the greatest of these are the rebelliousness of his own legs, and the hardness of the floor. As the second is simply the outcome of the first it is especially desirable to overcome the former in order to obviate the latter. If you incline too far forward you are in danger of being precipitated on to your face, while a backward position results in your skates leaving you there; hence there is a state of equilibrium consistent with motion which can only be acquired by practice, but which ice-skaters find easy to attain. With regard to the time requisite to skating with comfort, very much depends upon circumstances. An ice-skater will learn in three hours on a Plimpton roller—and these remarks apply exclusively to this make,—whereas a person uninitiated in the rudiments of this art will require as many evenings or more.

Much has been said and written concerning the character of this amusement, but I am inclined to think that it is not only recreation for the body but refreshing to the mind. It has been dubbed a "mania" by those who have probably never felt its thrill, but who, "in the interests of morality" take it upon themselves to declaim against everything new as being an "innovation," at the same time doing nothing whatever to eradicate existing follies.

The charm that rinking has for spectators cannot be too highly estimated. There, in one corner of the room may be seen a gallant rinker practically explaining to a blushing rinkeress some mysterious problem in mathematics. Others fall and are up again and off for refreshment, while some are particularly anxious to explain to the nearest onlooker the "one thing" that made them come into contact with the floor—which seldom happens to be their inability to keep up. Ladies are precipitated and rise again with discoloured dresses and cheeks, and seek refuge in stooping to tighten their skate straps, which, of course, need no tightening at all. On the whole, however, the fair sex have not much to fear, for it would do the heart of a philanthropist good to see how anxious men are to *rescue falling women*. Some are wheeling backwards with great velocity, others sideways, some with arms folded, others with arms linked; in fact, every attainable attitude on ice may be acquired on a rink.

The effects of rinking are as yet imperfectedly made known, but the editor of the "Journal of Amusement and Rink News" finds relief in the fact that "high-heeled boots have to give way to low, square-heeled boots, and the natural consequence will be that "husbands of the future will have wives with pretty, well-formed feet, instead of, as now generally happens, feet of which the high-toe points are too impertinately prominent, and the big toes themselves so thoroughly ashamed as to be half hid under their neighbours." This, I conceive, will be a valuable acquisition; but should young ladies be asked if they rink, the said young ladies must not rashly conclude that it is the exact geographical position of their big toes that is being ascertained and not their "accomplishments." Refusing through sheer inexperience to expatiate further on this ana-to-mical subject, let me add that the terrors of rinks, in contradistinction to ice, are *nil*, the fascinations innumerable, and the pleasure illimitable; the whole thing—if not supplanted by ice-rinks—will form a permanent and healthy amusement.

DIFFICULTY IN THE NORTHERN IRON TRADE.

The serious difficulty in connection with the North of England Iron Trade Arbitration Board, by which a number of millmen at the Moor Railmills, Stockton, have set the board at defiance, and also the opinion of the operative representatives from all the northern ironworks who have declared the men to be in the wrong, was considered at a meeting held at Darlington on Saturday. There were present the operative members of the Board of Arbitration, representing twenty-eight works, Mr. Ancott, president of the National Ironworkers' Association, and vice-president of the South Staffordshire Iron Trade Conciliation Board, presided. The meeting lasted several hours, the men apprehending the gravity of the position and the danger to the Board if the works at Stockton were still further delayed for want of men. After a careful consideration of the whole case, the meeting unanimously condemned the action of the Moor workmen for refusing to work; for not leaving the decision of their grievance, if they had one, to the Arbitration Board; and for their attempt to prevent other men from carrying out the work which they had left after their representative had declared on their behalf at the Board meeting, held on the 11th inst., at Stockton, that the men who were out were no longer in the service of the company, and that the situations they had vacated were open to any persons who choose to apply for the same. As the work is required to be immediately executed at Stockton, it was unanimously resolved that the number of workmen required to carry on the work should be selected by ballot from the representatives of the Board present, which was done, and further, that to strengthen the hands of the men thus selected, and show the loyalty of the operative representatives to the Board of Arbitration, and their determination to abide by the principles of the Board, that the whole of the operative members should attend at the Moor Works on Tuesday, when the work rejected by the recusant workmen should be commenced. A letter was read from Mr. Mundella, M.P., the arbitrator, respecting the general wages question. It was thought inadvisable to call a full Board meeting, but it was agreed that it was adviseable that a deputation of four men and four masters should, with the officers of the Board, meet and lay their case before the arbitrators in London as soon as the Moor dispute is settled.—On Tuesday, in accordance with this determination, twenty-five operative representatives (representing as many ironworks in the North of England) together with Mr. Wm. Whitwell, President of the Board, and Mr. Edward Trow, one of the secretaries, assembled at the Queen's Hotel, near the North passenger station, Stockton. A large number of ironworkers congregated in the vicinity of the hotel, and as some of them held out threats as to what would occur if the operative representatives commenced work, a detachment of police, under the command of Inspector Bell, patrolled the streets in order to preserve the peace. After again discussing the matter several hours, the operative representatives decided that they were not justified in commencing work at the Moor Works without having first obtained the opinion of the workmen at the various establishments they represented, and they then left the hotel without molestation. The same unsatisfactory state of affairs therefore still continues.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION BILL.

The bill "to make further provision for Elementary Education" was issued to members of Parliament on Monday night. It provides that a person shall not employ a child less than 10 years old, or who above that shall not have a certificate of due attendance at a public elementary school. Power to enforce the Act shall exist with local authorities or inspectors of factories or mines, and existing local authorities shall have like power with School Boards of enforcing by bye-law the attendance of children. Provision is made as to order of court for continuous attendance at school of children continually neglected by their parents, or habitually consorting with criminals or disorderly persons. Licenses for children of the Industrial Schools to live out of school and be educated at a public elementary school may be granted by the 11th section. A person shall not be deemed to have taken any child into his employment contrary to the provisions of this Act, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court having cognisance of the case,—either (1) That during the employment there is not within two miles, measured according to the nearest road from the residence of such child, any public elementary school open which the child can attend; or (2) that such employment does not interfere with the efficient elementary instruction of such child, and that the child obtains such instruction by regular attendance for full time at a public elementary school or in some other manner; or (3) that the employment is in the hay harvest, corn harvest, or hop-picking, or is otherwise necessary for the ingathering of crops. In the case of inability of a parent, the guardians must pay the education fee, and special provision is made as to Parliament grants in poor districts. Every person taking a child into his employment in contravention of the Act is to be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s., and the Act further provides for the Education Department taking upon itself the function of a School Board, where local authority is in default. Coming again to the matter of employer and employed, section twenty-eight recites that "where the offence of taking a child into employment in contravention of this Act, is in fact committed by an agent or workman of the employer, such agent or workman shall be liable to a penalty, as if he were his employer." On false representation as to age or other qualification, a parent shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 40s. Sections are contained embodying the provisions of the return in regard to pauper children. By clause 37 it is provided that the provisions of this Act, with respect to taking children into employment —(1) shall, during twelve months after the commencement of this Act, apply to children of the age of nine years and upwards, as if they were of the age of ten years and upwards; and (2) shall not apply to any child who has attained the age of eleven years before the commencement of this Act. A child lawfully employed at the passing of this act may continue to be employed in like manner as if this Act had not passed.

Militiamen Caught in Pursuit of Game by a Magistrate.—On Tuesday afternoon, at a special sitting of the Greta Bridge Police Court, Mr. R. A. Morritt, J.P., of Rokeby Park, appeared to prosecute two militiamen, named Smith and Robertson, members of the Durham Fusiliers, on a charge of trespassing in pursuit of game at Rokeby on Sunday, the 7th inst. Complainant stated the circumstances of the case, and further observed that he had to pay five men every Sunday in his life, engaged from morn till night in protecting his property from the Durham Militia, which he thought was much too bad. Militiamen had been caught before with game, and like the men in the dock gave wrong names, the police and keepers foolishly taking the number in the caps of the men, instead of the number of their waist belts. The men were fined 2s. 6d. and the costs, the fines, at the request of Mr. Morritt, being remitted.

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.

TWO LOVERS LOST.

I, Myrtle Merlin, can scarcely remember the time when I did not know that I was betrothed to Charles Grey. It was the wish of our parents that it should be so, and so it was. Charles and I were to be married as soon as I had reached my eighteenth birthday.

He was very much in love with me. I never had a doubt of that. I felt that it was his duty to be so; and I—well, I liked him very much—I felt that he was a man to be proud of, though he was not handsome. A large, well-built fellow with something stern in his face at times; not given to fine dress or fashion; a little too thoughtful sometimes. Still I liked him very much. It was not necessary to do more, I thought. I was by no means a romantic girl. After I was married, I meant to see that his dinners were well served, his home well ordered. Everything that came within a wife's duty I would take upon myself cheerfully, and what could any man ask more? Meanwhile I dressed, visited, had hosts of friends, flirted just a very little now and then, and was as happy as any bird could be.

Charles was not jealous. He did not wish to restrain me from enjoying myself in any way. He was so faithful himself that he could not doubt me, poor fellow. Besides, our engagement was well known—an open thing with all our friends, and openly talked about.

Old Mrs. Grey had been dead and gone for several years. Old Mr. Grey was a very old gentleman, who scarcely left his chair by the fireside in winter, or upon the wide veranda in summer. Charles was very much older than I—twenty-six or twenty-seven years old, I believe. So his parents were old, while mine were yet young people. We used to talk over the lonely discomfort of a house where no lady dwelt, and I used to promise him that I would make it very cheerful when I came to him. I meant it; from my very soul I meant it then. I had even planned about the flowers and birds that I would have in the windows, and the pretty tea service, and the gay china, and flowers on the mantelpiece of the dining-room—more for his sake than mine, for I had everything at home, and gained nothing in the way of luxury by a union with him.

I had passed my seventeenth birthday by eight months. My wedding-day was drawing near. My mother and her seamstress were hard at work on my outfit of household linen. Table cloths, napkins, sheets, and ruffled pillow-cases were being brought to perfection in the long, light sewing-room.

I was embroidering roses and lilies on my own garments. Over at the Greys' the carpenters and masons were busy. And I suppose I should have gone on placidly until the hour when the marriage ring glittered on my finger, but for the fact that my floss silk gave out one morning, in the middle of a rose bud I was working on a pincushion. On such little things do the events of our life seem to turn. Had I bought a double skein of silk instead of a single one, when I began that cushion, I believe that my story would have been a very different one.

When the silk came to an end, of course I felt that I must get some more. I could trust no one to choose it but myself, and I caught up my round hat and lace scarf, and hurried down into the village to buy a new supply of Miss Rook the milliner, who sold such things.

It was an April day, and as treacherous as April days usually are. So, though the sun was shining brightly when I started out, and though, after making my purchase, I saw the blue sky overhead as I left Miss Rook's door, half way across the field over which I took a short cut, the rain came dashing down as though all the fountains of heaven had been loosened at once.

"Oh, what shall I do?" I cried aloud. And a voice behind me said:

"Allow me to hold my umbrella over you, madam. That settles the difficulty."

I turned under the shadow of the umbrella that was already over my head, and saw the very handsomest face my eyes had ever rested upon.

A man's face, dark and bright and delicate as a cameo. Eyes that were soft as velvet, yet bright as diamonds. A mouth like Cupid's bow. A perfectly strange face to me, but somehow impressing me with the feeling that I knew it well. I accepted the offered umbrella thankfully. Of course I could not help accepting the gentleman's company at the same time, and before we reached my home I had told him all about myself—who I was, and who my parents were—everything but the fact that I was soon to be married to Charles Grey. Of course no lady would have been likely to make such a revelation to a stranger.

My escort was a gentleman who was sojourning at a hotel hard by, for his health's sake. Business had overtaxed him, and he had found rest necessary. He was about five and twenty, and the son of a prosperous merchant. His name was Albert Graham. Before I parted, I had somehow let him know that it was my custom to walk often of an afternoon over the bridge which crossed a pretty stream in the neighbourhood. My closest friend, Winnie Moor, lived beyond that bridge, and I saw her at least three times a week. After this I need not say that when next I crossed the bridge I met him.

We had many long walks together; many long talks. I knew it was wrong, but I could not help doing it. After a while he managed to scrape an acquaintance with Winnie's brother, and so was regularly introduced to our family. He became a frequent visitor, and saw me often at home—still oftener alone, and by stealth. I know that any one must blame me, but at the time I felt powerless. I felt my heart overflowing with emotions to which it had before been a stranger.

I had never actually believed in any love but the calm, quiet tenderness I felt alike for my parents and for Charles Grey. Now I knew what love was. I yielded to its power. I dare not bid it go. Life was a marvellously beautiful thing to me since I had begun to love. I felt that I could sacrifice any thing to have my beautiful darling for my very own, to be his for evermore until death should part us.

At last he asked me to be his wife, and I promised him that I would marry him. He knew of my engagement, and called it a cruel thing.

I shall never forget the day when, having promised to tell all, I stood with Charles in the rose garden? It was late in the afternoon. Already the shadows were growing long. My hands were full of roses. I had plucked them for him. He was looking into my face with his sweet, truthful hazel eyes, and he had just said to me:

"It will not be long now, Myrtle. I have waited a weary while, but it will not be long now."

Then he put his arm round my waist. Much familiarity of this kind there had not been between us. Now I wrenched myself away, and my hand clasped the stems of the roses in my excitement so tightly that the thorns pierced my palms. Some thorns also pierced my heart, amidst the roses love had planted there.

"Oh, Charles!" I said, "don't talk so to me. It never can be. You ought to have known before —but it never can be."

"What never can be?" he asked, looking at me me with a strange pallor in his face. "What never can be, Myrtle?"

I dropped the roses then. I knelt before him in the garden path, and I told him all.

"Our parents betrothed us. We did not choose each other, Charles," I said. "And I could not marry you, and love another man. You would not wish it; surely you would not wish it."

"No," he said, "I would not wish that."

I looked up. He stood with his eyes fixed on nothing, and his hand within his breast, pressed hard over his heart.

"Don't kneel there, Myrtle," he said. "Get up and come with me to your parents. We must not let them remain in ignorance longer."

I followed him like a child; he opened the door for me, and we stood before my mother and father in the common parlour. My mother dropped her work, my father his book.

"What has happened?" they cried together, as they looked into our faces.

"Nothing new," said Charles. "It is a long while now since Myrtle gave her heart to another man. I, of course, have no wish to break my promise, but I cannot wish her to love this other man and marry me. It is all understood between us. It is as she wishes. She will exonerate me from all blame, nor do I blame her. We cannot master love, it masters us. She will explain. I will go now. Good-bye, Myrtle."

He turned away with a face like that of one who had met his death blow. I knew then that he loved me truly, and that I had been very false to one of whom I was unworthy.

My parents were kind beyond my expectation. They forgave me. They even sanctioned my engagement to Albert, in time. He occupied the place Charles had filled, and our wedding-day was fixed. Not, however, until many months had rolled away.

Meanwhile Charles did not forsake his friendship with our family. In time he came to be our guest again; but the old gray look that had come upon him that afternoon never left him, and remorse possessed me, so that sometimes I wished the present blotted out, even with my new love in it, and myself the promised wife of Charles Grey again.

It was a still October afternoon. My father had been out shooting with a friend. They had brought home some game, and were in high spirits. Albert was at the house. Charles had come over from his own dwelling, quite a lonely place now, for his old father had gone to rest for ever. The guns the gentlemen had used were standing against the wall. Charles examined them. He praised father's highly.

"You are sure it is not loaded?" he asked.

"Sure," said my father; "but it is always well to be more than sure about a gun."

He crossed the path as he spoke, examined both, and laughingly discharged them into the air.

"Safe now, at all events," he said.

"Good," said Charles. "It is safe enough now to try the conjuror's gun trick with. Have you seen it, any of you? I learnt it some time ago. Myrtle, you know this gun is empty, and you know how to fire one. I taught you that myself. Stand here and take good aim at me. Straight at this bit of white paper," and he pinned one over his heart. "Don't be afraid; you know it is empty. See, I examine it again."

"Yes," I said. "I know it is; but somehow—"

"Bah!" he cried. "Do as I bid you, Myrtle. It is a conjuror's trick, I tell you. See, I arrange it for you—so."

He placed the gun in position, and as he did so bent his head low and let his lips touch my hand. No one saw him, but I felt him, and a sudden thrill swept through me. He was so merry, so pleasant, I felt he had forgiven me, and I was glad.

"The rest of you take hands," he said. "Don't be frightened, whatever happens. Put the muzzle against the paper, Myrtle, and pull the trigger when I count three. Don't be alarmed, whatever happens. It is a conjuror's trick, you know."

I think we must have been all mad together. The rest joined hands, as they were bid, laughing and jesting as they did so. I also laughed; but Charles laughed the loudest.

"You will be surprise in a moment," he said. "One—two—three!"

I pulled the trigger. Ah! Heaven have mercy on me! The moment I had done so I knew the gun was loaded.

I did not faint. I stood still and looked at him as he lay on the ground before me. The rest were wild with excitement; I mute and motionless with horror. I comprehended as the others did not. And when the smoke had cleared away, and the wild uproar of the moment passed, and they carried the dead man into the house, I knew what they would find written in the little note he held clutched in his dead hand—a note with my name upon the cover. This was it:—

"Myrtle, my darling, I could not live without you. Already you have wounded me more sorely than you guess. Now I die by your hand. I reloaded the gun. I planned the whole. No one is to blame. It is sweeter to die so than to drag on a hopeless existence. God bless you, and forgive me. Your lover always, Charles Grey."

I have the note still. I wear it next my heart. There is a stain of his heart's blood upon it that makes it precious. I did not marry Albert Graham. I have never married any one. I am Myrtle Merlin still, and all I wait for is death. For in some strange and awful manner, with his death a great love for him came into my soul, and has never left me since.

London in the Reign of Henry II.—During the reign of Henry II. the commerce of the country recovered from the depressed condition into which it had previously fallen. From remote parts of the East, as well as from the continent and from Ireland, trading vessels of foreign merchants brought articles of convenience and luxury to London. The wines of France, the furs of Normandy, the spices of Arabia, were among the merchandise imported at this time into England, and were employed to minister to that taste for pomp and magnificence that prevailed in the Court of Henry II. London was already a populous city, noted for the wealth and luxury of its citizens, and in this reign it first became generally recognised as the capital of the kingdom. In the city and suburbs there were then about thirteen monasteries, and more than a hundred churches, with a mixed population of about 40,000 inhabitants. Industry and the arts were making rapid progress, and labourers and artificers of many different kinds were to be found in the city. Ludgate was at this time the western extremity of London, and where the Strand now pours east or west its stream of busy life, the ground was then divided into fields and orchards, which extended to Westminster. According to Fitzstephen, the biographer of Becket, the citizens of London received the title of barons—a statement which, to say the least of it, is improbable; but there can be no doubt that their wealth and intelligence at this period placed them in a higher position than is generally supposed.—*Cassell's Illustrated History of England.*

The Old Parish Schools of Scotland.—The old parochial education was of a mixed character. It embraced secondary no less than primary subjects—mathematics, Latin, and sometimes Greek, no less than reading, writing, and arithmetic. The Scotch "dominie" of a former generation was frequently a quaint and impracticable type of human creature, with no knowledge of, and no concern for, methods or standards, and no dreams of a time table; but he was also commonly a man who had been a session or two at college, and who had brought away from the *alma mater*, to which he never failed to look back with some degree of pride and reverence, reminiscences of higher studies. He had himself, perhaps, taken a good place in mathematics or in classics; and it was part of his scholastic ambition to train others in the same upward path which he had trod. Anyone who knew anything of our parish schools thirty or forty years ago, or who knows anything of them still in certain favoured districts, will allow the truth of this picture. In addition to the more ordinary work of the school, there was always the master's special class of boys, sometimes with a more than usually bright girl or two mingled with them, who were busy with Cæsar, or Ovid, or Virgil, or the Greek Testament, or Xenophon, or Homer, or to whom the propositions in the first book of Euclid were sufficiently familiar. These were the classes in the parish school from which the Scotch universities drew their pupils; and even to this day the number of first year students who find their way directly from the parish schools to the universities is about a half of the whole number.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Poetry: Original and Select.

YE ASPIN HALLE.

Ane dreame o' ye oldene dayes,
  Ye Aspin Halle shakes wi mirthe;
And ye gowden lamps are swingin—
  Owre ane feaste for noble birthe.

Anunder ye tall aspin trees,
  That quivered and syghed and rockt;
Stude twa in ye flow'r tyme o' youthe,
  Wi arms and heartes close lockt.

He gied to ye mayden ane gemme,
  And got a fonde kisse in returne;
And ye musicke o' peace ran through
  Their briests, lyke ane wympland burne.

In schaw o' ye bonnye greene wud,
  Ye Knychte and ye leddye now lye;
And birde's synge sweete owre y'n turf,
  Lyke their spirits that never can dye.

O, sweete is ye first love o' youthe;
  Sweete is ye deathe o' ye brave!
But sweeter whaur twa lovers sleepe,
  Is peace in ane peacefu' grave.

Jarrow, May, 1876. ÆNEAS.

THE BRAID.

I have a braid, a bonnie braid,
  Of glorious auburn hair;
Where aspens wave, a maiden gave,
  Me this sweet braid to wear.

I have a flow'r a withered flow'r
  She gave me in the spring,
Ah! with its scent she from me went:
  Love, like its bloom, took wing.

I have a heart, a weary heart,
  In fierce unrest that leaps;
It will not cease nor be at peace,
  Till, daisy-dressed it sleeps.

Jarrow, May, 1876. ÆNEAS.

THE WITCH-WOOD.

The stars o' heaven grow sleepy,
  And dimly worl'-ward see'
Tis time, o' bonnie flow'r o' earth,
  To lift thy lovely e'e.

There's three nests in the witch-wood,
  The linties and the hern's;
And, in the plantin's midnight heart,
  Far in amang the ferns.

There is a cosy nest o' moss,
  The weary tod kens weel!
Whaur, after in the grey o' morn,
  I in my plaidie sweel.

A fluttering bird that sings fu' sweet
  In its captivity,
Till ilka scaur and greenwood brake,
  Has learnt a sang o' me.

The lintie is a weel-faured bird,
  Wi' threesome sangs o' glee;
The hern is a majestic bird,
  Comes sailing owre the sea.

Sing, lintie till your throut be riv'n,
  Sail, hern, up heaven's steep;
Twill break your hearts to hear her sing,
  In th' witchwood green and deep.

Jarrow, May, 1876. ÆNEAS.

Drowned in the Tyne.—On Monday morning, about twelve o'clock, the body of a man was found floating in the Tyne, opposite Messrs. Allhusen's chemical works, Felling. It was conveyed to the Dead House by the river police, where it was identified to be that of John Gilmour, 71 years of age, who had been missing from his home since November last.

Flower Cultivation is already undertaken in Italy and in the South of France to a great extent, in order to supply perfumers with their scents and essences. Gardens of unlimited dimensions are to be found at Nice and elsewhere for growing roses, jasmine, and the many other blossoms whose sweet scents are found in our perfumes, the flowers seemingly possessing far more odour when cultivated under a warm sun than with us at home. The blossoms are gathered and put with melted grease, and the conglomerate material of grease and dried flowers is then sent far off for distillation by the perfumer. It is extraordinary how quickly grease will rob flowers of their odour, tor in the end it is not the dried leaves but the fatty matter itself which is the more fragrant of the two. The two bodies need not actually be in contact for the change to take place, and indeed most people are aware how butter will acquire the flavour of any strong-smelling object in its vicinity. Any housekeeper knows, for instance that by standing butter close to an odorous cheese, the former very soon tastes like the cheese itself. So with the dried flowers, it is the grease and not the blossoms which give up the essence, when the operation of distillation comes to be performed.—*From the London and Provincial Illustrated Newspaper.*

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.

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.

LACE, REAL PILLOW LACE.—Prices again Reduced.—BLACK, ECRUE, or WHITE, from 3½d. per yard. MALTESE, BLACK POINTS, SILK YAKS, DUCHESSE, LINEN, and other Pillow Laces, at Half Price. Patterns Free. Address, GEORGE PESTELL, Gibraltar, near Aylesbury, Bucks.

ONE YEAR'S GOOD SCHOOLING for BOYS in London, with gentlemanly companions, at ALBION COMMERCIAL INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE, South Hackney. Established 1828. Terms, from 7 Guineas Quarterly, inclusive. Recommended by Editors of "London Review," "Christian Herald," Professor Fawcett, &c. *Address, G. J. Knight & Sons, Principals.* English pupils practice languages with foreign pupils from France, Germany, Spain, &c.

BEAUTIFUL CURLS.—A Lady who has had great experience in getting-up Ladies' and Children's hair in high circles, possesses an infallible METHOD to make the HAIR CURL as soon as applied, imparting exquisite beauty, and keeping it wavy, soft, glossy, and in curl in all weathers, even if it has no natural tendency to do so. The cost will be 1d. per week, and one application will be successful. Materials and directions free for 13 stamps. Address, Miss A. M., Mr. Savill's, Bookseller, Dunmow, Essex.

A TRIAL BOX POST FREE.

THE NEURO-TONIC PILLS are invaluable in the removal of Indegestion, Loss of Appetite Palpitation, Impure Complexion, Muscular Weakness, General Debility, and all Nervious Affections, Unsurpassed in restoring an enfeebled constitution, Address J. Hamilton & Co., Chemists, 404, Oxford St., London. 833a

YOUR FUTURE.—Questions answered by Astrology on COURTSHIP, MARRIAGE, Employments, Sickness, and all matters of interest. Four questions 18 stamps; single questions, 6 stamps; lifetime, 30 stamps. State age.—Address J. ROSE, 225, Wapping Road, Bradford, Yorks.

WHY ARE THE YOUNG NERVIOUS AND THE MIDDLE-AGED DEBILITATED? This s now explained in a Medical Work, and a safe mode of treatment for the restoration of health and vigour fully stated. Avoid Galvanic appliances and Quackery. A single copy post free on receipt of stamped envelope. Address—"Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham." The Author, A. M. Button, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., will send advice, free of charge, to all applicants who send details of their cases, and may be consulted daily at 44, Great Charles Street, Birmingham.

Business Announcements.

JOSEPH McINTOSH,
BOOK AND TRACT DEPOT,
28, WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

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.

UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE NEXT SUBSCRIPTION MEETING of the Consett Branch of this Society will be held in the LIBRARY, BLACKHILL,
On MONDAY EVENING, 5TH JUNE, 1876,
at Seven o'clock.
A member can subscribe from 2s., 4s., 6s., 8s., or 10s., to any amount per calendar month.
Preference Shares of One Pound each may be taken up on application to the Local Agent, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 19th June and the 19th December in each year.
Further information may be obtained at the HEAD OFFICE, 19. Nun Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, or of the LOCAL AGENT—MR. JAMES PALLISER, Blackhill.

P. S. A., LIMITED.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN consequence of the SALE BY AUCTION of the Stock of Messrs. Burke and Co., on Tuesday, May 23rd, and Three following Days, on the Premises taken by the PUBLIC SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, the ALLOTMENT OF THE SHARES in the Company will not take place on Wednesday, the 24th of May, 1876, as announced in the daily papers, but on the 1st of June, on which day the PUBLIC SUPPLY ASSOCIATION will have entire possession of the whole range of Premises: 142, 144, Regent Street, and 29, 30, and 31, Warwick Street, Regent Street, London.
All Cheques to be crossed City Bank, Bond Street.
Post-office Orders to be made payable to J. A. MORICE, Secretary.

THE PUBLIC SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

THE Distribution of all Household Requirements from the Stores.
Free Delivery (to Shareholders).
Shareholders and the Public not required to write out their own Lists or Invoice Notes.
The Annoyance of producing Membership Tickets entirely dispensed with.
Prompt Attention, as in the Best Retail Establishments.
Order Clerks in each Department.
The Public may Purchase at the Stores at the fixed tariff.

CAPITAL, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, IN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES OF ONE POUND EACH.

Ten Shillings per Share on Application, and the remainder, if required, in calls not exceeding Five Shillings per Share, at intervals of not less than three months. Shareholders may pay up in full, or in part, receiving interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the amount paid in excess of calls.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION:—
MAJOR DE WINTON, South Norwood.
DR. J. STEELE, 18, Bloomfield Road, Maida Hill.
LIEUT.-COL. T. R. H. DRUMMOND-HAY, Lee, Kent.
MAJOR-GEN. T. B. CREAGH, Hanover Square Club.
BANKERS:
THE CITY BANK, 34, Old Bond Street.
SOLICITOR:
JOHN WATERHOUSE, Esq., 28, Austin Friars, E.C.
AUDITORS:
MESSRS. GRIFFITHS AND GRIFFITHS, 15, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
SECRETARY:
J. A. MORICE, Esq.

This Association is founded to provide for the Public all the advantages of the other Stores, without the restrictions imposed by these institutions.
All have endured the annoyance and inconvenience of being compelled to fill up their orders will appreciate the abolition of this system.
The Public will receive the same prompt attention as in the best retail establishments.
For economy of time Order Clerks will be appointed in each Department.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

May be opened, in sums of not less than £5, to save the trouble of making remittances through the post. These accounts will be debited with the amount of each order, and balanced quarterly, 5 per cent. per annum being allowed on the minimum quarterly balances.

Every Class of Household Requirements will be represented at the Stores, and all Articles guaranteed of the Best Quality.

In the Civil Service, Army and Navy, and other Trading Associations, the privilege of purchasing is restricted to Shareholders and Members.
In this Association the Public can Purchase at the Stores at the Fixed Tariff.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES OF SHAREHOLDERS.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS within the postal district of London to Shareholders holding ONE fully paid-up Share.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS to any Railway Station within 25 miles of London to Shareholders holding TWO fully paid-up Shares.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS to any Railway Station within 50 miles of London to Shareholders holding FOUR fully paid-up Shares.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS to any Railway Station within 100 miles of London to Shareholders holding FIVE fully paid-up Shares.
FREE DELIVERY OF GOODS to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom to Shareholders holding TEN fully paid-up Shares.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION OF THE PUBLIC SUPPLY ASSOCIATION,
Regent Street, London, W.,
Notify the Opening of the following Departments at an early date:—
The Grocery Department.
The Oil and Italian Department.
The Tin and Canned Goods Department.
The Fruit Department.
The India and China Tea Department.
The Butter, Cheese, Egg, and Poultry Department.
The Bacon, Ham, and Game Department.
The Wine and Spirit Department.
The Ale and Porter Department.
The Perfumery, Drug, and Patent Medicine Department.
The Tobacco and Cigar Department.
The Stationery Department.
The Jewellery and Fancy Goods Department.
The Leather Goods Department.
The Watches, Clocks, and Plate Department.
The Miscellaneous Household Department.
The Household and Domestic Implement Department.
The Brush and Turnery Department.
The MacIntosh and India Rubber Goods Department.
The Coal Department.
Other Departments, in most branches of trade, will be opened up without delay and duly announced.

P. S. A., LIMITED,
140, 142, Regent Street, and 29, 30, 31, Warwick Street, Regent Street, London.
All Communications to be addressed to the Manager.

PRICE LISTS WILL BE ISSUED.

HOURS OF BUSINESS FROM 9 A.M. TO 6 P.M.
April 8th, 1876. 781g

Business Announcements.

SHAW AND ATKINSON'S
PRICE LIST OF
NEW CLOTHING FOR SPRING.

The Largest Selection in the County of Durham, without an exception.

BOYS' SUITS.
Boys' Grey Suits (unlined), 3s. 11d.
Boys' Grey Suits (lined), 5s. 6d.
Boys' Blue Sattara Suits, 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d., to 17s. 9d.
Boys' Dark and Light Grey Deerskin Suits, 15s. 11d. to 18s. 6d.
Boys' Fancy Tweed Suits, 8s. 11d. to 19s. 6d.
Boys' Grey and Brown Melton Suits, 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.
Boys' Brown and Black Velveteen Suits, 12s. 6d.
Boys' Blue Doeskin Suits, 12s. 6d.
Boys' Kilt Suits in different colours.

YOUTHS' SUITS.
Youths' Grey Checked Suits, 15s. 6d. to 30s.
Youths' Blue Sattara Suits, 18s. 6d. to 35s.
Youths' Fine Grey Deerskin Suits, newest shapes, to fit from 14 to 18 years, 32s. to 39s.
Youths' Dark Mixtures, at almost any price.
Youths' Melton Jackets, with Fancy Trousers and Vests.
Youths' Suits of every description at almost any price and size.

MEN'S SUITS.
Men's Dark Scotch Tweed Suits, with Loose Back Coat, 29s.
Men's Grey Tweed Suits (Double-breasted Coat), 57s. 6d., equal to an order suit at £4.
Men's Dark Checked Suits, 45s. and 55s.
Men's Best Black Suits, equal to bespoke—Coat, 32s.; Trousers, 19s. 6d.; Vest, 10s. 6d.; total, £3 2s.
Men's Black Doeskin Suits, very good quality, 38s. and 42s.
Men's Light Summer Suits, from 25s.

MEN'S TROUSERS AND VESTS.
Men's Black Trousers and Vests, 17s. 6d. to 30s.
Men's Deerskins, 26s. 6d.
Men's Fancy Striped Tweeds, 12s. 6d. to 22s.
Men's Fancy Checks (All-wool, West of England), at 29s. 6d., worth 36s. or 38s.
Men's Grey Scotch Tweeds, 21s. to 27s. 6d.
Men's Fancy Yorkshire Tweeds, 19s. 6d. to 26s.
Men's Trousers and Vests of every description.

MEN'S COATS.
Men's Black Cloth Coats, 19s. 6d. to 32s.
Men's Blue and Black Deerskin, 19s. 6d., very cheap.
Men's Blue Diagonals, with or without Velvet Collars, 26s., 28s. 6d., and 32s.
Men's Grey and Brown Mixed Tweeds at 26s. 6d., will wear for years.
Men's Black and Brown Velvet Coats.
Men's Blue and Brown Beaver, Moscow, and Pilot Jackets at any price.
Men's Coats in every make of cloth.

TROUSERS.
Men's Fancy Tweed Trousers, 5s. 11d. to 18s. 6d.
Men's Black Doeskins, 8s. 11d. to 19s. 6d.
Men's Tweed (whole falls), 10s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.
Men's Drab and White Moleskins, 4s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
Men's Drab, Black and Fancy Cords, 8s. 6d. to 10s.
Men's Fancy Striped Moleskins, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 11d.
Boys' Drab Cords and Moleskins, 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Boys' Fancy Moleskins, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 11d.
Boys' Partridge Cords, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., to 7s. 6d.
Boys' Fancy Tweeds, 4s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
Boys' Cloth Knickerbockers, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Men's Black Cloth Vests, 4s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
Men's Fancy Tweed, 4s. 11d. to 8s. 6d.
Men's Moleskin Vests, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Boys' Velveteen Jackets and Vests, all sizes.
Men's Moleskin Jackets.
Men's Duck Jackets, best quality, 2s. 11d.
Boys' and Youths' Tweed Jackets, 4s. 11d. to 18s. 6d.
Men's Woollen Cord Trousers.
Wool and Cotton Shirts.
Flannel, Cotton, and Swan's-down Drawers.
Pit Flannels of every description.
Hats, Caps, Scarfs, Collars, and Gloves.

SHAW AND ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIERS,
FRONT STREET AND MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT;
AND LEADGATE AND ANNFIELD PLAIN. 604g

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF DIPTON AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN
Beg to announce that they will
OPEN THE PREMISES (LATELY OCCUPIED BY MR. HALLIDAY),
ON FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 26TH, 1876,
With an
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GENERAL DRAPERY GOODS,

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
15, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 800g

CHEAP PAPER-HANGINGS.
JAMES DINNING,
PAINTER, GLAZIER AND PAPER-HANGER,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,
HAS on hand a large assortment of NEW PAPER-HANGINGS, in every variety, very cheap.
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS, &c. 590g

NOTICE.
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
WEST KYO, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
WISHES to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has commenced Business as PUBLIC AUCTIONEER, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, to merit a share of patronge and support. 7121

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

JOHN STREET AND PITT STREET
ALE AND SPIRIT STORES,
CONSETT.
SPARKLING EDINBURGH & BURTON ALES
(Family Casks, 9, 12, and 18 Gallons).
A FINE SELECTION OF SPIRITS.
DUNVILLE & CO.'S WHISKEY,
3s. per Bottle, or 35s. per Dozen.
653g
H. NICHOLSON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENTAL, and PLATE GLASS INSURANCES effected through the following First-class Offices:—
The London Assurance Corporation—Fire and Life. Established 1720.
The Ocean, Railway, and General Accident Assurance Company.
The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, for Mutual Assurance of Lives.
The Scottish Commercial Insurance Company—Fire and Life.
The London and County Plate-glass Assurance Company.
The Commercial Guarantee Society.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and other particulars may be had from Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Accountant, Sole Agent for Consett and district. 302g

THE ADVANCE PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society confidently relies upon a large measure of Public support from the many advantages it offers to all desirous of Purchasing or Erecting Property, and special attention is called to some of its leading features:—
Members can join at any time.
No entrance or management fees.
Investors not subject to fines.
All Members share in profits.
Six per cent. charged on yearly balances of advance.
Five per cent. allowed on repayments.
Very low legal charges.
Sums as low as Sixpence taken.
Rules, Balance Sheets, and all information required can be obtained at the Chief Office: 65, Church Street, West Hartlepool; or, from the Resident Agent: Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer and Accountant, Consett.
The next FORTNIGHTLY SUBSCRIPTION MEETING will be held at the House of Mr. GEORGE BROWN, RAILWAY TAVERN, CONSETT, on MONDAY, May 29th, 1876, from Half-past Seven to Half-past Eight o'clock in the Evening. 672g

WILLIAM HALL,
MACHINE AGENT, DIPTON.
EUROPEAN, HOWE'S, BELGRAVIA, TAYLOR'S, or any other SEWING MACHINE in the Trade; also KNITTING MACHINES, WASHING MACHINES, MANGLING MACHINES, WRINGING MACHINES, and SAUSAGE MACHINES.
Any of these Machines on Hire; the Hire to go as Payment.
Sewing Machines Cleaned, Adjusted, Repaired, or Exchanged.
☞ Instruction Free by an Experienced Machinist.

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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THOMAS ROWE,
THE CHEAP DRAPER,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,
HAS been enabled, owing to the great depression in trade among the large Manufacturers in Manchester, Glasgow, and other places, to buy for READY CASH, several Hundred Pounds' worth of General DRAPERY GOODS, Plain and Fancy DRESS GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., at a discount of 30 per cent. off makers' prices.
If you want cheap Calicoes, Flannels, Hollands, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Stuffs, Fancy Dresses, Winceys, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Prints, Sheets, Sheetings, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Shirtings, Shirts, Scarfs, Ties, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Moleskin or Cord Trousers, Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Millinery, Trimmings, Buttons, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Allos, Yarns, Fingerings, Worsteds, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Stays, Corsets, &c., Go to ROWE'S.
If you want cheap Ready-made Clothing of any kind, Go to ROWE'S.
If you want a cheap parcel of good and useful Draperies, go to THOMAS ROWE'S, the Cheap Draper and Working Man's Friend.
Observe the Address:—
THOMAS ROWE,
VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

Business Announcements.

D. IMRIE,
48, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he has just received an excellent assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS.

JOSEPH HARRISON,
2, MESSENGER STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
BEGS to inform the public of the above and surrounding villages, that he has commenced the business of CHIMNEY SWEEP, having purchased an excellent machine for the purpose. With strict attention to orders and most reasonable charges he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. 816g

NEWCASTLE BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.

J. BLENKINSOP AND SON,
LEATHER MERCHANTS AND BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
113, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE, AND 4, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
HAVE now on hand a large variety of Gentlemen's Boots from 8s. 6d., Ladies' do. from 5s. 6d., and Children's do. at exceedingly low prices.
Repairing done on the premises. 759g

Public Notices

REMEMBER the GRAND BAZAAR at Burnopfield Free Methodist Church, on WHIT-MONDAY and TUESDAY. Refreshments will be provided. 784g

THE MEMBERS of the DIPTON BRASS BAND will hold their ANNUAL GALA and SPORTS, on SATURDAY, June 10th, 1876.
For particulars, see Bills. 794g

THE MEMBERS of the SOUTH DERWENT BRASS BAND will hold their GALA and SPORTS on SATURDAY, June 10, 1876.
For particulars, see Bills. 817g

BLACKHILL TEETOTAL BRASS BAND will, weather permitting, perform every SATURDAY AFTERNOON during the Summer, in a Field at Blackhill, kindly granted by Mr. WATSON, commencing on SATURDAY FIRST, at Five o'clock. 813g

SHOTLEY SPA GROUNDS.

THE BENFIELDSIDE BRASS BAND will Perform every SATURDAY AFTERNOON during the Summer; to commence on SATURDAY, May 6th, at Five o'clock. 755g

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE! 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

DURHAM MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

HAMSTERLEY LODGE.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GALA and SPORTS of the above will take place on SATURDAY, May 27th, 1876, in a Field adjoining Hamsterley Colliery.
Tea will be provided on reasonable terms.
Gates open for Admission at One o'clock. For particulars see Bills. 786g

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.

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE DISTRICT BAND OF HOPE UNION.

THE COMMITTEE of the above Union beg to inform the Public that their ANNUAL FESTIVAL will be held on WHIT-MONDAY, June 5th, 1876, when the various Schools connected with the Union, and the Good Templar Lodges and Temperance Men of the Neighbourhood, will meet at Front Street, Consett, at One o'clock, p.m., and form a Procession, headed by the BLACKHILL TEMPERANCE BRASS BAND and the CADET DRUM AND FIFE BAND. The Procession will then proceed by Middle Street, Mount Pleasant Road, Blackhill, Cutlers' Hall, and Shotley Bridge, to the Slonks Field at Shotley Bridge, kindly granted for the occasion by Messrs. ANNANDALE and SONS, where the Children will be regaled with Tea and Fruit Cake.
TEA will be provided for the Public in a large Marquee. Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock. Admission (by Ticket) to Field and Tea, 1s.; to Field only, 6d.
After Tea, Addresses will be given in the Field and Tent by the Revs. S. ANTLIFF, D.D. (London), A. SAYER, T. SOUTHRON, and J. WELFORD, and Messrs. W. JOHNSON (Darlington), T. CARRICK (Newcastle), R. GILLENDER (Swalwell), and W. TOMLINSON (Newcastle). 814g

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT. 1874.

THE following places and times have been appointed by the Registrar for the requirements of Registration:—
First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mrs CHRISTOPHER'S, Blackhill, from Nine a.m. to Eleven a.m.
First TUESDAY in each Month, at the LOCAL BOARD-ROOM, Consett, from Twelve noon to Two p.m.
First TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr LAIDLOW'S, 119, Leadgate, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mrs MARY ROBSON'S, Medomsley, from Nine a.m. to Ten a.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr STOKER'S, Westwood Colliery, from Eleven a.m. to Two p.m.
Second MONDAY in each Month, at Mr WILLIAM CHARLTON'S, Ebchester Hill, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
Second TUESDAY in each Month, at Mr POTTS' Castleside, from Two p.m. to Four p.m.
First FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr WILSON'S, Satley, from One p.m. to Three p.m.
Second FRIDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS HUNTER'S, Annfield Plain Wood Cottages, from Ten a.m. to Twelve noon.
Third MONDAY in each Month, at Mr JACKSON'S, National School, Holmside, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr THOMAS WAUGH'S, Hill Top, from Eight a.m. to Ten a.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr COCKERILL'S, Quebec, from Eleven a.m. to One p.m.
First MONDAY in each Month, at Mr SIDDELL'S, Old Cornsay, from Three p.m. to Five p.m.
At my OFFICE, Lanchester, on WEDNESDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.; and SATURDAYS, from Eleven a.m. to Four p.m.
It is now compulsory for all persons to attend on the Registrar under pain of prosecution.
JOHN JAMES THOMPSON,
Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Sub-district of Lanchester.

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT for Consett and District United Friendly Societies' GRAND GALA and DEMONSTRATION, on SATURDAY, July 8th, 1876. 712g

LOOK OUT for SHOTLEY BRIDGE DISTRICT UNITED BAND OF HOPE GALA, on WHIT-MONDAY. 736g

BLACKHILL TEETOTAL BRASS BAND is now open for Engagements for the ensuing season.—Apply to the Leader, Mr. THOMAS GREY, 8, Murray Street, Blackfine, Blackhill. 744g

To Let.

TO LET, a MARQUEE, 80 Feet by 30, with Tables for Tea or other purposes. Price £2.—Apply to R. DICKINSON, Oxhill, by Chester-le-Street. 827g

NOTICE.

TO LET, a First-class MARQUEE TENT, 75 feet by 45 feet; will hold from 300 to 400 persons; charges very moderate; distance no object.—Apply to D. LOGAN, Hat and Feather Inn, Medomsley, *via* Lintz Green. 743g

TO LET.

THE 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 30 feet by 30; 48 feet by 30; 84 feet by 30; or 100 feet by 30. Also, they have a small Refreshment Tent, which can be let on favourable terms.—For particulars, apply to Mr. ROBERT HENDERSON, Catchgate, *via* Lintz Green. 760g

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Henry Brown.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of surplus STOCK, New and Second-hand, will be SOLD BY AUCTION, at EBCHESTER, on MONDAY, May 29th, 1876,
MR. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer.
NEW.—Comprising 2 Painted Chests of Drawers; 2 Sofas, in Leather; 2 Couches; 1 Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating; 1 Easy Chair, in do.; 6 Chairs, in do.; 6 Cane-bottomed Chairs; 1 Iron Bedstead.
SECOND HAND.—Comprise 1 Sofa; 6 Hair-seated Chairs; 1 Desk; Kidderminster and Brussels Carpets; 1 Cradle; 1 Plate-warmer; 2 Cribs; 1 Iron Bedstead; 1 Feather Bed; Bolster and Pillows; 1 Fourpoled Bedstead; 1 Easy Chair; 1 large Arm Chair; 6 Kitchen Chairs; 6 Hair-seated do.; 2 Pairs of Bed Steps; Mattresses; 5 Kitchen and other Tables; 10 Window Cornices; Boxes and Clothes Chests; 1 large Bath; Pictures and Picture Frames; Mahogany Washstand and Dressing Table; with a great variety of Kitchen and Cooking Utensils.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 812g

By Mr. William Raw.

RAILWAY INN, BLACKHILL.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, honoured with instructions from a party who is leaving this neighbourhood, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION a quantity of Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at Mr. WM. RICHARDSON'S, RAILWAY INN, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL, on MONDAY, May 29th, 1876, comprising Drawers and Bookcase; Birch Sofa, in Leather Case; Kitchen Centre Table; Cheffioneer Bedstead; Painted Cheffioneer; Longsettle; Tea Table; 5 Birch Chairs; Washstand and Dressing Table; Child's Iron Crib and Bed; Rabbit Down Bed; Water Filter; Poss Tub and Staff; 2 Fenders; 2 Sets of Fireirons, and a quantity of other useful Articles.
Sale to commence at Two o'clock precisely.
Sale-office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 821g

By Mr. John Jenkins

TRAFALGAR SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

MR. JOHN JENKINS will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the TRAFALGAR SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT, on MONDAY, May 29th, 1876, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Miscellaneous Effects (the property of various parties who are removing and otherwise), and comprising Mahogany Drawers; Mahogany Sofa; 6 Hair-seated Chairs; 1 Ash Press; 2 Bed-room Drawers; Iron and Wood Bedsteads; Feather and Down Beds; Kitchen and Centre Tables; Mantlepiece Mirror and Swing Glasses; together with all the Kitchen Utensils, and an immense assemblage of miscellaneous lots too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 824g

FLINT HILL, DIPTON.

MR. JOHN JENKINS has received instructions from Mr. R. NIXON, Innkeeper, Flint Hill, who is declining business, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, May 27, 1876, part of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating; 6 Balloon-backed Chairs, in Hair-seating; Easy Chair, in Hair-seating; Mahogany Drawers; 2 Bed-room Drawers; large Dining Table; 2 Iron Bedsteads; Feather Bed; Down Bed; Flock Bed; a large quantity of Cocoanut Matting; 2 Longsettles; 2 Tea Tables; Kitchen Tables and Forms; Spinning Wheel; Fenders and Fireirons. BAR UTENSILS—Pots, Glasses, and Measures; together with a quantity of other useful Articles too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 815g

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

SALE OF DRAPERY, DRESS LININGS AND TRIMMINGS, FELT HATS, CLOTH AND TWEED CAPS, AND SUNDRIES (UNDER DISTRESS FOR RENT), ON THE PREMISES, 20, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

MR. ADAM BRODIE will SELL BY AUCTION at 20, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT, on FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1876, a variety of very excellent DRAPERY and sundries, under distress for rent, late the property of Mr. RALPH PICKERING, Draper.
Sale to commence at Six o'clock in the Evening, exact time. 823g

TRAFALGAR SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY AND READY-MADE CLOTHING, TOGETHER WITH A QUANTITY OF FELT AND OTHER CARPETS AND MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS, THE PROPERTY OF A DRAPER AND GENERAL DEALER, REMOVED UNDER A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.

MR. ADAM BRODIE will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the TRAFALGAR SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT (kindly granted for the occasion by Mr. Jenkins), on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, May 27th, 29th, and 30th, 1876, the STOCK of a Draper and General Dealer, removed under a Deed of Assignment, the whole of which will be sold without the least reserve. Full particulars in Handbills.
☞ Sale to commence at Half-past Six o'clock each Evening. 803g

MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the House of Mr. GEO. BROWN, RAILWAY HOTEL, CONSETT, on WEDNESDAY, May 31st, 1876, at Seven o'clock in the Evening,
MR. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer,
All that newly erected, substantially built, and desirable FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, situate in Medomsley Road, Consett (being in a line with and immediately adjoining that occupied by Mr. GEORGE ROUTLEDGE), and containing Kitchen, Parlour, and Three good Bedrooms, with large Yard and every convenience attached. May be viewed on application to Mr. JOHN ALLISON, Builder, Consett, from whom and from the AUCTIONEER, full particulars may be had.
☞ The attention of buyers of house property is directed to the above, which is situate in one of the healthiest parts of the district.

Contracts.

ST. EBBA'S CHURCH, EBCHESTER.

BUILDERS are invited to Tender for the several Works required in the RESTORATION of the above Church.

Drawings, Specifications, &c., may be seen on application at the National School, Ebchester, and Tenders (sealed and endorsed) will be received at our Offices up to May 27th, 1876.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN SMITH & SON, Architects.

Shotley Bridge, May 4th, 1876. 768g

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, the KERBING and CHANNELING of about 180 Yards of Road, near Ebchester Station.

Specification and other particulars may be known on application to the undersigned at his Office, situate at Westwood House, Shotley Bridge, by whom Tenders in writing for the same will be received up to MONDAY, the 12th day of June, 1876, at Noon.

M. COUPLAND, Surveyor.

Westwood House, Shotley Bridge, 24th May, 1876.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

DISTRICT OF LEADGATE.

HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT.

THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH for the above District respectfully invite Tenders for certain improvements in Pont Lane, near Leadgate.

Plan, Sections, and all further particulars may be known on application to Mr. T. LONGSTAFF, Surveyor, Leadgate, on or after the 1st June next, between the hours of Two and Four p.m., and Tenders in writing, marked "Pont Burn Improvement," will be received by me, the undersigned, at my office situate at Westwood House, Shotley Bridge, up to MONDAY, the 12th day of June next coming, at Twelve at noon.

M. COUPLAND, Clerk.

Westwood House, Shotley Bridge, 24th May, 1876. 820g

For Sale.

FOR SALE, an excellent MILCH COW, close to profit.- Apply to MATTHEW ROBSON, Iveston. May 18th. 1876. 795g

FOR SALE, a Fine-toned Rosewood COTTAGE PIANO, by Charles Cadby. Price £15. To be seen at Mr. J. SURTEES's, 2, Cemetery Road, Blackhill

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

BEDDING OUT PLANTS.

FOR SALE, BEDDING OUT PLANTS, named Varieties, at moderate prices, at Westwood House, Shotley Bridge.—Apply to the Gardener. 806g

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE.

GOOD Investment to Capitalists, with a Vote for North Durham, situate at Greenland Terrace, between the thriving villages of West Stanley and South Moor.—For Price and Particulars apply to Mr. JOHN ERRINGTON, Innkeeper, Oxhill. 772g

PEAR TREE, NEAR EBCHESTER.

BUILDING SITES for SALE, suitable for Business Purposes, in this already Populous Neighbourhood, in which three large Collieries have been recently opened out, and which is rapidly increasing in Population. BRICKS for SALE on Moderate Terms.—For particulars, apply to R. WARD, Dean Street, Newcastle.

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

	Price.		
1 Howe Family Machine	£4	10	0
1 Singer's Family Machine	4	10	0
1 Wheeler and Wilson	3	0	0
1 Simpson's Tailoring Machine	3	10	0
1 Howe's do. do.	7	0	0

Observe the Address—
WILLIAM HALL,
DIPTON, via LINTZ GREEN. 828g

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A Clarence, a Brougham, a small Miniature and a Bijou Brougham; a large medium and miniature Landau; a Landau Wagonette and Omnibus Wagonette; a pair-horse and also a light one-horse Wagonette; a Victoria; an Albert Park, with folding heads; a Mail, and a light Stanhope Phæton, with folding heads; a back to back Phæton and a light T Cart; an Albert, Sociable, Denmark, and Sociable Pony Phæton; a light Pony Phæton, 3½cwt.; a Moray and Whitechapel Dog Cart; a gentleman's Brake; also several Brakes, Landaus, Cabs, Wagonettes, side-light Carriages to close and open; one and pair-horse Omnibus, very suitable for hotels and livery stables. An excellent assortment of single and double harness. Drawings and particulars sent on naming the kind of carriage required.—Apply to ATKINSON and PHILIPSON, Northern Counties Carriage and Harness Repository, 15. Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 581g

Wanted.

WANTED, a Good GENERAL SERVANT.—Apply at the School-house, Tanfield. 818g

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a JOINER.—Apply to J. BATES, Medomsley Road, Consett. 826g

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, respectable YOUTHS as APPRENTICES to the PRINTING BUSINESS.—Apply at this office.

The hotel robberies still go on as brisk as ever in the North of England. The money is left very often on shelves and in drawers, the proprietors' movements are watched carefully by an interested party, who seizes the first opportunity to bolt with the proceeds of a week's business. A good fireproof safe can be bought of J. R. HALL, St. Nicholas'-square, Newcastle, for £5, which would prevent the loss of hundreds. 626g

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

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.* 152g

THROAT IRRITATION.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London." Selling agents in Durham: Scawin and Burns, 19, Market Place. 621g

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.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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.

All orders for advertisements in the *Guardian* should state the number of insertions for such advertisement. When this is not stated the insertion of the advertisement will be continued until an order to stop the announcement is received, up to which time it will be charged for.

Parties forwarding advertisements in manuscript may calculate EIGHT words to a line, and when they wish their notices displayed, they should specify (in inches) the space they desire them to occupy.

☞ Advertisements from a distance should be sent through our agents; where this is not convenient, HALFPENNY Postage Stamps to the amount should accompany the order.

Remittances may be made in HALFPENNY Postage Stamps for sums not exceeding three shillings; above that sum, by Post Office Order, made payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

Communications intended for insertion should be addressed to "The Editor," and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MAY 27TH, 1876.

Local and District News.

The Lord Bishop of Durham held a confirmation at Tow Law, on Tuesday last, when the holy rite was administered to sixty-one candidates from the Parish of Thornley and twenty-six from the Parish of Satley. Confirmations were also held at Consett and Benfieldside on Friday.

CASTLESIDE SCHOOL BOARD.—The first meeting of the members of this Board was held on Thursday evening. Mr. Muse was elected chairman, and Mr. Robert Walton vice-chairman. Mr. Ralph Warde was appointed clerk at the yearly salary of £12. The meeting adjourned until the 19th proximo.

SUDDEN DEATH AT CONSETT.—On Tuesday Mr. Graham held an inquest at the Railway Hotel, touching the death of John McAllevy, thirty-three years of age, who died suddenly on the previous day. The deceased was a coke-drawer at Consett Iron Works. On Sunday night he went to his work as usual, and about half-past three o'clock on the following morning he was found by two men named McCann and McAlere lying near where he had been working. Death had apparently resulted from paralysis of the heart, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

ACCIDENT AT ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.—A man named Joshua Robinson, a gamewatcher to the Duke of Cleveland, met with a serious accident a few days ago. Robinson, it seems, was proceeding from St. John's Chapel to his home near the High Force, and when about half a mile from the former place the horse which he was riding threw him and he alighted on the back of his head upon some loose stones. Here he was found some time afterwards by a man named Ralph Gowland, who had him removed to Mr. Robert Madgen's, Miners' Arms Inn, where he was attended by Dr. Bourne, and where he now lies in a very precarious condition.

SATLEY SCHOOL.—This school, which has been considerably enlarged by the voluntary contributions of the landed proprietors of the parish, having been closed since the dismissal of the late master a few weeks ago, was reopened on Monday last under the mastership of Mr. T. Graham, a certificated master of the second class. Mr. Graham was nine years master of Belsay School, and has the reputation of being a steady, painstaking and successful teacher. On leaving Belsay he was presented with a handsome walnut writing desk as a token of affection and esteem by his pupils. The Satley Schools now being in a thorough state of order and efficiency, we trust the attendance of the children will be regular and the results satisfactory.

ASSAULTING THE ROWLAND'S GILL STATION MASTER'S DAUGHTER.—On Saturday, at the Moot Hall Police Court, before Mr. J. P. Mulcaster, Mr. Robert Wallis, Mr. Jacob Burnett, Mr. J. W. Pease, and Colonel Reid, a puddler named Thomas Collins (21), residing at Washington, was charged with indecently assaulting Miss Sarah Handley Parkins whilst travelling in a second-class carriage between Newcastle and Scotswood. On the 13th inst., the prosecutrix, who is the daughter of the station master at Rowlands Gill Station, had taken her seat in a second-class carriage, and just as the train was about to move from the platform the prisoner entered. On the train arriving opposite the Infirmary he sat down beside her, and put his arm round her waist. She warned him, and gave him to understand that she would report him to the officials at Scotswood. He immediately changed his position and sat opposite to her. Subsequently, however, he took further liberties with her, his dress at the time being disarranged. He also made use of very indelicate expressions. She warned him a second time, but it seemed to have no effect upon the prisoner, who again assaulted her. She resisted, and jumping up seized hold of the carriage door handle, which she held until the train arrived at Scotswood. On the stoppage of the train, she informed Mr. Turner, the station master, of what had occurred, and the prisoner was removed in custody of two constables. The prisoner had evidently had drink, but he was not drunk.—In answer to the Bench, the prisoner said he had mistaken the prosecutrix for another girl, whom he knew.—The magistrates reduced the charge to one of assault, and sent the prisoner to gaol for six months. Mr. George Darrell, assistant-superintendant of police for the North-Eastern Railway Company, conducted the case for the prosecution.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—It is difficult to determine which is the more trying to health, intense cold or excessive heat, though everybody knows that sudden transitions from one to the other are prolific of disease, which may in most instances be repelled by an early resort to these purifying, regulating, and strengthening Pills. This well-known and highly esteemed medicine affords a safe and easy remedy for almost every constitutional wrong which climates, changes, or dietetic errors can engender, and effectually removes any weakness self-indulgent habits may have induced. In all conditions of the system bordering on disease such as are indicated by apathy, listlessness, and restlessness, Holloway's Pills will prove especially serviceable in begetting the vivacity appreciated by both sound and sick.

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS HEWETT, OF HUNTER'S HILL.—We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Thos. Hewett, the sad event having taken place on Wednesday at his residence, Hunter's Hill, Fellside, Gateshead, in his 76th year. Courteous, kind, and warm-hearted, Mr. Hewett was a fine specimen of an English gentleman, and his demise will occasion deep sorrow amongst all classes of society, by whom he was highly respected and much esteemed. In his earlier years he was in business as a draper, in Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he was so far successful as to be able to retire at a comparatively early age. He devoted himself, during recent years, almost exclusively to rural pursuits, and in addition to doing a great deal to improve the breed of horses in this district, he bred Newry and one or two other good racers on the flat. His death was the result of a kick which he received from one of his horses about a fortnight ago. He was the owner of considerable property in this district.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE THOMPSON, OF EDMONDBYERS.—On Thursday afternoon, the mortal remains of Mr. G. Thompson, innkeeper, Edmondbyers, were interred at Benfieldside Cemetery. The deceased was for about thirty years connected with the Durham County Constabulary, having joined the force in 1840. He was promoted superintendent and removed to this division in February, 1855, which post he held until about six years ago, when he retired from the force on a well-deserved pension, and was succeeded by the present superintendent of police, Mr. Oliver. The funeral was largely attended. The pall-bearers were—Supts. Dunn (Durham), Wood (Gateshead), Oliver (Consett), and Thubron (Stanhope). The coffin was borne to the grave by Police-Constables Smith (Westwood), Firn (Leadgate), Simpson (Hill Top), and Raine (Tanfield Lea). The deceased, who was sixty-one years of age, leaves a widow and a family of three upgrown daughters and a son, the latter of whom is stationmaster at Millfield, near Sunderland.

CONCERT AT BLACKHALL MILL.—On Saturday evening last, the Blackhill Presbyterian Choir, under the able leadership of Mr. W. Bain, gave a concert in the Blackhall Mill Wesleyan Chapel. Dr. Montgomery, of Ebchester, occupied the chair. There was a large and enthusiastic audience. The Chairman, in introducing the programme, said that it afforded him great pleasure to be present on such an interesting occasion. Although, as a rule, doctors were more accustomed to practice than to make speeches, he heartily advocated the cause of Sunday-schools, the interests of which they were met to promote. Education was becoming the great question of the day, and if they lived to send their children to the present school, what would be more gratifying than to know that they had contributed to its erection and support?—The first part of the programme consisted of the Bible story illustrative of the life of Moses, in four parts, by T. K. Longbottom. Part I. relates to the birth of Moses, his adoption by Pharaoh's daughter, and his life in the palace, the joy of the mother when she becomes the nurse of her own child, the sympathy of Moses with his Hebrew brethren, and his flight from Egypt marks the first epoch in his life. Part II. shows Moses as a shepherd living an eventless and quiet life, when he is aroused by the divine manifestations in the burning bush. Part III. is almost filled with the story of the plagues. Pharaoh's deceitful and relentless conduct, and its depressing effects upon the Hebrews, finds expression in a plaintive and prayerful melody, which is repeated at each fresh disappointment. Part IV. The departure and early journey is attended to in a song and hosanna to music by Bradbury. Pharaoh's impetuous pursuit is represented in spirited music by L. Mason. Israel's deliverance, and the destruction of Pharaoh and his Egyptian host, is proclaimed in "Sound the loud timbrel," and the final triumph and adoption of the Hebrews, in the last verse "Praise to the conqueror." Mr. C. Stelling presided at the harmonium with his usual skill and ability, while Mr. F. Raine discharged the duties of reader. The following is the second part of the programme:—

Anthem,	"Great and marvelous,"	R. Dalgliesh.
Trio and chorus,	"Let every heart rejoice,"	L. Mason.
Anthem,	"Jerusalem my glorious home,"	L. Mason.
Duet,	"The little flock,"	J. Fawcett
Anthem,	"Behold, O God, our shield,"	J. F. Root.
Anthem,	"Cry out and shout,"	P. P. Bliss.
Duet,	"Love at home,"	T. McNaughton.
Anthem,	"O, praise the Lord,"	J. F. Root.
Anthem,	"The fall of Babylon,"	J. Campbell.

The unanimous approbation with which the various pieces were greeted by the audience was a convincing proof that they could appreciate good singing. "The little flock," by Misses Turley and Richardson, was enthusiastically applauded, while the anthem "Cry out and shout" received a well-merited *encore*. "O, praise the Lord," met with the hearty demonstrations of the audience. The success of the concert reflects the highest credit on Mr. Bain, whose musical knowledge is very extensive. On the motion of Mr. Curry, seconded by Mr. Newbiggin, a hearty vote of thanks was given to the choir and Chairman, after which the members of the choir were entertained to supper. The proceeds go towards the erection of a school-room in connection with the chapel.

DURHAM COAL MINERS.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF WAGES.

In consequence of the continued depression in the coal trade, the Durham coalowners have determined to give notice to-day (Saturday) of a further reduction in miners' wages of 10 per cent.

Local Police Courts.

THURSDAY, May 25th.—Before J. CLAVERING, Esq. (chairman), F. GREENWELL, Esq., and the Rev. J. P. DE PLEDGE.

THEFT OF GOLD RINGS BY A DOMESTIC AT GREENCROFT HALL.—Mary Armstrong, a young woman, lately in the service of John Clavering, Esq., of Greencroft Hall, and Ann Armstrong, her mother, were charged, the former with stealing and the latter with receiving, a gold ring belonging to Miss Clavering, and also with stealing a second ring the property of a young woman named Nicholson.—Miss Amy Clavering, of Greencroft Hall, identified the ring produced as her property. She last saw it in a box upstairs on the 10th March.—Mary Brown said she was a widow and resided at Dipton. On the 11th May she was in Robert Clark's house at Dipton. Ann Armstrong, the elder prisoner, entered, and took a pocket handkerchief out of her pocket, gave it to witness, and said, "Take care of this for me." I put the handkerchief into my pocket and went to my own house. In about five or ten minutes after, the elder prisoner and the police-officer, Curren, came to my house. They asked for the pocket handkerchief, which I gave to Ann Armstrong. She then took out from the handkerchief the ring now produced. After the prisoner and the policeman left the house I found a ring on the floor where the prisoner had been standing. I gave the ring to a man named Frederick Alliker.—Frederick Alliker said he was a labourer and resided at Dipton. On the 11th May he received a ring from Mary Brown, which he gave to Sergt. Morland. The ring produced was the one he received from Mary Brown.—John Morland, sergeant of police, stationed at Dipton, said on the 11th May he received a gold ring from the last witness, which he now produced. On the 25th May he charged the elder prisoner with receiving a gold ring well knowing it to have been stolen, the property of Miss Clavering. She replied, "I will tell you the truth: I had only got the ring from my daughter, Mary, a few minutes before the policeman took me into custody." On the same day I charged Mary Armstrong with stealing the ring. She replied, "I am guilty."—Elizabeth Nicholson said she was housemaid at Greencroft Hall. She had been twelve months in Mr. Clavering's service. The prisoner, Mary Armstrong, was under-housemaid in the same house. Witness had a gold keeper ring in her box upstairs. She last saw it safe on the 11th February. She had also a portrait in her box, and some collars in her drawer. The ring, collars, and portrait produced belonged to her. On the 15th February the prisoner, Mary Armstrong, asked witness to let her see the ring. On going to her box to let her see it she found that it was not there. She told Jane English, the cook, that she had lost her ring, and they had a long search for it, the prisoner, Mary Armstrong, assisting them. The next morning, at breakfast time, the prisoner said she had had a dream to the effect that Mery Nelson, the dairymaid, had the ring, and that she (Mary Nelson) had told her that she only took it for a joke. Some time after witness lost her ring the elder prisoner visited her daughter at Greencroft Hall. She spoke to witness, and said that she supposed she had lost her ring. Witness replied that she had, and described the lost article. The prisoner, Mary, said that if she had not asked to see the ring she would never have missed it. When the prisoners were passing Greencroft Hall in custody, Ann said to her, "Don't say the ring is yours; say it is like it." The ring cost her 10s. 6d. last year.—Jane Herron, dairymaid at Greencroft Hall, said on the night of the 12th May, between seven and eight o'clock, she found the two portraits (produced) torn to pieces. They were lying on the footpath about 200 yards from the Hall. She gave the portraits to P.C. Curren.—Joseph Curren, police-constable, stationed at South Moor, said on the 8th inst. he received information from Elizabeth Nicholson that she had lost a gold keeper ring from her box. She gave witness a description of the ring the same day. On the 11th of May the prisoner, Ann Armstrong, was at Lanchester Police Court, and witness then saw a keeper ring on her finger, which corresponded with that lost by Elizabeth Nicholson. The same night witness apprehended the prisoners at Dipton. He charged the younger prisoner with stealing a gold keeper ring belonging to Miss Nicholson. She then said to the elder prisoner, "Give him the ring, mother." Witness then accompanied the elder prisoner to Mary Brown's house. Mrs. Armstrong said to Mrs. Brown, "Give me the ring I made you a present of." Witness got the ring (produced) from Mary Brown, in the presence of the elder prisoner. He then charged her with stealing the ring well knowing it to have been stolen. She replied, "No, no; the dairymaid had given it to Polly." On the 15th of May witness searched the elder prisoner's house at South Moor, when he found two pocket handkerchiefs and a couple of collars. They were in the younger prisoner's box. On the 25th May he charged Mary Armstrong with stealing the above-named articles, when she replied, "I took the two pocket handkerchiefs in mistake, but I know nothing about the collars."—Ada Clavering said she was the daughter of Mr. Clavering, of Greencroft Hall. The two handkerchiefs produced were her property. The unmarked one I missed about the end of April.—This being the whole of the evidence the younger prisoner, in answer to the Clerk, pleaded guilty to stealing both rings.—The magistrates sent her to the House of Correction for two months in each case, but as the evidence was not conclusive against the mother she was discharged.—Mr. Clavering was not on the bench during the hearing of the above case.

THEFT OF WORKMEN'S TOOLS.—John Battison, a boy, was charged with stealing a hammer, and four chisels belonging to the Consett Iron Company. There was a second charge against him of stealing a spirit-level belonging to a man named Brown.—William John Brooks, of Langley Park Colliery, fitter, said the hammer and four chisels produced were the property of the Consett Iron Company. They were worth about 4s. 6d. Witness saw them safe in the tool chest on Tuesday night. The chest was locked. On Wednesday morning they were missed. The box had been broken open. The prisoner was a stranger.—P.C. Foster, stationed at Langley Park Colliery, said he took the prisoner into custody on Wednesday night, at Bearpark Colliery, and charged him with stealing four chisels and a hammer. He said yes, he had taken them from Langley Park. He also said that the hammer was concealed amongst some stones. He took me to the place, and I found the hammer now produced. The chisels I found in an engine-house which the prisoner frequented.—Thomas Brown deposed that he was a fitter in the employment of the Consett Iron Company, Limited. The spirit-level produced was his property, and was worth 4s. 6d. On Tuesday night last he locked it up in the tool-chest. On the following morning it was missed. The chest had been broken open.—David Ough, a mason residing at Witton Gilbert, said on Tuesday night, between eight and nine o'clock, he was working in his garden near the Railway Station, when the prisoner went up to him and asked him if he wanted to buy a level, which he at the same time produced. He said he and his father were hard up. He asked 1s. 6d. for the level, and witness bought it for 1s. Witness afterwards gave the level to P.C. Foster. The level produced is the one I bought of the prisoner. Police-Constable Foster produced the level which he received from the last witness. When witness took the paisoner into custody he said he had got it out of the box where he got the hammer and chisels.—Prisoner pleaded guilty and was sent to prison for a couple of months with hard labour.

SIX WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE.—A. Soulsby Hall, a deputy-overman, was summoned by Mr. Thompson for leaving his wife chargeable to the Lanchester Poor Law Union. Defendant did not appear, but P.C. Edgar proved serving the summons upon him.—Mr. Walton, relieving-officer, proved that the defendant's wife, Isabella Hall, had been receiving out-door relief since the 4th of May.—In answer to the bench the complainant said she was married the Saturday before last Christmas Day. Her husband, she said, deserted her on the 12th of February. His father was an overman at Byer Moor Colliery, and her husband was a deputy-overman. The complainant added that she and her husband had never quarrelled, but he had got into bad company. Prior to their marriage she was a milliner. It was also elicited that defendant had advertised the complainant in the newspapers.—The magistrates made an order for 5s. a-week.

ASSAULTS.—Ralph Liddell was charged with assaulting Elizabeth Raper, beerhouse keeper, at Langley Park, on the 20th inst. A second summons charged defendant with wilfully damaging certain stones and slates belonging to Mrs. Raper. The complainant and defendant are neighbours, and a dispute between them gave rise to the assault and damage. For the assault he was fined 10s. and costs; and in the other case defendant was ordered to pay the damage, 7s. and a fine of 2s. 6d. and costs.——Joseph Bell and William Brown, charged with assaulting Thomas Smith at Greencroft Cottages, on the 9th inst., were each fined 5s. and costs.——Richard Nelson, who did not appear, was charged with assaulting Elizabeth Platton, a married woman, near South Moor, on the 14th inst. Complainant's husband and the defendant were schooling together, and Mrs. Platton having gone to the "school" in order to try to induce her husband to leave it, she was struck by the defendant. A fine of 20s. and costs was imposed.——Francis Coyle, a lad, was charged with assaulting P.C. Christison, at Blackhill. The officer stated that on Saturday night he was in company with Sergt. Reed. They took a man into custody and the crowd commenced to throw stones. Witness observed the defendant toss one, which grazed the side of his (complainant's) head. Witness then followed the prisoner and took him into custody. He resisted violently, a crowd collected, and more stones were thrown. As defendant had been in custody since Saturday night, he was let off by paying a fine of 10s. and costs.

FRACAS BETWEEN A LANDLORD AND HIS TENANT AT CONSETT.—Stephen Downs, lately a beerhouse-keeper residing in Delves Lane, was charged with assaulting William Thompson. Mr. Granger, of Durham, defended. Complainant, an old man, said he lived at Shotley Bridge. At the time of the alleged assault, the defendant was his tenant. On the 13th May, complainant went to defendant's house for the quarter's rent, £6 10s. The defendant, his wife, and complainant went into the kitchen together. Witness wrote out a receipt, and the defendant put the money on the table. An "eruption" then arose about some rails that defendant was alleged to have taken off the premises, and complainant was assaulted.—By the Bench: Defendant paid £6 10s. quarterly, and had also to pay all the rates.—Cross-examined by Mr. Granger: Mr. Downs had been his tenant fifteen years. Defendant had received notice to quit, and the notice expired on the 13th May. Witness did not go to Downs' house about ten o'clock in the morning. The first time he did so was between eleven and twelve. After he had had a glass of beer he went to the house of a friend in Consett, but he had neither beer nor whiskey at the latter place. When he went back to Downs' house, after twelve o'clock, he was not in a bad humour. Complainant didn't say to Mr. Downs "you are not out yet," nor did the defendant say he was ready to go out when he paid him (complainant) the rent. Witness was not aware that £1 8s had to be deducted from the rent. That was not named. He saw some money on the table, but could not remember how much. It was was not true that Mrs. Downs said to complainant, "pick the money up and let us part good friends." There was not a young man named Millburn in the room at the time. After he signed the receipt, he did not say he would keep the book and not take the money. When he signed the receipt he asked the defendant what he had done with the rails; he said he would not deliver up the receipt book until he (defendant) fetched back the rails. The defendant then commenced to swear. Witness was not aware, when he signed the receipt, that the defendant, who had put up fixtures in the house, wanted a deduction for them. He never named it that day, but it was true that Downs had once before referred to them. Witness remembered the defendant once saying that he had put up a "gantree" in the cellar, but witness had never seen it. When witness wrote out the receipt he put his hand upon the book and said he would not part with it until he got his money. Downs did not then say "you shall not steal my book while my eyes are open." Complainant was sitting in a chair when the dispute began. It was not true that Downs merely pushed him back and that the chair tilted against the wall. He knocked witness to the floor with his fist, and gave him a kick on the ribs when on the floor. He was stunned by the first blow and his forehead bled. A man named Brown heard the noise and entered the room and picked witness off the floor. He gave Downs notice to leave the house because he sent witness "insulting letters."—T. Brown said he lately resided at Mount Pleasant, where he kept a beerhouse. On the 13th of May he took possession of a beerhouse lately occupied by the defendant in Delves Lane. He took possession about half-past twelve o'clock. Witness heard a noise in the front room, and on entering he saw Mr. Thompson lying on his back. Witness lifted him up. Mrs. Downs had the receipt book in her hand, and the defendant held the money in his.—Cross-examined by Mr. Granger: There were only three persons in the room when the dispute began, Mr. and Mrs. Downs and Mr. Thompson. The chair on which complainant had been sitting was standing on its feet when witness entered the room.—Mr. Granger, for the defence, called Margt. Toole, who stated that she lived servant with the defendant on the 13th of May. She remembered Mr. Thompson entering the house. It was about a quarter-past twelve. Whilst witness was in the passage she heard Mrs. Downs, who was in the front room with her husband and Thompson, say "Mr. Thompson whatever, do you mean?" Witness then ran to the door of the room and heard Mr. Downs say "Mr. Thompson, will you have the money?" Complainant replied, "No, I will have the book." Mr. Downs said, "It is my book and I will have it." Defendant then went towards Mr. Thompson, and in endeavouring to get possession of the book Mr. Thompson was pushed against the window. The money was at that time lying on the table. Mr. Brown then entered the room with some more men and lifted the chair up. The chair was leaning against the window. Complainant said he would fetch Mr. Downs up for an assault.—John Millburn said he was a miner and resided in Delves Lane. On the 13th of May he was passing Downs' beerhouse. Hearing a noise he looked in, and saw Downs go round the table to take a book from Mr. Thompson. Mr. Downs took hold of the book, and the complainant, who was sitting in a chair, fell against the wall. Witness did not see anybody pick Mr. Thompson up.—Defendant, in answer to the Clerk (Mr. Watson), said he had not yet paid the rent, but he was willing to do so, provided complainant deducted 15s. for a "gantree" and 13s. for some "bratticing" which defendant had put up in the passage. It was two years since it was put up.—Complainant said he was not willing to accept less than £6 10s.—The Chairman, after some further conversation, said the magistrates would decide upon the case before them, and leave the parties to do as they liked about the rent. They considered that an assault had been committed, and they fined the defendant 10s. and the expenses.

PITCH AND TOSS AT QUEBEC.—William Foster, Thomas Jackson, John Purdy and Wm. Laverick, of Quebec, miners, were charged by P.C. Burnett with playing at pitch and toss, on the 7th inst. Fined 2s. 6d. each and costs.

DRUNKENNESS.—Joseph Bowman, labourer, Satley, charged by P.C. Best with drunkenness on the 13th inst., was discharged on payment of costs.——Robt. Stewart, John Brown, Annfield Plain, and Edward Roddison, Hanging Stone, miners, summoned by P.C. Reay for a similar offence on the 14th inst., were each fined 5s. and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—William Purdy, John Dixon, Jas. McCormick, John McCormick, Wm. Henderson, William Henry James, Wm. Parker, Henry Wade, Wm. Thompson, Thomas Armstrong, Wm. Rowell, Anthony Stevenson, and William Turner, miners, were charged with wilfully damaging a grass field, by trespassing therein, belonging to John Charlton, near Stanley, on the 21st May. Thompson and Henderson were each fined 2s. 6d. and the damage, 6d., and the costs; the whole of the others were fined 1s., the damage, and the costs.——David Story, boy, was charged by Robert Wylam with damaging a wood at Craghead, on the 18th inst. Fined 2s. 6d. and costs and the damage, 1d.——John McGowan and William Watt, of West Kyo, miners, were summoned for trespassing in a grass field belonging to Robert Thompson, on the 21st May. They were each fined 2s. 6d. and the damage, 6d., together with costs.——John Wright, quarryman, Langley Park Colliery, charged with trespassing in a grass field at the latter place on the 16th inst., was ordered to pay the damage and costs.——Joseph Bell and William Brown, miners, Greencroft Cottages, was summoned for trespassing in a grass field belonging to Thomas Smith, on the 9th inst. Fined 1d., the damage 1d., and the costs.

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WIDE FIELD FOR A NEW COMPANY.

That there is ample room for a new Fire Office may be assumed from the following facts:—It has been proved in the House of Commons, and has been again again confirmed by statistics, that two-thirds (amounting to £3,000,000,000 sterling) of the destructive property of the United Kingdom is not covered by Fire Insurance; and it is estimated that this description of property is increasing at the annual rate of £200,000,000.

INSURANCE SHARES A VERY PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

It is believed that no other description of Public Securities produce more satisfactory results than that of an Insurance Company, which consequently is one of the very best channels for permanent investment; in fact, it would be difficult to find any class of investments presented by Joint Stock Companies comparable to a properly conducted Fire Insurance Company. The shares of some of the older Offices have increased in value from 1/00 to 7,000 per cent., and even younger Institutions are at premiums ranging from 80 to 200 per cent.

Upon taking fifty of our Insurance Companies and comparing the present market price of the shares with the amount paid-up, such total share capital stand a premium of no less than £24,928,000 or a profit of nearly £25,000,000.

The Dividends paid by Fire Insurance Companies are as high as 82½ per cent per annum.

The published reports of the Fire Offices show that the Companies pay in losses about 50 per cent of the premiums they receive in premiums; consequently Fire Offices generally pay large dividends to their shareholders, and are amongst the soundest and best of Investments.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMPANY.

The Company is established on the principle of limited liability, accompanied by such guarantees as will ensure the confidence of the public, and the interest of both Shareholders and Policyholders. It is intended that not more than ten shillings per £5 share shall be called upon £200,000 of the Capital, so that from this source alone there will remain a reserve capital amounting to £180,000 available to meet the engagements of the company.

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND TO BE INVESTED IN CONSOLS.

For the additional security of Policyholders, a special Reserve Fund will be created by annually setting aside at least 20 per cent of the net profits, and investing the same in the British 3 per cent consols in the names of Trustees.

NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THE COMPANY.

In any year after a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the Share Capital, the profits will be applied towards payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum to the Policyholders on the amount they have paid in premiums in the year in which such profits were made. After providing the dividend of 10 per cent. to both Shareholders and Policyholders, all further profits will be apportionally rateably amongst the Shareholders and Policyholders. It is provided that no Policyholder who shall make a claim against the Company, in respect of a Policy, shall be entitled to rank for dividend in the year in which such claim be made. By this new and important feature the Policyholder will reap all the advantages of a Mutual Office, without incurring the liability which at present attaches to Insurers in a Mutual Company.

The premium charged for the risk is made dependent on the individual features of the property to be protected instead of an arbitrary assessment of the class of interest to insured.

DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS IMMUTABLE.

An important fact connected with this dividend given to Policyholders is, that it is a contract entered into by the Company, and part of its constitution, and, therefore neither Directors or Shareholders can upset it at any time.

ADVANTAGEOUS ARRANGEMENT WITH THE FOUNDERS OF THE COMPANY.

The founders of the Company have agreed to leave the question of remuneration for their services entirely in the hands of the Shareholders; and they have further agreed that no remuneration shall be voted to them until the Company has paid a dividend of 10 per cent. to both Shareholders and Policyholders, and then only such sum as the Shareholders by resolution in general meeting may think fit.

By the foregoing arrangement the Founders have given the best possible proof of their faith that abundant success will be the guerdon of this important undertaking, feeling confident that at the proper time the Shareholders will not grudgingly recognize the services rendered by them as the Founders of the Company, and originators of the beneficial system now for the first time propounded.

BUSINESS.

The Company has commenced Business and, so far, the results are highly satisfactory.

This Company Insures every description of Property against Loss or Damage by Fire, the Rates of Premium being regulated irrespective of the Tariff Association, and made dependent on the nature of the Buildings and Trades carried on therein, commencing at 1s. 6d. per cent.

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2, 3 and 4, TIMES CHAMBERS, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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The results of the Company's business is highly satisfactory, and exceedingly promising so far as the future is concerned.

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The following Table shows the Dividends paid by the Insurance Companies viz:—

Name of Company.	Dividends Paid. Rate per cent. per annum.
Union	82½ per cent
Norwich Union	66 "
County	40 "
Yorkshire	30 "
Caledonian	30 "
North British	30 "
Royal	25 "
London	24 "
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Lancashire	20 "
Law	20 "
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Railway Time Tables

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

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

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

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

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

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

On SATURDAYS ONLY, a relief train leaves Hebburn for Shields at 2·20 p.m.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

Leaves South Shields (Week days).—4·55, 7·6, 8·0 8·30(*), 9·0, 10·5, 10·40, 11·45, 12·30, 1·50, 3·15, 3·59(*), 4·15, 5·10, 6·15, 7·15, 8·15, 9·15, 10·85.

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

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

ON SATURDAYS

Relief trains leave JARROW for NEWCASTLE at 1·55 8·18, 8.23, 9·23, and 10·43 p.m. calling at all intermediate stations.

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

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

Jarrow: First, 5d.; second, 4d.; third, 3½d.

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

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—4·45, 6·50, 7·50, 8·55, 9·55, 11·5 12·15, 1·40, 3·5, 4·5, 5·10, 6·5, 7·5, 8·5, 9·5, 10.25.

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

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

Passengers between Sunderland and Jarrow change carriages at Tyne Dock.

Fares from Sunderland to Cleadon Lane: first 6d. second, 5d; third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 10d.; second 8d. third, 6d., High Shields and South Shields first, 1s.; second, 9d.; third, 6d.; Jarrow, first, 1s. 5d.;

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—5·25 7·18, 8.18, 9·23, 10·18, 11·18, 12·53, 2·33, 3·23, 4·23, 5·28, 6·28, 7·23, 8·28, 9·58, 11.23.

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays).—6·33, 8·23, 10·8, 2·23, 5·23, 7·33, 8·38, 9·53.

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

Fares from Jarrow to South Shields: first, 5d.; second, 4d.; third, 3½d.; High Shields: first, 5d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 3d.; second, 2d.; third, 2d.; Cleadon Lane, first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 6d.; Sunderland, first, 1s. 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Tickets to Jarrow, first, 2s. 2d.; second, 1s. 8d.; third 1s. 2d.

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Week days)—4·50 6·10(a), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0(*), 9·15, 9·45, (c), 10·15, 11·0, 12·0, 12·45, 1·45, 3·5, 4·10 4·45(†), 5·0 5.50, 6·5, 6·45, (†), 7·0, 8·10, 9·0, 10·0, 10·30, 11·30.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays).—6·10 (a), 9·0, 10·5, 1·0, 2·0, 3·0, 4·30, 6·0, 7·0, 8·0, 9·15.

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

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

† These trains stop only at Manors and North Shields.

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

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

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

Fares from Newcastle to Heaton, first, 3d.; second 2d.; third, 2d.; Walker, first, 6d.; second, 4d.; third 3d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·40 (a), 7·45, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·30, 11·0, 12·0, 12·45, 1·30, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5·25 (*), 5·55, 6·30(*), 7·0, 7·30, (*), 8·0, 9·15, 10·0, 10·50 (*).

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays).—7·55, 9·55, 1·0, 2·0, 3·0, 4·30, 6·0, 7·0, 8·0, 9·0, 10·15.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—North Shields 3, Percy Main 9, Howdon 11, Wallsend 16, Walker 19, Heaton 23, and Manors 28 minutes after above times, arriving at Central Station, Newcastle about 35 minutes after leaving Tynemouth.

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

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

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

Fares from Tynemouth to North Shields, first, 4d.; second, 3d.; third, 2d.; Percy Main, first, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.; Howdon, first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d.; Wallsend, first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 5d.; Walker first, 1s.; second, 9d.; third, 6d.; Heaton, first, 1s.; second 9d.; third, 6d.; Newcastle (Manors or Central), first, 1s. 3d.; second, 1s.; third, 8d.

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

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·30	4·30
Middlesbro'	"	6·22	12·5	5·5
Stockton	"	6·34	12·15	5·15
Darlington	"	7·0	1·5	5·55
Bishop Auckland	"	7·48	1·55	6·25
Crook	arr.	8·10	2·20	6·48
	dep.	8·15	2·30	6·55
Tow Law	"	8·27	2·33	7·5
Burnhill Junction	"	8·39	2·45	7·15
Rowley	"	8·52	2·55	7·25
Benfieldside	"	9·5	3·5	9·35
Newcastle	arr.	10·5	4·30	9·40

CONSETT BRANCH

TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

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

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·35		12·10	3·35	8·26
Witton Gilbert	"	7·50		12·24	3·48	8·16
Lanchester	"	7·55		12·35	3·54	8·23
Knitsley	"	8·8		12·45	4·4	8·36
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·20	
	dep.	8·27	9·15	1·0	3·35	8·48
Shotley Bridge	"	8·32	9·20	1·5	3·40	8·53
Ebchester	"	8·36	9·23	1·9	3·44	8·57
Lintz Green	"	8·47	9·33	1·19	3·54	9·8
Rowland's Gill	"	8·53	9·38	1·24	3·59	9·13
Swalwell	"	9·2	9·47	1·33	4·5	9·22
Scotswood	"	9·9	9·53	1·39	4·14	9·29
Newcastle	arr.	9·20	10·10	1·50	4·25	9·40

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.		
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·0	5·25	7·30
Scotswood	"	7·17	4·9	5·32	7·37
Swalwell	"	7·23	4·15	5·39	7·44
Rowland's Gill	"	7·32	4·24	5·49	7·55
Lintz Green	"	7·37	4·29	5·55	8·0
Ebchester	"	7·50	4·42	6·8	8·16
Shotley Bridge	"	7·57	4·47	6·14	8·23
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	4·55	6·20	8·30
	dep.		9·0		
Knitsley			9·21	5·21	
Lanchester			9·34	5·34	
Witton Gilbert			9·46	5·46	
Durham	arr.		10·0	6·0	

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.		4·0
Witton Gilbert	"		4·13
Lanchester	"	8·17	4·18
Knitsley	"	8·30	4·38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·40	4·45
	dep.	8·50	5·30
Shotley Bridge	"	8·55	5·35
Ebchester	"	9·0	5·40
Lintz Green	"	9·9	5·49
Rowland's Gill	"	9·16	5·59
Swalwell	"	9·23	6·7
Scotswood	"	9·30	6·15
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	6·30

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.	LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.
Newcastle	7·30	7·15	Benfieldside	8·35	8·20
Scotswood	7·37	7·22	Shotley Bridge	8·40	8·2
Swalwell	7·44	7·29	Ebchester	8·44	8·2
Rowland's Gill	7·54	7·39	Lintz Green	8·55	8·3
Lintz Green	8·0	7·45	Rowland's Gill	8·59	8·4
Ebchester	8·13	7·58	Swalwell	9·8	8·51

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From J. C. M——, A——, Feb. 2nd, 1875.

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

From Mr. John Bell, Plumstead-road, Plumstead, 8th Jan., 1875.

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

LONDON, 16th January, 1875.

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

A. R. JENKINS.

BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL, 6th January, 1875.

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

Yours truly,

T. BURSTON.

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

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

Yours truly,

GUNNER S. BAKER, R. A.

RODSTOCK, NEAR BATH, January 4th, 1875.

Having used one Bottle, now hair has made appearance.

JACOB SEYMOUR.

TRANMERE, BIRKENHEAD, January 4th, 1875.

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

E. D. GRIGGS.

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

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

GEO. MARETT.

AYR, SCOTLAND, 11th December, 1874.

The PILOSAGINE improved the growth of my Whiskers.

W. CREAN

SOUTH SHIELDS, Nov. 5, 1874.

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

Yours respectfully,

J. D. HACKWORTH.

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2ND.—It will revive the growth.

3RD.—It will give the Hair a natural gloss.

4TH.—It will restore life and vigour to the roots of the Hair.

5TH.—It will stop the Hair from falling off.

6TH.—It is a superior dressing for the Hair.

7TH.—Its perfume is most agreeable.

8TH.—Hair Oil or Perfume is never required with it.

9TH.—Its good-effects are permanent.

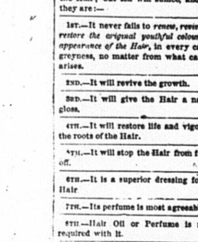
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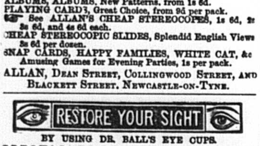
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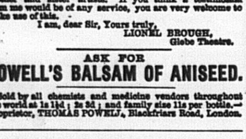
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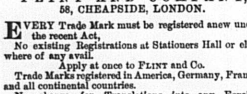
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EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS AT BLACKHILL.

THE COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER CAMPING ON THE HIGHWAY.

Another act in the Derwentwater Drama was enacted on Saturday. It appears that for some time past the Countess has resided with her faithful friend and bailiff, Harry Brown, who until a few days ago occupied a house in Durham Road, Blackhill. Mr. Raw, auctioneer, is the landlord of this house, and some time since it was arranged between that gentleman and Mr. Brown that the latter should leave the premises, and the notice having expired on Saturday, the 13th inst., it was expected that possession would have been given up on that day. Mr. Brown, however, did not leave until the following Thursday, when he removed his furniture to Ebchester, leaving the Countess sole occupier of the house. Mr. Raw, on hearing that her ladyship refused to quit the dwelling, had an interview with Mr. Brown, who informed him that the Countess had taken possession of the key. Mr. Raw, we are informed, tried every means to induce the Countess to leave, but her ladyship maintained possession until Saturday last, when Mr. Raw, having taken legal advice in the matter, determined to eject her ladyship as a trespasser. Accordingly, about eight o'clock, accompanied by several assistants and Sergt. Reed and P.C. Watson, Mr. Raw went to the house in which the Countess was located, and demanded admittance. Her ladyship appeared at the window, informed her visitors that Mr. Brown was not in, and refused to open the door. Finding it impossible to effect an entrance in this way, one of the men proceeded to the rear of the premises, and gained access to the house by getting through a window. He then opened the front door on the inside and admitted Mr. Raw and the other men. On proceeding upstairs they found the Countess alone, and apparently in the act of preparing breakfast. On being informed of the object of her visitors, her ladyship requested that she might be allowed half-an-hour to dress. This proposal was at once assented to, and when about the time specified had elapsed one of the men again entered the room and asked the Countess if she was ready. She replied that she was only partially dressed, and a few more minutes was allowed her. Mr. Raw and his men then entered the room and began to remove the contents, consisting of a number of boxes, iron bedstead, a couple of chairs, a carpet, and other things. These were taken outside, and deposited on the side of the footpath clear of the garden in front of the house. The room having been cleared, her ladyship was desired to leave, but this she persistently refused to do, remarking that not only that house but the whole of the property in the neighbourhood was hers by right. Finding it impossible to persuade the Countess to leave the house, one of the men was sent downstairs and immediately afterwards returned with an easy-chair, into which her ladyship was placed by Mr. Raw and his assistants. She was then lifted up and carried out of the room, and taken into the street, where she was placed on the footpath beside her goods. On the way downstairs one of the men named Moore remarked to his companion that "it was an honour to carry a Countess," which expression is said to have caused her ladyship to strike out right and left with her fists, and she is also alleged to have used her feet pretty freely upon the person who preceded her down the stairs. As soon as the chair and its contents were placed on the path, her ladyship spread out an umbrella, and announced her intention of staying there until removed. In this position she remained during the rest of the day, and, as may be supposed, she was the object of wide-spread curiosity and not a little sympathy. It is rather curious that during the whole of her stay on the footpath, her ladyship was never once seen to put her feet on the ground, the Countess evidently being under the impression that as she had been placed there against her will, she could not be charged with obstructing the highway. Crowds of people visited the place during the day, and the clouds of dust they sent up appeared to annoy her ladyship greatly. By eight o'clock she appeared quite exhausted, and informed our reporter that she had never partaken of food during the day. About half-past eight the street was completely blocked up, and shortly afterwards Supt. Oliver approached her ladyship, and tried to induce her to leave the footpath, intimating that if she continued to obstruct the road, he would be under the necessity of applying for a summons against her. The Countess, however, was obdurate. Mr. Raw, she said, was the person that put her there; and the police, she intimated, had no right to interfere with her, she claimed being there as a "civil right," that she was acting under the advice of her legal adviser, and that she was quite prepared to defend the legality of her proceeding, and concluded by telling Mr. Oliver that he had better be careful what he said to her. Mr. Oliver informed her ladyship that she could be accommodated with a room at the Station Hotel, but the Countess declined to avail herself of the offer. Shortly after nine o'clock Mr. Heslop, the Surveyor to the Benfieldside Local Board, also approached her ladyship and pointed out to her that she was causing a serious obstruction to the traffic. Finding it impossible to alter her ladyship's determination to remain on the path, Mr. Heslop obtained a horse and cart, into which the whole of the goods, with the exception of the chair on which the Countess was sitting, were placed. This the Countess refused to give up. Mr. Heslop, who like Supt. Oliver, had acted in an exceedingly gentle and courteous manner throughout, requested her to stand up in order that he might remove that also, but her ladyship positively refused to budge an inch. The Surveyor then went to the back of the chair, and, as one of the bystanders observed, carefully and gently "couped" her ladyship out. When on the point of falling to the ground, however, the Countess, who had conducted herself with considerable dignity throughout the amusing episode, stretched out her hand to a man who was standing near, and stood upon her feet. The chair was then placed upon the cart alongside the other things, and a move was made down the hill towards Shotley Bridge, to the Local Board Store-room, the Countess and Harry Brown following close behind the conveyance. Here the things were removed from the cart and stowed away in the Store-room, the greatest care being taken to damage none of the articles. A couple of boxes containing her ladyship's Court dresses, &c., were, at the request of the Countess, taken to Mr. Carss's. Her ladyship remained in front of the Store-house until a late hour, but eventually took refuge in an adjoining house occupied by a man named Postle.

On Monday morning, Mr. Heslop appeared before Mr. Town, at Consett Police Court, and applied for a summons against the Countess of Derwentwater for obstructing the footpath.—Mr. Town asked the applicant if the Local Board wished him to prosecute?—Mr. Heslop replied that he had seen Mr. Booth, the clerk to the Local Board, that morning, but Mr. Booth gave him no instructions beyond telling him to go to the court, as the police would probably take proceedings in the matter. Personally, he did not wish to interfere.—Mr. Town said it was rather a peculiar case, and he thought before taking out a summons the Surveyor ought to have the direct authority of the Local Board.—Mr. Heslop observed that in applying for a summons he was acting on his own responsibility. He would, however, consult the members of the Local Board, and take their opinion.—Mr. Town said he had better do so.—Mr. Heslop remarked that he had taken possession of the Countess's goods, which he had stowed away in the Local Board Store-room. What was he to do with them?—Mr. Town said he could not give any advice

The Countess's version of what took place on Saturday differs materially from the statement made by the parties who ejected her ladyship. The latter states that about eight o'clock someone knocked at the door, and on looking through the window she observed Mr. Raw and his men standing. She told the men that Mr. Brown was not in, and that she could not admit them. One of the men then got in and opened the front door, and when the party went upstairs she was only partially dressed. Mr. Raw, she alleges, behaved extremely rude to her, and said he was going to "put her out in a couple of minutes." The Countess says that she then fastened her room door, but that immediately afterwards Mr. Raw forced the door open with his knee. She remonstrated with him, she says, and pointed out that she was only half-dressed, whereupon Mr. Raw is alleged to have said that "if she said another word he would hand her on to the road, dressed or undressed." The Countess also denies that she either struck or kicked any of the men. She says that in carrying her down stairs her dress got entangled with the stair-railings, and that she merely tried to save her garments from being torn. Her ladyship also complains bitterly of the treatment of the men, alleging that they seized her roughly and forced her into the chair. The Countess considers that she cannot be legally charged with obstructing the highway, inasmuch as she was placed there by Mr. Raw, in the presence of the Surveyor, and she considers that Mr. Raw is the proper person to proceed against.

THE COUNTESS, THE QUEEN, AND LORD WESTBURY.

Our reporter had an interesting interview with the Countess on Monday afternoon. Her ladyship, contrary to his expectations, received him very cordially. Amongst other matters, the Countess referred to the hostility of the press, the newspapers having she said, condemned her without giving her an opportunity of laying her case before the public. Our reporter examined a number of documents bearing on the Countess's Case, and her ladyship was particularly desirous of having the following letter, which was written by Lord Westbury to General Sir Charles Shaw, placed before the public:—

In examining the title and nature of the possession vested in the Countess of Darwentwater, comprised in the entailed family indentures of settlement before me show that Francis, First Earl of Darwentwater, previous to the dates of the said setclements of 1681, 1691, and 1712, was in possession of the said estates. I am therefore of opinion the Countess of Darwentwater is warranted by the statute under the said settlement. That is to say—She inherits by right of blood, by right of title, by right of possession, by right of property, by right of settlement and trusts thereof, and by right of term which awaits the heirs of the elder lineage for a space of 500 years of the body of the said Francis, First Earl of Darwentwater, and to the right heirs "for ever," under the said indenture of settlement of 1691. The said Francis Earl of Darwentwater was the first setlor in the year 1687, and subsequently in 1691, and he was, by the legal positive rules of the Constitution of England, entitled to direct to the heirs of his body the management of his property after his death, pursuant to his own views of the said term of 500 years and trusts whereof to be carried into execution by his heirs only, and no aid to be sought for doing the same from any court whatsoever, and thus he transmitted to his heirs the absolute power precisely as he himself possessed. After quoting the third canon of descents, "if a man dies and leaves only one daughter, that daughter, being the sole heir, will have a right to assume all the dignities and hereditary honours in the paternal line," Lord Westbury proceeds to say—The ownership, the possession, the title of the lands were all vested in the said Francis Earl of Darwentwater, and his possession is the thing by which the title is the fact, and thus the lands remain vested in the heirs of his body for ever, and no one can divest them out of the said possession of the said entailed Darwentwater estates, which are vested by the principles of universal law in the present Countess and heiress of Darwentwater. And who are the parties who are acting so unjustly to the Countess and opposing her lawful rights? The Crown is bound to protect the heirs of the elder lineage of the house of Darwentwater. His Majesty King George II. of England constituted and bound himself, his heirs and successors to do so. The right of the Countess of Darwentwater has accrued since the day of the death of her brother John James, Seventh Earl of the elder lineage of Darwentwater: thus the Countess of Darwentwater herself is the person in corporeal possession of the said estates. There is no other person against whom she can bring an action to establish her prior right on the land which she has a right at all times to enter upon with executive power. If the Countess of Darwentwater thinks proper she may employ a solicitor and a counsel to act for her, pursuant to the prescribed rules set forth in the said indentures of family settlement within the precincts of her own entailed Darwentwater domain. With reference to the course pursued by the Countess of Darwentwater on the said entailed Darwentwater estates, her opponents, it is too true, have employed all the powers that be to condemn the Countess for not taking a course of law; whereas the Countess of Darwentwater's case is not law, but a matter of fact; and it may be asked, with whom is the Countess to go to law? The Countess herself is in corporeal possession, and the said opponents, who have sought by every improper means to crush the legal rights of the suffering Countess, have basely, without authority of law, received the rents and profits of the said entailed Darwentwater estates, and have appropriated the said rents and profits to their own peculiar use, and arrogating the office of "Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom," an office which does not exist; and at the time when they took the said rents and profits they knew perfectly the Countess of Darwentwater was the only person entitled to receive the said rents and profits, and the lawful heiress of the entailed estates. When the Countess of Darwentwater took possession of her grandfather's castle at Dilston, the Countess acted upon the advice of my learned friend, Lord Cranworth, and he advised the Countess, pursuant to the limitations, terms, and trusts comprised in the said entailed settlements. I know his private opinion on the said settlements, and the censure he cast upon certain officials. I have heard him say publicly that "under no circumstances could the said entailed Derwentwater estates be confiscated unless the Crown could have kept James Earl of Daawentwater alive for ever." As a proof, the said entailed estates were not confiscated to the crown; all political interest the King held in the said entailed Derwentwater estates "did determine on the day of the death of Charles Radclyffe; and his Majesty, his heirs, and his successors were to be the trustees" for the elder lineage of Darwentwater, "and not to be considered in their political capacity and as private persons only." And the trusts and term which wait upon the heirs of the elder lineage, limited and assured for the space of 500 years, fully to be complete and ended, were vested by the Crown, "thenceforth, and settled upon the Most Noble Charles Duke of Richmond, and Lennox Henry Fox, Esquire, their heirs and administrators during the said term of 500 years." I refer you to the "Act 22, George II, page 38." You will see, "it was enacted, pursuant to the said settlements, that a term of 500 years should wait for the "same fraudulent deed detected by the Right Hon. Viscount Gage, made by the notorious Birch and Bond, who were expelled from the House of Commons for embezzling the rents of the said entailed estates." It was Milner Gibson's Bill in 1857 that awoke the dormant heirs of the elder lineage of Darwentwater, who were then in paternal difficulties with the oath of abjuration which James Earl of Darwentwater gave his life for. The Darwentwater estates confiscated to the Crown by the attainder of the said Earl and his brother, the said Charles Radclyffe, were the Ridsdale estates, which they held in their own right, left to them by their grandfather. The Countess of Darwentwater is well aware of her hereditary rights, comprised in the said settlement, and her knowledge of the public acts does not ill become her position. The Countess of Darwentwater, before taking any active steps on her own lands, very properly moved by letter to Her Majesty the Queen, "in her private capacity," the trustee of the said entailed Darwentwater estates. The said letter of the Countess was presented to the Queen by the royal hand of the Crown Princess of Prussia, during the visit of Her Royal Highness to England in 1868. On receiving the said letter of the Countess, Her Majesty despatched it to the authorities, with the royal command, "to let right be done." What follows is a colouring of insolence to Her Majesty's royal commands, and most injurious to the Countess. A clerk in the Home Office was appointed to answer this most important letter, who, either by insult or blunder turned the purport of the Countess's letter into an application for a "commission." Whereas the Countess of Darwentwater claims her entailed Darwentwater estates as her right and inheritance under the statute 1 and 4 Geo. I, and asks an account from Her Majesty, as private trustee, of the said entailed Darwentwater estates, which the Crown took possession of to protect for the elder lineage of the House of Darwentwater, and settled the same trusts and term of 500 years in the Duke of Richmond and Henry Fox, Esquire. The Countess in the said letter prayed Her Majesty to appoint a Committee of Privilege to examine the trusts, term, and limitation comprised in the said family settlements, which are absolute and peremptory deeds, matters of fact, and, above all, usages settled, limited, and assured to the heirs of the body of the said Francis Earl of Darwentwater "for ever." I blush for the man who signed the said answer to the Countess, because he has received as many public benefits as come to the portion of one man of his abilities. And he deliberately deprived the Countess receiving any manner of justice from the Queen. The Countess of Darwentwater, moreover, asks no favour, but that which the law distinctly declares belongs to her. From Her Majesty's immediate command to "let right be done," it is clear the Queen was in haste to put an end to the cruel persecutions and grievous wrongs enacted on the suffering Countess of Darwentwater. And by whom and for whom these cruel wrongs are prolonged is a mystery. Then, pursuant to the statute, neither the Queen nor Her Majesty's Privy Council have any jurisdiction, by any arbitrary way whatsoever, to determine, deprive, or dispose of the said entailed lands and hereditaments belonging to any unoffending subject under the protection of the Queen of England. There is no precedent on English record of an heir vested in a great settled estate compelled to litigate with the Crown to deliver up the trusts whereof the Crown enlisted to protect, not in their Majesties "political capacity, but as private persons only." This would appear a high offence to civil law and most incompatible with civilisation. The proper and immediate course of relief the Countess of Darwentwater is entitled to under the statute is a deed of privilege to examine and render an account to the Countess of the royal trusteeship of all the said entailed Darwentwater estates comprised in the said deeds of settlement of the years 1687, 1691, and 1712, made "for the heirs of the body of Francis Earl of Darwentwater for ever." I do hope the non-performance of Her Majesty's royal command to "let right be done" will be justly reported to the Queen by the proper officer whose duty it is to watch and report all matters affecting the right of the subject and the honour and dignity of the Crown, and that the persecuted Countess of Darwentwater may receive from the Queen the justice her lawful right demands, and that the parties who have been wrongfully opposing the hereditary rights of the Countess without the authority of the law may be duly chastised by the law. The Countess, her solicitor, or agent are entitled to demand and receive from the Lord High Chancellor, or the proper persons in Her Majesty's household, why the said letter of the Countess of Darwentwater addressed to the "Queen in her private capacity," was treated as a public matter, which is not the relief of the Countess of Darwentwater, pursuant to the said family settlements of 1687, 1691, and 1712.

WESTBURY.

CANON KEARNEY AND THE LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

A special meeting of the members of the Leadgate Local Board was held on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the resignation of the Rev. Canon Kearney, and to appoint a successor in the place of Mr. Edward Charlton, who has removed from the neighbourhood. Mr. Shaw presided, and read the following letter:—

Brooms, May 24th, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—It was my intention not to have troubled you with an explanation of the reasons which have induced me to resign my seat as a member of your Board; but, in deference to your courtesy in asking me to reconsider that step, I feel called upon to give you some statement of the motives by which I have been actuated in the matter. The immediate cause of my decision was the arrangement of the committees for the ensuing year, made by you in my absence on the 15th ult., including the omission of my name, for the first time since the constitution of the Board in 1866, from that of Building and Sewerage. Previously, as many of you are aware, it was an invariable rule of the Board that the committees should at the commencement of each year, for obvious reasons, be formed, when practicable, of the members who had served on the respective committees in the previous year, the newly-elected members being distributed in the vacancies caused by the non-election or retirement of the former ones. This year that custom was adhered to as usual, with one exception, that, viz., of myself, all the other names appearing in their old places, but mine being excluded from the committee for building; and not only so, but there being added to it this year one more member than the number upon it in any former one. Under any circumstances, this must have appeared remarkable indeed, but, viewed in connection with the late notorious proceedings in the building case at Iveston, it will admit, I fear, of only one solution. Remembering the independent stand I then took to save the Board from what I then held, and still hold, an irreparable mistake, surely if changes had been necessary, that committee was just the very last from which my name ought to have been omitted, especially when it is borne in mind that one of the two on which it was allowed to remain, viz., the Sanitary, no longer exists, having been annulled by the repeal of "The Sanitary Act of 1876" in the Public Health Act of 1875. The omission was made, however, and having been made in the manner explained, it is, and will continue to be, regarded as a disavowal, if not disapproval, on the part of the Board, of the course which I deemed it my duty to pursue in the matter above referred to. An explanation of the circumstances connected with it has been kindly given, as well as a disclaimer of any unworthy motives, with both of whith personally I am fully satisfied; but an uncomfortable impression has been produced upon the in candour admit that it has served to hasten a step which I have been meditating for some time, from other considerations also. Those considerations will be obvious to every unbiassed and reflecting mind, so that it is not necessary for me to specify them to you. It only remains for me, then, in finally withdrawing from the Leadgate Local Board, to tender my warmest thanks to those members of it, past and present, who always stood by me in my humble endeavours to conduct the business of it in strict accordance with my knowledge of the law, with what I believed to be principle and duty, and with fair-play and even-handed justice to all. I am bound, also, to express my deep sense of gratitude to the ratepayers of the district at large, especially to those who have known me longest and best, for the unbroken confidence which, of their own free judgment and choice, they have reposed in me for the period of so many years. Believe me to remain, gentlemen, always faithfully yours,

F. KEARNEY.

On the motion of Mr. TRANEY, seconded by Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. John Davison was appointed to fill up the vacancy caused by Mr. Kearney's retirement.

Mr. BROWN proposed, and Mr. KEENLEYSIDE seconded, that Mr. John Parker be nominated a member in the place of Mr. Charlton.—Carried.

A highway rate for Medomsley of 6d. in the pound having, on the motion of Mr. NICHOLSON seconded by Mr. BROWN, been approved of, the Board adjourned.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the above Board was held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon. Present—Messrs. James Annandale, jun. (chairman), Charles Wilson, Henry Ritson, John Smith, George Eltringham, Carss, W. Wilson, John Annandale, Marshall, Wheatley, Booth (clerk), Osborne (inspector), and Heslop (surveyor).

CEMETERY ROAD.

The Clerk reported that since the last meeting of the Board he had discussed the question of Cemetery Road with Mr. Jenkins, who had made the following proposal—that the remainder of Cemetery Road should be made at the joint expense of the Company and the Board; that one half of the Board's proportion of the expense be recouped to them (without interest) as houses are built on the line of road; that the Company would give (if their offer be accepted) sufficient land to make the road uniform in width with that portion of the road already formed.

On the motion of Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE, seconded by Mr. W. WILSON, the following resolution was agreed to:—"That having heard the Clerk's statement in reference to Cemetery Road, Mr. Jenkins' proposal be accepted, subject to his agreeing to recoup the Board the whole cost of the other half, as houses are built on the line of road on either side, the arrangement to be concluded by a proper legal agreement."

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—Although the mortality return of the Benfieldside township for the first three months of the present year, furnished me by the Registrar, does not contain a single case of death from any of the zymotic diseases, your district has not been altogether free from infection. West Row has been the scene of an outbreak of enteric fever since the beginning of March, and up to the present time it has made its appearance in five houses. The filthy state of this street is sufficiently bad to give rise to any pestilence, indeed it is surprising that fever is ever absent from it. Scarlet fever, also, has again paid your district a visit, and threatens to remain an uncomfortably long time unless the following precautions are carried out, namely, to have every house, in which there has been more than one case, thoroughly fumigated, together with bedding and clothing, with burning sulphur or tar; to caution parents against allowing children to appear in the street during convalescence, and not to allow any of these children to return to school without the sanction of the medical attendent. I trust, with these preventive measures, this, the worst of all fevers, will soon be banished. The fever has already attacked eleven families, namely, one in Baxton Burn, and nine in Shotley Bridge, of which Wood Street furnishes two, Front Street three, and Messenger Street four. The births during the quarter have been above, and the deaths from all cases much below, the everage, giving of the former an annual rate of thirty-eight and the latter fourteen per thousand.—I remain, your obedient servant,

W. M. RENTON, Officer of Health.

Shotley Bridge, May 17th, 1876.

The report was referred to the Sanitary Committee, the Inspector in the meantime being instructed to carry out the recommendation of Dr. Renton with respect to fumigation, &c.

There was no other business of importance before the meeting.

THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE CONSERVATIVES.

In the exercise of their vocation as special guardians of the British Constitution in the County of Durham, the Local Authority of the Conservative party seems to have succeeded in founding an association for the promotion of their political principles in the Consett district; and at Blackhill, one evening last week, the Tories of the Shotley Bridge district dined together, made some curious speeches, sang "God save the Queen," and cleared out of the "Station" at the regular hour of eleven. It would not be worth while thus recapitulating the usual routine of almost every public feast but for the circumstance that the industrious professional agent of the party deemed it necessary to assure the company, towards the close of the proceedings, "that in no place had the Conservative cause been put before an audience in a better manner than in that assembly." What appears to have been the speech of the evening was delivered by a Mr. Tait, who, after having laboured, as he informed his audience, for forty-five years as a teacher among the humbler ranks, stood forward on that occasion to relate his experiences amongst them. Mr. Tait, however, was tempted to take up the autobiographical part, and informing the company that he was brought up in one of the largest, roughest, and most Radical villages on the Borders, the opportunity was thus afforded him of proclaiming the intimacy of his association with characters of a very different description—in fact, "one of the most influential families in the village." It was said of Cæsar that he at one time pointed to a Swiss village and declared that he would rather be the first man in it than the second in Rome; but Mr. Tait did not find much reason to be grateful for the lofty position which he occupied in the Border village, for this influential family contained the leaders of an intensely Radical section of the villagers, and poor young Tait was only saved from what he called "a moral blood-poisoning" by a quiet home and "constant attendance on the ministry of a fine old Tory of the Kirk of Scotland type." When the spirit of inquiry was fairly aroused in him he began, at the age of 30, to make a systematic search after truth in order to form his political creed; and, accordingly, he "began his enquiries with the Bible, of which he spoke in quite a patronising style as "that masterpiece of sound sense apart from inspiration." It was there that he found Church and State allied; it was there that he met with weapons for the overthrow of the Liberationists; and having thus discovered the foundation of his Conservatism in the Scriptures, he passed on to ecclesiastical history, where he made yet another important discovery in the fact that "no sane man for 1,800 years had ever dreamt of separating the power of the State and the polity of the Church." Mr. Tait did not linger in his gushing oratory to explain what these high-sounding phrases really meant; and if Mr. Allen can positively assure his principals that the Conservative cause never had better advocates than it met with last week at Blackhill, he must really be congratulated

their absence as the Chairman (Mr. Booth, jun.) could expect the Liberals to thank him for the advice tendered to his brother Conservatives to exercise "tolerance and forbearance towards their neighbours" who happened to be Liberals. The Shotley Bridge Conservative Association may have a brilliant career before it, but it has made a beginning more in harmony with the latitude of some of the benighted localities in the Midlands than with the searching political atmosphere of this Northern county.—*Durham Chronicle.*

Cricket.

All cricket communications intended for insertion must reach this office before mid-day on Thursdays.

BURNOPFIELD v. STANLEY.

A match was played between the above clubs at the Hobson, on Saturday, and resulted in an easy victory for the Burnopfield Club by ninety-eight runs. The following is the score:—

BURNOPFIELD.		STANLEY.	
G. Davis, b York	14	T. Liddle, run out, b Turnbull	0
J. H. Cuthbertson, b York	38	H. Drydon, b Turnbull	2
R. Armstrong, c and b York	2	A. York, b Turnbull	4
E. Turnbull, b Heslop	1	G. Curry, c Davis, b Turnbull	5
G. Cooper, c Toward, b Harkness	12	J. Sanderson, b Davis	3
J. Howey, c Heslop, b York	13	J. Heslop, c Turnbull, b Davis	0
R. Minto, b Burnett	34	J. Burnett, b Turnbull	12
W. Lamb, b Heslop	0	J. Harkness, c Short, b Turnbull	0
T. Short, b Burnett	4	J. Cooper, not out	9
T. Dixon, not out	0	J. Waugh, run out	0
T. Blacklock, c Liddle, b Heslop	0	G. Toward, b Turnbull	1
Extras	32	Extras	16
Total	150	Total	52

Correspondence.

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

BATHS AT WEST STANLEY.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—As a resident of the populous village of West Stanley, I am much surprised that no enterprising gentleman has ere now provided the above village with baths, which are greatly needed, and which, I have no doubt, would prove to be a source of profit to the owner, besides proving a great blessing to the underground workmen and the public generally in this neighbourhood.—I am, sir, yours truly,

JOHN LIDDLE.

West Stanley.

THE DOG TAX.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—In your issue of the 20th inst. a letter appears, signed "Watchdog." If the suggestions of that dog were carried out, that all the cringing and ill-favoured quadrupeds are to be brought into court at Lanchester, poor "Watchdog" will have to put in an appearance with the rest. His letter certainly does indicate a most ill-flavoured dog. It is too bad that a respectable, diligent officer, such as Mr. Wilson, is to be held up to ridicule for doing his duty, by bringing to justice a lot of fellows who violate the law by keeping dogs without a license. Whether he devotes three or six days per week to that part of his duty is immaterial, but it is very material that he sees that the dog tax is paid as well as grog tax, snuff tax, or any other tax belonging to his department. So far from deserving censure, he ought to be commended for his diligence and pluck in bringing parson and peasant to book for breaking the law. "Watchdog" suggests that Mr. Wilson be paid 11s. per week instead of 22s. He must have barked himself hoarse when he came to that sentence. Mr. Wilson has proved himself to be worth £300 a-year much more deservedly than certain persons who get that sum and a glebe house into the bargain. The Lanchester Bench fined all the parties who had dogs, but no license. The innocent dog wants to put in the plea of ignorance of the law. That is what the Yankees call "bosh." The magistrates who sit at Lanchester can see as far through a millstone as the man who dressed it. Dog Latin may do for a fossilated dog, but the magistrates are specimens of honesty, and ought to be put into the temple of truth as sound good stones for administering the law justly.—Yours respectfully,

H. CARSS.

May 22nd, 1876.

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of English wheat, and little from abroad. Holders were very firm, but with only a limited demand an advance of 1s on the rates of this day week was the utmost that could be obtained. Barley, oats, and maize slow, but 3d to 6d dearer. Malt held for more money. Beans and peas brought full prices. Flour 1s per sack higher.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Farmers being still busy with their land, our market was only thinly attended to-day. Wheat a small show, and brought about 1s per qr more money. Barley brought late rates. Oats, 18s per Hexham boll.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 139 beasts, but a decline of 1,840 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality that of cattle was fully an average while sheep were middling. The supply of beef comprised 2,381 head. The number of sheep and lambs was 5600. Pigs: 462 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 10s 6d to 10s 9d; secondary sorts, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; good oxen, 10s 3d to 10s 6d; middling, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; cows and inferior, 7s 9d to 9s 0d; pork, large, 5s 0d to 7s 0d; do. small, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; sheep, good vendable welders, per lb., 11½d to 1s; middling, 10d to 10½d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 120s to 190s; new land hay, 150s to 200s per ton; wheat straw, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; barley straw, 3s 0d to 3s 5d; oat straw, 3s 4d to 4s 6d per thrave.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Oats, 7s 3d to 8s 3d; barley, 8s 0d to 8s 6d; wheat, 11s to 12s 6d; beans, 13s 0d; peas, 11s 0d to 11s 3d per boll. Beef, 9d to 10½d; mutton, 9d to 11d; veal 10d to 10½d; bacon, 5d to 7½d; hams, 7½d to 8d; pork, 8d to 10d per lb. Chickens, 2s 0d to 3s 6d; ducks, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; hens, 2s to 3s each; butter, 1s 7d to 1s 9d per lb.; eggs, 11 to 12 for 1s; onions, 1s; apples, 2s per peck.

DURHAM POTATO, Saturday.—Potatoes, 1s to 1s 4d per stone.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTH.

LEADGATE—At Tinner's Row, on the 20th inst., Mrs. Elsdon, of a son.

LANCHESTER—At the Railway Station, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. Saddler, station master, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—At the Wesleyan Chapel, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. A. Edman, Mr. W. Swalwell, Dipton, to Sarah Jane, second daughter of Mr. E. Reed, Annfield Plain.

DEATHS.

LANCHESTER—On the 21st inst., aged 43, Ann Whinney Stewart.

EDMONDBYERS—On the 21st inst., aged 61, George