The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 1,023. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 2ND, 1880. PRICE ONE PENNY.

ING CONCERT AT CONSETT.

...nesday night was entertainment of a ...ating character was given in the Ad... Rooms. Besides local celebrities, there ...d noted artistes from Gateshead, ...ding the popular vio... Mr. D. Mac... Mr. T. Tate, ... Newcastle. The ... the evening ... go to the Baptist ...ert; neither I ... inside are in a condition to ...te a herculean effort being made ...ce in a satisfactory state. The tests are ...s. Our Baptist friends, like many ...r Christian Church now-a-days, use ...ements in their place of worship, and ...ence is unsuitable, it was the authorised ...t replace it. Hence Mr. Johnathan ...graciously essayed to contribute his ...le object by putting up an article of ...d the success which has attended the ...we think, calculated to realise the most ...pectations of all concerned. By eight ...ge and highly-respectable audience had ...d soon after that hour the gyrations half ...hough not unmercifully, filled. This ...e the programme was an overture by the ...e slight delay and disappointment was ...e breaking of the bridge of the bass ...as the repairing of it was found to be ...e, the instrument was laid aside. The ...ed, however, and acquitted itself very ...s also did the choir in the famous ...e the conquering hero comes." A song, ...by Mr. D. S. Macdonald, was the next ...e gentleman has a most powerful voice, ...ingly evinced in the singing of this song ...ication, and the stirring war cry, was ...ed with singular fidelity. Miss Alice ...followed with "A doubting heart," but ...me thing about which there is no doubt, ...ss Unsworth is a magnificent singer ...excellent form last night, and sung ex...ly. Next in order was Mr. Beers, the ...ntist. It was quite amusing to witness ...ity with which this gentleman handled ...ment, though we confess with shame that ...which consisted from the violin was too ...our uncultivated ear. Happily there ...y present to whom Mr. Beers' perfor...s embracing. "The middle-aged lady" ...s was a light-going song. Nautical ...e be his forte, and he seemate know it, ...one of his songs was of this class ...to be wondered at seeing that he has ...hich any tar might well be proud. We ...k that Mrs. Herries was happy in the ...her songs. "When sparrows build," and ...e they dreams." Both are love songs or ...ther, therefore somewhat sloppy. Mrs. ...has a good voice, however, and we hope ...before the public again at no distant ...ture. "Love and War," by Messrs. Tate ...cmaid, was well received, owing perhaps ...rus. "Well sing and laugh the hours ...ong was rendered with such spirit that ...on caught the infection and laughed with ...other feast, by Miss Unsworth and Mr. ...d. "The crooked bawbee," was remark...taken with. Mr. Macdonald played that ...lower with an air worthy of a cavalier, ...with such obduracy. He would be ...her laddie," but upon the token of their ...roth being forthcoming her woman's heart ...d that the winsome pair were united, and ...ste their exit, amid the applause of the ...ence, en route for the Hills o' Glen Shea. ...only piece that received an encore, ...no disparagement to those that took part ...ertainment. It is due to the intelligence ...ence, who, knowing that the programme ...ge, unfortunately refrained from inter...h the order of business. Subjoined is the ...

Part I.

...Band
...Choir
...Mr. D. S. Macdonald
...Miss A. Unsworth
...Mr. Beers
...Mr. J. Tate
...Mrs. Herries
...Mr. D. S. Macdonald
...Band
...Choir
...Mr. J. Tate
...Mrs. Herries
...Mr. Beers
...Miss Unsworth and Mr. D. S. Macdonald

Part II.

...Band
...Choir
...Mr. J. Tate
...Mrs. Herries
...Mr. Beers
...Miss Unsworth and Mr. Macdonald
...Mr. Beers
...Choir

GEORGE HOPE,
TOR, GENERAL CARVER, AND ...
MARBLE MASON,
HE LEASES, BURNOPFIELD.

MENTS, Tombs, Headstones, Jand Table ...ed in Marble, Stone, or Granite, ...Inscriptions neatly executed. 648m

5, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

...FICK—At Shield Row, on the 16th inst., the Mr. C. Sanderson, ...
...On the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. Joseph ...

MARRIAGES.

...—At the Register Office, on the 20th inst., ...ried to Miss Ann Bage, both of Leadgate. ...—At the Register Office, on the 22nd inst., ...of Allendale, both of Consett.
...—On the 22nd inst., Mr. Thomas ...to Miss H. Dent, both of Dunhope.

DEATHS.

...—At Low Meadows, on the 20th inst., ...Hall, beloved wife of Michael Hopper, ...ged 58 years.
...at Dunhope Road, on the 23rd inst., aged ...Mr. Thomas Dent.
...HAM—On the 21st inst., aged 5 years, Wm. ...

...—At Allendale Cottages, on the 12th inst., ...ah, Celia Cant.
...—At Consett, on the 23rd inst., aged 5 ...Elizabeth Ann, daughter of I. L. and S. ...

...—On the 21st inst., aged 4 four months, ...Margaret, the fourth daughter of Wm. and ...Hall.
...—On the house of his son-in-law, on the ...aged 84 years, Matthew Bone, late of Pe...

Published by Henry Jackson, at the ...ardian Printing Works, Front Street, ...ield Plain, Friday, March 26th, 1880.

Business Announcements.

THOMAS HOWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.
PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED ON CONTRACT FOR.

PASSENGERS Booked to and from the United States, Canada, and Australia. Reliable information and Pamphlets can be had of Mr. ARMSTRONG, Accountant, Catchgate, Annfield Plain, the authorised Agent. Assisted Passages to Canada. 849m

SEVEN HUNDRED Easy, Profitable, and Pleasant
WAYS TO MAKE MONEY: A Reliable Compendium of Valuable Receipts (Published at 5s.), sent Post Free for 18 Stamps.—J. BARRON, Knitsley, Consett. 147m

MARTIN HETHERINGTON,
TUNER,
BURNOPFIELD.

ORGANS, Pianofortes, and Harmoniums Tuned and Repaired on the most reasonable terms. 488m

CASH *VERSUS* CREDIT!
All who wish to
SAVE MONEY
Should go to the
NEW SHOP,
BLACKHILL,
Where they will obtain the
BEST TEAS,
BEST GROCERIES,
And the
BEST PROVISIONS
AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH.

Good Broken Congou, ... 1s. 6d. per lb.
A Good Useful Tea ..... 1s. 8d. "
A Capital Family Tea ..... 2s. 0d. "
Our Noted Mixture ..... 2s. 6d. "
Our Splendid Mixture ..... 2s. 8d. "
Pure Indian Tea ..... 3s. 6d. "

FOR GROCERIES, SEE PRICE LIST.

HOLMES BROTHERS,
54, DURHAM ROAD,
BLACKHILL,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
197, WESTGATE ROAD,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 150n

DERWENT ANGLING ASSOCIATION.
A REWARD OF FIVE POUNDS will be paid to any Person who shall give information to lead to the Conviction of any Person Liming, Poisoning, or Netting the waters deputed to the Association.
By order of the Committee.

OLD-ESTABLISHED JOINERY AND CARTWRIGHT BUSINESS,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
WILLIAM SUDDES
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of Consett and District that he has purchased the Joinery and Cartwright Business of his Cousin, the late Mr. GEORGE SUDDES, and he hopes by strict attention to the Orders of his Customers, together with reasonable...
...ness of charge and proficiency of workmanship, to merit their patronage and support. 292d

DENTAL NOTICE.
THEY Mr. WATSON'S Artificial Mineral TEETH. Cheapest and the best. They never decay or change colour. Natural appearance. Last a life-time. Teeth Extracted without any pain.
40, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CHARLES TEANBY
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has Removed to ST. IVES ROAD, LEADGATE, where he will resume his old Business as General Dealer, and hopes, by strict attention to the wants of his many Customers, to merit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed upon him.
Address:
ST. IVES ROAD, LEADGATE. 42n

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

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

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.

JOHN T. DOVE,
FORTH BANKS, NEWCASTLE,
MANUFACTURER of Concrete, Cement, Chimney-pieces, Portland Cement, Plaster, Hair, Laths, Tacks, &c.
IMPROVED GRANITE CONCRETE PHILOLITHIC.
For Station Platforms, Stables, Warehouses, &c.
CRUSHED BRICKS and SCANITE always on hand
OFFICES AND WORKS—FORTH BANKS. 305n

HARPERLEY MILLS and CATCHGATE AGRICULTURAL SEED WAREHOUSES.
FARMERS are respectfully solicited to inspect GEORGE HODSON'S large and carefully-selected Stock of CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS before giving their Orders. G.H.'s Seeds for Permanent Pasture and Alternate Husbandry have been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturalists of the County during the last thirty-four years, and as a proof of the quality of the Seeds sent out by him during that period, his Sales have gradually increased, dependent of the severe competition now in the Trade.

Business Announcements.

GARDEN SEEDS and PLANTS at JOHN LEE'S, Fruiter and Seedsman, Leadgate (Opposite the Post Office). 838n

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BLACKHILL.
J. C. WYLIE, Master.
Miss DORA MUIR, Sewing Mistress. 165n

HENRY ROGERS
AUCTIONEER, 16, TYNE STREET, BLAYDON.
IF you WANT a GOOD BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER, TEA, or SUPPER, go to the CAFÉ and LUNCHEON BAR, 32, Nelson Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
514n R. RUTHERFORD & CO., Proprietors.

NOTICE.
THE Game upon Allendale and Medomsley East Farms is strictly preserved. All Persons found Trespassing will be prosecuted.
JAMES FROSDICK,
BILLPOSTER, DISTRIBUTER, AND HOUSE AGENT,
4, ROSE MOUNT, CONSETT.
LESSEE of the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, which are to be engaged on easy Terms. 798n

THE CHAMPION
GROCERY & PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT IN THE DISTRICT, IS
JOSEPH ROBINSON'S,
THE STANLEY CHEMIST. 706n
TO LANDOWNERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.
FIELD DRAIN PIPES of all sizes, from 2 to 9in. diameter; also, BRICKS, PANTILES, and every Article in the Trade, all Steam Made, and of the very best quality, now on Stock, and at once to be Delivered to any Railway Station at very low rates. Prices on application to J. SWINBURN, South Birtley Colliery and Brick and Tile Works, via Chester-le-Street. 663

NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.
SIMON ROWE,
LATE of Allendeford, respectfully intimates that he has commenced Business as Wholesale and Retail Confectioner and Plain and Fancy Bread Baker, at 17, Newmarket Street, Consett.
Funerals and Parties of every description supplied. Brides' Cakes, both Plain and Ornamental, made to order. Address—17, Newmarket Street, Consett.

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK,
TAILOR,
CATCHGATE,
BEGS respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen ordering Clothing for the present or approaching Season, to the following Price List:—

Superior Black Suit, in Fine Cloth or Worsted - - -	£3 3 0
Scotch Tweed Suit - - -	2 10 0
An excellent Pair of Scotch Tweed Trousers for - - -	0 13 0

J. BATES,
MECHANICAL ROAD, CONSETT,
JOINER, Undertaker, Furniture Broker, &c. Flocks, Feathers, Rabbit Down, Ironmongery, Perambulators, and General Furnishing. 606m

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER,
VALUER, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
CO. DURHAM.
VALUATIONS made for Probate and Legacy Duties.
Agent for the SALE of BUILDING SITES at the following places:—Benfieldside Estate, Broomhill Estate, Rhodester, Low Fintings Estate, Langley Park, Consett, Leadgate, and Blackhill.
All Business promptly and carefully attended to.

AT WOODLANDS, KNITSLEY STATION, CO. DURHAM.
MACGREGOR (winner of Two Thousand Guineas). Sire of Neille Macgregor, Sweetbroom, Mac Gregor, &c. Nearly all his stock are successful, by Macaroni. Approved mares 30s.; dams of winners special terms.
CLAREMONT (second in Derby to Galopin), by Blair Athol—Combrs (dam of many winners), by Kingston—Calcavella (dam of Cecrops and Van Amburg's dam, &c.), by Birdcatcher. Claremont is bred exactly same as Silvio.
Claremont is 16.1 h.h., immense bone and power, on grand limbs; cost 2000gs. as a yearling at Cobham hence he is likely to get stock to sell well as yearlings, 25 approved mares at 10gs.; dams of winners, 5gs.
ARGYLE (sire of Thrintoft, Glenars, Lady Hood, Lindrick, &c.); is strongest. Adventurer horse at stud; 5-8ths brother to Silvio here 16.1 high. Argyle was a good racer at all distances. Approved mares, 5gs.
Argyle's stock have won £1,200 this year.
Apply for full particulars to VAN HALENBERGEN, Esq. 854n

R. DODD
SADDLER AND HARNESSMAKER,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of Consett and surrounding District that he has taken the Business late Father, A. H. DODD, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, to merit a share of their support. He also begs to inform them that he has on hand Brass and Silver-mounted Gig Harness; Spring Cart and Cart Harness; New and Second-hand Riding Saddles; Hunting Bridles and Martingales; Hunting Breastplates, Bits, Spurs, &c.
Repairs to Harness, Saddlery, Farmers, and others will be promptly attended to.
ARTIFICIAL EYES AND ARMS Made, Altered, and Repaired on the shortest notice.
BELTS AND HOSPIPES MADE AND REPAIRED.
N.B.—Farmers can have their Work done on their own Premises. 295n

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
JASPER COCKBURN,
STATIONER,
BOOKSELLER, PRINTER, NEWSAGENT, AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS,
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has Removed to more Commodious Premises, previously occupied by Mr. JAMES LEE,
13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
J. C., in taking this opportunity of thanking his numerous Friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the few years he has been in business, desires also to inform them that he has added THE CONFECTIONERY TRADE,
And he hopes by strict attention to the requirements of his Customers to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto conferred upon him.
ADDRESS:—
13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

Business Announcements.

SEND TO THE POST OFFICE
AND get an Order for One Pound, made Payable to WILLIAM STEWART AND SON, and you will receive in return, Carriage Paid to any Railway Station or Carrier, 10lbs. of the Cheapest TEA in England, or 5lbs. of INDIAN TEA (the Finest Tea in the world). Should it be your pleasure, we can forward Half of each kind, as you may direct.
WILLIAM STEWART AND SON,
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 31, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE; 23, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD; AND CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND.

MARBLE AND WOOD CHIMNEY PIECES.
KITCHEN RANGES (over 60 Set-up).
STOVES OF EVERY KIND.
DINNING AND COOKE, HOT WATER ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c.,
PERCY IRONWORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
SHOW ROOMS, 91, 93, AND 95, PERCY STREET. 691n

DENTAL SURGERY.
EIGHTH YEAR OF ATTENDING CONSETT.
MR. MARKHAM, SURGEON DENTIST, of Newcastle, Attends No. 4, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, EVERY MONDAY, from Eleven till Three.
ESTABLISHED IN NEWCASTLE 1830. 637n

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER
TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
And by Special Appointments to
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, AND THE MAHARAJAHS OF BURDWAN AND JOHORE.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS.

BENSON'S WATCHES,
Of every description, suitable for all climates,
From 2 to 200 Guineas.
Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless, Levers, Presentation, Repeaters, Railway Guards', Soldiers', and Workmen's Watches of Extra Strength.

BENSON'S CLOCKS,
For Churches, Turrets, or Public Buildings, Dining or Drawing-room, Library, Carriage, Church, Hall, or Shop.
PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &c.
Novelty—
"HARLEY ENGLISH" CLOCKS
In Wood and Ormolu, Decorated with Blue China, Wedgwood, &c., From £5 5s.
Made solely by Benson.

BENSON'S
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
Of every description, in the Richest and Newest Designs, at the Newest Prices, compatible with good workmanship.
Brooches, Bracelets, Studs, Lockets, Rings, Earrings, &c.; and, also, in Diamonds and Precious Stones.

BENSON'S "Workman's" £5 5s. Silver English Lever. Warranted.
BENSON'S "Everybody's" Silver Watch, £3 3s., with Crystal Glass. Warranted.
BENSON'S Silver and Electro-plate for Race and Athletic Meetings, Presentations, or Household Use. Special Designs and Estimates Free.
BENSON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS on WATCHES, CLOCKS, TURRET CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY, sent Post Free, 2d. each. Watches sent Safe by Post to all Parts of the World.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery Skilfully Repaired by Experienced Workmen. Plate, Jewellery, and Watches Bought and Exchanged. Clubs supplied.
STEAM FACTORY AND CITY SHOW ROOMS—LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
WEST-END ESTABLISHMENT—25, OLD BOND STREET.
ESTABLISHED 1749.

WINES AND SPIRITS FOR EVERY-DAY USE
Selected from W & A Gilbey's List of 220 varieties.
The purity of every article is guaranteed under Act 38 & 39 Vict., Cap. 63. Consumers will recognise in this Act a means of verifying the guarantee W & A Gilbey have always given of the purity and genuineness of all WINES and SPIRITS bearing their seals and labels.
This "SELECTED LIST" of W & A GILBEY'S WINES and SPIRITS comprises two descriptions only of each class of Wines and Spirits, the first selected on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age.
AGENT—
W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT
PRICES THE SAME AS AT HEAD ESTABLISHMENTS

WINES	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
PORT Castle A *From Portugal* An excellent fruity Wine, well matured	2/	24/
PORT Castle B *From Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine. 3 years old ..	2/6	32/
SPANISH PORT Castle A *From Spain* A fruity Wine of good body 4 years old	1/8	18/
SPANISH PORT Castle B *From Spain* The finest old Red Wine produced. 10 years old	1/10	22/
SHERRY Castle SPANISH *From Xeres* A pure Spanish Sherry. 4 years old	1/8	18/
SHERRY Castle C *Full Spanish* An excellent type of nutty Sherry. 6 years old	2/6	32/
MARSALA Castle VP *Pale from Sicily* A delicate dinner Wine. 4 years old	1/6	16/
MARSALA Castle C *Pale from Sicily* The finest Marsala produced. 7 years old ..	1/8	20/
CLARET Castle A *From France* A pure full-bodied Wine. 1 year in bottle ..	1/	12/
CLARET Castle C *From France* A fine-flavored and well-matured Medoc Wine	1/6	18/
HAUMUR Castle *Silver Foil* A Sparkling Gay Champagne .. Bottles Half-Bots.	2/1 1/6	23/ 17/
HAUMUR Castle *Gold Foil* The choicest Wine of the District .. Bottles Half-Bots.	2/6 1/9	30/ 17/
CHAMPAGNE Castle 1 A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use Bottles Half-Bots.	2/3 1/3	26/ 15/
CHAMPAGNE Castle 2 A high class delicate Champagne .. Bottles Half-Bots.	3/1 1/11	42/ 23/

SPIRITS	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
GIN Castle UP Highly rectified at WRAGGBury's own Distillery. 11 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
GIN Castle PROOF Highly rectified at W & A Gilbey's own Distillery. Strength, proof ..	2/10	29/
IRISH WHISKEY Castle UP Pure Dublin Whiskey. 11 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
IRISH WHISKEY Castle DO Very fine Dublin Whiskey. Strength, proof ..	2/3	29/
SCOTCH WHISKEY Castle UP Pure Malt Whiskey. 11 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
SCOTCH WHISKEY Castle SO A high-class Scotch Whiskey. Strength, proof	2/3	29/
BRANDY Castle UP Possessing the whole-some qualities of Cognac .. 11 under proof	2/6	30/
BRANDY Castle PROOF Possessing the wholesome qualities of Cognac Proof ..	2/6	42/
COGNAC Castle D An excellent Cognac Brandy of fine flavor. 11 under proof ..	2/6	42/
COGNAC Castle FO A very fine Cognac Brandy. Strength, proof ..	3/	60/
JAMAICA RUM Castle UP A well-matured Jamaica Rum. 11 per cent. under proof ..	2/3	27/
JAMAICA RUM Castle JO A very fine Jamaica Rum. Strength, proof ..	2/3	29/
HOLLANDS Castle 1 Distilled in Holland from Rye .. 14 per cent. under proof	2/3	29/
HOLLANDS *Gilbey's Straight* The finest Geneva. Bottled abroad. 14 under proof	2/3	33/

All Bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 2d. each, which is allowed when returned.

SINGLE BOTTLES *Single Bottles of any of W & A Gilbey's 220 varieties of Wines and Spirits can be purchased as samples*
EXPORTATION .. *W & A Gilbey's Wines and Spirits can be obtained free of duty from their Excise Bonded Warehouses.—For Prices see Special Export List*
PAYMENTS .. .. *In order to give every possible advantage to consumers cash payments are absolutely necessary, as all prices are arranged upon that principle*
COMPLETE LIST *A Complete List of W & A Gilbey's Wines and Spirits, containing full particulars of 220 varieties, sent free on application*

Business Announcements.

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!!
A PRESENT to each Purchaser of our GUINEA GOLD RING.
F. A. AND R. WELCH,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 813n

IMPROVED
CONCRETE FLOORING.
JOHN DOVE & CO.,
35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others supplied with any quantity of PORTLAND and other CEMENTS, PLASTER, HAIR, LATHS LATH TACKS, &c.
CONCRETE FLOORING executed in all its Branches. Cement Hidging.
FICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

SPECIAL PURCHASE OF
DRESS GOODS
From a Bradford Manufacturer, by the
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE TRADING COMPANY,
69 and 71, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.
28 DAYS' SALE ONLY.
During the Sale all Dresses purchased over ONE SHILLING PER YARD, will, if desired, be
MADE-UP FREE OF COST!
The Materials only used in the Making-up being charged for. The Dressmaking Department is under the Management of an experienced Lady, and can guarantee a perfect fit, with good style and workmanship.
All Orders will be executed in rotation.
SALE ON SATURDAY, MARCH 20TH,
For Twenty-eight Days only.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
In connection with the London and Newcastle Tea Company. 906n

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND CATCHGATE.
HAS new on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.
IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.
Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 672n

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
GEORGE HODSON
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 MACHINERY, 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 CORN 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 1811. 238

ALLEGED PERJURY AT CONSETT.

On Thursday, at Lanchester Petty Sessions, before Mr. Kearney (chairman), Mr. Clavering, Rev. J. P. De Pledge, and Mr. G. G. T. Smith, William Almond, forgeman, Delves Lane, Consett, was charged with committing wilful and corrupt perjury in a case tried at Consett on the 1st March. Mr. T. W. Welford, jun., prosecuted, and Mr. Steavenson, barrister, instructed by Mr. Dix, defended. On the date named, Almond was a witness in an affiliation case heard at Consett Petty Sessions. The complainant was Mary Ann Whittaker, a single woman, living at Leadgate, and the defendant was Thomas Beck, an engine-fitter, residing at the same place. Miss Whittaker then stated that she had known Beck three years, and she alleged he was the father of her child, which was born on the 4th December, last year. She said Beck was in her company in Delves Lane, Consett, in March, 1879, and that he continued to go with her till the following June. In cross-examination by Mr. Dix, who defended Beck when the case was heard, complainant admitted that it was the second child she had had. She denied being with any other person in March. She said she knew Joshua Parker, a married man, living at Consett, but she was not on the Stockton and Darlington Railway with him on the night of the 26th March, 1879. She had not seen Parker to speak to for a year-and-a-half. Almond, the defendant in the present case, was called by Mr. Dix as a witness for the defence, and he swore that he saw Parker and the girl Whittaker together on the Stockton and Darlington Railway on the 26th March, at nine o'clock at night, and that he watched them for an hour. On being asked how he remembered it was on the 26th March, he said it was the day of the Lincoln Handicap. Almond also swore that he had seen them together a dozen times previous to the 26th March.—The girl Whittaker was now called by Mr. Welford, and denied that she was on the railway with Parker on the date named or at any other place with him. She had not, she said, spoken to Parker for nearly two years. She went to her sister's house at Boggle Hole on Saturday, the 22nd March, and remained there till the following Friday, the 28th. She knew she went to her sister's house on the 22nd, because that was the birthday of her sister's child.—George Neasham, reporter, produced shorthand notes of evidence taken on the 1st March, after which Sergt. Thornton spoke to apprehending Almond on the present charge.—Joshua Parker, butcher, now residing at Leadgate, was next examined. He said he knew the girl, Mary Ann Whittaker. Her sister was in his service as domestic servant three years ago. Whilst she was in his service, Mary Ann went occasionally to his house to see her. It was not true, as sworn by Almond, that he was on the Stockton and Darlington Railway for an hour with Miss Whittaker on the night of the 26th March, nor had he been with her a dozen times previously. He had not spoken to the girl for about two years. On the night of the 26th March, he was at the Railway Tavern, Consett, then kept by Thomas Redshaw, in the company of Mr. John Calvert and others, from six till eleven o'clock, after which he went home.—Cross-examined by Mr. Steavenson: Have you been to Redshaw about this case? Witness: Yes.—Mr. Steavenson: Did you go to him and ask him to swear that you were in his house from seven till eleven o'clock that night?—Witness: I did not.—Mr. Steavenson: Will you swear that?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Steavenson: Did you go and have any conversation with him about the case?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Steavenson: Did you go to his house?—Witness: I called upon him.—Mr. Steavenson: What did you go for?—Witness: For a glass of ale.—Mr. Steavenson: Did you have any conversation with him about this case?—Witness: No; I just asked him if he could tell me whether I was in his house on a certain night or not.—Mr. Steavenson: Did you tell him you thought that night was the 26th March?—Witness: I think not. Mr. Steavenson: Did you not ask him if he could remember the night about the time of the Lincoln Handicap?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Steavenson: And if you were in his house that night?—Witness: Yes.—The Magistrates' Clerk (Mr. Watson): That was in 1879?—Mr. Steavenson: Yes. (To witness.) Didn't you ask him if he could remember that you were in his house the whole time, from seven till eleven?—Witness: Yes, I did.—Mr. Welford: Before the case proceeds further, I ask to have the witnesses out of court.—The Magistrates' Clerk: Some of the witnesses have been already examined, but those who have not may go out.—The witnesses having been sent out of court, Mr. Steavenson, addressing Parker, said—You stated in your examination-in-chief that you were in the hotel with Mr. Calvert from six o'clock till eleven?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Steavenson: Why did you ask Redshaw if he could remember you being in his house from seven to eleven?—Witness: To fetch him up as a witness.—Mr. Steavenson: But why did you name seven o'clock, when you now swear you were there from six?—Witness: I didn't say seven.—Mr. Steavenson: A moment ago you said from six to eleven. Why, I repeat, did you ask him from seven to eleven?—Witness: Because I wanted him as a witness.—Mr. Steavenson: Why did you say it was seven if it was six?—Witness: I never mentioned seven.—Mr. Steavenson: Will you swear that you did not mention seven?—Witness: I have mentioned it just now.—Mr. Steavenson: Why did you say seven?—Witness: You asked me.—Mr. Steavenson: You say you were never with that girl for two years.—Witness: For nearly two years.—Mr. Steavenson: From when?—Witness: From now.—Mr. Steavenson: What you say here is—I have never spoken to the girl for about two years.—Witness: That is right.—Mr. Steavenson: You say you have not spoken to her for two years from the present time?—Witness: As near as I can tell.—Mr. Steavenson: Do you mean to say you have never spoken to her about the affiliation case.—Witness: Never till just now.—Mr. Steavenson: Have you ever been with her?—Witness: No.—Mr. Steavenson: Have you ever spoken to her?—Witness: No.—Mr. Steavenson: Do you know John Bell?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Steavenson: Have you seen him since the affiliation order?—Witness: Yes, on the 7th March.—Mr. Steavenson: Do you remember asking him if he could remember your going to his house on the night of the Lincoln Handicap?—Witness: I asked him if he could tell what night I was at their house, and he said he could not.—Mr. Steavenson: Was that with regard Mr. Steavenson: Was that with regard to this case?—Witness: Perhaps it might.—Mr. Steavenson: We don't want perhapses. Were you asking him for the purposes of this case?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Steavenson: You wanted him as a witness?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Steavenson: Did you ask him to come and swear to that night and make enquiries for you?—Witness: I did not.—Mr. Steavenson: Did you ask him to make enquiries?—Witness: No. I just asked him if he could tell me whether I was there that night or not.—Mr. Steavenson: Did you ask him to come and give evidence that you were at his house on the night of the Lincoln Handicap?—Witness: No.—Mr. Steavenson: Why did you ask him that? Were you going to get up some false evidence? (No answer). Can you give any explanation why you asked him?—Witness: We were for a walk on the Sunday morning.—Mr. Steavenson: You tell us that you asked Bell if he remembered your being at his house on the night of the Lincoln Handicap. Can you give us any explanation why you asked him that question, when you swear now that you were not there?—Witness: Because I found out afterwards where I had been.—Mr. Steavenson: How did you find it out?—Witness: From my wife.—Mr. Steavenson: When did she tell you?—Witness: A fortnight ago.—Mr. Steavenson: Until she told you, you did not know where you had been?—Witness: No, not exactly.—Mr. Steavenson: You say it is about a fortnight since your wife told you?—Witness: I would not like to say to a day or two.—The Clerk: Was it after the order was made?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Steavenson: In the month of March last year, were you standing talking to the girl Whittaker near the Stockton and Darlington Railway?—Witness: No, never.—The Clerk: What time of the day?—Mr. Steavenson: Between nine and ten o'clock at night. (To witness). You know Miss Whittaker's sister?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Steavenson: Has she had a child to you?—Witness: That is not the question we are on about now.—Mr. Steavenson: Has she had a child to you?—Witness: I didn't say that.—Mr. Steavenson: Has she?—Witness: I refuse to answer the question.—Mr. John Calvert, of Sherburn House, Consett, said on Wednesday evening, 26th March, he went to the Railway Tavern, Sherburn Terrace, then kept by Thomas Redshaw. When he entered, Joshua Parker (the last witness), Andrew Thompson, (cabinet-maker), and another young man (whose name he did not know) were there. It was between six and seven o'clock when he went in, and he remained till a quarter or twenty minutes past ten. Parker was still in when he left.—The Chairman: Did he leave your presence during that time?—Mr. Calvert: Not that I remember.—By Mr. Welford: I know it was the 26th March because my youngest daughter was married that day, and also because Parker and the others chaffed me about standing glasses.—Mrs. Reed, of Boggle Hole, sister of Miss Whittaker, said the latter went to her house on the 22nd March and remained till the 28th. She was never out after nine o'clock at night during all that time.—Mr. Welford said this was his case.—Mr. Steavenson said Almond might have been mistaken about the particular night he had seen Parker and the girl together, but that they had been seen together towards the end of March last year was beyond a doubt. He then called the following evidence.—Matthew Cuthbertson said he was a driver in the employ of the Consett Iron Company. He had known Almond for seven or eight years. He also knew Parker and the girl Mary Ann Whittaker. He remembered seeing Parker and the girl together at the latter part of March last year. They were then in Delves Lane, near to Consett.—The Chairman: It was not on the railway?—Witness: No.—Mr. Steavenson: Was it near to the Stockton and Darlington Railway?—Witness: Yes, sir between the two.—Mr. Steavenson: How far from it?—Witness: Perhaps eighty yards.—The Clerk: What time was it?—Witness: Between nine and ten o'clock at night.—Mr. Steavenson: Have you seen them together more than once?—Witness: No, sir.—Mr. Steavenson: Was anybody with you?—Witness: Another young man named John Pearson.—John Pearson said he was a miner living at Iveston. He knew Parker and Mary Ann Whittaker. He had seen them together in March last year. It was in Delves Lane, about ten o'clock at night. Matthew Cuthbertson, the last witness, was with him at the time. That was the only time he had seen Parker and the girl together.—The Clerk: Were you in the court when the child was fathered?—Witness: No, sir.—The Clerk: Did you know about it?—Witness: Yes; I heard about it.—The Clerk: What were you doing when you and Cuthbertson saw Parker and the girl together?—Witness: We were out for a walk.—The Clerk: Who did you first tell this story to?—Witness: I did not tell it to anyone. Cuthbertson told the story, and said I was with him.—The Chairman: Are you any relation of Almond?—Witness: No.—The Chairman: How long have you known him?—Witness: I don't know him very much, only by seeing him.—The Clerk: What set you to Delves Lane?—Witness: We were taking a walk from Iveston.—The Clerk: What distance is it from Iveston?—Witness: About a mile and a half.—Mr. Smith: What sort of night was it?—Witness: It was gas light.—William Maund, shingler, living in Foster Street, Delves Lane, said—I know Joshua Parker and Mary Ann Whittaker. I have seen them together within the last two years. As near as I can tell, the first time I saw them together was two years ago. That was when Parker brought a conveyance to Whittaker's house and took her and her sister Alice, who lived as servant with him, out for a drive. That was on a Sunday. Parker took the conveyance to Whittaker's door, which was only four doors from mine. I cannot say whose conveyance it was. The sisters sat at the back and Parker drove.—Mr. Steavenson: Have you seen Parker and Miss Whittaker together since then?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Steavenson: Frequently?—Witness: Yes, very frequently.—The Clerk: When was the last time?—Witness: I think it will be twelve months, as near as I can tell.—The Clerk: Where was it?—Witness: I have passed them when I have been going home at night, and I have passed them on the Stockton and Darlington Railway between nine and ten o'clock.—The Clerk: Where?—Witness: Between Leadgate and Consett.—The Clerk: Did you tell her father and mother you had seen her with a married man?—Witness: No.—Mr. Steavenson said he had no more witnesses to call, though he believed he could get a score to prove that Parker and the girl had been seen together.—The Chairman, after consulting in private with the other magistrates, said they considered there was a *prima-facie* case, and they therefore committed defendant to take his trial at the Summer Assizes. They accepted bail.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

It is said that Lord Beaconsfield has on the anvil another address to his constituents which will appear in a few days in the shape of a letter to another noble Lord who is not a Duke. He is dissatisfied with the criticisms passed on his pompous effusion to the Duke of Marlborough. It was too much in the "Erkles vein," and has decidedly fallen flat where it has not excited active ridicule. With regard to the coming address there are a variety of opinions. One of the statements very confidently made is that our Premier contemplates retirement, and should his majority warrant anything like a song of victory, he will at once make his bow to the public, name Lord Cairns as his successor, and retire or take up the part of Tory Nestor, the Lyndhurst of his party.

Work and play! It is not always that holiday lessons may be only rehearsals of school tasks, but so it is this year. The Volunteers are to march from Lewes and meet an enemy coming over the downs to Brighton, and are then supposed to hurl him back into the sea. At least, this is the programme. But somebody may blunder, in which case the proud invader will have the best of it. This is only a mimic war; but it reads as a lesson as to the coming elections. Unless somebody blunders there ought, in the same way, to be a decided Liberal majority. The difficulty is that we are dealing with volunteers in both cases, and they are proverbially uncertain. In any case, the issue will be known in a few days.

Those wicked Liberals coquetting with Home-Rulers. It was enough to make Lord Beaconsfield appeal to the country to know whether this new coalition of the Opposition and Obstruction was to go on. But it now turns out that the Ministry is the engineer hoist with his own petard. They would have nothing to say to Irish Home-Rulers, and now they have a band of English Home-Rulers to deal with. For instance, there are men, like Mr. May, of Farningham, who are starting as tenant-farmer candidates. He calls himself a nominal Conservative, just as Mr. Parnell is a nominal Liberal; but I doubt whether the one will be more docile to the Conservative Whip than the other is to the Liberal. Should many of these tenant-farmers find their way to Parliament it will wake up the Conservatives more than anything else.

There are many familiar faces in the House of Commons that we may miss in the new Parliament; but there are some we are already sure about. Mr. Edward Jenkins has had enough of senatorial life, and does not offer himself for re-election. In fact, Mr. Jenkins is a clever but upon the whole an unsuccessful man. He has failed at the Bar, and though that is not in every case a proof of inability as a lawyer, since many a good speaker and learned man has failed at the Bar because he has never had sufficient influence amongst the solicitors to obtain a fair trial, yet this is hardly the case with Mr. Jenkins. He has had his chances, and his style of rehetoric was found unsuited to forensic purposes. He has failed in Parliament for many reasons. His voice and manner are bad enough to spoil the best of speeches, and his assumption of superior virtue and the lecturing tone which he adopted so far disgusted his fellow-members that it was seen early in his Parliamentary career that he would never rise higher than the third rank of politicians. As an author he has achieved fame indeed; but fame of a very transitory and unsubstantial kind. "Ginx's Baby" contained some clever things; but its popularity depended as much upon the promise which it seemed to give of something better as upon any actual merit. His subsequent works have not raised, and have hardly maintained, his reputation. Still, it is in the literary line that he is destined to shine, if he is destined to shine at all, and he is doing wisely to devote himself entirely to book-making. If he would give up mere flippant pamphleteering, and devote his undoubted powers to some subject of permanent interest, he might yet do something to fulfil the expectations which have been raised with regard to his career.

The dissociation of the name of Peel with the representation of Tamworth is an incident of more importance. Sir Robert is a man of wide popularity, and undoubted power. He is one of the best political speakers of the day. He unites much of his father's practical sagacity with a geniality in which his father was altogether deficient. He presents an union of the statesman and the rolicking country gentleman which is peculiarly dear to the English mind in spite of its average sobriety. There can be little doubt that if Sir Robert the second had embraced and adhered to either of the political parties, he might have run as distinguished a career as that of his great father. He is a man who might have been a Premier, but who has deliberately preferred to be a London dandy and a provincial squire. Of late he has lived much on the Continent, and it is the irksomeness of attendance upon Parliamentary duties rather than disgust with political life which has induced him to sever his connection with Tamworth. He is just such a man as Lord Lytton delighted to sketch in his novels; not so much a statesman as a man who occasionally condescends to play with statesmanship, a man who is soon satiated with political excitement, a man who runs through the gamut of ambition like that of love, and finds tolerably early of fame that "this also is vanity."

Whilst the country is filled with excited aspirants for a seat in the lower House of Parliament, it is amusing to observe how cheaply some of the members of the Upper House value their prescriptive and hereditary right of joining in the legislature of the country. Lord Dunmore, for example, who is a member of the long-descended family of Murray, the head of an important branch of the ducal house of Atholl, a large landowner, a well educated and thoughtful man, prefers the work of Æneas to the work of Solon. He prefers founding a new city to legislating for an old country. He has just set out for the United States taking with him a large number of labourers with the intention of building a town in the far West. It is a singular idea, a Quixotic one, it might also be said, but that in America cities are built with as much facility as companies are formed in this country. In England the process of town-founding is more difficult and perilous, as the Duke of Devonshire found to his cost when he undertook to create Barrow-in-Furness.

The irritation felt at St. Petersburgh against France is still so great that it is thought that General Chanzy will have to ask his passports and at least temporary leave of absence. Meanwhile Count Arloff has reached Berlin in his return from Paris, and his stay there is coupled with a proposal, which is seriously considered in the Czar's councils, to relieve Gortschakoff altogether, and to form a triumvirate consisting of Melikoff, Walleyeff, and Orloff. Count Schouvaloff would have been called on but for some compromising papers which he wrote and for the opposition which he raised in connection with the convention made with Lord Salisbury.

So Canon Duckworth is resigning St. Mark's, Hamilton Terrace, and going to retire upon his Canonry. He has never recovered the attack of typhoid which nearly took him off when Chaplain in the suite of the Prince of Wales during his visit to India. The joke goes that the Canon, who is a strong teetotaler, was the only member of the suite who was attacked in this way because he was the only one of the party who drank water.

"'Let him drink port,' a British statesman cried;
He drank the poison and his spirit died."

Port was the poison in our grandfather's days. It is only water that is poisoned at present.

Sir George Dasent's Life of his Brother-in-law, the late Editor of the *Times*, promises to be the book of the season. Mr. Delane had seen life as few have an opportunity of doing, and if we are told all, as it is possible we shall be, many of the mysteries of Printing-House Square will probably see the light. In any case, the book will not fail for want of artistic form and literary skill. Dr. Dasent, as we still prefer to call him, is the author of the "Gay Science," one of the most delightful books about books which I have ever read, and we may expect that he will not fail on this occasion to do his very best.

Historical Notes, Records, and Antiquarian Fragments.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF JAMES, EARL OF DERWENTWATER.

The following article, which is taken from the pages of "Temple Bar" for 1868, will be read with interest at the present time. Many of the details and dates of the narrative, it may be mentioned, are taken from the work of Mr. W. S. Gibson, entitled "Dilston Hall," who included "A Memoir of Lord Derwentwater" in his valuable "Descriptive and Historical Notes of Northumbrian Churches and Castles." On the 28th of June, 1689, in an old-fashioned house in Arlington Sreet, Lady Mary Tudor, daughter of Charles the Second, then married to Edward, second Earl of Derwentwater, gave birth to a son and heir, who received at his baptism the name of James. Only one year previously, the exiled king, James the Second, and his queen, then living at St. Germain, had been also gladdened by the birth of a child, the unfortunate prince afterwards so well known under the name of "Pretender," and whose sorrows and adventures have been the themes of so many tales and ballads to this day. The terrible Penal Laws were still in force in England. Even so late as 1670, 1700, and 1703, fresh statutes were enacted forbidding the education of Catholic children in their father's faith, and condemning all who aided or abetted in the performance of Divine worship according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, to heavy fines or perpetual imprisonment. This being the state of things, the Earl and Countess of Derwentwater, anxious above all for the religious education of their boy, relinquished the luxuries and pleasures of their beautiful country home, and established themselves at St. Germain during the necessary period of his educational training. The little boy became the intimate and playmate of the young prince, and a friendship was thus formed in youth which decided his future course and brought his valuable life to a premature close. Lady Powis was at that time governess to the little prince, a miniature of whom is still preserved at the old Jacobin Hotel, at St. Germain, as a beautiful child of seven or eight years old, with regular features and fair, flowing curls. His lessons were shared by the heir of the Derwentwaters; and between the two children a boyish devotion sprung up, which no subsequent trial or suffering could efface. In the atmosphere of loyalty, to one whom he considered as his rightful sovereign, James Radcliffe was nurtured from his birth. Circumstances strengthened the influence on his chivalrous nature, and misfortune transformed what had been merely an hereditary sentiment into a passionate devotion. In 1701, the exiled king died, his last days having been embittered by the failure of an expedition, undertaken on his behalf by Louis the Fourteenth. But his death-bed was signalized by a scene as touching as it was beautiful. Calling his boy to his bedside he addressed him as follows:—"I am now leaving this world, which has been to me a sea of storms and tempests, it being God Almighty's will to win me from it by many and great afflictions. Serve Him, my boy, with all your power, and never put the crown of England in competition with your eternal salvation. There is no slavery like sin; there is no liberty like His service. If His holy Providence shall think fit to seat you on the throne of your royal ancestors, govern your people with clemency and justice. Remember kings are not made for themselves, but for the good of their people. Set before their eyes, in your own actions, a pattern of all manner of virtues. Consider them as your children; you are yourself the child of vows and prayers; behave yourself accordingly. Honour your mother that your days may be long; and be always a kind brother to your dear sister, that you may reap the blessings of unity and concord." Lord Belhaven came in 1702, on a mission from the Duke of Hamilton and other Scotch magnates, offering to proclaim the prince king under the title of James the Third, without waiting for the death of King William or the consent of Parliament, "if only he would renounce the Catholic religion," a proposal, we need hardly say, which was indignantly rejected by the young prince. To return to the hero of our story: Young James Radcliffe was present at that touching death-bed scene, and afterwards went with the rest of the English, who formed the little court of the exiled sovereign, to tender the oath of allegiance to the prince, and promised to do all in their power to restore him to his just rights. From the earliest ages of the English monarchy, Parliament had declared the law of the Crown to be that the children of the king should succeed to the inheritance after the death of their ancestor, and recognised the principle that the Crown by inherent birth-right and undoubted succession, devolved on the lineal, just, and lawful next heir of the blood royal of the realm. The Revolution of 1688 respected this principle of the hereditary devolution of the Crown, but excluded Catholic heirs from the succession. It was only by the death of Queen Anne, the last surviving Protestant child of King James without issue, that by the Act of Settlement, the Crown was assumed by George the First, as the lineal descendant and next Protestant heir of King James the First. In this particular, therefore, the Revolution was less "revolutionary" than might have been expected; and subsequent events, which, by extinguishing the direct male line of the Stuart succession, seemed to satisfy this course, enable the most ardent Jacobite now living to be a loyal subject to our Queen as sovereign *de jure* as well as *de facto*. A bill for the attainder of the Stuart exile was passed in Parliament, and obtained the royal assent in March, 1702, and thus civil war virtually began. Whether these disastrous political circumstances delayed the return of the young Lord Derwentwater to his native land is not certain. His father died in 1705, but it was not till five years later that he went back to England, and established himself in his beautiful old Northumberland home. He was then twenty-one years of age. His appearance was singularly handsome and prepossessing. Patten, a contemporary, writes of him: "The sweetness of his temper and disposition, in which quality he had few equals, had so secured to him the affections of all his tenants, neighbours, and dependents, that multitudes would have lived and died for him. He was a man formed by nature to be generally beloved; and he had a beneficence so universal, that he only seemed to live for others." And Smollett, again, records of him that he was "a most amiable youth, brave, kind, open-hearted, generous, hospitable, and humane." A portrait still preserved by Lord Petre at Thorndon in Essex represents him of the middle height, with fair hair, blue, or rather grey, eyes, and a particularly noble and pleasing expression of countenance. He was very fond of animals, and his brown and white spaniel is introduced into the picture. The following two years seem to have been spent by him entirely at Dilston, devoting himself to the improvement of his property and the care of the estate, personally visiting the poor and sick, and relieving their wants, and doing every kind office and neighbourly act in his power to those around him. He enjoyed hunting, too, extremely; and there are constant allusions in Sir William Swinburne's and Dr. Radcliffe's letters to various runs with the foxhounds, about which he was very keen, making it a rule that "every one should be in bed at ten o'clock the night before" who wished to share in the sport! He kept open house for all the county, so that men of every class came to know and love him with an almost passionate devotion. On the 10th of July, 1712, he married Ann, the daughter of Sir John Webb, of Canford in Dorsetshire. She had been educated at the Ursuline convent in Paris, and it was at St. Germain that their boy and girl friendship ripened into a love which grew stronger hour by hour, until the cruel severance which left her a widow. Lord Derwentwater's letter, announcing the fact of his marrage, to his favourite cousin, Lady Swinburne, dated the 13th day of July, 1712, is indicative of that simple, genuine spirit which formed one of the principal charms of his character.

"DEAR COUSIN,—I was married, to my great content in every respect, on Thursday last. My dear wife and her father and mother charm me more and more every day. I could wish with all my heart you were a witness of my happiness, and that I had your opinion upon my choice, which, if approved of by so good a judge, would double my pleasure.

"DERWENTWATER."

For the first two years they resided at Hatherhope, in Gloucestershire, a place belonging to Lady Derwentwater's family, and spent part of the time in London, but in 1714 they finally took up their residence at Dilston, the scene of the few happy days which were to be granted to them. It was a fine old castle, situated on a height, at the foot of which flowed a rapid river, called the Devil's Water, which ran into the Tyne. It was on the 16th of August, 1715, that the exiled prince was proclaimed in Scotland as King, under the title of James the Third. Lord Mar and other Scotch noblemen had concerted measures for a general rising north of the Tweed, while messages were sent throughout Northumberland and Cumberland, to invite the co-operation of all who remained faithful to the Stuart cause. But the Government of the day was aware of the movement, and took instant measures for its repression. Lord Derwentwater and his brother were well known for their attachment to the exiled royal family, so that a warrant for their apprehension was instantly issued from Whitehall. Receiving timely warning, they took refuge in a cottage near Newbiggen, where they remained concealed during the visit paid by the emissaries of the Government to Dilston. From thence they fled to a place called Shafto Crags, where, by descending a steep cliff, they escaped from the troops who had tracked them to their hiding-place. An old Roman altar acted as a post-office, from whence information was secretly conveyed to the fugitives as to the progress of the movement. But so strict was the search made for them that they were compelled continually to change their abode; and all the money and jewels of the Countess were exhausted in providing necessaries for their maintenance. On the 5th of October, the last night Lord Derwentwater was to spend in his beautiful home, a solemn service was performed in his private chapel, to invoke God's blessing on his enterprise. With a bleeding heart, but undaunted will, his wife knelt by the side of him whom her very love was sending forth, to honour indeed, but to a violent death; and sad and anxious must have been the prayer poured forth by those two faithful hearts on the eve of a parting which was destined to be but the precursor of a final one. On the morning of the 16th of October a small but well-armed troop were assembled in the court-yard of the castle, and Lord Derwentwater, embracing his weeping wife and unconscious baby-boy, rode forth with his gallant brother, Charles Radcliffe, to join the rest of the Northumberland gentry assembled at Hexham. From the first commencement of the expedition, however, divided counsels and an indifferent general rendered the Stuart cause hopeless. The Scotch officers would not effect a junction with the English, and *vice versâ*. The gallant little body of English noblemen and their followers, resolved to strike a blow which should give greater confidence to their party, advanced on Penrith, and there defeated a body of militia which the Government had sent out to arrest their progress; but they were disappointed in their hopes of a general rising of the people in their behalf. This doubt and disaffection is referred to in the verse of the old Jacobite song:

"Lord Derwentwater rode away,
Well mounted on his dapple grey;
But soon he wished him home with speed,
Fearing they were betrayed, indeed."

From Kelso the little band marched to Kendal, and from thence, on the 7th of October, to Lancaster, where the exiled prince was immediately proclaimed king. At Lancaster several neighbouring squires joined them with their followers, and Lord Derwentwater himself was entertained in a most hospitable manner by the Dalton family at Thurnham Hall. But such an easy campaign was not destined to be of long continuance. On the 9th of November they left Lancaster, and marched to Preston, which they surprised without difficulty, the Government troops having retired before their advance. Here they were joined by nearly all the Roman Catholic gentry of the district, with their followers, to the number of 1,200; but they were very imperfectly armed. Everything, however, combined to lull them into a false security, when, on the evening of the 11th of November, intelligence was suddenly brought to Lord Derwentwater that the Government troops, headed by General Willes and General Carpenter, were advancing by forced marches against them. A council of war was hastily summoned. Preston, by its natural position, was a place capable of opposing a stubborn and effective resistance to an attacking force, and a few resolute men, posted on the bridge over the Ribble, might have stood their ground against a whole army. From this bridge to the town the road ran through a hollow between two steep banks, but General Foster, with a lamentable incapacity, took no advantage of this pass, and when the Government troops came in sight, he withdrew his men at once into the town, without attempting even to contest the passage of the bridge. So obvious to a military eye was the importance of the possession of the bridge, that when General Willes, at the head of King George's troops, found it undefended, he imagined that the Prince's army must have abandoned the town, and gone back to Scotland! However, as soon as he saw the real state of the case, he commanded a simultaneous attack of the barricades. At length the Government troops retired disheartened, a result mainly attributable to the brave example of Lord Derwentwater. On the following day, however, the attack was resumed, and the gallant band soon found itself reduced to the alternative of capitulation, or of cutting their way, sword in hand, through the lines of their enemies. The latter course was approved of by Lord Derwentwater, he, as Sir Walter Scott says, "preferring death to a base submission." But General Foster, without the knowledge of his colleagues, sent to General Willes to propose a capitulation, and offered to surrender at discretion. When this became known to the officers of the devoted army of James, their wrath knew no bounds, and Foster had to conceal himself to escape falling a victim to their just indignation.

(*To be continued.*)

Consett. G. N.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by 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 our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 563m

FITS.—EPILEPTIC FITS OR FALLING SICKNESS.—A certain method of cure has been discovered for this distressing complaint by a physician, who is desirous that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery; it is 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.

TRY YOUR WEIGHT!—Hydroleine (Hydrated Oil) has proved of the highest value as a food in consumption and all wasting diseases, invariably producing increase in flesh and weight. This preparation of Hydrated Cod Liver Oil is tonic, digestive, and ten times more nourishing, as well as far more pleasant to taste than plain cod liver oil. Hydroleine will nourish and produce increase of weight in those cases where oils or fat, not so treated, are difficult or impossible to digest. All tendency to emaciation and loss of weight is arrested by the use of Hydroleine. Of all chemists, 4s. 6d.—Address, "Hydroleine Company," 493, Oxford Street, London. Pamphlet free.

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

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.

SHOCKING TREATMENT OF A CHILD.

Dr. Diplock recently held an inquest at the Britannia, Cameron Street, Chelsea, on the body of an infant named Charles Emmerson, aged 14 months. The deceased was the child of Sarah Emmerson, a dressmaker, of 25, Little Camera Street, Chelsea.—Dr. Bonney, of King's Road, Chelsea, said the child was brought to him by the mother at the parish dispensary on the 23rd of February last, when he found that both its arms were broken. It was in a dreadful condition generally, and he warned the mother that if it died he should communicate with the Coroner.—She said that as she was compelled to go to work, she left the child in the care of a Mrs. Strickland, living at the same house as herself. The witness communicated with the relieving officer, and relief was given to the woman Emmerson, in order that she might give the whole of her time to the child. It improved during a short period, but died on the 15th of March, from pneumonia—accelerated in its effect from want of food—and shock.—Witnesses were examined as to the neglect from which the child suffered, and one of them stated that Mrs. Strickland had other children to nurse, and she believed that they all died.—Dr. Bonney, in reply to a question from the jury, said the mother must have been aware of the broken arm if she had ordinary maternal instinct, for the bone actually stuck out, and was turned the wrong way.—The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused through the culpable neglect of the woman Strickland and the mother of the child. The women were at once taken in custody for manslaughter on the Coroner's warrant.

A PANIC IN A THEATRE.

A fearful disaster, the result of panic, was very nearly taking place in a theatre in Jersey city, a few evenings ago. The "Two Orphans" was being performed, and the house was crowded with an audience of about 2,000 persons, including 700 children invited from various schools in the city. Suddenly, in the middle of the play, a great noise was heard in the street, caused by the passing of the fire brigade to the scene of a conflagration over a mile distant. Some knave or fool inside the theatre raised an alarm, and there was immediately a great cry of terror raised from the children. A regular stampede ensued, and in a few moments the stairways were blocked with a struggling mass of men, women, and children. Fortunately the police arrived promptly on the scene, and succeeded in making known the fact that the alarm was a false one. The actors and actresses never for a moment lost their presence of mind, and to their efforts to maintain order was probably chiefly due the fact that no lives were lost in the panic, as many of the audience had the wisdom to keep their seats when they saw there was no confusion on the stage.

ROBBERY OF MONEY FROM A TRAIN.

A daring robbery has been committed on the London and North-Western Railway, at Monument Lane, near Birmingham, a cashbox containing about £1,000 being stolen from the guard's van attached to the 9.50 p.m. train from Wolverhampton to Birmingham. The box contained about a dozen locked leather bags, in each of which was enclosed money taken at various stations between Wolverhampton and Birmingham and was being conveyed to New Street Station, to be deposited with the cashier. It being holiday time there were large numbers of excursions from various Black Country stations, and the traffic was unusually heavy. The bags of money made up at each station were handed to the guard of the train, who placed them in the cash-box in his van. At Monument Lane, where the tickets are collected, the guard left his van to attend to his duties, and during his temporary absence some person or persons entered the van from the off side and carried off the box and its contents. On the guard re-entering his van the robbery was at once detected, and information given to the police authorities. It was afterwards ascertained that the amount of money was not so much as at first supposed, and on Saturday William Walters, engine driver, formerly in the employ of the London and North-Western Company, was remanded for a week on a charge of stealing £60 from the train in question. The prisoner was traced by his footsteps.

A TRADESMAN'S PRACTICAL JOKE.

A Cape paper says:—A fruit dealer in Market Square, incensed at the liberties taken by the loafers with the ware displayed at his door, placed half a gallon of Cayenne pepper in a basket, labelled it "New Zealand Cherries," and hung it in a conspicious place in front of his stand. In a few minutes next a door merchant sauntered up, inquired how trade was, picked up a New Zealand cherry, placed it in his mouth, and suddenly left to attend to a customer. The Rev. Dr. Bolly next rounded to, observed that the yellow-fever news from Memphis was not very encouraging this morning, and—ah! it had been years since he had eaten a New Zealand cherry; whereupon he ate one, remarked that it was superb, wiped his weeping eyes on his coat sleeves, supposed that New Zealand was getting warmer every year, wished the dealer good morning, and departed, lamenting the growing weakness of his eyes in the sunlight. A chronic deadbeat then came up, took a mouthful of cherries, spluttered them out, with an imprecation, all over the fruit, stuffed a pear, a banana, and a bunch of grapes into his mouth to take out the taste, informed the dealer that he would have him prosecuted for keeping breen fruit, and went down the street to the pump. A lady with two children next appeared stopped to admire the cherries, asked if she might not taste of them—she had never seen any before—supplied the children, and walked away—walked away with a face fiery with scorn and anger, while the children set up a howl that brought all the people to the doors and windows, and drove all the policemen off the street. Thus the fun went on all the morning. The fruit dealer never laughed so much in his life. The adjacent and opposite stores and a shoal of small boys soon learned what was up, and watched and joined in a ringing roar as each new victim tried cherries. Finally, a solemn-looking countryman lounged up, inquired the price of them 'ere New Zealand cherries, invested in a pint, put one in his mouth, took it out again, gave the fruit dealer a lingering look of mild reproach, pulled off his coat, and "waded into" him. When he left, the fruit man with tendencies to practical jokes had a blue eye, a red nose, a purple face, and a sprained wrist, and several bushels of fruit scattered among the small boys, while the ringing roar of laughter was going up from the lookers-on.

OUTRAGE ON A PRIEST BY BRIGANDS.

Another outrage by brigands is reported from Spain, the scene of the attack being a village of Rodes, in the province of Lerida. While the priest of the village was delivering a sermon a band of armed men who had blackened their faces to prevent recognition, entered the church, and, striking the pavement with the butt-end of their muskets, ordered the congregation to keep their seats. Three of them marched straight to the pulpit, and having administered to the priest several blows with their fists, which stunned him, dragged him down into the vestry. In the meanwhile the members of the congregation, threatened with death by the rest of the band if they attempted to move, were paralysed with terror, and the priest was called upon to give up a large sum in gold which the robbers had ascertained that he possessed. He stoutly denied having any money in his possession; whereupon they began to prod him in the legs and arms with their knives. This mode of torture having no effect, they began to flog him; and he at last admitted having about £30 in his house, and offered to give it to the robbers. This failing to satisfy them, they lighted some straw, and held the priest's head over it until his hair and eyelids had caught fire, and when his maidservant, attracted by his shrieks, came to see what was the matter, they stabbed her. The priest himself was then made to go on his knees, and they were about to shoot him, when one of their number, who had been ransacking the house, came into the vestry with the money, which he had found. The reason why the priest had refused to make it over to the robbers was that it did not belong to him, but had just been entrusted to his care. The brigands, having attained their purpose, then took their departure, and the terror which they had inspired was such that no effort was made to follow them by any of the two or three hundred people in the church.

A MANCHESTER BOY BURGLAR.

At the City Police Court, Manchester, on Thursday morning, George Henry Heywood, a boy thirteen years of age, was brought up before Captain Bennett, Ald. G. Booth, and Mr. Aronsberg, on a charge of breaking into and stealing money from the house of a widow, named Cooper, in Oil Street, Temperance Street. The prosecutrix keeps a small shop, and about two o'clock in the morning she was aroused by hearing a noise in the house. She listened for a few minutes and saw a light flickering under the bedroom door, and on getting up she found the prisoner on the landing with a lighted candle in his hand. She opened the bed-room window and screamed, and a neighbour came to her assistance. On looking round the premises she discovered that a bag containing eleven pence half-penny in copper had been taken from the kitchen table, on which it had been placed the night before, and the drawers and a workbox had been ransacked. Prosecutrix asked the lad how he got into the house, and he replied that he got in before she shut up the cellar, and waited until after she had gone to bed. He had already been sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment on the 19th of January last, with twelve strokes, on a charge of larceny. The prisoner's father was called into the box, and stated that the lad had defied both father and mother. He had received a good education, but they could do nothing with him, and he had absented himself from home for the last sixteen days. The prisoner lived with his father, who had two other children (girls), in the neighbourhood of prosecutrix's shop up to a month previously and knew the premises.—Capt. Bennett said the father had evidently brought up his boy in a bad way, and must contribute to his maintenance. The prisoner was committed for a month, to be afterwards kept in a reformatory for five years.

A RUSE BY GENERAL MELIKOFF.

Shortly after Count Loris Melikoff's nomination to the Dictatorship of Russia his Excellency requested that the documents connected with the various cases of the Nihilists at that time confined in the casements of the Petropawlovski fortress might be submitted to his inspection. Having carefully perused the papers in question, he forwarded written directions to the commandant of the fortress, enjoining that functionary forthwith to set at liberty twenty of his prisoners, named in the order. The commandant, although greatly surprised at receiving instructions to liberate so large a number of persons, all of whom were gravely compromised by evidence in the possession of the authorities, unhesitatingly obeyed Count Melikoff's command; and the emancipated conspirators, never dreaming that the eyes of the secret police were steadfastly fixed upon their movements, hurried off, as soon as they issued from the citadel gates, to their friends and political associates, eager to make known their deliverance. To their astonishment and discomfiture they found themselves a few hours later in custody, and on their way to their prison cells; this time, however, accompanied by all the persons whose connection with them they had unwittingly betrayed to the astute dictator.

FOUNDERING OF A STEAMER.

The British India steamer Vingorla, which left Bombay for Kurrachee on the 28th February with a large number of passengers and the Karrachee mails, foundered at sea the same night, some 70 miles from Bombay. Captain Stewart, the commander, besides the chief officer and all the engineers and native passengers, about 190, were lost. The remainder some 95, including Mrs. Stewart (the captain's wife and Mrs. Moseley Main, who, with two children barely had time to escape in their night dresses, succeeded in getting out in the boats, and were picked up on the 31st February by the steamer Malda bound to Kurrachee with Government stores, which put back to Bombay and arrived there on the 1st inst. It would appear that the native crew, on the first symptoms of danger, rushed for the boats without in the least thinking of others. Authentic accounts which arrived by the mail, state that the steamer had eight saloon passengers, including three children, eight second-class, and 95 deck passengers and a general cargo. All went well with the ship, the sea being remarkably smooth and the wind light, until half-past nine on Saturday night, when she was observed to be setting down by the head. On opening the main hatch, water was found to be within five feet of the main deck. The pumps were immediately set to work, but without avail, and orders were at once given to clear away the boats. The mail boat, in charge of the second officer, got off all right, but the gig was overcrowded, and broke, all on board being thrown into the sea and drowned. The port and starboard lifeboats, each in charge of a Serang, succeeded in getting off all right. The captain, chief and third officers, with engineers, stayed behind to find out the leak, the boats meanwhile lying to some distance from the steamer. With the exception of the third officer, who jumped overboard as the ship was sinking, all five were lost. The cause of the sudden leak is a mystery to everybody. The survivors speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the captain and officers and the discipline maintained on board. The following is the complete list of those lost:—Captain Stuart; B. B. Conroy, chief officer; G. Mowbray, clerk; J. Byrne, chief engineer; F. H. Wilden, second engineer; C. Knight, third engineer; and one topaz. Second-class passengers:—A. De Souza, Reuben Ezekiel, D. Framjee, B. D. Remedios, and Mr. Chatoorsing besides 56 native deck passengers. All the saloon passengers are saved.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing a convention signed between Great Britain and the German Empire, extending to the German Empire the provisions between Great Britain, Prussia, Austria, France, and Russia, for the suppression of the slave trade, of the 20th December, 1841. The agreement contains the following provisions:—All German vessels which shall be detained on the stations of America or Africa by the cruisers of the other contracting parties shall be taken to Cukhaven and be delivered up by the authorities there to the jurisdiction of the German State to which the home port of the vessel belongs. But if slaves shall be found on board any such German vessel at the time or her detention the vessel shall, in the first instance, be sent to deposit the slaves at that port to which she would have been taken for adjudication if she had been sailing under the English flag. The vessel shall afterwards be sent to Cuxhaven and shall be delivered up to the competent German jurisdiction as above stipulated.

A TRAP TO CATCH A THIEF.

A New York paper reports the shooting of a man by a spring gun at Poughkeepsie. The son of the late Stephen Baker, formerly a member of Congress from that district, owns the residence his father lived in on the Hyde Park Road. Of late the son has been residing in New York. Last September the house was entered by thieves, and several articles were stolen. The farmer having the building in charge wrote to young Baker about it. The latter replied, asking the farmer to set a trap for the thieves. The farmer procured a saw-horse, and, placing it in the main hall of the building, mounted a shot-gun on it. The muzzle was pointed so as to cover the west window of a front room. A string was then led from the window to the trigger of the gun, so that when the window was raised the gun would be discharged. After this arrangement was carried into effect the farmer wrote to young Baker, telling him of it. On the night of the 8th inst., about seven o'clock, a man named Edgar Harris appeared at the courthouse, his clothing saturated with blood. He was apparently in great pain. He told the police that he went to a house on the Hyde Park Road to get something to eat, and a dog came at him and a man appeared. He kicked at the dog, and the man went into the house and got a gun and shot him. He was placed in a carriage and carried to St. Barnabas's Hospital, where his whole right side was found to be riddled with shot from knee to his neck and chin. Circumstances all go to prove that he attempted to enter the window of the Baker residence, when the spring gun was discharged. In reply to questions his answers were of the most suspicious character. When Captain Leahy, of the police, arrived at the hospital, he fully identified the man as Edgar Harris, who has once been arrested on a charge of petty larceny. The farmer knew nothing of the occurrence until the captain called on him for his statement. The wounded thief is seriously injured.

MR. PARNELL ATTACKED BY A MOB.

An election meeting was held on Sunday at Enniscorthy, county Wexford, organised by Mr. Parnell, for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the people to the candidature of his nominees, Messrs. Byrne and Barry. Mr. Parnell, upon his arrival from Dublin, was received with cheers; but a much more masked ovation was accorded to Father Murphy, of Ferris, who alighted from the train with Mr. Parnell. Father Murphy addressed the crowd from the window of an hotel. Amidst loud cheering, he said the people should choose their own representatives. They were determined to do so, and they would not submit to the dictatorship of any man. Cheers were given for the Chevalier O'Cleary, who, upon the opening of the meeting at two o'clock, was accompanied to the platform by a number of priests.—Father O'Gorman addressed the people. The Rev. gentleman was received with great cheering and cries of "Down with Parnell." He stated that the people had assembled to choose their representative, and they would select whom they pleased. (Cheers.) The band then, at Father O'Gorman's suggestion, played "The wearing of the green," amidst much disturbance and shouts of "Down with Joe Biggar, Parnell's friend," and the cry was followed by prolonged cheers and the waving of hats. The Rev. Mr. Cornish, touching the green banner of the Vinegar Hill band, said they were not afraid of their flag. (Cheers.) At this moment Mr. Parnell and Mr. Barry were seen advancing at the head of a large crowd towards the platform. Father Cornish, addressing the people, desired them to stand firm, and reminded them that they knew what to do. At this time no less than 10,000 people were collected around the platform. Mr. Parnell's party advancing closer to the structure, an attempt was made to drag off Father O'Gorman, when a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. Mr. Parnell was hustled about violently, and a volley of rotten eggs were fired at him, one of them striking him in the face, admist cries of "Put Parnell down." Father O'Gorman again addressed the excited multitude. He said they would hear Mr. Parnell, but they would not allow him to be their dictator. A renewed attempt was made by some of the crowd to drag Mr. Parnell from the platform, which he had meanwhile ascended. He clung to the front railing, and some of the priests gathered round him. Some men below caught him by the legs and endeavoured to drag him down, and in the struggle his clothes were torn to rags. At this stage sticks were used, and heavy blows were aimed at Mr. Parnell. These were averted with difficulty. Chevalier O'Cleary meanwhile exerted himself to prevent some of the occupants on the platform from being injured. The riot had become alarming, when a small detachment of police appeared, pushing their way through the crowd, no attempt being made to hinder them. Mr. Parnell attempted to address the people, but another rush was made at him, amidst hooting. One of the priests asked the crowd to give Mr. Parnell a hearing, but was met with shouts of "We won't listen to him." At length, with great difficulty, Mr. Parnell obtained a hearing. He said that during the 20,000 miles he had travelled in America he had done nothing but that which merited the approval of his fellow-countrymen. Mr. Parnell made some further remarks, but was inaudible in the uproar. There were cries of "down with dictatorship." "We did not invite you." The Catholic clergymen on the platform repeatedly urged Mr. Parnell to retire. After another ineffectual attempt to address the crowd, Mr. Parnell, who seemed much disturbed, retired to the back of the platform. He shortly afterwards descended, the uproar continuing with unabated violence, and was escorted to the railway station by the constabulary detachment, accompanied with the hooting of the mob. It is stated that next Sunday another meeting will be held in the town, and that Ms. Parnell and Mr. Davitt will attend it.

DEATH ON A POLITICAL PLATFORM.

On Saturday afternoon Messrs. Armitage and Arnold, the Liberal candidates for Salford, addressed an open-air meeting in Greavenor Square, Manchester. After the addresses of the candidates, a resolution approving of their candidature was proposed. Mr. Councillor Whittaker seconded the motion, and the moment that he resumed his seat he was observed to take a sip of water from the tumbler on the table, immediately after which his head fell backwards. The persons in his immediate vicinity seeing that something of an alarming character had occurred, at once came to his assistance. They raised his head, and an endeavour was made to get him to drink a little more of the water, but it was found that he was quite unconscious. Beads of perspiration stood upon his forehead, occasioned by the physical exertions which he had permitted himself to put forth in the course of his speech. Of course, the ordinary proceedings on the platform were now arrested, and general attention became fixed upon the condition of the unfortunate gentleman, who from the first moment of his collapse had given no sign of sensibility. At first the crowd in front of the platform was at a loss to understand the nature of what had occurred, and their view being impeded by the people who surrounded Mr. Whittaker, they manifested for some moments that restless impatience which agitates a crowd unable to get a view of what is going forward. Meanwhile Mr. Whittaker was carried into the house of Mr. Milner, in front of which the platform had been erected. Medical advice was immediately sent for, and pending the arrival of this assistance such means were resorted to on the spur of the moment as were likely to restore animation. Mr. Whittaker, however, remained motionless in spite of every effort to revive him. When the medical gentleman at length arrived, a period of painful suspense was terminated sadly by the announcement that life was extinct. There is little reason to doubt that death had ensued before his removal from the platform, and probably almost instantaneous after he had concluded his address. Mr. Whittaker, in his speech, which lasted about 20 minutes, had been very excited, his language had been energetic to the point of violence, his tone pitched to the very utmost of its capacity, and his gestures of a very emphatic character. For some years Mr. Whittaker had been suffering from a complaint of the heart, and he had been warned to beware of the excitement of attendance at public meetings.

THE MURDER AT BISHOPSWORTH.

At the Lawford's Gate petty sessions on Monday morning, Wm. Latham and Julia Hicks, the latter of whom carried a baby, were charged the former with the murder of Wm. Palmer Robinson in conjunction with Wm. Lock, who had committed suicide on Thursday last at Lawford's Gate prison, and the latter with being an accessory after the act. It was stated that Supts. Rawle and Drewett, Inspector Bird, and Serjeant Morley had, in spite of the strictest inquiries, failed to substantiate any criminal charge against Latham or against the female prisoner.—Mr. Latcham remarked that the coroner for Gloucestershire should hold an inquest on Lock that afternoon, and that the coroner for Somersetshire should resume his inquiry into the death of Robinson on Wednesday. The prisoners were subsequently discharged, Major Castle informing them that they would be properly provided for by Serjeant Smith. A large crowd assembled outside the prison while the court was sitting. It appears that the woman Hicks, when informed that Lock, with whom she lived some time, had committed suicide, manifested no emotion.

ASSAULTING A RAILWAY PORTER.

On Saturday, at the Brentford Petty Sessions, Frederick Heinke, described as a submarine or diving engineer, residing at 9, Apsley Villas, Twickenham, was charged with assaulting Stephen Limpus, a porter, at Hounslow Railway Station. The defendant, according to the evidence, travelled by the 11.45 down train from Waterloo, and was found asleep in a first-class carriage on the arrival of the train at Hounslow. The defendant refused to give his ticket up, and held up what appeared to be a walking stick, with which he threatened to run the man through, when it was taken away from him and found to be a long piece of steel, with a silver cap and painted in imitation of a malacca cane. He held it as if he was going to "job" the porter's eye. Defendant struck the porter several times with his fist, and said "It's a good job I didn't lose my temper, or it would have been a coroner's inquest." He afterwards gave up his ticket, and was handed over to the police and searched, when a heavy three-ring knuckle-duster was found upon him. In cross-examination by Mr. Wildey Wright, the porter admitted that the prisoner had a season ticket, and he showed it on being asked by the policeman. Mr. Wright said his client carried the iron stick and knuckleduster because he went to docks and other rough places late at night. Fined 40s., or a month.

ASSAULT BY A MEMBER OF A SCHOOL BOARD.

Samuel Siddaway, ironfounder, a member of the West Bromwich School Board, was on Saturday charged on a summons, at the West Bromwich Police Court, before Mr. T. Kenrick and Mr. Henry Adkins, with assaulting James Tickle, a moulder—Mr. Sharpe (Jackson and Sharpe), who appeared for the complainant, said that in consequence of certain reports which had been circulated during the recent School Board contest reflecting upon the character of the defendant, the latter seemed to have a grievance against Tickle. Whether the reports in question were justifiable or not, or whether Tickle was connected with them or not, defendant had no right to take the law into his own hands. A violent assault had been committed, and he asked the Bench to impose such a fine as would show Mr. Siddaway that such conduct could not be tolerated.—Complainant was called, and said that on Monday, the 22nd inst., defendant went to the works where he (complainant) was employed, accompanied by two other men. He called the complainant into the street and commenced reading a letter. Having concluded, he asked Tickle certain questions which he declined to answer, upon which he (defendant) dealt him a violent blow upon the head with a stick, cutting it open. He also struck him upon the arm.—Mr. Caddick, for the defence, urged that defendant had been provoked.—Defendant was fined 20s. and costs.

THE SEVRES SCANDAL.

A Paris correspondent says:—For some time past various rumours more or less vague, have been floating about in respect to certain irregularities discovered in the management of the Government porcelain manufactory at Sevres. These reports are now beginning to take a more definite form, and, if worthy of credence, points to facts which cannot fail to produce general interest, as several high Government officials are implicated in the affair. It appears that early in 1879 some irregularities were discovered which led to an inquiry and the subsequent dismissal of the manager of the manufactory. This was followed, in the month of July, by the disappearance of several valuable works of art, amongst others some carved workwork inlaid with Sevres china panels, for which, under the Empire, Baron Rothschild offered 30,000f. Even the Empress is said to have wished for the articles, but failed to obtain them as they formed part of the permanent museum. The loss of these works of art was made the subject of an inquiry, in consequence of which two more officials were dismissed. The panels were found. Numerous other minor cases of fraud in connection with the manufactory have been discovered, such as thefts of gold and valuable colours, fictitious payments, &c. The inquiry is being continued, with a view to having the matters thoroughly sifted. A gigantic prosecution of Government officers will probably ensue.—*Paris Correspondent.*

THE THREE CARD TRICK.

At the Warrington Police Court, on Saturday, John Wilson, of Salford, and Martin Regan, of Liverpool, were charged with obtaining £10 from James Smith by the three card trick. On Thursday the complainant was travelling from Frodsham to Warrington, when four men got into the train and commenced playing cards. The complainant, thinking the men strangers to each other, was induced to bet, and lost £10. When they arrived at Warrington all four tried to get away, but two were apprehended. They were remanded.

A BRUTAL ATTACK.

Recently, Mr. George Hampton, of the Mill House, Ruiton, when crossing a lane leading from the Dudley Road, Upper Gornal to Ruiton, was overtaken by five men, one of whom said, "Here's a Tory, let us kill him;" and immediately afterwards he received a violent blow in the face. He fell to the ground, and was then violently assaulted by three of the men. Hampton urged them not to kill him, upon which one of the ruffians kicked him between the eyes, which caused him to be insensible and to fall down an embankment. Shortly after twelve o'clock Hampton became conscious, and found that he lay at the bottom of the embankment in a pool of blood. With difficulty he succeeded in getting to his house, where his injuries—which were found to be of a serious nature—were attended to.—Fortunately, Hampton can swear to one of the ruffians who assaulted him, and magisterial proceedings will be taken. Hampton is a quiet, inoffensive man, and much sympathy is expressed for him.

SHOCKING END OF AN ECCENTRIC LADY.

Mr. W. Carter (Coroner) has holden an inquest at Croydon, on the body of Jane Berkeley, an eccentric lady of property.—The deceased was found lying dead in her back parlour on Monday morning. It appears that the deceased once called herself a poetess, and she was in the habit of describing her dining room as a study. During the last two years she seems to have given way to drink, resorting to the brandy bottle to a fearful extent. She is known to have harboured tramps and other questionable characters in her house. She kept no servant, and lived alone in the house, an old man named Charlesworth coming to the house daily to light the fires, make the breakfast, run errands, and do odd jobs. This old man had been trusted with money up to £50 notes, and it is also well known that the deceased once sent a girl whom she picked up out of the streets of London to get change for a £50 note, and gave the girl £5 on her return for her trouble. She only appears to have had one friend, a Mrs. Hatcher, who, however, had refrained from visiting the deceased lately, because of the scandalous state of things that prevailed. On Monday last Charlesworth presented himself as usual at Mrs. Berkeley's house, but could not gain an entrance, and upon assistance being brought the deceased was found to be lying dead on the hearth rug. In the front room loose gold was found, and upstairs in a piece of paper other money was discovered. There was also found a credit note from the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, for £1,360, paid in by the deceased on the previous Friday. In the room were Mrs. Berkeley was discovered were found two brandy bottles, one empty and other containing brandy. The medical evidence showed that death had been caused by suffocation, caused by deceased falling upon her face, and that the fall was either owing to a fit or to intoxication.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with this testimony.

ONE HUNDRED MILES BICYCLE RACE.

An exciting race of one hundred miles for some valuable prizes took place on the Leicestershire Cricket Grounds, near Leicester, on Saturday. The following well-known bicyclists were selected to compete, viz.: C. Terront (French champion, winner of the recent six days' contest); Phillips, Wolverhampton (winner of the 1st hundred miles championship); D. Stanton, London; Bradley Keen, London; H. Higham, Nottingham; G. E. Edlin, Leicester; F. J. Lees, Sheffield; A. Bills, Wolverhampton; Derkinderin; S. Rawson, Derby; H. Leaming, Oldham; J. Prince, Langley Green; R. J. Patrick, Wolverhampton; A. Smith, Wednesfield; J. Benton, London, and J. Raybould, Dudley. The weather was favourable, although a strong wind blew across the ground; and towards the close of the contest a vast concourse had assembled on the ground. Mr. Atkinson, of the *Sporting Life*, at 11.44 a.m. despatched the competitors on their long journey the only absentees being D. Stanton, H. Leaming and C. Benton At 25 miles Higham was leading, with Phillips close up, Terront 50 yards in the rear. When 50 miles had been registered to Higham and Phillips, Terront had completed 45 miles 10 laps; Lees, 45 9; Derkinderin, 45 6. In the next ten miles the principal features were splendid spurts by Higham and Phillips, which, however, failed to separate them. At 75 miles all except Higham, Phillips, and Terront retired, having become entitled to £2. At 90 miles Higham led by three yards, Terront being three laps in the rear. At 95 miles Terront retired, taking third place. A magnificent struggle then ensued between Higham and Phillips for first honours, Phillips dashing in ahead by the narrow lead of half a yard. Altogether the contest was one of the most exciting which has been witnessed on this ground for a long period. Time 6hs. 55mins. 22 secs.

FATAL TRAMCAR ACCIDENT AT BILSTON.

On Friday afternoon, as a boy named Patrick Cunniff, aged 9 years, of Griffith's Yard, Temple Street, was running alongside a tramcar in motion in Oxford Street, Bilston, and endeavouring to step on to the platform, he missed his hold and fell beneath the wheels, which passed over his legs. He was at once conveyed to the Wolverhampton Hospital, where he died shortly after he had been admitted. It is said that only just before the accident he had been driven off the platform, on to which he had jumped for a ride.

A return has been made to the St. Pancras Board of Guardians showing that the total cost of porter, wine, and spirits for the year in the workhouse was £1,218 13s. 9d.

Blondin is on the high rope at Ceylon.

Mr. Charles E. Grissell, who was recently committed to Newgate on the Speaker's warrant for breach of privilege, was released from prison on the dissolution of Parliament.

One of the Queen's grandsons, Prince Frederick William, the son of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, has reached this country on a visit.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in his official capacity as Superintendent of the Coastguard and Naval Reserve, is on a tour of inspection.

Saturday was the 63rd anniversary of the birth of the Earl of Dudley.

The Rev. T. T. Carter, rector of Clewer, has placed the resignation of his cure in the hands of the Bishop of Oxford.

Professor Nordenskjold landed on Friday afternoon at Plymouth from the Swedish Arctic discovery ship Vega.

Owing to the increase of the Pluckington bank the great landing stage at Liverpool was on Friday somewhat strained. It rested at one end on the pontoons, and it was susceptibly canted.

A chandler's shop in Cork has been destroyed by fire, and the owner and his mother perished in the flames.

It is rumoured that the Russian Government intends shortly to publish the Russian correspondence with the Ameer of Afghanistan.

The writs for the elections to the new Parliament were received on Thursday morning by the returning officers in all parts of the country.

The Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick have rejected a proposal to move the seat of Government to St. John by 20 votes to 18.

Precautions are to be taken to ensure the safety of the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg and its inmates.

The Italian Ministry have decided to ask the Chamber of Deputies to hold two sittings daily in order to hasten the business of the session.

Mr. Secretary Evarts is said to be out of harmony with the rest of the Washington Cabinet on the Panama Canal Policy.

News has reached New York that the business portion of Samana, San Domingo, was burned down on the 9th inst., and that the loss is estimated at 160,000 dols.

The decree for the expulsion of the Jesuits from France has been signed; but its issue is delayed on account of the scruples of some Ministers to issue such a document in Holy Week.

The Astronomer-Royal announces that a new minor planet of the eleventh magnitude was discovered by Dr. Peters at Clinton, New York, on March 10th.

William Henry Walter was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday, for forgeries on the Bank of England and other banks.

Eton College closed on Thursday for the Easter vacation, which will last till April 21, when the lower boys return to the college, the fifth and sixth forms assembling on the two following days.

Three young men were drowned on Friday in the Thames, off Purfleet. They and a companion had hired a boat, and while attempting to change seats it capsized. Only one was saved.

Friday was the sixty-first anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c., Field-Marshall Commander-in-Chief, who was born at Hanover, on March 26, 1819.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, the trial of Sir William Russell for obtaining money by means of cheques which were of no value was postponed to the next sitting of the Middlesex Sessions.

Mr. Ruskin has recommenced his "Fors Clavigera." He speaks of completing the series for this year, and then, after the issue of a thin volume of indices, he may possibly discontinue the publication.—*Athenæum.*

Business Announcements.

T. SWAINSTON'S PRICE LIST.

Please note carefully the Prices of the undermentioned Articles:—

Flour, Fine, 2s. 2d. per stone, or 43s. per sack; Superfine, 2s. 4d. per stone, or 46s. per sack. 8-stone Bag of Best Potatoes, 8s. 6d. per sack. Beans, Hotlings, 10s. 6d. per sack; Rough Barley, 1s. 2d. per stone. Scotch Oatmeal, 2d. 3d.; English Oatmeal, 2s. 4d. The Best, 1s. 6d.; Broken Lead, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d.; fine Mixed Tea, 2s. 6d.; finest Blended Teas, for two pound parcel, 3s. 4d. per pound. Coffee, whole, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d.; Mixed Do., 1s. 1d., 2d., and 1s. 4d. Chicory, 6d. per pound. Sugar, 3d. and 3½d.; Lump, 3½d. and 4d. Currants, very fine, 4d.; choice, 5d. Raisins, 4d. and 5d. Lemon Peel, thin, 7d.; medium, 8d.; thick, 9d. Rice, 2s., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per stone. Pot Barley, 2s. per stone; Pearl Barley, 2s. 6d. per stone. Soap, best Pale, 4s. 3d. per stone; Do., second Do., 3s. 10½. Soap, best Mottled, 4s. 3d. per stone; Do., Second Do., 3s. 3d. per stone. Dry Soap, 3d. per pound. BEAD POTATOES—Scotch Regent, 1s. 2d. per stone, or 9s. per Right-stone Bag.

T. SWAINSTON,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
THE SHOP FOR CASH BUYERS. 848n

GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
THOMAS LATHAM'S,
NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
NEXT DOOR TO MR. DAVISON,
5, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

T. LATHAM respectfully announces that he is now showing a beautiful selection of New Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Silks, Satins, and all kinds of Lace and Millinery Goods.

The Newest Styles in Straw Hats and Bonnets.

DRESS GOODS.—A Splendid Satin Cloth, in various Shades, 8½d. per yard. Rich Figured Satin Cloths, Cords, Cashmeres, Twills; &c., for which his quotations are remarkably low.

T. L. calls special attention to his New Stock of Men's Mercery, consisting of Silk Scarfs and Ties, in the Newest Shapes and Colours, Silk and Cambric Pockets, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Fronts, Shirts, Drawers, &c.

Felt Hats of the best Makes, Men and Boys' Caps.

☞ NOTICE THE ADDRESS:—

THOMAS LATHAM,
NEXT DOOR TO MR. DAVISON'S, IRONMONGER, 5, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

CASH DRAPERY SUPPLY STORES,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,
ANNFIELD PLAIN.

JOHN VARDY AND CO., PROPRIETORS.
(LATE W. FLENDER AND CO.)

WE have purchased largely of Plain DRAPERY GOODS at Lowest Old Prices, and are giving our Customers the advantage.

We are Selling the Best Calicoes, at the Price, in the County of Durham.

Our Stock of Flannels, Shirtings, and Linens is Large and Cheap.

All Buyers of Drapery Goods will Save Money by Visiting the CASH DRAPERY SUPPLY STORES AT ANNFIELD PLAIN,

Our Dresses surprise everybody (being so Cheap) and always give satisfaction to the wearer.

We keep a Large Stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods.

We hold the Largest and Cheapest Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the District.

748n JOHN VARDY, & CO., PROPRIETORS.

CONSETT ATMOSPHERIC PRINTING WORKS.

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BOOKBINDER
"GUARDIAN" OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

☞ A TRIP TO NEWCASTLE
FOR NOTHING!!!
OPENING OF NEW PREMISES.

DONALD BAIN,
THE WELL-KNOWN CHEAP DRAPER, HAS OPENED THE CENTRAL PREMISES,
No. 23, GRAINGER STREET,
(TWO DOORS FROM NEW STREET), NEWCASTLE,

WHERE YOU will be supplied with the Newest, Best, and Cheapest DRESS and DRAPERY GOODS in the Provinces. Apart from this, D. B. will allow to Purchasers of Thirty-five Shilling worth of Goods THEIR FULL RAILWAY FARE, within a radius of Thirty Miles from Newcastle.

NOTE NUMBER AND ADDRESS—23, GRAINGER STREET. 457n

JOHN HALL'S PRICE LIST.

FLOUR.

Superfine, 2s 3d per stone; Finer, 2s 1d. Extra fine American and Hungarian always on hand. Bookings, 9s 6d per sack of 112 stone. Indian Meal, 10s per sack of 20 stone. Beans, 6s per sack. Rough Barley and Small Indian Corn, 1s 2d per stone. Scotch Oatmeal, 2s 2d per stone. English Oatmeal, 2s 4d per stone.

TEAS.

Good good Congou, 1s 6d, 2s, and 2s 6d per pound. Finest Indian and China Teas mixed, 3s and 3s 6d per pound; Packets of 2lb. each at 2s 6d per pound, cheap at 3s.

Extraordinary cheap Sugars, 2½d, 3d, and 3½d per pound. Finest Lump Sugar, 4d per pound. Very fine Currants, 4d per pound. Good Raisins, 5d per pound. Very fine Sultana Raisins, 6d per pound. Rice, 3d per pound or 6d. per quarter-stone. Pot Barley, 3d per pound or 3s. per stone. Washing Soda, 9d. per stone; Square Blue, 8d. and 9d. per pound; Matches, 2½d. and 3d. per dozen, or 2s. 3d. and 2s. 7½d. per gross. Wax Candles, two pound packet, 1s. 4d.; Dips, 5d., or 4s. 9d. per dozen. Black Pepper, 6d.; White, 10d. per pound. Lard, 6d. per pound, or 12s. 6d. for 28 pound Pail. Bladder Lard, 6½d., whole, about two or three pounds. Bacon, 8s. per stone, about two stone sides; finest brand Shoulder, 4d. per pound. Hams, our usual quality, 7d. and 8d., 6½d. for two or more Hams, 7s. per stone. Butter, finest Danish, 1s. 6d.; fresh as sweet; good, 1s.; fine, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 4d. Finest American, Cheese, 8d. per pound; finest Dorby Do., 9d. Three-pound Glass Bottles of Jam, Gooseberry, Damson, Plum, or Gooseberry and Raspberry mixed, 1s. 0½d. per Bottle; Three-pound Bottle of Marmalade, 1s. 3d. Mixed Biscuits, 4½d. per pound.

Good Potatoes, 9s. per stone, or 8s. per Right-stone Bag.

Extra Large Fowls, 5s. 6d. each. Ducks, 3s. 6d. each. Rabbits, 1s. 6d. each. Salmon (Home), 7d. per lb. Corned Beef, 7d per pound. Roast beef, in 2lb. tins, 1s 1d each. Bacon, 4d, 5d, and 6d per pound. Shoulders, whole, 4d per pound. Finest Butterine, 10d per pound. Fine Butter, 1s 2d and 1s. 4d. per pound. Finest Danish Butter, 1s 6d per pound. Soap, Almond, 3d per pound. White Curd, 4d per pound. A good, useful Pale Soap, 2½d per pound, or 8d per quarter-stone. Extra Pale, 10d per quarter-stone. Finest Pale, 1s per quarter-stone. Mottled, 9d per quarter-stone; very best, 6d. per pound; or 1s per quarter-stone. Washing Soda, 2½d per quarter-stone, or 8d per stone. Candles, 6d per pound, or 4s 9d per dozen.

Beecham's, Clayton's, Kaye's, Parr's, and all other 1s 1½d Boxes of Pills at 9½d per Box. Moller's 2s 3d Bottles of Cod Liver Oil, only 1s 6d per Bottle. Eno's Fruit Salt, 2s 3d per bottle.

TERMS—CASH.

JOHN HALL, WHOLESALE AND FAMILY GROCER, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Business Announcements.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COKE AT DIPTON GAS WORKS.

THE Price of Coke at these Works has been Reduced to 2s. per Load.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COKE AT STOTLEY BRIDGE GAS WORKS.

THE Price of Coke at these Works has been Reduced to 3s. 4d. per Ton; 2d. per Cwt.
By order of the Directors, M. RICHLEY, Secretary. 829n

HORSON AND LIDDELL,
CORN, OILCAKE, MANURE, & IMPLEMENT MERCHANTS,
NEVILLE STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NOW ready for immediate delivery, Phospho and Ammonia, Fixed Guanos, Half-inch Bones, Dissolved Bones and Bone Meal, Top Dressings, Potato and Turnip Manures, Nitrate of Soda, Salt, Superphosphate, &c.

Farm Implements in Stock from all the principal makers. Agents for the Northern Fire and Life Insurance Co., and the Norwich and London Accident Association. 941n

WILLIAM NICHOL,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT
(Nine years with Mr. R. Brown),

BEGS to thank his numerous Customers for their liberal support since he commenced business, and to inform them that he has now on hand several Sets of Silver and Brass-mounted Harness, Riding Saddles and Bridles, Hansom Cloths, Bits, Spurs, &c., and Cart and Plough Harness. Also, several Sets of Second-hand Harness and Riding Saddles.

Orders from Colliery Owners, Farmers, and others, requiring Work done will be promptly attended to.

BISHOP AUCKLAND EQUITABLE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

Chairman of Directors: Mr. JOSEPH WILKINSON, West Mills, Bishop Auckland.
Solicitor: RICHARD HOWARD, Esq., Bishop Auckland.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to RECEIVE LOANS of FIVE POUNDS and upwards, at 5 per cent. interest, payable Half-yearly.
ADVANCES made and Shares entered at any time, THE ENTRANCE FEES are abolished.
THE REPAYMENT of an Advance on Mortgage of £100 is 10s. per Month, or £9 per Annum, which covers Interest and Redemption.
PROFITS divided equitably amongst Members.
WM. V. THOMPSON, Secretary.
Offices: 25, Market-place, Bishop Auckland. 608n

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 Persons 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, 1879.

WETTON'S PATENT MAGNETICON CURATIVE APPLIANCES.

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH BY THEIR USE.

WETTON AND CO., 44a, BLACKETT STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, beg to acknowledge with thanks the communications which they daily receive from Parties who have derived benefit from the use of their

MAGNETIC APPLIANCES.

CURE OF INDIGESTION AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.
(Upwards of 30 years standing.)

Rosebank-road, Gateshead, March 4th, 1880.

I have very great pleasure in informing you that the Magneticon Belt, which I purchased from you sixteen months ago, has proved a great benefit to me. Having suffered from Indigestion and Nervous Debility for upwards of twenty years I was induced to buy one of your Belts, and before many weeks had passed I experienced a wonderful improvement in my health. I can therefore confidently speak of the invigorating power of your Magneticon Appliance, and would strongly recommend them to all those who suffer from this most troublesome complaint.

WILLIAM SMITH.

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.

"12, Diana-street, Newcastle."
"November 8th, 1879."

"Some time ago I suffered from Congestion of the Lungs and Pains in the Back and Chest. After receiving medical aid I got a little better, and was fairly well for some time. About twelve months ago I was taken ill again. It was at that time that I got one of Wetton's Magneticon Lung Invigorators, and after having worn it for twelve months I can now say that it has done me more good than anything else I have ever tried. I am in better health than I have been for many years, and have taken no medicine since I began to wear the Invigorator.—Yours truly,
"JOHN BRISCOE."

INDIGESTION (FIVE YEARS STANDING).

South Pontop, via Lintz Green, February 20th, 1880.

Having suffered from indigestion for over five years, and after trying all kinds of medical treatment and finding no benefit, I purchased one of your Magnetic Belts. After wearing it for about three months I found the greatest relief, and can strongly recommend your Appliances.

WILLIAM GREENER.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

94, Trafalgar-street, Newcastle, February 14th, 1880.

Having suffered from Nervous Debility for a number of years, I purchased one of your Magnetic Belts, and after wearing it for five months I am now quite well again. I can conscientiously recommend your appliance to all sufferers from the same complaint.

GEORGE WOOD.

PAINS IN THE HAND, WRIST, AND ARM.

Clayton Street, Gateshead, January 9th, 1880.

A few months ago I purchased from you a Wristlet and Friction Glove, for severe pains in my right hand, and wrist, and arm, and am happy to say, after using them for a short time, I am quite healed, and shall be glad to recommend the appliances to other sufferers.

WILLIAM BRUCE.

Illustrated Pamphlets, with full particulars Medical References, &c., &c., POST FREE GRATIS.

Letters of Enquiry will receive careful and prompt attention. Appliances sent Post Free to any Address in the United Kingdom. Advice, Personal or by Letter, Free of Charge.

WETTON & CO.,
44a, BLACKETT STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE;
LONDON: 1, CONDUIT STREET.
GLASGOW: 24, GORDON STREET.
EDINBURGH: 124, FREDERICK STREET.
DUBLIN: 9, LOWER SACKVILLE STREET. 927n

Public Notices.

IS THE WINNING NUMBER of the 55 HARMONIUM Raffled at Greenland Cottages.

TRESPASSERS on Number One Farm, will be prosecuted. 692m

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!—HOBSON'S BRASS BAND Eighth Annual GALA and SPORTS, on Saturday, June 12th, 1880. For Particulars, see Bills. R. PATTERSON, Sec. 849n

NOTICE.

THE Consett and District Choral Society intend holding their Second CONCERT in Consett, on Tuesday, April 13th, 1880. Further particulars to follow. 844n

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT! for the LADY CLOWN of CRICKETERS on Whit-Monday and Tuesday, in a Field at Blackhill. Applications for Refreshments, &c., to be made to Mr. FRODDICK, Lessee of the Field, Billposter, and Lessee of the Assembly Rooms, 4, Rose Mount, Consett. 857n

A MEETING will be held by the Ebchester Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society on Wednesday Evening, April 7th, in the School-room. The Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock, when the following Friends have promised to assist:—Alderman CHARLTON, Gateshead; the Revs. W. B. EADY, H. LUNTHWAITE, and J. HORROCKS; the Misses UPSWORTH, &c. 963n

CONSETT AND KNITSLEY HIGHWAYS.

A MEETING OF RATEPAYERS of the out-lying portion of the above Highways will be held at the Queen's Head Inn, Middle Street, Consett, on Monday, 5th day of April, at Half-past Seven o'clock in the Evening.

THOMAS B. DOLPHIN, Surveyor.
April 1st, 1880. 962n

CASTLESIDE CHURCH.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES of the above Church will be held (D.V.) on Sunday, April 11th. Rev. HERBERT W. FARRAR, B.A. (of Barrow-in-Furness) will preach at both Services. Collections for Church Expenses. 953n

TO LET, a Comfortable HOUSE, with Garden, pleasantly situate near Castleside, with or without Land.—For particulars, apply to the Vicar, Castleside. 954n

FIVE POUNDS REWARD,

WHEREAS, some evil-disposed Person or Persons did, on the 18th March, wilfully Set Fire to a Hay Shed and Hay belonging to Mr. THOMAS PALLISTER, Butcher, Langley Park. Five Pounds Reward will be given to any Person or Persons that will give Information to Inspector SCOTT, of Lanchester, that will lead to the Conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

N.B.—The said T. PALLISTER sincerely thanks his Friends and Neighbours for their help and assistance in extinguishing the said Fire. 929n

CONSETT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of this Society will be held on Saturday night first, the 3rd of April, at 6-30 p.m.

☞ In consequence of the Polling Day for this District being fixed for Thursday next, the usual Half-holiday will not be observed on the Wednesday, but the Society's Business Premises will close at Noon on Thursday. Members will please note this.

N.B.—An APPRENTICE is wanted in the Drapery Department.—Apply to the Committee on Tuesday night first, at 8 o'clock. 958n

TO THE PUBLIC OF CONSETT AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

WE, the Undersigned, hereby agree to CLOSE our respective Establishments EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY, at Twelve noon, commencing Wednesday, April 14th, 1880:—

John T. Potts, Draper.
T. S. Atkinson, Draper.
English, and Milburn, Drapers.
Foster Brothers, Drapers.
Thomas Latham, Draper.
Tyler Brothers, Boot-makers.
R. Longstaff, Bootmaker.
J. Collinson, Bootmaker.
W. Bell, Bootmaker.
E. Taylor, Bootmaker.
A. Brodie and Son, Tailors.
M. J. Thompson, Hatter, &c.
J. Barrow, Milliner.
J. Calvert, Pawnbroker.
M. Jackson, Confectioner, &c.
J. Davison, Ironmonger.
Harvey, Meakins Agent. 940n

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
GREAT SPRING
FLOWER SHOW
AND CONCERTS,
In the
TOWN HALL, AND CORN EXCHANGE,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
7th and 8th April, 1880.

THE CELEBRATED BAND OF THE ROYAL MARINES,
Conductor, - HERR KAPPEY.

Admission to the Non-members:—Wednesday, 1 to 4 p.m., 2s.; 4 to 10 p.m., 1s. Thursday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., 1s. Members Free. Children under Twelves, Half-price. No Pass-out Checks.

On Thursday, the Town Hall will be closed from 6 to 6 o'clock, while the Flower Decorations are being removed, the Corn Market remaining open. The Corn Market will close at 8-30, for the removal of Plants. Entrance after 8-30 by the usual Town Hall Doors.

ADVANTAGES OF MEMBERSHIP.—A Subscription of 5s. secures a Pass to all Shows and Concerts during 1880, besides Two Single Visit Tickets. Apply to the Local Nurserymen, the Committee, or to

J. J. GILLESPIE, Secretary, Cross House Chambers

Subscriptions are now Due, Payable before Passes, and Tickets are issued, and will be received at the following Places:—A. BALFOUR, Seedsman, Northumberland Street; DOWNING and COOKE, 96, Percy Street; GARRATT, 30, Grainger Street; DAVIS and Co., Seedsmen, Grey Street; NAIRN and SON, Seedsmen, Pilgrim Street; W. J. and G. Seedsmen, Town Hall Buildings; J. THOMPSON and SON, Florists, Pilgrim Street; H. G. SALMON, 107, Newgate Street; W. J. TAYLOR and CO., Florists, Grey Street; J. H. FRENCH and Co., Queen Street, Quayside; J. A. SEPPENWOOLD, Queen Street, Quayside; G. W. LEE, Union Chambers, 32, Grainger St. W.; or at the Society's Offices, Cross House Chambers, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 950n

Contracts.

TANFIELD DISTRICT INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LIMITED.

WANTED, TENDERS for the several Works in connection with the erection of Two Cottages at Flint Hill, near Dipton. Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Office, on or after Tuesday, 6th inst., 1880. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders will be received by us up to 5 p.m. on Saturday, April 17th. No Tender is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.
Shotley Bridge, March 31st, 1880. 947n

TO CONTRACTORS.

TO LET, the several Works required in making Alterations and Additions to Rest Eye Infirmary, Newcastle, as now occupied by Mr. JAMES TURNBULL, Drawings, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract may be seen at our Office, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on and after Wednesday, April 7th.

Tenders are to be sent to us on or before Saturday, April 17th. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.
Shotley Bridge, March 31st, 1880. 946n

Lost.

LOST, on Saturday, March 27th, between Catchgate and Consett, a Black CART COVER. Whoever will return the same to J. W. DAVISON, Consett, or Catchgate, will be Rewarded. 956n

Found.

FOUND, at Delves Lane, Consett, on the 30th ult., a Little Haired TERRIER. If not claimed in Seven Days, will be Sold to defray expenses. Apply at the Office of this Paper. 954n

To Let.

TO LET, TWO COTTAGES.—Apply to Mr. HARE, Highfield, Whittonstall. 952n

THE Annfield Plain Co-operative Society's Hall is now Open for Public Entertainments. Terms on application to the Manager, Mr. ADAM BROWN. 616n

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a HAY SHED, standing at Boggle Hole.—Apply to WILLIAM TODD, Consett. 853n

FOR SALE, Six Irish HEIFERS, close to Calving.—Apply to WILLIAM AYNSLEY, Middle Street, Consett. 876n

OLD-LAND HAY FOR SALE, at £3 per Ton. Delivered within Two Miles of Stack.—Apply to JOHN CLATTERY, Consett. 729n

FOR SALE, CHAMPION SEED POTATOES, SCOTCH REGENTS, and BLACK SEED OATS.—Apply to JOHN OSBORNE, Edin Bridges, Blackhill. 962n

FOR SALE, cheap, Two and Four-Wheel TRAPS, also Single and Double HARNESS, and a few Harness HORSES, COBS, and Ponies.—Apply to JOHN BRODIE, Jun., Shotley Bridge. 943n

FOR SALE, by Private Contract (either together or separately), TWO HOUSES AND SHOPS, situate in Tiamill Place, Blackhill.—Apply to JOHN COLLINSON, Middle Street, Consett. 892n

TO BE SOLD OR LET, the HOUSE and SHOP, with Pictures and Fittings, situate and being 19, Newmarket Street, Consett.—Apply on the Premises. 861n

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, TWO COTTAGES, with Gardens in front, situate at Maiden Law, near Lanchester.—Apply to Mr. CUTHBERT WILKINSON, Maiden Law. 769n

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

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY, Valuable Freehold BUSINESS PREMISES, situated at Leadgate, Co. Durham, containing Front Shop, Back Premises, Yard, and Back Ground.—Apply on the Premises to the owner, ANN NOBLE.

Also, HOUSE and SHOP adjoining large Joiners' Shop, Two Rooms, Yard, Stable, and other Conveniences.—Apply to ANN NOBLE, Leadgate, Co. Durham. 961n

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

Shield Row.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON, favoured with instructions from Mr. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Premises, Bird Inn, Shield Row, on Wednesday First, April 7th, 1880, the whole of his Household FURNITURE and other Effects.

Sale to commence at Half-past One prompt. 964n

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

IS prepared to BUY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., for Cash, or Remove Goods to his Show-rooms, or any other desirable place, to be Sold by Auction.

By Mr. H. Brown.

Commercial Inn, Durham Road, Blackhill.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Saturday, April 3rd, 1880, at the above Inn, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES, BOOKS, AND OTHER EFFECTS, belonging to the late CONSTABLE of DARWENTWATER,

Mr. H. BROWN, Auctioneer,

Comprising 2 Chairs; Easy Chair; 2 Tables; Screen; Carpet; Piece of Druggeting; Blanket; 3 Sheets; a variety of other Articles; a valuable Library of Books, amongst which will be found English, French, and German Dictionaries and Grammars, Standard Law Works, and a miscellaneous lot of other Works; valuable Pictures, in Oil Paintings, very choice subjects; large assortment of Wearing Apparel. Also, a Park Carriage.

Sale to commence at One o'clock prompt.

JOSEPH OLEY,
THE AGRICULTURAL AUCTIONEER AND VALUER,
10, WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.
TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

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

To Lend.

TO FARMERS AND TRADESMEN IN DIFFICULTY.

MONEY TO LEND, in Large and Small Sums, at Low Rates of Interest.—Address, "Agricola," Shotley Bridge, Co. Durham. 910n

Wanted.

WANTED, a Good COUNTRY GIRL for the Town.—Apply to Mrs. COUPLAND, Westwood House. 960n

WANTED, a DAIRY-MAID.—Apply to the Housekeeper at the Hall, Greencroft Park.

REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS at Mrs. COCKBURN'S, 13, Front Street, Consett.

WANTED, an Active, Intelligent LAD, as an Apprentice to the Grocery Business.—Apply to T. SWAINSTON, Grocer, Middle Street, Consett. 912n

OAT, BARLEY, PEA, or BEAN STRAW WANTED. Stack Price per Ton, delivered at Weigh Board at Woodlands, close to Knitsley Station. Must be clean and dry.—Address, Mr. HAANSEBERGH, Woodlands, Consett. 851n

PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, a Christian YOUNG MAN to join another in the TRAVELLING Drapery, with about £200 Capital. Splendid connection already made and everything in good working order and capable of large extension. A knowledge of the trade not absolutely necessary. Only Principals treated with. All communications strictly confidential.—Address, in first instance, to Box No. 1, *Consett Guardian* Office. 871n

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Good Spirits.—Every one has frequently experienced sudden personal changes from gaiety to gloom. The wind and the weather oftentimes receive the blame when a faulty digestion is alone the cause of the depression. Holloway's Pills can be honestly recommended for regulating a disordered stomach and improving digestion. They entirely remove the sense of fulness and oppression after eating. They clear the furred tongue, and act as a wholesome stimulant to the liver, and as a gentle aperient to the bowels. They healthfully rouse both body and mind. Holloway's Pills are the best known antidotes for want of appetite, nausea, flatulency, heartburn, languor, depression, and that apathy so characteristic of chronic derangement of the digestion.

Parliamentary A

TO THE ELECTORS OF
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GENTLEMEN,—The important t
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mining, and shipping industries, and
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useful in Parliament.

I am gentlemen, you
CHARL
Newcastle, March 15th, 1880.

TO THE ELECTORS OF T
DIVISION OF THE COUNT

GENTLEMEN,—In deference to
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I think the time has arrived when
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millions of accumulated deficits.

If you should see fit to send me
your present Liberal member to re
new Parliament, I shall accept the t
to serve you efficiently.

I am, Gentlemen, yours

Newton Hall, Stocksfield-on-Tyne,

TO THE ELECTORS OF T
DIVISION OF THE COUNT

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long reposed in me.

I purpose having the pleasure of
and of explaining in detail my views
of the day.

I have the honour to be, G
Your obedie
GEO
3, Park Street, Park Lane, Londo

Parliamentary Addresses.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,—The important trust which you confided to me in 1874, after two severely-contested elections, is about to terminate with the dissolution of the present Parliament.

In asking for a renewal of that trust, I do so under the feeling that I have steadily upheld those Liberal principles in support of which you did me the honour to elect me. I refrain, therefore, from entering into detail on the many important questions now before the country, as I hope to have various opportunities of meeting you to give expression to my opinions.

I wish to see the dignity of this great Empire upheld in the Councils of Europe by constitutional means rather than by military threats and parade, which have entailed so large a cost without having attained any satisfactory results.

Should the Liberal Party come into power, the heavy arrears of home legislation must engage immediate attention. Among other measures of reform are those of rendering to Ireland the same rights and privileges which are enjoyed in Great Britain; of equalising the county and borough franchises; of revision and improvement of the licensing laws; and of dealing with the land laws so as to give a proper security to tenants, and thereby encourage a higher and more efficient cultivation of the soil.

The most serious difficulty which will require to be dealt with by the next Parliament is to place the financial position of the country on a sound and proper basis, by restoring it to the state in which it was left by the late Liberal Government.

Having been so long engaged in the manufacturing, mining, and shipping industries, and also having devoted much attention to agriculture, I venture to hope that the experience thus attained may render my services useful in Parliament.

I am gentlemen, yours faithfully,
CHARLES M. PALMER.

Newcastle, March 15th, 1880. 936n

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,—In deference to the urgent and repeated solicitations of a large number of your body, I have consented, and now declare myself, to be a candidate for your suffrages.

I think the time has arrived when all Liberals should cordially unite in an earnest endeavour to restore to power a Liberal Government.

I shall, if elected, oppose any attempt to disintegrate the kingdom, but will give my support to every measure calculated to assimilate the laws of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and make them really what they ought to be—one United Kingdom.

I will support a measure to simplify and facilitate the sale and transfer of land, and give security to tenants for improvements made upon their holdings.

I will vote for a redistribution of seats, and an assimilation of the Borough and County Franchise.

I yield to no one in loyalty to my sovereign, or in desgunination to maintain those privileges which have been handed down to us from our forefathers.

I deeply sympathise with the efforts of those who are endeavouring to diminish the evils of intemperance, and am of opinion that an improvement in the licensing laws may be devised, and is urgently required.

The finances of the country are in a very unsatisfactory state, and, comparing the liquidation of the last six years with that of the preceding five years under a Liberal Government, we see that the latter provided out of revenue for the vote of credit in 1870, the Alabama Award, and the cost of the Ashantee War, besides four millions sterling left unpaid by their predecessors in on account of the Abyssinian War, and handed over a surplus of six millions to their successors. In similar circumstances the present Government borrow, and while boasting of the lightness of taxation, leave eight millions of accumulated deficits.

If you should see fit to send me as the colleague of your present Liberal member to represent you in the new Parliament, I shall accept the trust and do my best to serve you efficiently.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully.
JOHN JOICEY.

Newton Hall, Stocksfield-on-Tyne, 23rd March, 1880.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,—The present Parliament will shortly be dissolved, and I have now the honour to ask you for a renewal of that confidence which you first gave me nearly twelve years ago, and which the long and eventful sessions now drawing to a close has, I trust, only tended to increase.

My general political opinions are sufficiently well known to need no recapitulation here. I am now, as I have been in the past, a consistent supporter of the present Ministry and their Foreign policy, believing, as I do, that it has been actuated throughout by an anxious desire for the promotion of the best interests of this country and its dependencies, and that their efforts have been crowned by results which have protected our commercial and other interests, whilst tending materially to promote and preserve the peace of the world.

I am a thoroughly staunch supporter of the stability of the Empire, and whilst ever anxious to remedy the legitimate grievances of any class, am entirely opposed to the attempts of the Home-Rule party to establish an Independent Parliament in Ireland, and thereby disintegrate the constitution of the United Kingdom.

Notwithstanding the agricultural and commercial depression which has for so long a time seriously affected all classes, the Government have not increased the general taxation of the country.

Being so intimately connected with the immense mercantile, manufacturing, mining, and shipping interests of the country, and having for so many years made the best interests of the working classes my care, I trust that I should you be pleased to place me once more in the proud position of your representative, my careful consideration of all that contributes to your social and political welfare may merit the continuation of the confidence you have so long reposed in me.

I purpose having the pleasure of meeting you shortly, and of explaining in detail my views on the several topics of the day.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
GEORGE ELLIOTT.

1, Park Street, Park Lane, London, March, 11 1880.

Election Notices.

NORTH DURHAM ELECTION.

A PUBLIC MEETING of ELECTORS and NON-ELECTORS to forward the Candidature of Messrs. PALMER and JOICEY, will be held in the Assembly Rooms, Consett, on Tuesday, April 6th, 1880.

Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock in the Evening, by WILLIAM JENKINS, Esq., J.P., when Addresses will be delivered by several Local Gentlemen. 967n

LIBERAL VOTERS!!

SPLIT YOUR VOTES!!

AND

VOTE FOR

JOICEY AND PALMER!!!

966n

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS.

HOW TO MARK THE BALLOT PAPER.

ON going into the polling booth, the Returning Officer will ask your name. He will then look for your name on the register, and write your number on the counterfoil. This is not in order to find out how you vote, but to prevent another man coming in and voting in your name, and as a check upon illegal votes. The Returning Officer will then give you a ballot paper. Take it and mark it in the place provided with a simple X. If you make any other mark than a simple X opposite the candidates for whom you vote, your ballot paper will be spoiled and your vote will be thrown away. Take care that you make a simple X. Ballot papers are sometimes rejected if you make a X with only one leg (Y), or if you put two crosses instead of one—X X. Any mark by which the ballot paper can be identified spoils the vote. You cannot give more than one vote to one candidate. If you plump you throw away your second vote. It is different from School Board election, where you can clump your votes on your favourite. In a Parliamentary election you can plump but you cannot clump, and if you try to do so by writing 2, or putting two crosses opposite one candidate's name, you spoil your Ballot Paper, and your favourite does not even get one vote. Here is a form of a ballot paper filled up correctly.

ELLIOTT. (Sir George Elliott, Bart., of Houghton Hall, Durham.)	
JOICEY. (John Joicey, of Newton Hall, Northumberland, Esq.)	X
PALMER. (Charles Mark Palmer, of Grinkle Park, Yorkshire, Esq.)	X

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1880.

Local and District News.

Several letters and other items of local interest are unavoidably held over till next week.

CONCERT.—The Primitive Methodists of Leadgate held a tea party on Good Friday, which was patronised by the members of the congregation and other friends. There was afterwards a public meeting.

A most successful tea and concert, under the auspices of the Consett Catholic Teetotal Federation, took place in the Assembly Rooms on Monday evening last. The proceeds will be devoted to the Irish Distress Fund.

THE ELECTIONS.—On Wednesday the two Liberal candidates, Mr. Gourley and Sir Havelock-Allan were returned for the borough of Sunderland. The Durham City elections took place yesterday, and resulted in the return of the two Liberal candidates, Messrs. Thompson and Herschell.

Monday and Tuesday were regarded as a general holiday in this district. A few people went to Durham and other towns, but most of the pleasure-seekers found their way down to Shotley Bridge Spa, where the usual attractions were provided by Messrs. Wilson, the spirited lessees.

FRUIT BANQUET AT STANLEY.—On Good Friday, a fruit banquet and public meeting took place in the Wesleyan Mission-room, Stanley. Addresses were given by Messrs. W. Guy and J. Hunkin. The chair was occupied by Mr. Murton. The choir was in attendance and sang several anthems. A solo was also sung by Miss Swinbow, and was warmly appreciated. Fruit was frequently distributed during the meeting. The banquet in every respect was a delectable and successful one. A vote of thanks to the chairman and speakers terminated the meeting.

CLAVERHOUSE WESLEYAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—On Good Friday the annual gathering took place, when upwards of 300 persons sat down to an excellent tea. The tables were presided over by Misses E. Brown, E. Walton, J. Graham, J. Dixon, M. Hall, M. Davison, Mary J. Iley, M. A. Thompson, Mrs. Milburn, and Mrs. Sadler. After partaking of the good things provided, the company repaired to the chapel, which was filled long before the hour of commencing. The public meeting was presided over by Mr. S. Levbourne, of Blackhill, who said he had attended that anniversary over forty years, only have been absent four times during that period. After having made a few opening remarks he called upon Mr. R. Gray, secretary of the Sunday-school, to read the annual report. It stated there were in the school seventy-one scholars and nineteen teachers; 714 verses of scripture have been committed to memory during the year, for which rewards have been given to the amount of £6 10s. 4d.; and after sundry expenses there was a balance due to the treasurer of 11s. 4d. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. T. E. Elliott, R. Johnson (Blanchland), and the Rev. J. H. Dadman. On Sunday two sermons were preached by Mr. J. Wardle, of Witton Gilbert, to overflowing congregations. Collections were taken which amounted to over £11.

SPECIAL SERVICES AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—On Good Friday, Mr. Cliff, from the Theological Institute, Sunderland, preached during the afternoon in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Annfield Plain, after which a public tea was held, when a good number presented themselves. A public meeting was afterwards held, addresses were given by Mr. P. Reay, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Cliff. Mr. Graham presided. On Easter Sunday, two sermons were preached by Mr. Ritson (Crook), and one by Mr. Cliff. The meetings were attended with large congregations, and liberal collections were made in aid of the chapel funds.

OXHILL MISSION.—For the past two winter seasons, services in connection with the Parish Church at Stanley have been held in the School-room at Oxhill, on Sunday evenings, and they have been well attended by the parishioners in that district. The musical portion of the service is efficiently rendered by a voluntary choir, until lately assisted on the harmonium by Miss Andrew and Mr. W. M. Ridley. The harmonium was kindly lent by the Rev. Thos. Stirrup, Vicar of Burnopfield, but now that the services are permanently established, it was thought advisable that an effort should be made to raise funds for the purchase of a harmonium, and with this object in view a concert was given in the National School-room, Stanley, on Easter Monday, by the following ladies and gentlemen, all of whom readily volunteered their services—viz., Miss Storey, Stanley, Miss Knox, Newcastle, Miss Dixie, Burnhope, Mr. Clark, sen., Marley Hill, Mr. Robinson, Stanley, Mr. Hope, Flint Hill, Mr. Telford, Catchgate, Rev. W. B. Weighell, Leadgate, and Rev. R. Tuson. The singers were in good voice, and one and all sang well, the audience showing their appreciation by frequent and hearty applause. Mr. Storey, Stanley, ably displayed the powers of the Northumberland small pipes, and Messrs. J. and H. Chaytor, and Mr. Clark, jun., very efficiently presided at the pianoforte, which was willingly granted for the occasion by Mr. Thos. Darney. We understand that after paying expenses, there was a balance of £9 for the object in view. 966n

BAZAAR AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—The Shotley Bridge Primitive Methodist Chapel having been undergoing repairs, painting, and cleaning, was reopened on Easter Sunday, by Mr. Thomas Pearson, from the Theological Institute, who preached in the afternoon on the transfiguration, and in the evening on Peter's fall and restoration, and was listened to by large audiences. This young man by his fair to be a minister of no mean order, and brings credit to the Institution he is now identified with. On Easter Monday a fancy bazaar was opened in the Temperance Hall by Mrs. A. Latimer and Mr. R. Telford, circuit steward, assisted by the Rev. A. Lathery, who, in his remarks, referred to the kindness of so many friends who had so nobly contributed to the effort made to meet expenses incurred in the repairs. The bazaar having been declared opened the stalls were soon surrounded by eager purchasers, who were ably served by the following ladies—Mrs. McDonald, Miss Ramsay, Miss Reed, and Miss Hall. An excellent tea was gratituously provided by Mrs. J. Brodie, Mr. A. Wilson, Mrs. M. Ramsay, Mrs. J. Campbell, Mrs. J. Leadbitter, Mrs. E. Oxon, and Mrs. J. Bruce, and was served up in good style to 200 persons. The choir, under the able leadership of Mr. Urwin, contributed greatly to the pleasure of the visitors during the afternoon. The ladies, who have only been five weeks in preparing for this effort, have realised the handsome sum of £60. The chapel committee feel deeply grateful to the public for their liberal support.

COLLIERLEY AND PONTOP.—A ratepayers' meeting, convened by the overseers, for the purpose of making a rate for the ensuing half-year, and electing officers for the year, was held at the house of Mr. W. Darling, Fox Inn, on Wednesday evening. Mr. J. W. Hodgson was unanimously voted to the chair, and, after reading the various calls, it was carried that a rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound be levied. The overseers were nominated to act as overseers, of whom Messrs. C. Holmes and T. Turner were most popular. Mr. Jos. Urwin was appointed surveyor for the succession, and ended in three motions being made, viz :—That it remain as before, £50; that it be £30; and that it be let by tender. The chairman putting these to the meeting it was decided, by a large majority, that the salary remain at £50. At this juncture it was found that some persons had been voting on the various questions who were nonratepayers, whereupon the whole business was declared invalid, and, as the room was by this time crowded, an adjournment was made to the Board Schools, and, none but ratepayers being admitted, the aforementioned business was gone through the second time, and with the same results. Then came the nomination of candidates for the office of assistant-overseer, when the following gentlemen were nominated, viz:— Messrs. John Urwin, J. H. Robinson, A. Phillipson, Wm. Wilkinson, Thomas Lumley, Geo. Bullerwell, and Wm. Nicholson. The show of hands being greatly in favour of W. Wilkinson, a poll was demanded on behalf of the other candidates. The Chairman, as returning officer, fixed the poll for Wednesday, the 31st ult., at the Board Schools. After a hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. J. Maddison for the able and efficient manner in which he had for so many years performed his various public duties, a vote of thanks to the chairman, for presiding, terminated the proceedings.

THE DURHAM MINERS AND THEIR OFFICIALS.—PROPOSED FORMATION OF ANOTHER ASSOCIATION.—For some months past a large section of the pitmen of Durham have openly criticised and condemned the doings and management of the Union officials. The malcontents have issued a manifesto to the county, in which they say:—"The inattention and absolute manner in which the Union officials conduct the business, in our opinion, calls forth reproach and condemnation, and is altogether beyond toleration. Such contrary and contaminate modes of doing business cannot merit the approval of sane people. On the contrary, thousands of good earnest supporters of Union principles are refusing to contribute to the present Society in consequence of the deceptive course taken by the persons who have the care and management of the Durham Miners' Association. They are disgusted thoroughly. There are hundreds who are paying under protest, as it were. They are, with a great self-sacrifice and difficulty, yielding to the tyranny which has been heaped upon them from time to time by the so-called mallorators at Durham. Instead of acting as servants they assume the mastership, and, as matters stand, who dare question their actions? If any man be sufficiently bold to oppose them, he suffers great privation in consequence. Such has discouraged many good, staunch, and useful advocates of the miners of Durham. Followmen, the important question at issue is—are we to continue under such a vexed Government? If so, shut your eyes to the fact, turn a deaf ear to our entreaties, and quietly submit to their arbitrary ruling in future. If, on the opposite, you wish to proclaim your independence as British subjects, fearlessly break the fetters with which you are at present bound. Consider the present an opportune time for executing the Association." The manifesto concludes by announcing that a section of the miners have determined, at all risk and inconvenience, to establish a separate and distinct Association, and the promoters ask all discontented members of the present "inoffensive" Society (which, they say, is powerless for good) to combine with them. There is to be a meeting of the promoters of the new Association at Thornley, to-morrow (Saturday), for the purpose of passing rules and eliciting the views of the county.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement in our advertising columns announcing the annual show and concert to be held in Newcastle next week. The Band of the Royal Marines has been engaged, and will form an attractive feature of what is now looked upon as the great musical event.

HIGHGATE BAPTISTS.—On Good Friday, a successful tea meeting was held under the auspices of the Highgate Baptist Sunday-school. In the evening, there was a public meeting, when addresses, readings, dialogues, and selections of music were given by several friends. On the Sunday following, the anniversary of the school took place, and was attended well with large congregations, the singing and impressive sermons being both instructive and pleasing.

CONSETT PRIMITIVE METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—This event was celebrated on Sunday, when special sermons were preached by the Rev. W. Howchin. On Monday, a tea party was held, which was followed by a service of song, entitled, "Samuel," the vocalists being the children attending the school, and the chapel choir. The proceeds of the anniversary go to the fund for building a new Sunday-school, which is much needed.

We are informed that prior to the dissolution of Parliament the Earl of Ravensworth presented to the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain a large and influential memorial signed by upwards of 350 of the leading tradesmen and property owners residing within the Shotley Bridge County Court district, praying that the said County Court might be moved from Shotley Bridge to Consett, as being a more suitable and convenient place for the holding of such County Court for time hereafter, and from the correspondence there is a great chance of the memorial being successful.—*Correspondent.*

THE TOM LAW IRISH FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—Mr. J. England, the treasurer to the above fund, has received the following letter from Her Grace of the Duchess of Marlborough:—

"The Duchess of Marlborough presents her compliments to Mr. England, and has much pleasure in acknowledging his letter of the 25th inst. enclosing cheque for £45 19s., in aid of her Irish Relief Fund, and she is anxious to express her warm appreciation of the hearty sympathy of the inhabitants, tradesmen, employers, &c., of Tow Law with the suffering Irish, and assures him that the money will be devoted to the most needy cases. She begs he will accept the grateful thanks of the ladies of Ireland. The Castle, Dublin, March 27th, 1880."

THE HALLELUJAH ARMY.—On Easter Sunday, the rank and file of the 48th Regiment assembled in the Mess Room, Town Hall, at seven o'clock in the morning, at which early hour a lovefeast was held. Sacrament followed, to fortify the warriors for the labours of the day. The troops were afterwards paraded in front of Capt. Brock. Easter Monday was review day. The corps commenced operations at 12-30, and after a smart skirmish they advanced upon the enemy, which had intrenched itself on the tables of the Assembly Rooms, which position, however, was gradually but surely compelled to evacuate, under the heavy fire of the artillery. Afterwards a pitched battle was fought near the Fountain. While the troops formed into square with fixed bayonets, the artillery opened a tremendous and destructive fire. The wounded were carried off to the Hospital, where their injuries afterwards received attention.

ST. IVE'S CHURCH, LEADGATE.—On the afternoon of Tuesday last a meeting of a very interesting character was held in the Infants' School-room, Leadgate. There was a bazaar in the afternoon for the sale of useful and ornamental articles, at which Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Foreman, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Shaw, and other lady friends presided with singular tact and ability. Refreshments were offered for sale were of the most varied description, though even the casual observer could scarcely fail to discern that most of them had been decked and worked out by the deft fingers of the ladies themselves. This, of course, enhanced the value of the goods, being a sufficient guarantee that they were pure as well as for sale. Later in the afternoon a large number of the congregation and their friends sat down to an excellent tea. The ladies whose names we have already mentioned presided at the tables, and acquitted themselves in a manner very creditable to their sex and pleasing to those who partook of the good things with which the tables were laden. But perhaps the most interesting stage of the gathering was in the evening, when the large room was brilliantly lighted up, not only with a goodly number of chandeliers, but, what is immeasurably superior, smiles, which grace even the most unprepossessing countenance, and kind words whose echoes are not soon forgotten. The bazaar was well patronized during the evening, and quite a business was transacted on the lottery system. The Rev. Mr. Greeves, one of the ruling spirits in this little game, and how gracefully he played their part. The ladies of St. Ive's congregation are logicians "of the first water." They are irresistible. Coffee and its accompaniments was served about eight o'clock in the evening to a large number of friends, while Miss Mitchell, Miss Shaw, and Miss Humphrey presided alternately at the piano, and enlivened the meeting by choice selections of music. Much regret was felt by the unavoidable absence of the Vicar (Rev. Mr. Mitchell), who is still confined to his room. The Rev. W. B. Weighell (curate) was present, however, and succeeded to enter into the spirit of the meeting with much zest. Altogether the gathering was a most successful one, and our friends at St. Ive's have reason for cause for congratulation. Social gatherings of this class among a people have a specific value beside which all financial considerations dwindle into insignificance. The influence of such a meeting as that of Tuesday night is exhilarating even to the outsider.

Local Police Courts.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, March 29. — Before A. TOWN, Esq., (chairman), J. PRIESTMAN, Esq., and JAMES ANNAND, Esq.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—John Maddison, grocer, Dipton, was summoned for an offence against the above Act by selling adulterated lard. Supt. Oliver said he visited Mr. Maddison's place of business on the 20th and took a sample of lard, which he submitted to the county analyst, who reported that it was adulterated with water to the extent of twenty-ten per cent.—The Chairman: Did Mr. Maddison make any remarks about the last time you got it?—Supt. Oliver: When he took it out of the bladder he said he paid for a genuine article, and he believed it was such.—Mr. Maddison: When I heard it was not genuine I was as much suprised as the merchant was from whom I got it.—The Chairman: Have you any question to put to the merchant, Mr. Maddison: No.—The Chairman: This Act was made for the protection of the public, and you must look to the merchant, for compensation. We only inflict a small penalty of 5s. and costs, which sum, we think, ought to be paid by the person from whom you got the lard.

A MARTYR.—John Jordan was summoned for having been drunk. Police-Constable Bain deposed that he was on duty on Flint Hill on the 20th ult. when he observed defendant very drunk. Witness had had defendant up before in a perjury case.—Defendant admitted that he had been "on the fuddle," but he was not drunk. The constable, he said, would not allow him to pass since the case named.—Supt. Oliver, in answer to the bench, said defendant had been twice convicted, once for drunkenness and on the other occasion for larceny.—A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.

DRUNK AT BLACKHILL.—Isaac Winter and Edward Rennison were charged with having been drunk at Blackhill. Sergt. Cruickshank said he found defendants drunk at Blackhill. They were fined 5s. each and costs.

A "SCHOOL" AT PICKERING NOOK.—James Connolly was summoned for playing at pitch and toss. On the 13th ult. P.C. Bain found defendant and a number of men "schooling" at Pickering Nook, near Mountsett. On seeing the constable the men ran away, Connolly being the only person he was able to apprehend. Defendant was fined 5s. and costs.

AN EXCITED TEETOTLER.—Ann Graham, of Blackhill, was charged with being drunk. Sergt. Cruickshank said on the morning of the 21st ult. he found defendant in Bottle Bank. She was drunk and used most profane language.—Mrs. Graham said she was a member of the League of the Cross Temperance Society. She had never tasted drink since the 25th October, last year, and had her membership stated to prove it. She was excited at the time owing to her son having left her and taken up his abode at a neighbour's house.—The Chairman said they believed the officer's statement and fined defendant 2s 6d. and costs.

REFUSING TO QUIT.—Lawrence Burns, ironworker, Consett, was summoned for refusing to quit the licensed premises of Henry Graham.—Complainant said on the 20th ult. defendant entered his house and struck an old man. He was ordered to leave, but refused, and had to be ejected.—Defendant, who said he remembered nothing about it, was fined 5s. and costs.

A LIVELY SUNDAY AT DIPTON.—Jane Atkinson, married woman, was summoned for an assault on Hannah Welsh, another married woman, at Dipton, Mr. Dickinson defended. Complainant said on Sunday, the 14th ult., her children were playing at the house-end when defendant interfered with them, Witness went out to see what was the matter, whereupon defendant picked up a coal to throw at her. She next spat in complainant's face, and then seized her by the hair of the head. Complainant's husband came out in his shirt, as did also Mrs. Atkinson's husband, and the latter pulled the shirt off the former's back. Mrs. Welsh here produced the remains of her husband's shirt and a quantity of hair which she said Mrs. Atkinson had pulled out of her head.—In cross-examination, complainant said she was at present bound over to keep the peace. It was not true that she had a fair stand-up fight with defendant. She hadn't a chance, as Mrs. Atkinson "downed" her at once.—P.C. Longstaff said on the day in question Mrs. Welsh went to his house and complained of being assaulted by Mrs. Atkinson. Her face was bleeding. He went to where Mrs. Welsh lived, and whilst there Mrs. Atkinson came out of her house with her sleeves and her hair tied up, and wanted to fight complainant. Mrs. Atkinson said she could "pay" Mrs. Welsh. At that time complainant's husband was standing with his shirt off.—Mr. Dickinson, in defence, submitted that Mrs. Welsh was the aggressor, and that she had been a fair stand-up fight between them. He called Edward Atkinson, who said he was about 300 yards off at the time complainant and defendant were quarrelling. He said the women pushed each other, but this was all he could tell about it.—The magistrates being of opinion that an assault had been committed, fined defendant 2s. 6d. and costs.

ASSAULTING A FARMER AT CONSETT.—John Dixon, farmer, was charged with assaulting Thomas Hunter, farmer, Medomsley. Complainant said he attended the entire horse show at Consett, on Thursday, the 18th ult. Between seven and eight o'clock, as he was leaving Mrs. Seymour's public-house, defendant deliberately struck him in the face.—The Chairman: Had any words passed between you?—Complainant: I never spoke to him.—The Chairman: Did he strike you more than once?—Complainant: Yes, both my eyes were discoloured.—The Chairman: What did you do?—Complainant: I took hold of him and wrestled with him and threw him down.—Frederick Greeves said he was a waiter at Mrs. Seymour's house on the day in question. Whilst witness was in the act of coming out of the little back parlour he observed Dixon and Hunter standing. The former had hold of complainant's coat, and the latter seemed to go and have a drink. Complainant refused, whereupon defendant struck him on the side of the face with his fist.—The Chairman: He was wanting to drag him into the room.—Witness: Yes.—The Chairman: What state was he in for drink.—Witness: He was drunk.—Defendant admitted giving Hunter a blow, but said the latter struck him first. He called a witness named Glendinning, who said as soon as Dixon asked complainant to go into the house to have a drink complainant used bad language, and then struck defendant, who returned the blow. This happened about four o'clock in the afternoon.—John Lough said he was about five o'clock he heard Dixon ask Hunter to go in and have a friendly glass, but the latter refused. Angry words followed, but witness did not see blows struck on either side.—Ralph Hedley, of Satley, deposed to seeing Dixon take hold of Hunter's coat. Defendant asked complainant to have a drink, and Hunter said he was not going to be pulled that way. Witness then heard past them, and did not see the disturbance, though he saw two or three men round Hunter on the face.—Greeves, re-called, said it would be about five o'clock when the disturbance occurred.—The Chairman said there was no doubt that Dixon was the aggressor, having taken hold of Hunter's coat, and fined him in two pounds, 2s. in all.

BREACH OF THE LICENSING ACT.—George Cranston, publican, Iveston, was charged by Sergt. Trannter with having kept his house open during prohibited hours, on Sunday, the 14th ult. Fined £2 and costs.—Thomas Reed, Jacob Mordue, and Michael Atter, were charged with drinking in Mr. Cranston's house at the same time. In each case a fine of 10s. and costs was imposed.

The number of convictions proceeded against for keeping dogs without a license, and also for neglecting to send their children to school.

LOCAL BOARD NOMINATIONS.

The nomination papers for Consett and Leadgate have been issued this week. It will be seen that seven gentlemen are nominated for the first-named place and eight for Leadgate district.

CONSETT.

Henry Carss, Cutlers' Hall, Shotley Bridge, rate collector, nominated by Joseph Wood, Consett.

John Wilkinson Davison, Front Street, Consett, grocer and baker, nominated by Thomas Shaw Atkinson, Consett.

William Dickinson, Shotley Bridge, solicitor, nominated by Thomas Shaw Atkinson, Consett.

George Hawdon, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, agent, nominated by George Atkinson, 5, Shakespeare Terrace, Consett.

William Jenkins, Consett Hall, Consett, general manager of iron works, nominated by W. Jenkins, Consett Hall, Consett.

Rev. Frederick Steggall, Parliament Street, Consett, clerk in holy orders, nominated by Thos. Shaw Atkinson, Consett.

Robert William Taylor, Stannifordam, farmer, nominated by Thomas Shaw Atkinson, Consett.

LEADGATE.

John Bland, Iveston, farmer, nominated by Michael Bellerby, Iveston.

Luke Nicholson, Leadgate, draper, nominated by Robert Robson, Leadgate.

James Shearer, Iveston, butcher, nominated by Wm. Lee, Leadgate.

John E. Simpson, High Bradley, farmer, nominated by Wm. Fidler, Leadgate.

NOTES ON NEWS.

ACCORDING to announcement Prince Leopold will sail to Canada on April 29, on board the Allen steamship Sarmatian, the same vessel which conveyed the Princess Louise across the Atlantic. From Canada he will proceed through the Western States of America. With the Queen in Germany, the Prince and Princess of Wales ditto, and Prince Leopold in America, England will soon be barren of royalty.

WE are told upon good authority that when Prince Bismarck's liver is out of order a continent is in danger. How far this may be true we are not in a position to say. Certain it is, however, that the man of "blood and iron" has curious fits of temper, and upon such occasions he makes those round about him aware of the fact. Whatever may be the truth, it is at least pleasing to find that the famous German prince has taken precautions to keep the organ in question in perfect order. We learn that in compliance with the advice of his physicians Bismarck has given up the practice of drinking beer, with the hope, it is said, of allaying the increase of corpulency, which has of late caused much anxiety, but with the object, it is vaguely whispered, of keeping his liver in better preservation. The outlook is certainly a peaceful one, and we expect to find an advance in the price of foreign stocks follow the announcement that Prince Bismarck's beer is banished.

MODERN pilgrimages must be luxurious; modern pilgrims boil their peas. Cardinal Manning proposed to go to Lourdes with Lord Archibald Douglas and the Duke of Norfolk, and several hundred devout Catholics, in June. Lord Archibald promised good railway accommodation, and, to prevent any idea of equality, told the price of first and second class tickets. He undertook to make excellent hotel arrangements; he and the Baptist Mr. Cook would arrange all things for perfect comfort. But it occurred to somebody that June was a very warm month, and that the autumn was a nicer time than midsummer. So the modern pilgrimage is postponed until September or October. It is in fact not a pilgrimage, but a cheap holiday trip; and as such it has its advantages. It will show a number of poor people who would otherwise not leave our shores, what a foreign country is like.

GOOD FRIDAY seems to have passed away without any decided increase upon the average daily number of police cases. On Saturday the metropolitan courts were not exceptionally burdened with defendants, as is sometimes the case after a public holiday. At Hammersmith four errand boys were charged with disorderly conduct—to wit, playing "bones and a tin whistle" on the pavement, which, though shockingly bad behaviour for Good Friday, was not sufficiently bad to entitle them to imprisonment. At Clerkenwell four persons had been brought up for being drunk and incapable of taking care of themselves; nine who were drunk but incapable of avoiding other people in their path; one who had thrown stones; two who had played "unlawful" games in the streets; one who had neglected to maintain his wife, which can hardly be considered an especially Good Friday offence; and several for assaults and felonies. At Hampstead two "one armed men" were found guilty of begging, but there was not a single "drunk." Times are evidently looking up.

A SPLENDID opportunity of gaining a luxurious home is now open to any person possessing "corresponding means." The following advertisement, clipped from the columns of a morning contemporary devoted to the interests of the upper ten will serve to show how this blessing is to be secured:—"A lady, of position and fortune, desires to share her very elegant and luxurious home with one person of corresponding means. Vague and inexplicit, impecunious, or obscure persons quite useless.—Address, &c." We fear this lady of "position and fortune" is somewhat hard to please, and that her "elegant and luxurious" home is likely to go a-begging for some time. Had "corresponding means" only been necessary to gain her favour she might have had a large number of applicants; but when the "vague and inexplicit" are barred, as well as the "impecunious and obscure" her offer is probably destined to remain in abeyance. Her own advertisement may be thought to be somewhat "vague and inexplicit," as we are left in ignorance as to whether this good lady requires a female companion, or what the late Artemus Ward would have described as one "of the male persuasion."

A YOUNG man named Rush has been distinguishing himself at South Lopham, in Norfolk, in a somewhat singular way. He was to have been married on a certain day, but instead of putting in an appearance at church he betook himself to the neighbouring county of Suffolk, and enlisted in the militia. Being subsequently found by his friends, the reason Mr. Rush gave for his conduct was, that on the eve of his proposed wedding his intended wife made a hasty and, to him, offensive remark respecting his mother. Here is a lesson for young ladies about to marry. It is not to be supposed for a moment that many of them would run the serious risk of dashing to the ground their matrimonial prospects by speaking disrespectfully of a future mother-in-law, but there is the possibility of words slipping out almost unconsciously which may be wrongly interpreted. Norfolk is one of those counties where the inhabitants retain primitive ways, and it must be admitted that it is somewhat refreshing to find a young man acting on so old-fashioned a plan as to resent a slight upon his parent. Coleridge's statement that a mother "is the holiest thing alive" has apparently few believers now. At the same time everybody will sympathise with the sorrowing girl who had not sufficient self-command to reserve her depreciatory remarks on her prospective mother-in-law till after the wedding.

THE cleverness of the Turks in evading unpleasant demands has been illustrated again by the trial of the man charged with shooting Colonel Commeroff. To kill a Russian is an act of exalted holiness as truly to a Turk as to an English Jingo, and had it not been for the stern order of the Muscovite Government the assassin might have received a snug appointment instead of being tried for his life. As it was, a commission was appointed to investigate the case, and, of course, as the facts were damning, the plea of insanity was set up on the prisoner's behalf. For weeks past the doctors engaged to decide the point have been shuffling and procrastinating, and now when it becomes an absolute necessity that a report of some sort or other should be sent in, they declare that "at first they believed the prisoner was simulating madness, but evidence of a trustworthy character convinced them of the necessity of subjecting him to a long examination. Therefore, if the court should fix a definite time, however prolonged, they would not undertake to give a categorical reply to the question of the prisoner's sanity." This was rather smart, but the court followed it up with a stroke of genius. They requested the Embassies to send, knowing full well that the doctors could no more agree upon any conceivable subject than their political chiefs could.

A CHARMING specimen of the improved modern killing machine was exhibited on Saturday afternoon by Dr. Galting to a number of experts at the offices of Sir William Armstrong and Co., in Great George-street, Westminster. The instrument, with proper manipulation, is capable of discharging no fewer than one thousand shots per minute, and of settling the earthly career of a man or horse at a mile range. The cartridges are poured in at the top into a hopper, like roots into the top of a turnip pulper. At the rear of the machine is a handle, and by turning this pretty briskly the operator can grind out death and slaughter at the rate of sixty thousand shots per hour. About five-and twenty of these machines in full play for a short time would entirely obliterate the English army. It is possibly a curious fact, but none the less true, that the introduction of such deadly appliances as these will do more to put an end to wars than all the teachings of the Peace Preservation Society. When the time comes that one army can dispose of another at a single blow—and there is every prospect that such an event is not very far off—war must cease, as fighting would be out of the question, and it would simply resolve itself into a matter of which should have the start.

The report published on Saturday afternoon that Mr. C. R. M. Talbot, who has represented Glamorganshire for fifty years, was seriously ill, is authoritatively contradicted.

A fire broke out on Monday morning in the upper portion of Towcester Town Hall, caused by the foul condition of a flue. The clock tower and a portion of the roof were destroyed.

Prince Jerome Napoleon, with his sons Victor and Louise, started on Tuesday on a trip to Marseilles, where they inspected the docks, &c., and also visited the arsenal at Toulon. Speaking of possible Pretenders to a problematical throne in France, it may be mentioned that a report is commonly current in Orleanist circles, that the Duc d'Aumale and the Comte de Paris would support with money and influence the candidature of the Duc de Chartres.

The Bishop of Manchester has contributed £50 and Mrs. Fraser £50 to the Endowment Fund for the Liverpool Bishopric.

VENTILATION.—Many persons complain of always getting up tired in the morning. This is very often due to defective ventilation of the bed clothes and bedding. Feather beds are too soft and yielding, and partially envelope the sleeper, thus producing profuse perspiration. Again, it is a common error to suppose that by simply opening a window at the top a room can be ventilated. People forget that for proper ventilation there must be an inlet as well as an outlet, and if there is a fireplace, it is generally tightly closed. Again, it is a mistake to suppose that foul air goes to the top; the chief impurity, the carbonic acid, falls to the bottom. There is nothing so efficacious in removing the lower strata of air, as the ordinary fireplace, especially if there is a fire burning.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A woman in Scotland lived thirty years after she was hung for the murder of her child, born while her husband was serving a term in prison. The *British Medical Journal* tells about it. After she became unconscious, the sheriff, thinking she was dead, gave the body to her friends, who took it home in a waggon. They stopped at a wayside tavern to drink, and suddenly the lid of the coffin moved. They took it off, and she sat up. Everybody ran away, thinking it a ghost, but one man who insisted on bleeding her. The next day she was well enough to walk. The Scotch law exculpates the convict after the judgment of the Court is executed, and they couldn't legally hang her again. It also absolved her from her marriage, and her husband had to marry her again when he came out of prison.

A COMPLETE CHARACTER.—Until a woman is five-and-twenty, her character cannot be thoroughly formed. At that age she is fit to be married. She understands herself and life. She seldom deceives. She may not have, she is not likely to have then, her first sentimental experience; but such experience at such an age is more than sentimental and rarely ever fleeting. She looks back at the youths she imagined she was enamoured of between sixteen or eighteen, or often twenty-two, and they are more than indifferent or repellent to her—they are ridiculous, and in some sort she, as she then was, is ridiculous to herself. She cannot but be grateful to her destiny that her sympathies and affections have been reserved for a worthy object and a higher end. Fortunate is the man who then wooes and wins her! She is not liable to emotional or mental mistakes; she is far surer of her fortune, because she feels that her fate is to a certain extent within her own hands. Not only is she lovelier and more loveable, broader and stronger than she has been, but her wedded happiness and powers of endurance are in a manner guaranteed.

HOW TO VALUE MONEY.—No man really understands the value of a crown until he has worked hard to obtain one. We could point out scores of city boys who have become miserable spendthrifts from the lack of just such knowledge. Their fathers were more or less wealthy, but the sons were not put into the office, or mill, or shop, and made fairly to earn their money by tiresome labour, either physical or mental. Their fathers said to themselves: "My sons shall never have to drudge as I did," and so the boys did no labour, bore no responsibility, and never learned how money was fairly and honourably earned, and, of course, never knew its value or its proper use. Thus, hard-earned fortunes have been ruthlessly squandered. All young people should be taught the full value of money—how to save and how to spend it. If born to a heritage of wealth, they should be taught that its possession brings greater responsibilities, and its proper management, when they grow up, will bring even a heavier tax on their mental and moral powers and facilities, than would the earning of a livelihood. If born to labour, they should be taught that work is not disgraceful so long as they labour well; and that their earnings should not be squandered, but invested wisely in reference to the future.

TIME FOR EVERYTHING.—It is too bad that so many women waste their best thoughts and energies on trifles, and learn none of the true pleasures of living. "What we shall eat and wear" is their ever-present thought. Ruffled pillow-slips, embroidered underwear, tucked skirts, chair tidies, air castles, and over-trimmed dresses are considered so indispensable to a respectable walk in life, that they have time for little else. "For the sake of our souls we starve our bodies," says a bright little woman. "Is it not strange we don't think more about it than we do? For many years I have habituated myself to a course of daily reading, beginning with my Bible and winding up with a good newspaper. Sometimes, especially of late years, I have allowed it to be broken in upon for days together, and I cannot tell you what a loss it always has been to me. Now, perhaps some of you may think that I have nothing else to do. Allow me to say that you are greatly mistaken. I am a regular busybody, have a household of four to look after and do all my own work. But I wear plain clothing, and haven't an embroidered tidy or ruffled pillow-slip in the house. I *make* time for reading; for, make excuses as we will, the fact is, there are very few of us but might snatch up five minutes in which to garner up rich thoughts from all the busy hours of the day, sweetening our lives and lightening our toil."

A DINNER PARTY.—The hostess should see to it that dinner is served punctually, while the guest must not be late. Exact punctuality is the only politeness. Whatever fashion may sanction, or the rank of the offender seem to excuse, a want of punctuality is a transgression nearly allied to impertinence and ill-breeding. Flowers may be used to decorate the table; but they are a grievance when they obscure the view across the table. People do not like to lean round an *epergne* of flowers in order to see a friend or answer a salutation. A low, oval tray in the centre, with four thin, small glasses placed close to it and so as to make four corners, is a very good way. An excess of floral decorations is a fault. It is also a very great fault if condiments and suitable sauces are not within easy reach of every guest. In some houses the roll of fine bread is placed inside the napkin. The majority of people would prefer to feel that their napkin had not been handled. A napkin just as it comes from the laundry has an atmosphere of purity about it which is lost by twisting it into fancy shapes, or arranging it in any way which necessitates the handling by servants. The soup-plates are sometimes filled before the guests enter the dining-room. The excuse for this is that it allows everyone to begin dinner at the same time, and thus assert perfect social equality. But most minds will refuse the associations such a custom brings. The guests are not famishing, and a dinner in a private house should never in any way suggest a charitable institution.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

GOOD MARKED DOWN—Feathers.

How to make crockeryware.—Don't use it.

A TORNADO is a great blow to any country.

HELD for a further hearing—The ear-trumpet.

ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME.—Asking the hour.

RETIRED from the "service"—A broken teacup.

THE meanest bark of a dog is when he barks your shins with his teeth.

RAILWAY PASSENGER DUTY.—To keep one's seat till the train stops.

"WHILE there's life there's soap, said the industrious washerwoman.

A GOOD name is better than precious ointment, especially on the back of a note.

MANY a man gets a reputation for being a knowing man who is simply an owing man.

THE baker's business should be profitable; a good part of his stock is rising while he sleeps.

A NEW NOVEL is "Without a Home." It will probably receive shelter in a public library.

IF a chap is "too lazy to walk," how is it that so many indolent fellows run into temptation?

CELERY is said to be good for nervousness. Salary of five thousand a year is a sure cure.

WHEN sun-spots appear, old Sol is only putting on his *specs* to get a better view of the earth.

"LOVE laughs at locksmiths," and yet there isn't anything very funny about a locksmith.

QUESTION FOR MUSICAL MARINERS.—It is wanted to know if a sea-captain ever becomes a C major.

BUT few men can handle a hot lamp chimney and say there is no place like home at the same time.

A LADY says that the difference between a silk dress and a calico gown is material; but that's all stuff.

THE trouble in this country is not so much that we cannot raise coffee as that we can settle it.

ONE of the comical sights of leap-year will be a girl whispering a tale of love into the ears of a deaf man.

IT need not be inferred that railway companies are scared because they have been making tracks so rapidly.

HOW rapidly a man loses all interest in politics and national finance when he shuts the door on his own thumb.

"IF a man calls you a fool pass him by," says the Persian philosopher. That is, leave him lying on the ground.

A PREACHER at Chicago advocates the introduction of lady ushers in church, to make the young men attend.

THIS is the latest for wedding invitations:—"Come round and see us capture a mother-in-law, at eight o'clock, sharp."

WHEN two funerals meet at the cemetery, it is embarrassing to have one undertaker call to the other, "How's business?"

AN utterly inoffensive young lady was banged over the head the other day. The outrage was perpetrated by a hairdresser.

THE most afflicted part of a house is the window. It is always full of panes—and who has not seen more than one window blind?

MRS. PUDDIFOOT says she never means to celebrate her golden wedding, because everybody will be guessing how old she is.

"THE years may come, and the years may go, but I go on for Eva," sang young Tompkins, as he pulled on his kids and started for his girl's house.

WIFE: "But, my dear, I shall catch cold coming down so late to let you in."—Husband: "Oh, no, my love; I'll wrap you up well before you come down."

WHEN Joaquin Miller sang "Love me, love, but breathe it low," he probably thought the girl had been eating onions, and the lower she breathed the better.

"MA, has aunty got bees in her mouth?"—"No, my dear, why do you ask?"—"'Cause Captain Dean said he was going to take honey from her lips, and she said, 'Well, make haste.'"

A LADY one day wrote to her absent husband the following letter, which may be quoted as a model in its way: "I write to you because I have nothing to do; I end because I have nothing to say."

THE "PUFF" DESTRUCTIVE.—A dealer in cheap shoes recently counselled in one of his advertisements—"Ladies wishing these cheap shoes will do well to call soon, as they will not last long."

THEY call it a romantic marriage in Michigan when a couple of the neighbours get the bride's father into a back room and sit on him to prevent his interrupting and breaking up the wedding.

IF you want to be safe, take your girls out only on Sundays, and you can let them look in all the windows they want to, and you can talk about your colossal salary, and it needn't cost you a penny.

ENAMOURED BOOKKEEPER: "Oh, you know, I'm not like an ordinary clerk. I talk to the members of the firm just as I do to you."—She: "Oh, good gracious! George, you don't really, do you?"

THEY were at a dinner party, and he remarked that he supposed she was fond of ethnology. She said she was, but she was not very well, and the doctor had told her not to eat anything for dessert but oranges.

IT was a temperance meeting. The speaker increased in eloquence and noise, and he cried "Yes, my friends, we'll lift our temperance vessel out of the mire and mud on to hard, dry ground, and then sail beautifully along."

THINGS that most people would like to see. Our society girls before breakfast, a church choir that never quarrelled, a church out of debt and with money to lend, an editor who can please everybody, and a high-school girl who cannot whistle.

HOW TO GET A SEAT AT A THEATRE MATINEE.—Gentleman to lady: "I fear there will be a rush and we sha'n't get in." Lady: "Not get in! What do you mean? There are very few matinees where I have ever failed to get in, with perseverance and—this big shawl-pin!"

A MAN has opened a *cafe* just opposite a cemetery in Paris. He dedicates his house "to those coming from funerals," and announces on his private sign, "Private rooms for all who wish to weep by themselves. Wine and liquors of the very best."

Two ladies presented themselves at the door of a fancy ball, and on being asked by the usher what character they impersonated, replied that they were not in any special costume, whereupon he bawled out, "Two ladies without any character."

JANE (under nine, to governess): "Miss Blunt, when 'ma asks you to have some more wine today at dinner, do, please, say yes." — Governess: "Why, what do you wish me to take more wine for?" — Jane: "Oh, I only want to see 'ma's face."

MORE RIGHTS!—"See here," said a fault-finding husband, "we must have things arranged in this house so that we shall know just where everything is kept." "With all my heart," sweetly answered his wife; "and let us begin with your late hours, my love. I should dearly love to know where they are kept." He lets things run on as usual.

THIS simple medical advice for curing a pimple is given by the *Rockland Courier*:—"First hold the pimple over a slow fire until it becomes a boil, then 'bust' it."

"MARRIAGE with a tinge of romance" is what they call it in Kansas when the old man rides after the couple, and shoots the hat off the bridegroom's head with an army carbine.

A YOUNG LADY recently presented her lover with an elaborately-constructed pen-wiper, and was astonished, the following Sunday, to see him come into church wearing it as a cravat.

"Now tell me candidly are you guilty?" asked a lawyer of his client, in the county jaol.—"Why, do you suppose I'd be fool enough to hire you if I was innocent."

QUILP says, when he sees kisses between women, it reminds him of two handsome unmatched gloves—charming things in their proper mates, but good for nothing, that way.

"YOU promised to pay that bill yesterday," said an angry creditor to a debtor.—"Yes," calmy replied the other; "but to err is human, to forget divine, and I forgot it."

MANY persons entertain false views of real life, who yet have the justest perceptions of human nature.

HUMAN society can only be a perfect thing when it is the matured expansion of man's nature fully developed in it.

NO man will ever fully find out what he is by a mere survey of himself. He must explore if he would know himself.

SOME men so dislike the dust kicked up by the generation to which they belong, that, being unable to pass, they lag behind.

It is said that M. Waddington contemplates paying Greece a visit before he returns to Paris. A distinguished numismatist, M. Waddington, is desirous of making certain excavations in the neighbourhood of Athens, in company with Dr. Schliemann.

According to an advice received from Brighton, on Thursday, Mr. Clarke, Q.C., the Conservative candidate for Southwark, continues to advance towards convalescence and is expected to return to London at the beginning of this week to resume his canvass.

Intelligence received from New Caledonia states that a cyclone occurred in that island on the 24th January, causing great damage to buildings, and devastating the plantations. Fourteen vessels were reported as stranded or missing.

A farmer named Shiel was recently attacked by five men near Loughrea, and, after being beaten with stones, was left insensible. The local magistrates sent the accused persons to the next Loughrea Sessions for trial.

The Montreal Electric Light Company will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an Act of Incorporation for the Montreal Electric Light Company, with power to furnish in the city and district of Montreal light and motive power generated from electricity.

At the last general meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society the following candidates were duly elected Fellows:—George Banbury, George Walter Davidson, Major R. E. Ellion, Mrs. Arthur Howell, Captain A. L. Patton, Miss Reeve, William Henry Tuck, Mrs. M. V. Ware, Mrs. Wilson.

Captain Codd, Governor of her Majesty's Prison at Clerkenwell, died on Thursday morning, at three o'clock, in the House of Detention, after an illness of about three months, in the 56th year of his age. He had occupied the post of governor of this prison for nineteen years, having succeeded Lieutenant Hill on May 23, 1861.

Herr Szechenzi, the Hungarian traveller in the south-western district of China, has written to the German Embassy at Pekin that Colonel Przevalski, the Russian explorer of Mongolia, has perished in the desert on the frontier of Thibet. The news requires confirmation, Count Szechenzi's report being based upon hearsay.

A Lloyd's despatch states that the Florence (s), which arrived at Natal February 21, from Delago Bay, reports that news had arrived there by messenger overland that the Portuguese gunboat Rainha de Portugal had got on a shoal north of Inhambane. Another gunboat was immediately sent with provisions, to try to get her off.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Fund at Dublin Castle, it was stated that the total amount of the fund was £100,329 10s. 5d. The Mansion House Committee also met, and acknowledged the receipt of over £3,000 since last meeting, bringing the fund up to over £129,000. They had expended £80,000.

The *New York Herald* Irish Relief Fund amounts to 313,689 dollars, and the Philadelphia Fund to 33,000 dollars. Robert M. M'Wade, the Secretary, on Thursday sent 1,000 dollars to the nuns of Kenmare, 500 dollars to Sister Mary de Sales Fallon, at Newton Forbes, and 5,000 dollars to the Royal Bank, Ireland. The aggregate American collection amounts to 1,002,600 dollars.

The "diaphote" is another electoral discovery announced from America, and is nothing less than an apparatus which does for light what the telephone does for sound. As the telephone diaphragms vibrate in unison, so do the mirrors of the diaphote show a similar image. The inventor's name is Dr. H. E. Licks, of Pennsylvania.

The ninth day of the San Donato sale in Rome, consisting of bronzes, furniture, and porcelains, produced 609,450 francs. Magnificent jardinieres of soft porcelain by Didon, two vases, from Versailles of Oriental granite, two alabaster vases made for Catherine II., and a group of Marie Antoinette and the Dauphin, fetched prices ranging from 94,000 to 17,000 francs.

Mr. Edward Bradbury has in preparation a series of papers on the unexplored parts of the Peak district, embracing the wild, poetical solitudes of Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire, and including the Roches, Lud Church, Kinderscout, Combs Moss, the valley of the Goyt, and other "beauty spots," which are comparatively a *terræ incognita* to the tourist.

The antiseptic to properties of coffee are well-known, but if the views of a French navy surgeon are correct, it is a specific in cases of typhoid fever. Dr. Guillasse, speaking from experience, says that two or three tablespoonfuls of strong black coffee, alternated by one or two tablespoonfuls of claret every two hours, have produced excellent effects. If so, the germ theory of disease has one more point in its favour.

At a general meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Street Accidents, General Viscount Templeton, the chairman, formally brought before the committee the subject of refuges at the more important street crossings, where they were most needed, and it was resolved that the Metropolitan Board of Works and the different vestries should be memorialised in regard thereto.

Miss Minnie Darter, mistress of the infant school connected with the British and Foreign School Society, Jamaica, Bermondsey, London, and Emily Gee, a teacher in the same school, appeared at the Southwark Police Court, to adjourned summonses charging them with cruelly beating William Voss, five years of age, on the back of the hand with a cane, causing severe injuries. After hearing the evidence, Mr. Bridge dismissed both summonses.

The number of private bills suspended in the first session of 1880 under the orders of the House of Commons of March 11 was 194. Of these 93 were read a second time, 23 were reported, one was withdrawn, and in five cases standing orders were not dispensed with. The list includes 11 bills to authorise the supply of water for domestic purposes, while one was for a project to bring sea water to the metropolis. This latter a committee of the House of Lords threw out on its merits.

Business Announcements.

JUST PUBLISHED, POST FREE, TWO STAMPS,
A TREATISE ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, and the DISEASES induced by it, with a SURE METHOD OF CURE. Address—Dr. J. HAMILTON, 404, Oxford Street, London.

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Established 30 Years.

BRODIE'S COUGH LOZENGES GIVE INSTANT RELIEF,
and should be tried by all who suffer from Cough, Tightness of the Chest, or Bronchial Affections. Post free, 1s. 2d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 9d.; sold only by W. F. PASMORE, Chemist, 101, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD LIVING.—Write for particulars, enclosing one stamp, T. TUCKER, 109A, Lombard-street, Birmingham.

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Prospectuses and Balance Sheets to be had on application.
ANDREW BADEN, ACTUARY AND MANAGER.

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"I like them exceedingly. They deserve to be entitled 'Nature's Own Beverages.' I could not speak more highly of them." — Rev. Charles Bullock, B.D., Editor of "Home Words," "Hand and Heart."
IN BOTTLES, 1/- and 1/9.
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GREAT SAVING IN CALICOES, FLANNELS, AND TABLE LINENS, purchased direct from the Looms at Prime Cost. Patterns are sent post free from THE MANCHESTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Silver Street, Manchester. Established 1866.

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THE GOUTY, BILIOUS, and COSTIVE should take SMITH'S Tasteless Dandelion Pills, 1s. 1½d. & 2s. 9d. Sold everywhere. Posted for 14 or 33 stamps, by SMITH, M.P.S., Walworth, London.

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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.

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.

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

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NORTH DURHAM ELECTION.

LEADGATE

The Liberal candidates for North Durham addressed a meeting of electors and non-electors in the Bottle Bank School, Leadgate, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock. Mr. Jenkins occupied the chair, and among on the platform and in its vicinity were Mr. Joseph Dodds (Stockton), Mr. Jonathan Priestman (Derwent View), Mr. Charles Wilson (Shotley Bridge), Mr. Robert (Sherburn House), Mr. Charles Richardson (Shotley Bridge), Mr. Robert Jackson, Mr. T. W. Wolford, jun., Mr. Adam Brodie, Mr. Joseph Dixon, Mr. Hawdon, Mr. M. McNally (Consett), Mr. Daniel Harris (Blackhill), Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Lammoley, Mr. T. Rowe (Leadgate), Mr. Hudson (Castle Dene), Rev. R. R. Herries (Blackhill), Mr. Lawson (Sunderland), &c., &c. The building was crowded.

The Chairman called the public meeting held in that room on Wednesday evening last week to further the candidature of Messrs. Palmer and Joicey, and said they would be glad to see those gentlemen present that afternoon. He only wished the Liberal candidates could have been with them at their first meeting, and witnessed the enthusiasm which prevailed. (Hear hear). They were met there that day to advocate the Liberal cause, and there seemed to be a determination on all hands to do away with the present anomalous state of things in North Durham, for, practically, the constituency had been a dead-letter all these years. (Applause). The representation of North Durham had been like a Punch and Judy exhibition—their representatives like the showman's puppets, going up and down alternately. (Laughter and applause). Mr. Jenkins, in a rigorous speech, proceeded to review and criticise the leading political questions of the day, and concluded his remarks by expressing his surprise that Sir George Elliot, the Tory candidate, should have identified himself with the side that did not help the class from whish he sprung. (Cheers).

Mr. Palmer, who met with the most hearty reception, said their Chairman had referred to the extraordinary fact that an immense district like theirs, with a population of something like 60,000 or 70,000 inhabitants, was to all intents and purposes without a voice in the representation of North Durham, and he quite agreed with his friend that such an unjust and iniquitous state of things was a disgrace to the country, and ought no longer to exist. (Cheers.) He saw no reason why they in the immediate neighbourhood should not form themselves into a borough, as Mr. Jenkins had suggested, and when the Liberal party returned to power (as he had no doubt they would in a few days), and they obtained a redistribution of seats, he thought they would not have far to travel for a candidate. (Loud cheers.) In giving them an exposition of his political views, he said he should have to be brief, as time was precious, and two long speeches were to follow that day. His political views, he thought, would be well-known to them all. His votes were all recorded, but unfortunately, he had handed him in the position described by their Chairman—the Punch and Judy business—(laughter)—as his opponent (he spoke of him politically) had such staunch support at his back, that he (Mr. Palmer) had the misfortune on all occasions to fall undermost. (Renewed laughter.) He had given his vote and raised his voice when necessity required them in support of his views, but they all knew that the House of Commons had been a dead letter for the last six years, inasmuch as the imperial measures brought down to them were cut and dried, and all the remained was for the Government to call the House to carry them. These imperial measures had nothing to do with the good of the country, all having reference to foreign policy. He was rather amused to see that his honourable opponent had at a meeting the previous day been nominating the miners with foreign policy, about the Suez Canal, and other things of that kind. (Laughter, and a voice "The Alexandria Docks.") What did miners know about these things? (Applause.) But what had been the result of the aggressive policy pursued by the Tories? In 1874, when the Tories took office, no one was to be found believe that a season of prosperity was to follow, but what was the fact? Bad trade and misery had resulted, and these six years of Tory rule, or rather misrule, had been lost to the country. (Loud cheers.) The Tories took over the affairs of the country at a time of great prosperity—a time when their friend that their trade had left them, and they were embroiled in war as the result of the "spirited foreign policy" of the Government. (Laughter.) It was impossible for the country to be prosperous under a Tory Government. (Cheers.) Their opponent, Sir George Elliot, in his speeches at Newcastle and Durham, attempted to make them believe that he was their friend, but how did he prove his friendship? He actually told them, at the meeting the previous day, that he would go in for an extension of the franchise. (Laughter.) What was the use of Sir George telling the pitmen that, when he had on every occasion during the past twelve years voted against it? (A voice, "will you vote for it?") Of course he would. (Cheers.) He believed every citizen, every man that contributes to the rates and cost of this great empire, ought to have a vote. (Renewed cheers.) During the last election a little disturbance took place in that district, but he felt satisfied it would never have occurred if the working men had had the franchise. (Applause.) After thanking the meeting for the kind reception they had given him on that and on previous occasions, Mr. Palmer said he had brought with him a man after his own heart—Col. Joicey. (Cheers.) North Durham came last in the elections for the county, and he felt quite sure they would put him at the head of Joicey and Judy business by sending himself and his colleague to represent them in the House of Commons. (Loud cheers.)

Col. Joicey, who was received with the utmost enthusiasm, said he appearing there as the second Liberal candidate to ask their suffrages he wished first of all to thank them for the cordial reception they had given him and to his worthy colleague who had just sat down. (Cheers.) He thought it right to understand that it was after very great consideration, and only now that the anomalous state of things described by their Chairman was likely to continue if Sir George's seat remained unchallenged, that he consented to come forward and take up the position he was in that day. (Cheers). Having done so, however, he had no fear of the result. (Hear, hear). The wave of Liberalism was rushing onward all over the country, and he doubted not they would send Sir George to the right-about. (Laughter and applause.) It was his intention to support Mr. Palmer (hear, hear)—it was his intention to support any measure that would tend to improve the condition of the masses of the people, and make them a more united kingdom. (Applause). A great deal of dissatisfaction existed amongst the Irish people at the present moment, and he returned he should do all in his power to remove the cause. (Renewed cheers). He wished the Irish people to participate in the privileges which we, as Englishmen, enjoy. (Applause). There ought to be equal laws for all, and with regard to the franchise this ought to be extended to the whole of the people, and not remain as at present in the hands of a few. (Loud cheers.) He would assimilate the borough and county franchise, and by working out how it would be, which was their just right. (Great cheering.) He should say nothing about foreign policy. ("We have had too much of it.") Yes, he thought they had had more than was good for them. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Joicey, in conclusion, said he had heard that some of his friends in that district intended plumping for him, but he begged of them not to do so, as that would lose the Liberal party a vote and be an advantage to his opponent. He appealed to them all to split their votes between himself and his colleague, and if they did that to a man, the Tories of North Durham would be taught a lesson they would remember for many years to come. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Priestman proposed the following resolution —"That this meeting, having heard Messrs. Palmer and Joicey's political views, resolves to support them, and to use every legitimate means to secure their return at the coming election." (Applause.) He urged upon the electors the necessity of confining their support to "legitimate," means and also asked them to bear in mind what Mr. Joicey had just said—that he was to be no plumping, but their votes were to be split for Palmer and Joicey. (Cheers.)

Rev. R. Herries (Baptist minister), in seconding the proposition, said the policy of the Tory party had been a Punch and Judy affair all through. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dodds, of Stockton, supported the resolution. He congratulated the electors of North Durham on having before them two candidates who were in every respect well worthy of their support and confidence. That district was deeply interested in the franchise, and he believed one of the first measures of the Liberal party, if returned to power, would be to extend it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Joyce Jenkins having also spoken in support of the resolution,

Mr. James (a working man), in response to calls from the body of the room, mounted the platform and addressed the meeting. He said he believed in the principle of a vote for a vote, and nothing for nothing. He would not support any tradesman who voted for a Tory. (Disapprobation, and a voice "That is not Liberalism.")

The Chairman said two questions had been submitted. One was "will you vote for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases (Women's) Act?" and the other, "will you vote for the abolition of capital punishment?"

Mr. Palmer said he had always given his vote for the repeal of the first-named Act, and, with reference to capital punishment, he should support any resolution that might be brought forward for its abolition. (Applause.)

Mr. Joicey: These are subjects which I have not fully considered, but if I do not go into the same lobby with my friend, I promise you I shall not go to the opposite side. (Cheers.)

Mr. Todd (hairdresser) asked if the candidates would vote for the repeal of the Vaccination Act.

Mr. Palmer said he knew there was a strong and deep interest felt in the question, which was one upon which he could not profess to give an opinion. It was, he thought, a matter that ought to be considered and investigated by committee or a commission. (Applause.)

The Chairman said he noticed his old friend, Mr. Calvert, present, and perhaps he would say a few words before the proposition was put to the meeting. Mr. Calvert was a consistent Liberal, and his endeavours in getting Consett made into a polling station would facilitate matters during the coming election. (Applause.)

Mr. Calvert said his endeavours in the direction mentioned by the Chairman were undertaken with a view to a saving of the time of working men —(cheers)—who were formerly obliged to travel to Shotley Bridge to record their votes, and also to prevent the bribery of such men as commonly is the case at those hire. (Renewed cheers.) He was convinced that had been said about the fitness of the Liberal candidates, and their good and trusted, that they would split to a man on them, and allow Sir George Elliot to go back to Egypt. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Geo. Hawdon also spoke in support of the resolution. Before it was put to the meeting another question was submitted—would the candidates vote for a measure to lessen the costs in bankruptcy proceedings, especially as regards the expenses of solicitors and accountants? (Laughter.) Mr. Palmer, in reply, said the Bankruptcy Act was a thing of recent passage, but they found in it into trouble, most of his estate was swallowed up by the solicitors and accountants. (Hear, hear.) He would support any measure that would lessen the Bankruptcy Act worthy of the country. (Applause.)

The proposition was then put to the meeting and carried by acclamation, not a single hand being held up against it.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and hearty cheers for the success of the Liberal candidates.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

At half-past three o'clock, Messrs. Palmer and Joicey addressed a large meeting of the electors and non-electors in the Town Hall at Shotley Bridge. Mr. Priestman occupied the chair.

Col. Joicey met with a most cordial reception. After dealing with the land laws, and other questions of the day, he came to the question of drinking customs of the country. Every Englishman, he said, would lament the manifold evils arising from the drink traffic. (Applause.) He thought there were too many public-houses, but he would not go so far as to close them without giving compensation to the owners. With regard to Sunday drinking he certainly thought public-houses ought to be closed on the Lord's day. (Cheers.)

Mr. Charlton, in introducing Mr. Palmer, said six years ago the Liberals of North Durham sent Mr. Palmer to represent them in the House of Commons, and if they were there they would find that he had never violated his trust. (Cheers.) They would, he thought, be stultifying themselves if they did anything else but return him again, this time, however, as the colleague of the second candidate, Col. Joicey. (Renewed cheers.)

Mr. Palmer said it was most gratifying to him, as it must be to his colleague, to receive such a hearty reception. Referring to the land laws, he remarked that he was amused to see in the papers that Sir George Elliot was going to be the friend of the tenant farmers. He remembered they had an Agricultural Holdings Bill before the House of Commons, and when the right honourable Bill was about to become law Sir George and his Tory friends said it would give too much power to the tenant farmers, and it was accordingly made emasculative, which simply meant that all the Tory landowners contracted themselves out of it. If Sir George was, as he now professed himself to be, the friend of the tenant farmer, why didn't he vote for the Agricultural Holdings Bill? (Cheers.) He also said he was going to extend the franchise, but why hadn't he done so during the twelve years he had been in the House? (Renewed cheers.) How could the electors repose confidence in a man who refused to vote for certain measures which they found he had opposed determinedly in the past? (A voice, "that is like Sir George," and applause.) In the Sunderland district the tenant farmers held a dinner every year, and whenever a Tory was presided over by a Lambton, a Tory, he felt it his duty, as a landowner, to be present every year and give expression to his views on questions affecting the agricultural interests. (Hear, hear.) But had his opponent, Sir George, attended? No, he was in Egypt. (A voice, "among the crocodiles.") The farmers, he was glad to say, were beginning to find out who were their real friends. (Cheers.) They assisted the Tory Government to get into power, but they were beginning to see that they had done nothing for them. (Renewed cheers.) Coming down to the drink question, he said he found in that district a strong feeling in favour of local option. (Applause.) The Permissive Bill had disappeared, but it had re-appeared in the shape of local option. He could not say it was the same infant exactly, but it resembled it. (A voice, "it is very near akin.") He (Mr. Palmer) had voted for local option on two or three occasions. (Applause.) He did not go for the length of prohibition, which the Permissive Bill did, but he thought it should be left to the ratepayers to say if they wanted remaining, or not, being given to public-houses placed there by the law. He could not think they ought to confiscate any property, but at the same time if a public-house was found to be a nuisance then he thought the ratepayers ought to have the privilege of removing it. (Applause.) He had also voted for Sunday closing on two occasions. (Renewed applause.) Speaking of Ireland, Mr. Palmer said that country was in a very serious and critical condition, and it would be impossible to maintain peace and order until they had a full inquiry and investigation into the whole of the grievances of the Irish people. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chas. Wilson said he had been asked to move a resolution, which, he thought, would meet with the hearty concurrence of all present—"That in the opinion of this meeting Messrs. Palmer and Joicey are fit and proper persons to represent this division of the county in Parliament, and pledge itself to support them by every legitimate means." He said he wished to congratulate the electors of North Durham on the choice they had made of representatives in Parliament. He had had a vote for forty years, and he had never recorded it with greater pleasure than he intended to do on the next week. (Cheers.) They ought, he said, to be very much obliged to Mr. Joicey for coming forward at the present crisis. He believed his people not only of that district but all over the country were tired of Tory Government. (Renewed cheers.) The temperance question had been alluded to, but that, he thought, would be settled as soon as the franchise was extended. The candidates did not go so far on this question as some of them could have wished. (Hear, hear.) However, if a law passed for public-houses to be removed when they became a nuisance, he felt certain there would not be many left standing. (Laughter and applause.) They had had a sample of the present licensing system down at Winlaton Mill, which remarkable, almost the largest of any other in the United Kingdom; in fact, the largest in mining with the exception of Glamorganshire. He remembered making a statement at South Shields some time ago, when he stated that there were more marine engines built in the county of Durham than in all the other parts of the United Kingdom, the total tonnage being nearly equal to half of what was provided throughout the whole world, exclusive of the United States of America, with her rivers, her ships, and harbours, has been vastly improved and developed within the last few years. Mr. Joicey was a person of great practical knowledge to watch over and protect their interests. Sir George spoke at length upon foreign policy and Home Rule, and said the latter, he feared, that if he was again sent to Parliament he should vote against it. In speaking of the Mines' Regulation Bill and the Plimsoll Mark, he said that he the Liberal Government consulted him with regard to the framing of both those Bills; in fact, himself and Lord Londesborough were the two who framed those measures. It was a curious fact, and one perhaps not generally known, that the average life of miners in a very remarkable degree. Those that escaped accidents generally lived to a good old age. The mortality was remarkably small. This he attributed to bad ventilation, and he had no doubt that under that bill the average life of the miners would be considerably increased. Sir George, speaking of tenant right, said he considered the tenant was entitled to compensation for unexhausted improvements, and he thought that he would support any legislation having this end in view. He would support some measure that would enable landowners to grant leases during the whole their lifetime, to make the cost of such improvements a charge upon the property.—Mr. John Booth, proposed, and the Rev. Mr. Willis seconded, a vote of confidence in Sir George Elliot.

THE LATE STRIKE OF PUTTERS AT IVESTON COLLIERY.

On Monday, at Consett Petty Sessions, twenty-two pony putters employed at Iveston Colliery were summoned for a breach of the Employer's and Workmen's Act by leaving work without giving notice. Their names were John Dolan, John Duffy, Jas. Hanlon, John Hanlon, Wm. Riddle, John Connor, William Rowland, James Brannigan, Thomas McCabe, John White, Michael Smith, John Geo. Turnbull, Benjamin Sanderson, Owen McPartlin, Wm. McGee, Patrick Rafferty, John McGrahan, Owen Bagg, Robert Connor, Michael Connor, Bernard Holland, and Thomas Dolan. Mr. Granger, of Durham, prosecuted, and in stating the facts said the defendants were pony putters employed by the Iveston Coal Company, Limited. On Monday morning, the 22nd March, defendants, in the most senseless manner, refused to work, and the pit was idle all that day, and two months' full work for three days in consequence. On the Wednesday morning fifteen of the defendants returned to work, and commenced with the morning paper, which he read:—"We, the undersigned, being pony putters in the Iveston Pit, desire to express our great sorrow for the disturbance which has existed ourselves from work on March 22, 23, and 24, and provided the consent of the magistrates be obtained to an abandonment of the proceedings, and to the court, we do hereby agree to have all costs of the summonses, together with a fine of 5s. each, deducted from our wages by the succeeding four fortnights." This paper, he said, was signed by fifteen of the lads, and, with the permission of the bench, the case against them would be withdrawn. Smith, Sanderson, Peter Duffy, Jas. Hanlon, William Riddle, Connor, and McCabe did not return to work on the meeting of the company's representatives, and the Company claimed compensation to the extent of 10s. each per day from them.—Mr. Hedley, viewer over the Company's collieries, corroborated the facts as stated by Mr. Granger. He said the Company claimed for 10 days against Hanlon, Connor, and Riddle, and for three days against the other defendants. The compensation claimed was merely nominal, the actual loss to the Company being very serious.—Connor said on Monday, the 22nd March, the putters held a meeting, at which they decided that no lad was to work double-shift. A deputation waited upon Mr. Grahame, the viewer, and communicated this resolution to him, but on the following Saturday morning he made one of the lads work double-shift. That was the reason they laid the pit idle.—Mr. Gustard was called and, in answer to Mr. Granger, said it was true the putters to work on the meeting of the viewer communicated to him. It was also true that he asked one of the fore-shift lads to stay double-shift, as Mr. Grahame was not present at the time. He told not refuse to stay, in fact he never knew about the meeting amongst the other putters-shift. The viewer it would be when they laid the pit idle.—The Chairman: The lads are not obliged to work double-shift? — Mr. Granger said he did not think they were justified between us.—The Chairman: The dispute was caused by this lad working double-shift?—Mr. Gustard: That was the commencement of it.—The Chairman said defendants appeared to have acted in a very unjustifiable way. If one lad chose to work double-shift, the other it would not have others should absent themselves. Defendants were then ordered to pay the amount of compensation claimed, together with 6s. 6d. each and costs.

TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

Billingside.—On Thursday morning last a meeting of the ratepayers of the above township was held for the purpose of nominating overseers of the poor for the ensuing year. The following were nominated — * Edward Shotton, and Billingside, and * Thomas Clark, of East Billingside. Those with an asterisk (*) attached were appointed.

Cosside and Knitsley.—At a meeting of the ratepayers of the Township of Cosside and Knitsley the same morning, the following gentlemen were nominated to act as overseers for the ensuing year: * John Gillman, * Thomas Armstrong, * Charles Pratman Douglas, and * John Reay.

Iveston.—*Thomas Longstaff, * John Simpson, and Matthew Robson.

Healeyfield. — *Elliot Lumsden, * Robert Robson, T. J. Muse, and William Jenkins.

Benfieldside.—* Joseph Errington, * John Lax, and * William Telford.

Ryo.—Meeting held on the 18th ult., Mr. Geo. Ridley in the chair.—* Robert Ayre, * Alexander Barass, Robert Henderson, Joseph Irwin, Thomas S. Lamb, and Miles Handy.

Castleside.—The annual meeting of ratepayers was held in the Vestry, the Rev. T. Horne Arkdall in the chair, when the following persons were nominated: * Joseph Watson (Stanley), * George Ridley (Stanley), George Watson (Tanfield), * George Lamb (Tanfield), John Arkless (Tantobie), and William Atkinson (Tantobie).

Lanchester.—* John Cumming, * William Logan, Andrew Hall, and John Brown.

Woolsingwick. — * George Errington, * John Sherlock, John Martindale, Robert Robson, John Thompson, and Thomas Batey.

Greencroft.—* Thomas Smith (Durham Hill), Lancelot Hunter (Esp Green), and John Hunter (Low Town).

Collierley and Foxton.—* Thomas Turner, * Christopher Holmes, Jonathan M. Beavan, Jeremy Curry, Emmerson Wilkinson, and William Fitzpatrick.

Satley.—* George Wall and * John Dixberry.

Hedleyhope. — * George Elliot, * Henry Pickering, Joseph Holroyd, William Hunter, Jonathan Hall, and John Westgarth.

Cornsay. — * William Cumming, * William Suddes, John Gascoigne, George Ridley, Joseph Atkinson, and Richard Wall.

Esh.—Held on March 23rd, Edmund Lee, LL.D., in the chair.—* George Fletcher and * Michael Stephenson, jun.

Correspondence.

THE RATEPAYERS MEETING AT DIPTON

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Dear Sir,—An impression having got abroad that I made a proposition at the above meeting, that all miners pay their own rates, I beg to contradict it, as it was Henry Bonham, grocer, &c., and not J. M. Beavan, dogs.

By inserting the above in your valuable journal you will much oblige.—Yours respectfully,

J. M. Beavan.]

Dipton, March 30th, 1880.

Markets.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At the market there was only a small show of wheat from the coast, and hardly anything from abroad. The demand for wheat to-day was extremely limited, and although holders, in order to sell, would have accepted rather less money, hardly any business was done, as few buyers being needy millers, who, however, did not appear inclined to satisfy present wants. Maize barley quiet. Maize unchanged. Scotch oats in rather better demand, and about 1s. dearer. Foreign beans and peas without change. Flour sells slowly at last week's prices.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market the show of stock presented for sale exhibited a deficit of 1038 beasts, 600 sheep, and 72 horses when compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, of cattle was middling, while sheep were decidedly of inferior kind. Trade was very dull, and weather is rainy and gloomy, yet remarkably fine for the time of year. Prices of all were much as follows:—

Beasts, prime heifers, per stone	9s 3d	to 9s 6d
Secondary sorts	6s 0d	to 7s 0d
Inferior sorts	5s 0d	to 5s 6d
Middling	6s 9d	to 7s 0d
Cows and inferior	4s 9d	to 5s 6d
Prime ox	7s 0d	to 7s 6d
Do., small	7s 0d	to 7s 6d
Sheep (good vendable wedders) per lb	10d	to 10½d
Middling	10d	to 10½d

Newcastle Hay and Straw, Tuesday.—Old hay, £3 10s 0d to £5 0s; this year's ditto, £2 0s to £3 0s 0d; new land hay, £3 15s to £5 0s; this year's growth, £2 0s to £2 0s per ton when straw, 1s 3d to 1s 10d; barley straw, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; oat straw, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per threave. Carts of hay at market, 109; carts of straw, 9.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—There was an average attendance at market to-day, with fair supplies of grain. There was a steady trade, particularly in Barley, selected from 30s to 33s 6d per qr.; oats, 20s to 22s per qr. No change in wheat.

Alnwick Produce, Tuesday.—Butter, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb.; eggs, 12 to 13 for 1s.; chickens, 2s 9d to 3s; ducks, 3s each; rabbits, 1s 9d to 2s per couple; pullets, 1s 3d; geese, 2s 3d to 2s 6d each; turkeys, 8d per stone; lemons, 3d each; flour, extra superfines, 24s 6d; seconds, 2s 6d; firsts 2s 2d; maslin, 2s; oatmeal, 4d to 2s 6d per stone.

MARRIAGES.

Lanchester.—At the Register Office, on the 27th ult., Mr. J. Wilson, to Miss F. Woodhead, both of Dipton.

At the same place, on the same day, Mr. T. Harrison, to Miss E. Rowan, both of Hedley Hill.

At the same place, on the same day, Mr. R. Dodds, of Blackhill, to Miss M. A. Nowley, of Consett.

At the same place, on the same day, Mr. W. Carr, to Miss I. Mason, both of Blackhill.

At the same place, on the 29th ult., Mr. M. C. Riley, to Miss E. A. Davison, both of Blackhill.

Shotley Bridge.—At the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Mr. J. Maddison, to Miss Jane Lowes, both of West Pelton.

DEATHS.

Blackhill.—On the 28th ult., in the 41st year of her age, Mary Hannah, wife of Mr. Wm. Raw.

New Winning.—On the 1st inst., Mr. John Dent, aged 70.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—At Alnside Hill, on the 1st inst., James Allison.

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TANFIELD, DIPTON, ANNFIELD PLAIN, AND LANCHESTER.

Yesterday (Thursday), the candidates addressed enthusiastic meetings at Tanfield, Dipton, Annfield Plain, and Lanchester. At Tanfield the candidates were met by a band of music, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Eccles occupied the chair at the Dipton meeting, and was supported on the platform by Messrs. Pringle, Curry, Hawdon, Brodie, Captain Scott, E. Williamson, Teasdale, and others. The candidates having expressed their views on home and foreign politics, a vote of confidence in them was proposed by Mr. Teasdale and seconded by Mr. Curry, and ably supported in an eloquent speech by Samuel Story, Esq., Mayor of Sunderland, after which the large concourse of people quietly dispersed.

SIR G. ELLIOT AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Sir George Eliot addressed a large gathering of friends and supporters in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday night. The chair was occupied by Mr. Robert Robson, who was the first nominated Sir George, who said that he appeared before them for the fourth time. He always considered his responsibility a very important and solemn one ever since he had the honour of representing them in Parliament. He considered the manufacturing interests of the county of Durham most remarkable, almost the largest of any other in the United Kingdom; in fact, the largest in mining with the exception of Glamorganshire. He remembered making a statement at South Shields some time ago, when he stated that there were more marine engines built in the county of Durham than in all the other parts of the United Kingdom, the total tonnage being nearly equal to half of what was provided throughout the whole world, exclusive of the United States of America, with her rivers, her ships, and harbours, has been vastly improved and developed within the last few years. He considered it a person of great practical knowledge to watch over and protect their interests. Sir George spoke at length upon foreign policy and Home Rule, and said the latter, he feared, that if he was again sent to Parliament he should vote against it. In speaking of the Mines' Regulation Bill and the Plimsoll Mark, he said that he the Liberal Government consulted him with regard to the framing of both those Bills; in fact, himself and Lord Londesborough were the two who framed those measures. It was a curious fact, and one perhaps not generally known, that the average life of miners is a very remarkable one. Those that escaped accidents generally lived to a good old age. The mortality was remarkably small. This he attributed to bad ventilation, and he had no doubt that under that bill the average life of the miners would be considerably increased. Sir George, speaking of tenant right, said he considered the tenant was entitled to compensation for unexhausted improvements, and he thought that he would support any legislation having this end in view. He would support some measure that would enable landowners to grant leases during the whole their lifetime, to make the cost of such improvements a charge upon the property.—Mr. John Booth, proposed, and the Rev. Mr. Willis seconded, a vote of confidence in Sir George Elliot.

THE LATE STRIKE OF PUTTERS AT IVESTON COLLIERY.

On Monday, at Consett Petty Sessions, twenty-two pony putters employed at Iveston Colliery were summoned for a breach of the Employer's and Workmen's Act by leaving work without giving notice. Their names were John Dolan, John Duffy, Jas. Hanlon, John Hanlon, Wm. Riddle, John Connor, William Rowland, James Brannigan, Thomas McCabe, John White, Michael Smith, John Geo. Turnbull, Benjamin Sanderson, Owen McPartlin, Wm. McGee, Patrick Rafferty, John McGrahan, Owen Bagg, Robert Connor, Michael Connor, Bernard Holland, and Thomas Dolan. Mr. Granger, of Durham, prosecuted, and in stating the facts said the defendants were pony putters employed by the Iveston Coal Company, Limited. On Monday morning, the 22nd March, defendants, in the most senseless manner, refused to work, and the pit was idle all that day, and two months' full work for three days in consequence. On the Wednesday morning fifteen of the defendants returned to work, and commenced with the morning paper, which he read:—"We, the undersigned, being pony putters in the Iveston Pit, desire to express our great sorrow for the disturbance which has existed ourselves from work on March 22, 23, and 24, and provided the consent of the magistrates be obtained to an abandonment of the proceedings, and to the court, we do hereby agree to have all costs of the summonses, together with a fine of 5s. each, deducted from our wages by the succeeding four fortnights." This paper, he said, was signed by fifteen of the lads, and, with the permission of the bench, the case against them would be withdrawn. Smith, Sanderson, Peter Duffy, Jas. Hanlon, William Riddle, Connor, and McCabe did not return to work on the meeting of the company's representatives, and the Company claimed compensation to the extent of 10s. each per day from them.—Mr. Hedley, viewer over the Company's collieries, corroborated the facts as stated by Mr. Granger. He said the Company claimed for 10 days against Hanlon, Connor, and Riddle, and for three days against the other defendants. The compensation claimed was merely nominal, the actual loss to the Company being very serious.—Connor said on Monday, the 22nd March, the putters held a meeting, at which they decided that no lad was to work double-shift. A deputation waited upon Mr. Grahame, the viewer, and communicated this resolution to him, but on the following Saturday morning he made one of the lads work double-shift. That was the reason they laid the pit idle.—Mr. Gustard was called and, in answer to Mr. Granger, said it was true the putters to work on the meeting of the viewer communicated to him. It was also true that he asked one of the fore-shift lads to stay double-shift, as Mr. Grahame was not present at the time. He told not refuse to stay, in fact he never knew about the meeting amongst the other putters-shift. The viewer it would be when they laid the pit idle.—The Chairman: The lads are not obliged to work double-shift? — Mr. Granger said he did not think they were justified between us.—The Chairman: The dispute was caused by this lad working double-shift?—Mr. Gustard: That was the commencement of it.—The Chairman said defendants appeared to have acted in a very unjustifiable way. If one lad chose to work double-shift, the other it would not have others should absent themselves. Defendants were then ordered to pay the amount of compensation claimed, together with 6s. 6d. each and costs.

No. 1,024.

Business Announcements

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

PASSENGERS Booked to all parts of the United States, Canada, and Australia, and Passage Tickets can be had at the Local Agent, Ancient Pastures, Consett.

SEVEN HUNDRED Pleasant

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

DERWENT ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

A REWARD OF FIVE POUNDS will be given to any Person who shall give such information as will lead to the Conviction of any Person Poaching or Illegally Netting the waters depending on the Association.

By order,

OLD-ESTABLISHED JOINERY BUSINESS.

FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

WILLIAM SUDDES

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Consett and Outwright Business of the Late Mr. George Suddes, and he hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of the same.

Estimates Given.

DENTAL NOTICE.

THOS. MR. WATSON'S Artificial Teeth are Guaranteed to Fit Perfectly, Without Pain, and Will not change colour. Natural appearance Secured. Teeth Extracted without a contingent fee. Consultations Free.

40, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CHARLES TAYLOR

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has Removed to ST. IVES ROAD, LEADGATE, where he will receive the old Patronage of Dealer, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

WRIGHT BUSH, Late of ST. IVES ROAD, LEADGATE.

JOHN JENNINGS,

AUCTIONEER,

HOUSE AGENT, AND

CHAPEL STEWARD,

PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood for Sale of Furniture, &c., turned into Money at short notice.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT.

GAS COMPANY.

ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Repairing any Meter, Pipe, or other Apparatus belonging to the Company, without first obtaining the Consent of the Company, will be prosecuted according to Law.

By order of the Directors,

August 21st, 1876. M. HEATH, Secretary.

JOHN T. DIXON,

PORTH BANKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

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FARMERS are respectfully informed that GEORGE HODSON'S Selected Stock of CLOVER, RAPE, and Other Seeds is now ready for delivering their Orders. G. Hodson's Pasture and Aftermath Mixtures, tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the County during the last thirty years, can be had at the Lowest Current Prices. Sacks and Bags purchased. Orders for Delivering of the above Seeds promptly attended to.

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