The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 711. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1874. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
22 AND 24, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 23b

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

Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227c

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Quality and Construction unsurpassed, fixed with every recent improvement in Gold, Silver, Coralite, and all pure material known to the profession. Mineral Teeth from 5s. each. Scaling, Stopping, &c. Children's Teeth regulated, and every other operation in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.—DE LACY, Dentist, 70, Grainger Street. 9

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

☞ PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR. 685b

E. FARNSWORTH.
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,
LICENSED DEALER IN GAME and POULTRY of all kinds.

ALSO, Fresh RABBITS always on hand. Wholesale and Retail FRUIT and POTATO Merchant. Fresh BUTTER, EGGS, and CHEESE. Licensed Dealer in TOBACCO. 523c

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

WHITELAW'S CELEBRATED INDIA PALE ALES, and MILD EDINBURGH ALES. Offices and Stores: 23, WATERLOO STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. WILLIAM MIDDLEMASS, Sole Agent.

McEWAN'S CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES AND INDIA PALE ALE,
Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices—
FOUNTAIN HOUSE, Charlotte Square.
843 JAMES C. McINTOSH, Agent.

A. RICHARDSON,
BUILDER, CABINET-MAKER, & GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHER,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.
Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, and Mattresses. 892a

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
91 and 93, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

JAMES JOHNSON, FAMILY GROCER AND TEA DEALER, Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest Quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best Quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.

TERMS—CASH. 879a

FUNERAL ECONOMY.

E. H. HUTCHINSON,
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,
11, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT,

IS now prepared to execute FUNERAL ORDERS to any extent. ☞ Coffins always ready, or made to order. 483d

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.

VISIT ALEXANDER MOLTENI'S
NOTED
FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT,
76, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE,

WHERE a large and excellent assortment of NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c., is always on hand to select from.
Also, PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS by the best makers, at exceedingly moderate prices.
All Orders punctually attended to. 172d

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
FURNITURE BROKER & HARDWAREMAN,
CATCHGATE,

BEGS to inform his Friends of Catchgate and surrounding neighbourhood that he has OPENED his NEW PLACE OF BUSINESS, and is now prepared to do Business in all classes of Household Furniture, Flocks, Feathers, and Rabbit Down, Iron Beds, and Paper Hangings very cheap.
W.W. has on hand a Large Stock of WATCHES, both Gold and Silver, Gold and Silver ALBERTS, CHAINS, and JEWELLERY, which he is prepared to Sell Wholesale and Retail.
Hardware and Fancy Goods in all its different branches. 987c

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE.

THE TEST OF TWENTY YEARS
HAS FULLY PROVED THAT
THE PATENT LEVER WATCHES
MADE BY
JOHN D. CARIS,
20, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
ARE THE
BEST TIME KEEPERS ON RECORD,
WHILE THEY ARE ALSO
CHEAPER IN PRICE.

☞ Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare 35a

Business Announcements.

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

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

OFFICE AND STORES—LISLE STREET, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

JOHN BORTHWICK, AGENT.

IF YOUR WATCH STOPS
TAKE IT TO
A. MAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
4, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT, & CATCHGATE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in great variety.
IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN. HARDWARE
PARAFFIN LAMPS and OIL, best quality.
AGENT for the HOME WASHER and WRINGING MACHINES.
BURY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS. 574d

NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE.

EVERY PERSON THAT TASTES
OUR JUSTLY
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEA
AT FOUR SHILLING PER POUND,
ARE DELIGHTED WITH ITS PURITY AND FRAGRANCE.
COME AND GIVE IT A TRIAL!

THE ADDRESS—
NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE,
14, NEWMARKET, STREET, CONSETT.
JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR. 374

ASSAM TEA MART.

ROBERT DOBINSON,
THE TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

IS grateful to the inhabitants of Newcastle and district for their past favours, and solicits a continuance of the same in future. His Stock comprises a Choice Selection of
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS,
AND ITALIAN GOODS.
A Trial solicited. 939d

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and SEEDSMAN,
GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT
HARPERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILL,
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,

Has always on hand a large STOCK of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes; Indian Meal; Pea Meal; Barley Meal; Boxings, Sharps, and Bran; Oats whole and crushed, and feeding stuffs of every description.
G. H.'s Mixture of Permanent Clover and Grass Seeds has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the District upwards of Twenty Years.
Fine SEED PEAS, SPRING TARES, SEED BARLEY &c. &c., on hand. 145b

To the Queen and Royal Family;
To H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.
Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.
PRIZE MEDALIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.
Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.
MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.
WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

WATCHES.	CLOCKS.
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	*Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.*
Lever, Vertical,	Church, Turret,
Horizontal, Duplex,	Carriage, Chime,
Chronometer, Chronograph,	Dining and Drawing-room,
Keyless, Centre Seconds,	Hall, Shop,
Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists, and manufactured by J. W. BENSON, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.
FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.
ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.
PRESENTATION PLATE.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and others Boxes, as provided by Mr. BENSON for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., &c.
SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Pate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficent coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.
Watches and Clocks repaired by skilful workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.
Illustrated Pamphlets, with full descripton of all kinds of Watches, Time-pieces, Jewellery, and Electro-Plate, with prices annexed, sent free by post upon application to J. W. BENSON, at either the above Addresses.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of world.

Business Announcements.

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

ENGLISH enterprise, capital, and industry have made India the Finest Tea Garden in the World, and now the British Tea Planting Companies of India have become the great competitors of the Chinese Empire. For years the Old People have said they could not get the Strong Fine Tea of the Olden Times. It is clear to us that either the Tea Plantations of the Chinese have become exhausted, or that the strongest desire of this peculiar people has been to give quantity rather than quality. It is plain to the most superficial observer, that even the Finest Chinese Tea, although it may be exquisite in flavour, lacks that power and richness peculiar to the Olden Times. It is well for the lover of this refreshing beverage, that the Cultivation of Tea in India has become a commercial success. Years ago, we commenced to combine the Chinese and Indian Teas. This method resulted in a great trade. You may have some idea of its properties, when we state that last year we sold 112,035 pounds of Tea to a delighted people.
The question will naturally suggest itself to your mind; Why do you not offer Indian Tea to the Public? We answer, the price appears high. We do not say they are dear, for the lasting power of Indian Tea is so great, that the second and third water in many instances is better than the first water of China Tea. Taking this economical view of the question, it is cheaper, suppose we say nothing of the increased satisfaction derived in drinking this life-sustaining Cup of pleasure. We would now like you to test the correctness of the opinion we have as to the strength, lasting power, richness, and economy of Indian Tea. We cannot sell this tea for less than 4s. per pound. We give you this notice that we do not intend to disturb the present mixed Tea Trade. We therefore desire you, should it be your pleasure to test our judgment, to inquire for Indian Tea at any of our Establishments.

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

W & A GILBEY'S LIST OF LIGHT WINES FOR SUMMER USE.—Owing to the favorable recommendations of the medical profession, the increase in the demand for the Light Wines of France, Germany, Hungary, &c., has during the last few years been altogether unprecedented. The comparative failure of the vintage throughout France in 1873 caused a considerable increase in the price of Light Wines, but the extensive purchases which were made by W & A GILBEY during the Spring of 1870 at a time when, owing to the depressed state of France, high-class Clarets were disposed of at prices little above the value of Vin Ordinaire, have enabled them to maintain the fine quality of their various brands without any increase of prices. W & A GILBEY'S sale of Claret during 1873 exceeded 60,000 dozens, and they have at the present time a stock of upwards of 25,000 dozens of "Castle A Claret" alone, which has been more than a year in bottle.
Light Wines will be found particularly agreeable and refreshing if diluted with water.

RED WINES	Per Bott.	Per Doz.	WHITE WINES	Per Bott.	Per Doz.
Castle A CLARET .. .. .. *Upwards of a year in bottle*	1/0	12/	Castle A WHITE BURGUNDY ..	1/6	18/
Castle B CLARET .. .. .. *Upwards of a year in bottle*	1/3	15/	Castle A SAUTERNE	1/3	15/
Castle C CLARET .. .. .. *Upwards of a year in bottle*	1/6	18/	Castle A WHITE HUNGARIAN ..	1/6	18/
Castle D CLARET .. .. .. *Upwards of a year in bottle*	2/0	24/	Castle A HOCK (*Still*)	1/6	18/
Castle 1 RED BURGUNDY ..	1/3	15/	Castle A MOSELLE (*Still*) ..	2/0	24/
Castle 1 BEAUJOLAIS	1/2	14/	Castle 1 SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE	2/5	29/
Castle 1 KARLOWITZ HUNGARIAN	1/6	18/	Castle 1 SPARKLING HOCK ..	2/9	33/
Castle 2 KARLOWITZ HUNGARIAN	1/9	21/	Castle 1 SPARKLING MOSELLE	2/9	33/

The above Light Wines can be had in Pints at 6d. per dozen Pints extra, except Sparkling Wines, which are 2/ per dozen Pints extra.
For particulars of higher-priced Light and Sparkling Wines see W & A Gilbey's Book of Prices

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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

EVERY description of LETTERPRESS PRINTING executed in the first style of typography, with accuracy and despatch, on the most reasonable terms.
SHOW CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, CONTRIBUTION CARDS, and TICKETS of all kinds.
WEDDING CARDS, FUNERAL CARDS, and MOURNING CARDS.
PAMPHLETS, CLUB RULES, AUCTIONEERS' CATALOGUES, and REPORTS and RULES of Public Institutions and Societies.
PROGRAMMES, BOOKS OF WORDS, and CONCERT BILLS in the most approved styles.
BALANCE SHEETS, INVOICES, and DELIVERY NOTES.
HAND BILLS POSTING BILLS, PLACARDS, and WINDOW BILLS, of all sizes, in black and coloured inks, executed in a bold and effective style.
CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADINGS, and ORDER NOTES.
SERMONS, LECTURES, and all kinds of BOOK WORK neatly and quickly executed.
CHEQUE BOOKS of all descriptions made to order
and CLOTH and PARCHMENT TALLIES.
LITHOGRAPHING and ENGRAVING.
BRASS and ZINC WINDOW and DOOR PLATES.
BOOKBINDING in all its Branches.
A large Supply of LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, MINUTE BOOKS, and every variety of STATIONERY

THE FOLLOWING ARE KEPT IN STOCK:—
OVERSEERS' COLLECTING AND DEPOSIT BOOKS.
HIGHWAY RATE BOOKS and HIGHWAY RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
POOR RATE BOOKS and POOR RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.

BURRELL AND COMPANY,
METAL BROKERS & GENERAL DEALERS,
LANCHESTER. 21d

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

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

PORTLAND AND ROMAN CEMENT supplied to CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, and others in any quantities.
CONCRETE FLOORING for COACH HOUSES, STABLES, KITCHENS, and OUT-HOUSES, done by experienced Workmen. Is not effected by Damp or Heat, more Durable than Flags and not more than HALF THE PRICE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

AGENT FOR HENRY C. WEBB'S
WORCESTER GEOMETRICAL, MOSAIC AND ENCAUSTIC TILES.

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, EBCHESTER. 708b

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

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

THOMAS CRESSWELL,
THE NOTED BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS IN
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL,
and hopes by supplying a good article at a moderate price, together with strict attention, to merit public support. A Large Assortment of Home-made
MEN'S STRONG SEWED BOOTS,
Always on hand.
REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES. 342d

Business Announcements.

WILLIAM BEER,
(FROM MESSRS. REID AND SONS),
GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, WATCHMAKER, &c
16, COLLINGWOOD STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

IN sincerely thanking his Friends and the Public for their favours and support since he has been in business, begs to solicit a continuance, and invites attention to his NEW AND SELECT STOCK OF FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, including Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.
Gold and Silver Watches, Guards, Chains, and Alberts. A variety of Silver and Electro-plated Articles suitable for Wedding and Christening Presents.
Electro-plated Spoons, Forks, &c., all guaranteed of the best quality and workmanship, at the lowest possible prices.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
16, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE.

LANGDALE'S PURE LINSEED AND COTTON CAKES;
ALSO
COMPOUND CAKES.
LOCUST BEANS AND FEEDING MEALS
of all descriptions;
Sold by guaranteed Analysis.

MANUFACTURED BY
S. LANGDALE,
THE WALKER OIL AND CAKE MILLS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 276d

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

JOHN MOLE,
(Late of Castleside),
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, Shotley Bridge, Castleside, and district that he has OPENED a Ready-made Boot and Shoe Shop, at 7, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, with a well-selected stock of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's Boots and Shoes, which he can confidently recommend, and trusts by careful and punctual attention to all orders entrusted to his care, to merit a share of their liberal patronage and support.
Boots and Shoes made to order and Repairs neatly executed.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
7, MIDDLE, STREET, CONSETT. 827d

BROOKS'
CHEAP HAT AND CAP SHOP,
59, CLAYTON STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NO BETTER HATS AND CAPS in Newcastle than those Sold by BROOKS the Hat Manufacturer.

N.B.—*HATS MADE TO ORDER.* 495d

KIRTON & CO., CLOTHIERS,
BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD,
PROMISE TO
GIVE EVERY BOY A SHIRT
Who Buys a Suit.
Suits........................from 6s. 11d.
Top Coats.. .... „ 8s. 11d.
HATS, CAPS, SCARFS, COLLARS, &c.
Moleskin Trousers, home-made ......9s. 6d.
ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING.
THE LITTLE BOYS' CLOTHING DEPOT.

NORTHERN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
Capital (fully subscribed)....£3,000,000.
Accumulated Funds........ 1,241,000.
Annual Revenue........... 601,230.

Farming Stock, Public and Private Buildings, Household Furniture, &c., Stock-in-Trade, and Goods of almost every description Insured on the most favourable terms. All Policies issued by the Company include the risk of *explosion by Gas*, without extra Premium. During the last 10 years the "Northern" has paid more than *One Million Sterling* for Claims under its Fire Policies. Life Assurances, Endowments, and Annuities granted. Tables and full particulars on application to the District Agents:
HOBSON & LIDDELL,
NEVILLE STREET (opposite the Central Station Hotel),
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 715

A. MAY,
PRACTICAL CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,
JEWELLER, &c.,
No. 4, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

LEVER AND GENEVA WATCHES at All Prices.
GOLD AND PLATED JEWELLERY in great Variety.
GOLD AND SILVER ALBERT CHAINS of the latest Style.
WEDDING RINGS.
English and Foreign Clocks and Watches of every description carefully examined, cleaned, and repaired, and the greatest care and attention is especially paid to that part of the business.
Jewellery neatly repaired and done up as new.
Work in the country promptly executed.

THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1874.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE SCHOOLS BILL.

We have been somewhat surprised that in the many discussions on the Public Schools Amendment Bill the name of its real instigator, if not actual author, has not come to the front. It requires little discernment to see that Lord Sandon's name is put to the Bill much in the way that articles in the *Débats* and other Orleanist papers under the empire were signed by the editor or one of the staff, when the real writer was one of the exiled Princes, or one of their intimate circle. In the present case there is no need of such reserve. The Marquis of Salisbury is a Cabinet Minister; there is no privilege of Parliament to forbid the lower house to criticize the acts of a member of the upper house; and yet, unless for an incidental expression of Mr Forster's in the debate of Wednesday week, it would have been difficult for an outsider to discover that the Bill which professedly emanated from one of the most moderate members of the Ministry, the amiable and irreproachable Lord Sandon, was an inspiration of that daring and haughty mind which would soon pilot the Cabinet on to the shoals of reactionary Toryism, if he were allowed to take his own course. Mr Disraeli, in throwing the Bill bodily overboard all but the first clause, must have tasted that revenge which is a morsel sweet for the gods in describing the Bill as a miracle of obscurity. The remark was aimed apparently at the unhappy draughtsman who had to put the bill into legal shape, but it was aimed in reality at a different mark. No one could fail to see that Mr Disraeli enjoyed the confusion into which the reactionary part of his Cabinet were thrown by his thus being compelled to abandon the Bill. Mr Beresford Hope, who, as member for the University of Cambridge, holds a brief for clerical interests similar to that which Lord Salisbury as Chancellor of the University of Oxford holds in the Upper House, came to the rescue of his chief, and tried to pin Mr Disraeli to a pledge to restore the mutilated clauses next session; but the Prime Minister was much too adroit to fall into that trap. If we could see behind the scenes, we should probably find that the Cabinet itself was even more divided on the policy of this bill than was the House—and that Mr Gladstone himself was not more opposed to it than that eminent Liberal who by a strange freak of fortune has been hoisted into power at the head of the Conservative party, which he leads in the hopes of educating them out of their old prejudices. He has succeeded so often that we should not be surprised if he has to give way at times, and fall in for peace sake with a policy which is of the true Salisbury brand. The Marquis of Salisbury, if he had lived two centuries ago, would have been the Stafford of his party; he has the same cool daring, the same impervious temper, joined to a scorn of compromise, which in a stupid man would make him impracticable and crochetty, but in a man of his calibre renders him highly dangerous. He is as explosive as guncotton, and, like that material not to be depended on. As Minister of State for India, he can exercise safely his powerful intellect on questions which do not offend his class prejudices. But in the Home Offices, dealing for instance, with the Agricultural Labourers' strike, he would be as dangerous as Stafford in Ireland. He is a great proconsul, but not to be trusted as a proctor or home magistrate, and the glimpse we have had of him last week confirms that verdict.

Dyer's Workmen's Watch Clubs.—Mr. Geo. Dyer, the eminent watchmaker, 90, Regent Street, London, has organised a system of workmen's watch clubs, which enables members to obtain at wholesale list prices, his celebrated silver watches by the payment of as low a sum as 1s. weekly. The advantage to working men and others of obtaining good watches on such easy terms is fully recognised by the numerous clubs which are and have been established in all branches of trade, and in Her Majesty's service at home and abroad. Secretaries are required at all places to establish and conduct them, and any party wishing to obtain the management of a club, can obtain particulars by post, or otherwise, on application as above. The system has proved a real boon to thousands of the members as tending to encourage provident habits and enabling them to obtain valuable watches without trouble or inconvenience to themselves.

Cruel Treatment of a Dying Pauper.—At St. Luke's Workhouse they appear to have "a short way" with the dying, and a horrible story was told at the meeting of the Guardians of the Holborn Union on Wednesday last, which would hardly appear credible, but that it was vouched for by the Master of the Workhouse, who reported that on the 14th inst., he discovered a dying man named Joseph Heritage, aged sixty-four, with his feet tied to the bed by means of two handkerchiefs, and a sheet so tightly tied over his chest to each side of the bed that he (the master) could not insert his hand between the bandages and the man's body. He had been thus pinioned for many hours, and died early on the following morning. He was in the last stage of pneumonia, and, according to the evidence of one of the visiting committee, "was allowed to writhe in torture for several hours bound in these cruel swathes." The reason for this harsh treatment was that he had endeavoured to get out of bed. The Board was not unnaturally much shocked by this statement, and the matter is to be thoroughly investigated.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Never did a captain make a greater sacrifice of cargo to save the small remainder and his ship than Mr Disraeli made on Friday in the House of Commons. Not only the Endowed Schools Bill, which caused such a hubbub and such desperate opposition in the Liberal camp, but the Judicature Bills and other measures have gone by the Board. Mr Gladstone, in his conduct of the opposition to the first-named measure, has more than regained the *prestige* he lost over the Public Worship Bill and those resolutions which so quickly resolved themselves into thin air. Not only did he bring the Premier to sacrifice the operative clauses of the Bill, but to confess that they were unintelligible, and did not mean what the Government intended them to mean, while out of doors Stroud was once more gained for the Liberals over the very question in dispute. A former Stroud election, your readers will remember, was the last straw that broke the back of the late Liberal Ministry, and led them to fling themselves desperately upon the country. Evidently Mr Disraeli has not retreated too soon from a false or at least an uncertain position, though he is usually as apt in avoiding such predicaments as in taking advantage of the slips of others. Looking on as a mere disinterested spectator, without any party bias, one cannot help admiring the way in which Mr Gladstone has returned the blow of his antagonist, and reinstaled himself in public opinion as still a practical politican; though it is strange to find one of the late Premier's ecclesiastical tendencies taking up the cudgels for Nonconformity, while Mr Disraeli attempts to bolster up the Church. By the simple process of sacrificing Bills the work of the session is now much reduced, and there is little doubt that it will be completed about the time mentioned by the Premier, the 8th of August, and if Mr Disraeli has had to sacrifice a great part of the work of the Session, he is not the first Premier who has given an exemplification of that performance which Mr Bright defined as trying to drive three omnibuses abreast through Temple Bar.

As might reasonably have been expected, the ministerial proposal for a grant of £15,000 a year to Prince Leopold, seconded by the leader of the Opposition, was agreed to without a division. Mr P. A. Taylor, who protested against this vote, probably speaks the opinion of a considerable number of people who do not like to say all they think, but still he represents a very small minority, the whole nation, and the great bulk of the people heartily approve of the grant. But this matter nevertheless does not pass without animadversion out of doors. Ministers are accused of forcing it through Parliament at unnecessary speed. An intimation of the request for this grant was made on the Monday, and the grant itself was passed, Mr Taylor alone *dissentiente*, on Thursday. There is no doubt, therefore, that the party represented by Mr P. A. Taylor, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr Fawcett have been taken by surprise, for they did not expect that the Ministerial proposal would be brought forward till next session. The body calling itself the Reformers' Union doth protest, and their several branches throughout the country will make their voices heard. Some of the large manufacturing towns will also protest, and we have had the whole opposition made ridiculous by an open air meeting on Clerkenwell Green. All this, however, is too late. If we choose to have royalty, and the great majority of us like it, we must pay for it.

The verdict in the case of the unhappy "flying man" appears to meet the requirements of the case. Of course, it was a case of accidental death, if such an event can come within the category of accidents. The unfortunate man brought his death upon himself, as probably many another man will yet do. The jury do well to recommend to the notice of the Legislature the frequency of exhibitions which may probably or possibly result in death. But what can the Legislature do? We cannot have an Act of Parliament to prevent men going up in a balloon or coming down (with a run) in a parachute. The licensing magistrates perhaps have more power, and I believe that when next an application is made for a license for Cremorne this subject will be fully considered.

I suppose we must now abandon the hope of that extraordinary tale of the fight between a man and a dog being verified. The constabulary of Hanley and its neighbourhood have used all their efforts in vain; Mr James Greenwood, the author of the story in company with Mr Colman, secretary of the Cruelty to Animals Society, has endeavoured to trace out the place where the alleged fight took place; the reward of £20 has not brought forward either "Brummy," or "Physic," or any one else connected with the fight, and the reasonable supposition is that the *locale* and the actors will not be traced. That this negation proves that the encounter did not take place, however, by no means follows; indeed, the Birmingham local secretary of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is satisfied from enquiries that the fight did occur, though he can learn nothing of the details. It would be well if the mystery could be cleared up, but at present we must be content with applying the Italian maxim to the story—*Se non e vero e ben trovato.*

There is something captivating about the idea of starting a newspaper through the operations of a company. The notion is that every shareholder will be, for his own sake, a touter—that he will say for example, "Have you seen the *Smasher*? capital articles in it, and then you always find news in the *Smasher* that you do not find elsewhere," and so on. This notion has brought grief on many who have entertained it, but still it must be confessed that there is something in it after all, and it is certain that some newspapers the proprietory of which is a company have succeeded and are succeeding. There is talk of another daily paper—morning and evening, to be started on this principle, with a capital of £100,000 (less than that is no use for a daily), and with arrangements for a large staff of editors and sub-editors. *Apropos* of newspapers, I have heard of a scheme which may possibly work a revolution in their practical management. There have been invented machines for composing type which have proved successful, but hitherto the distributing process—the putting back each letter of the alphabet into its separate compartment in the case—has proved an invincible obstacle to the substitution of machines for compositors. I hear, however, that a system is under consideration by which the type so composed will, under new conditions, be given over to the melting process, and will be re-cast and placed in the cases, so that no distributing will be necessary. From all I have been told of this system it is perfectly feasible; and if it is put into working—as I believe it will be—the effect on the practical printers will be serious.

Although there is always an enormous population in London, quite sufficient, one would think, to support the theatres that have been established, there is nevertheless a theatrical season, and that season has come to an end, or is fast approaching its end. A good many of our theatres are closed, others are about to close, and in a short time there will be very few open. *Apropos* of theatres, I may mention it appears now to be the correct thing for actors who have made some little name in England, and who desire to increase their fame, to go to America. Mr I. L. Toole expects a round of brilliant successes in the New World, but I should not be surprised if he find that he has somewhat over-rated his prospects. With all his cleverness, he is essentially a Cockney actor, and many of the "points" he makes here will not be understood across the Atlantic. Among the actors and actresses who are about to follow Mr Toole's example are Mr George Rignold, Miss Julia Seaman, Mr Boucicault, Mr Irving, and Mr Bateman.

A LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.

His name was Benjamin P. Gunn, and he was the agent for a life insurance company. He came around to my office fourteen times in one morning to see if he could not persuade me to take out a policy. He used to waylay me on the street, at church, in my own house, and bore me about that policy. If I went to the opera, Gunn would buy the seat next to me, and sit there the whole evening talking about sudden death and the advantages of the ten-year plan. If I got into a railway car, Gunn would come rushing in and sit by my side, and drag out a lot of mortality tables, and begin to explain how I could gouge a fortune out of his company. If I sat down to dinner in a restaurant, up would come Gunn; and, seizing the chair next to me, he would tell a cheering anecdote about a man who insured in his company for 50,000 dols. only last week, and was buried yesterday. If I attended the funeral of a departed friend, and wept as they threw the earth upon his coffin, I would hear a whisper, and, turning round, there would be the indomitable Benjamin P. Gunn, bursting to say, "Poor Smith! Knew him well. Insured for ten thousand in our company. Widow left in comfortable circumstances? Let me take your name? Shall I?" He followed me everywhere, until at last I got so sick of Gunn's persecutions that I left town suddenly one evening and hid myself in a distant city, hoping to get rid of him. At the end of two weeks I returned, reaching home at one o'clock in the morning. I had hardly got into bed before there was a ring at the door-bell. I looked out, and there was Gunn with another person. Mr Gunn observed that he expected my return, and thought he would call around about that insurance policy. He said he had the doctor with him, and if I would come down he would take my name and have me examined immediately. I was too indignant to reply. I shut the window with a slam, and went to bed again. After breakfast in the morning I opened the front door, and there was Gunn sitting on the steps with his doctor, waiting for me. He had been there all night. As I came out they seized me and tried to undress me there on the pavement in order to examine me. I retreated and locked myself up in the garret, with orders to admit nobody to the house until I came downstairs. But Gunn wouldn't be baffled. He actually rented the house next door and stationed himself in the garret adjoining mine. When he got fixed, he spent his time pounding on the same partition and crying, "Hallo! I say! how about that policy? Want to take it out now?" And then he would tell me some more anecdotes about men who were cut off, immediately after paying the first premium.' But I paid no attention to him and made no noise. Then he was silent for a while. Suddenly the trap-door of my garret was wrenched off; and, upon looking up, I saw Gunn, with the doctor and a crowbar and a lot of death-rates, coming down the ladder at me. I fled from the house to the Presbyterian church close by, and paid the sexton twenty dollars to let me climb up to the point of the steeple and sit astride at the ball. I promised him twenty more if he would exclude everybody from that steeple for a week. Once safely on the ball, three hundred feet from the earth, I made myself comfortable with the thought that I had Gunn at a disadvantage, and I determined to beat him, finally if I had to stay there for a month. About an hour afterwards, while I was looking at the superb view to the west, I heard a rustling sound upon the other side of the steeple. I looked around, and there was Benjamin P. Gunn creeping up the side of the spire in a balloon, in which was the doctor and the tabular estimates of the losses of his company from the Tontine system. As soon as Gunn reached the ball he threw his grappling-iron into the shingles of the steeple, and asked at what age my father died, and if any of my aunts ever had consumption or liver complaint. Without waiting to reply, I slid down the steeple to the ground and took the first train for the Mississippi Valley. In two weeks I was in Mexico. I determined to go to the interior and seek some wild spot in some elevated region where no Gunn would ever dare to come. I mounted a mule, and paid a guide to lead me to the summit of Popocatapeti. We arrived at the foot of the mountain at noon. We toiled upwards for about four hours. Just before reaching the top I heard the sound of voices, and upon rounding a point of rocks, whom should I see but Benjamin P. Gunn, seated on the very edge of the crater, explaining the endowment plan to his guide and stupefying him with a mortality table while the doctor had the other guide a few yards off, examining him to see if he was healthy! Mr Gunn arose and said he was glad to see me, because now we could talk over that business about the policy without fear of interruption. In a paroxysm of rage I pushed him backward into the crater, and he fell a thousand feet below with a heavy thud. As he struck the bottom I heard a voice screaming out something about "non-forfeiture;" but there was a sudden convulsion of the mountain, a cloud of smoke, and I heard no more. But on the following Thursday an eruption began, and the first thing that was thrown out was Benjamin P. Gunn, scorched, with his hair singed off and in a profuse perspiration, but still active and ready for business. If I should be killed, I verily believe Gunn would commit suicide in order that he might follow me into the next world.—*Max Adeler.*

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. Certificate from Dr. Versmann on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493 Oxford Street, London and sold by all Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s 6d per Bottle.

"31, Taylor Street, Glasgow, Oct. 1, 1868.—I have tried Mr. Todd's Quinine Wine, and have found it an excellent preparation as a tonic wherever such is required.—James Gibson, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E." This elegant and renowned preparation of genuine quinine stands unsurpassed as the most reliable and pleasant medicine known in all cases of indigestion nervousness and neuralgia, and more especially in prostration after long sickness, where through its great strength and perfect purity it has gained the universal recommendation of the medical profession. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Todd, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government stamp.

SUSPECTED CHILD MURDER IN DURHAM.

On Saturday morning, Mary Jane Thwaites, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Thwaites, engineer, Durham, was apprehended by Inspector Caisley on a charge of murdering her infant child. The body was found a week ago in a field belonging Mr. Monkhouse, near Durham, in a state of great decomposition, having lain for a day or two in the intense heat of the sun. Three of its ribs were broken, and the brain was in such a state as to defy examination. An open verdict was returned at the inquest, and the further investigation of the case handed over to the police authorities, and from information received, Inspector Caisley proceeded to Shields, where he saw the daughter of the prisoner, who, it is supposed, had been sent away lest she should give any information, and in consequence of the information gained from her, the Inspector at once returned to Durham, and proceeded to Mrs. Thwaites' house, in Atherton Street, on Saturday morning. On going into the front room he observed lying on the couch a piece of cloth resembling the remnant of the cloth in which the body of the child was wrapped when found, and he found the two pieces of cloth exactly corresponded, the one piece fitting into the other exactly. Inspector Caisley then charged Mrs. Thwaites with the murder of the child, and she denied having had a child. She was taken to the Infirmary and underwent an examination by Dr. Briddick, who found she had recently given birth to a child. She was then conveyed to the county prison, and brought before Mr. A. Wilkinson, who formally remanded her for a week. The apprehension of the prisoner, who occupies a highly respectable position, and whose relations are well-to-do citizens, caused great excitement in the city on Saturday. The prisoner is about thirty-five years of age, and is mother of four children. Since the death of her husband she is understood to have been amply provided for, and it is thought she has recently become addicted to intemperate habits. Since her imprisonment we have reason to believe a confession has been made by the prisoner, which will not, however, be made known until her trial. It is understood she has now admitted having given birth to a child.

A MERCENARY BRIDEGROOM.

Under this heading the *New York Herald* tells the following story:—One day last week an elderly, dignified gentleman, with his wife and daughter, arrived in New York, and put up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The gentleman, whose name for sufficient cause it is needless to mention here, is a highly respected and wealthy Boston merchant, and was visiting New York on the eve of sailing with his family to Europe for a brief season. The daughter, an only child, is a beautiful and highly-accomplished belle of little more than seventeen summers, and although, in the estimation of her loving mama, was thought to be as yet too young to have beaux, had for more than a year past her share of admirers. The favoured one, however, was a resident of West Sixteenth Street, in this city, and her regard for him did not lesson when she found out that his whole fortune consisted in his good looks, agreeable manner, and the store clothes he wore. Less than a year ago she had formed his acquaintance, and since that time a clandestine correspondence had been kept up between the parties. During the monetary panic last fall her lover was thrown out of employment in this city and sought Boston in the hope of obtaining a situation, where he could at the same time have an occasional interview with the object of his heart's adoration. The visit to Boston demonstrated to him the unpleasant fact that situations were about as scarce in that city as in his, and, to make matters worse, the father of the young man's *inamorata*, last February, perceiving what was in the wind, and not relishing a poor, impecunious do-nothing for a son-in-law, unceremoniously forbid him the house, and requested that all further communication between the lovers should cease. Cease it did for a time, until a few days ago, when the Boston party arrived in the city. But our hero—if a hero he can be called—who had previously returned to New York, was duly informed of the intended visit and with a beating heart awaited her coming. The afternoon after the guests arrived at the Fifth Avenue, a meeting was planned between the couple of lovers, and in less time than it takes to reflect upon the consequences of such an action an elopement was agreed upon. And elope the couple did, and through the intervention of a Presbyterian divine, who sermonizes up town to small audiences these sultry Sundays, Miss C—— had changed her name to Mrs. B——, and placed her fate, if not her fortune, in the keeping of another. The marriage over, the couple returned to the Fifth Avenue—unknown to the parents of the bride of course—and agreed to meet the following day to discuss what course to pursue for the rest of their lives. The bridegroom's reflections were not the happiest in the world, for, though the husband of a rich wife, a pauper himself, he could hardly hope for mercy at the hands of an indignant father. His chums, however, to whom he confided the secret of his joys and woes, advised him to brave it out, and to ask the old man's forgiveness, which the next morning he quickly resolved to do. Calling at the hotel he met his stern father-in-law, and in a few words made known the object of his visit. The old gentleman did not rave, nor swear, nor blow the fellow's brains out with a pocket blunderbus, as one might suppose; but listened to him in a business-like way and requested the pleasure of his visitor's company for a walk. The latter complied, and in a short time they were engaged in a most confidential and spirited conversation in the parlour of another of our uptown hotels. Only a few words were necessary to decide the question of forgiveness. After sundry expostulations on the part of the party of the first part the party of the second part was induced to repair with the forbearing father-in-law to the office of a neighbouring Justice of the Peace, and there, in consideration of a few thousand dollars, a free pass to Europe and a receipt for outstanding board and tailors' bills incurred since the panic, was induced to sign a paper to absent himself from the country for an indefinite period and never again to seek an interview with his newly-made bride. This business being settled the bridegroom sailed for Europe on the next steamer and the father, wife and daughter returned to Boston, the pretty bride to repent her folly and, after due time, to get divorced.

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.—A Medical Man of 30 years' experience in the Treatment of Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and unfit sufferers for marriage, and other social duties, has published a book, giving the full benefit of his long experience, gratis, with plain directions for the recovery of health and strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one stamp.—Address to the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham. 216a

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. Certificate from Dr Versmann on every bottle, with full particulars. 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.

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 & Sons, Boston, United States. Depot, 493 Oxford Street, London.

A SUNDERLAND STEAMER RUN DOWN.

FOURTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

A most disastrous and fatal collision occurred on Tuesday morning at half-past one o'clock, about four or five miles off Dungeness Point, between the Hankow steamer, of London, bound for China, and the Milbanke, of Sunderland, 843 tons, laden with zinc ore from Spain, bound for Sunderland. The crew of the latter consisted of twenty-eight, and the captain's and chief mate's wives were on board, making thirty in all. The weather was fine and clear. According to the statement of one of the survivors of the Milbanke (the second mate) the two ships sighted each other for full fifteen minutes before the collision, and the whistle of the Milbanke was kept blowing. From the same authority it would also appear that there was a good look-out on board of the Milbanke, namely the captain and chief mate and a seaman on the bridge, and a man forward. It also appears from the same authority that those on board the Milbanke, seeing the green light on the Hankow, starboarded their helm, and the latter vessel putting hers to port struck the Milbanke amidships, cutting her half through, and sinking her in about a minute and a half. Out of the thirty on board, there were sixteen saved. The two women and the captain and chief mate, and ten of the crew, were drowned. The Hankow laid to by the scene of the wreck till daylight, and the body of the captain's wife was picked up by the lugger England's Glory, and taken on to London by the Hankow. The s.s. Milbanke, of Sunderland, was, according to the Mercantile Navy List of the present year, of 843 tons, 150 nominal horse power and belonged to Mr. Ralph Milbanke Hudson. The Hankow is a new vessel of this year, of 1,332 tons, with engines of 500 horse-power nominal, belonging to Mr. Edmund Hannay Watts, 8, Gracechurch Street, London, of the Newcastle firm of Messrs. Watts, Milburn, and Co. The former vessel was from Carthagena, bound for Sunderland, with a cargo of zinc ore, and the latter, outward bound, put back after the collision.

THE TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

The *Brooklyn Eagle* says:—Mr. Ward Beecher's statement, although not yet officially before the committee, is in the hands of his friends and will be submitted as soon as Mr. Tilton's is put in. Gentlemen who have seen it speak of it as a frank, straightforward, manly document. Mr. Beecher addresses himself in detail to the Tilton case, explains the nature of his trouble with Mr. Tilton, denies that he ever made an impure intimation to Mrs. Tilton, and concludes with an absolute and unequivocal denial of all the other slanders which have been set in motion against him. He acknowledges that Mrs. Tilton complained to him of her husband, that she spoke of his infidelity and cited instances, spoke of his going with strange women, and proved that her statement was true, and finally begged him, Mr. Beecher, to advise her as a man and minister what to do. Mr. Beecher, after long deliberation and considerable hesitancy, advised her if she felt she could not reclaim her husband to leave him. After a time Mr. Beecher felt that he had made a mistake in giving this advice. He thought that perhaps if left to the impulses of his own generous nature Tilton would have abandoned the strange women after whom he had been running and return to the peace of his own household. In this condition of mind he apologized to Mr. Tilton for what he had done, promised to extend to him the right hand of fellowship in the future, and to bury the past utterly. This we are informed is the scope of Mr. Beecher's statement, a statement supported with an array of facts that leave little standing room for scepticism. Although, says the *Brooklyn Argus*, the circumstances connected with Mr. Beecher came to Mr. Tilton's knowledge four years ago, the latter refrained from taking action in the matter so long as Mrs. Tilton remained in his house, continuing to hold her position as its mistress and his wife. But a day came when Mrs. Tilton left her home and her children, to accept the hospitality of Mr. Beecher's friends, and having by that act virtually deserted Mr. Tilton, he felt he was justified in withdrawing from her the protection she had previously received. In the changed condition of affairs Mr. Tilton feels himself at liberty to reveal the proofs which he has hitherto concealed. His home is broken up; in a few days he will be a wanderer upon the face of the earth; his wife will regain possession of her old home and all that it contains, by his own generous gift, and the world will judge between man and wife. Mr. Tilton's forthcoming statement will, the *Brooklyn Eagle* understands, disappoint the public greatly. The supposition has been that he would undertake to prove that Mr. Beecher had done him grave personal injury; that he would specify that wrong and adduce evidence of its reality. Now it is understood he has resolved to remain reticent in regard to his own family, but will go into the general scandal. In other words, he will attempt to show that Mr Beecher outraged not the Tilton but some other household. He reasons in this way:—"My proposition is that Mr. Beecher is not a fit man to occupy a Christian pulpit. What Mr. Beecher has done to me is my own affair. The public interest is properly in my main proposition, and in support of it I submit the following statement," &c. This document, there is good reason for stating, will affect the character of two other women beside Mrs. Tilton."

The Jubilee singers netted £18,000 by their English Trip.

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 for the liquid, and 1s per jar for the Floriline "Powder," of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford-street, London.

FOR THE COMPLEXION.—Hagan's Magnolia Balm gives a pure blooming complexion, and restores youthful beauty. Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect. It removes redness, blotches, pimples, tan, sunburn, and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. The Magnolia Balm makes the skin smooth, and imparts a fresh appearance to the countenance. In use in America for the last twenty-five years. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in bottles at Three Shillings. European Depot, 266, High Holborn, London.

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE consists in health and vigour of body and mind, to obtain and retain which read the new edition of "Life Worth Living For," sent direct from the author, Dr. Jaques, 41, Carliol-street, Newcastle, post free in a secured envelope, for six stamps.—The Cordial Balm of Meccaum, never-failing remedy for all cases of sexual debility, having had unlimited success for forty years. Sold in bottles at 4s 6d and 11s from the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. Jaques 41, Carliol-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who may be consulted daily free of charge. 86ge

Beware of Piratical Imitations of Allcock's Porous Plaster.—Owing to the wonderful sale these celebrated plasters have obtained by their curative properties in lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, pains in side and back, and, in short, all pains and local affections, some unpricipled parties have been manufacturing and offering for sale spurious plasters, put up in such a manner so as to deceive the unwary, and, as sole agent for Great Britain and Ireland, I can guarantee none genuine save they bear on the Revenue Stamp, in white letters, the words—"Thos. Allcock & Co. Porous Plasters," and the public, by never purchasing unless this is on, will secure to themselves the genuine Porous Plaster. Henry D. Brandreth, Liverpool, sole agent for Europe and the Colonies. Dealers in spurious plasters will be prosecuted. 1842

Licensing Notices.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, Cap. 94, Sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Ebchester, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, GEORGE MOODY, now residing at EBCHESTER, in the parish or Township of Ebchester, in the County of Durham, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester on the Twenty-sixth day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License to sell, by Retail, at a Shop, Spirits, to be consumed off the Premises, situate at Ebchester, in pursuance of the Act 24 and 25 Vict., chap. 21, sec. 2.

Given under my hand this Eighteenth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.
6120 GEO. MOODY.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, Cap. 94, Sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Collierley and Pontop, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, JONATHAN MILES BEAVAN, and I, THOMAS TULIP, now residing at DIPTON, in the Township of Collierley and Pontop, in the County of Durham, Drapers, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is our intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the 26th day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License to sell, by Retail, at a Shop, Wines, to be consumed off the Premises, situate at Dipton, in pursuance of the Act 23 Vict., chap. 27, sec. 3, and Acts amending the same.

Given under our hands this Eighteenth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.
JONATHAN MILES BEAVAN.
THOMAS TULIP. 6116

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, Cap. 94, Sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Collierley and Pontop in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, JONATHAN MILES BEAVAN, and I, THOMAS TULIP, now residing at Dipton, in the Township of Collierley and Pontop, in the County of Durham, Drapers, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is our intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the Twenty-sixth day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License, to sell, by Retail, at a shop, Spirits, to be consumed off the Premises, situate at Dipton, in pursuance of the Act 24 and 25 Vict. chap. 21, sec 2.

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NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Collierley and Pontop, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, JONATHAN MILES BEAVAN, and I, THOMAS TULIP, now residing at Dipton, in the Township of Collierley and Pontop, in the County of Durham, Drapers, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is our intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room in Lanchester, on the Twenty-sixth day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License, to sell, by Retail at a shop, Beer, to be consumed off the Premises, situate at Dipton, in pursuance of the Act 11, Geo. 4 and 1 Will. 4, chap. 64, and Acts amending the same.

Given under our hands this Eighteenth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.
JONATHAN MILES BEAVAN.
THOMAS TULIP. 6118

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Collierley and Pontop, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, and to all whom it may concern.

I, JONATHAN MILES BEAVAN, and I, THOMAS TULIP, of Dipton, in the Township of Collierley and Pontop, in the County of Durham, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply to the Justices assembled at the General Annual Licensing Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the Petty Sessional Division of the West Division of Chester Ward, to be holden in pursuance of an Act of the session of the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter 61, intituled, "An Act to regulate the granting of Licenses, to keepers of Inns, Ale-houses, and Victualling-houses, in England, and of the Licensing Act, 1872," at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on Wednesday, the Twenty-sixth day of August next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon of the same day, for a Certificate under the "Licensing Act 1872," for an Excise License to sell Sweets, by Retail, to be consumed off the Premises, at a House and Premises, situated at Dipton, in the said Township of Collierley and Pontop, belonging to Jonathan Miles Beavan and Thomas Tulip, of Dipton, and of which said House and Premises we are now the Occupiers.

Given under our hands this Eighteenth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.
JONATHAN MILES BEAVAN.
THOMAS TULIP. 6119

THE WINE AND BEER-HOUSE ACT, 1869.
32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 27, sec. 7.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Lanchester in the County of Durham, and to the Constables thereof, and to all whom it may concern.

I, PATRICK McDONALD, of CONSETT, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply to the Justices assembled at the General Annual Licensing Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the Petty Sessional Division of the West Division of Chester Ward, to be holden in pursuance of an Act of the session of the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter 61, intituled, "An Act to regulate the granting of Licenses, to keepers of Inns, Ale-houses and Victualling-houses, in England," at the JUSTICE ROOM, in LANCHESTER, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of August next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon of the same day, for a Certificate under "The Wine and Beer House Act, 1869," for a License to sell Wine, by Retail, to be consumed on the premises, at a house situate at Consett, in the said Parish of Lanchester, belonging to HEDLEY NICHOLSON, of Benfieldside, and of which said House and Premises I am now the Occupier.
PATRICK McDONALD.

Given under my hand this Twenty-third day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four. 6115

Licensing Notices.

"THE WINE AND BEER HOUSE ACT, 1869."
32 and 33 Victoria, Cap. 27, Section 7.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, and to the Constables thereof, and to all whom it may concern.

I, JOSEPH BROWN, of CONSETT, Beer House Keeper, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply to the Justices assembled at the General Annual Licensing Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the Petty Sessional Division of the West Division of Chester Ward, to be holden in pursuance of an Act of the session of the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter 61, intituled "An Act to regulate the granting of Licenses to keepers of Inns, Ale-houses, and Victualing-houses, in England," at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on Wednesday, the Twenty-sixth day of August next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon of the same day, for a Certificate under "The Wine and Beer House Act, 1869," for a License to sell Wine, by Retail, to be consumed on the premises, at a house situate at Consett, in the said Parish of Lanchester, belonging to RICHARD MURRAY, of Black Hill, and of which said House and Premises I am now the occupier.

Given under my hand this Twenty-third day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.
6114 JOSEPH BROWN.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, Cap. 94, Sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Conside and Knitsley, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may Concern.

I, JOSEPH BROWN, now residing at CONSETT, in the Township of Conside and Knitsley, in the County of Durham, Beerhouse Keeper, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the Twenty-sixth day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses to sell, by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all Intoxicating Liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Consett in the said Township, of which Premises RICHARD MURRAY, of Blackhill, is the Owner, and which said premises are occupied by JOSEPH BROWN.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.
6113 JOSEPH BROWN.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, Cap. 94, Sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, PATRICK McDONALD, now residing at CONSETT, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the Twenty-sixth day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to sell, by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all intoxicating liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Consett, in the said Parish, of which Premises HEDLEY NICHOLSON, of Benfieldside, is the owner, and which said Premises were lately occupied by George Suddice.
PATRICK McDONALD.

Given under my hand this Twenty-third day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four. 6112

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, Cap. 94, Sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Conside and Knitsley, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, MARTIN FORSTER, now residing at CONSETT, in the Township of Conside and Knitsley, in the County of Durham, Tailor and Draper, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the Twenty-sixth day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License, to sell, by Retail, at a Shop, Beer, to be consumed off the Premises, situate at Consett, in pursuance of the Act 11 Geo. IV., and 1 Will. IV., chap. 64, and Acts amending the same.

Given under my hand this Twenty-fifth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.
6121 MARTIN FORSTER.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Esh, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, GEORGE SOAMES, now residing at Leadgate, in the Township of Iveston, in the County of Durham, Licensed Victualler, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the Twenty-sixth day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to sell, by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquors Licensing Act, 1828, all intoxicating liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Wall Nook, in the said Township of which Premises, I, GEORGE SOAMES of Leadgate am the Lessee, and which said Premises are occupied by me the said George Soames.

Given under my hand this Twenty-sixth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.
6105 GEORGE SOAMES.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of the Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, ROBERT TEASDALE, now residing at Consett, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the Twenty-sixth day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to sell, by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all intoxicating Liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Consett, in the said Parish of which Premises WILLIAM SHELL, of Consett, is the Owner or Lessee, and which said Premises were lately occupied by ROBERT TEASDALE.

Given under my hand this Sixteenth day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.
6104 ROBERT TEASDALE.

Licensing Notices.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, Cap. 94, Sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Medomsley, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, EDWARD LOVAT, now residing at MEDOMSLEY, in the Township of Medomsley, in the County of Durham, Beer House Keeper, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the Twenty-sixth day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to sell by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all intoxicating liquors to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Medomsley, in the said Parish, of which Premises WILLIAM MOORE, of Black Hill, is the Owner, and which said Premises are occupied by EDWARD LOVAT.

Given under my hand this Second day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.
6097 EDWARD LOVAT.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, Cap. 94 Sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CETIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Benfieldside, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, JOHN BECKWITH, now residing at BLACK HILL, in the Township of Benfieldside, in the County of Durham, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the Twenty-sixth day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to sell, by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all intoxicating Liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Black Hill, in the said Township, of which Premises JOHN BECKWITH, of Black Hill, is the Owner or Lessee, and which said Premises were lately occupied by JOHN BECKWITH.

Given under my hand this Third day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.
6099 JOHN BECKWITH.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, Cap. 94, Sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Collierley and Pontop, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, RALPH DIXON, now residing at DIPTON, in the Township of Collierley and Pontop, in the County of Durham, Beer House Keeper, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the Twenty-sixth day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to sell, by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all intoxicating Liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Dipton, in the said Township, of which Premises, JOHN MADDISON, of Dipton, is the Owner, and which said Premises were lately occupied by RALPH DIXON.

Given under my hand this Ninth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.
6103 RALPH DIXON.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, Cap. 94, Sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Benfieldside, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, WILLIAM HAY, now residing at BLACK HILL, in the Township of Benfieldside, in the County of Durham, Beer House Keeper, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the Twenty-sixth day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to sell, by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all intoxicating Liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Black Hill, in the said Township, of which Premises WILLIAM HAY, of Black Hill, is the Owner or Lessee, and which said Premises were lately occupied by WILLIAM HAY.

Given under my hand this Ninth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.
6096 WILLIAM HAY.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Hedley Hope, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, JOHN ELLIOT, now residing at Cornsay Colliery in the Parish or Township of Esh, in the County of Durham, Contractor, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the Twenty-sixth day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to sell, by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all intoxicating liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Three Lane Ends near Cornsay, in the said Township, of which Premises EDWARD TAYLOR of Sunniside, is Owner, and which said Premises are occupied by JOHN ELLIOT.

Given under my hand this Twenty-third day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.
6101 JOHN ELLIOT.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Medomsley, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, MATTHEW BUSHBY, now residing at Black Hall Mill, in the Township of Medomsley, in the County of Durham, Beer house keeper DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the Twenty-sixth day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to sell, by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all intoxicating liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Black Hall Mill, in the said Township, of which Premises I, MATTHEW BUSHBY, of Black Hall Mill, am the Owner, and which said Premises are occupied by me, the said MATTHEW BUSHBY.

Given under my hand this Sixth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.
6098 MATTHEW BUSHBY.

Licensing Notices.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Hedleyhope, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, JOHN GOODBURN, now residing at EAST HEDLEYHOPE, in the Township of Hedleyhope, in the County of Durham, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the JUSTICE ROOM, in LANCHESTER, on the Twenty-sixth day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to sell, by retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all Intoxicating Liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at East Hedleyhope, in the said Township, of which Premises GEORGE ELLIOT, of Hedleyhope, is the owner or lessee, and which said Premises were lately occupied by JOHN GOODBURN.

Given under my hand this Ninth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.
6102 JOHN GOODBURN.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may concern.

I, MICHAEL McGURK, now residing at Consett, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the Twenty-sixth day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to sell, by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all intoxicating liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises, thereunto belonging, situate at Consett, in the said Parish of which Premises I, MICHAEL McGURK, of Consett, am the Owner, and which said Premises were lately occupied by ELIZABETH LINDSAY.

Given under my hand this Seventeenth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.
6199 MICHAEL McGURK.

A TELESCOPE VIEW OF THE MOON.

By means of a good telescope a very distinct view may be obtained of the moon. With a power of 1,000 we are, as it were, brought within 239 miles of its surface, and on very favourable occasions a power even higher than this has been applied. With the highest power, however, yet employed, no trace of any inhabitants has been discovered, though any large town must have been seen, did such exist on the visible side. Even to the naked eye the moon presents the appearance of a rugged and uneven surface, and telescopic observation confirms this opinion. We find that in many parts of its surface very high mountains exist, and the elevations of many of these have been measured by observing the shadows cast by them when the sun shines obliquely. At the time of full moon these shadows, that have hitherto been so conspicuous, disappear, as the sun then shines vertically upon them. Very accurate maps have now been drawn of the moon's surface on a large scale, and the principal mountains have received names, usualy those of celebrated astronomers. One peak, named Newton, is found to have an elevation of nearly 24,000 feet, and several others are very lofty.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

Camborne, Monday—The Chapel Committee of Review met this morning. The statistics read showed that 129 erections have been sanctioned at a cost of £214,955. The entire outlay sanctioned during the year is £337,039, the debt allowed being about 16 per cent. on the whole. Increased accommodation has been provided for about 20,000 persons. During the last twenty years, £3,233,322 have been raised for chapel purposes, and 4,201 buildings of various kinds have been erected in that time. The first resolution, rejoicing in the increase of the income of the fund, the reduction of debts, and the general prosperity attending the chapel affairs, was moved by Dr Osborne in a deeply interesting speech, in which he expressed his thankfulness that during the last month the Protestant feeling of the country had been so decidedly manifested. He believed that the best thing to be done to conserve Protestantism was to increase the number of Methodist chapels, with a soul-saving ministry in the pulpit.—Mr W. W. Pocock, of London, spoke also on the necessity for extension.—After the passing of the second resolution, the Rev. W. Arthur, Mr Mewburn, and Sir Francis Lycett spoke on the necessity of appointing a committee, and setting apart a minister to carry out a movement to extend Methodism in large towns and rural villages, towards which Mr Mewburn and Sir F. Lycett have each promised £1,000 a-year for ten years.—Sir Francis Lycett said that if he had the power of making an appointment he should at once designate the Rev. Marmaduke Osborne to be secretary of such a fund. The subject was referred to the Conference.—The Metropolitan Chapel Fund Report was read. Four new chapels had been opened in London during the year, and another is nearly ready for opening. Plenty of available sites for new chapels have been secured.—Dr Punshon spoke of the prosperity of the fund, and of the importance of efficient ministers in the pulpits. The Gospel that will save souls will be the Gospel that will fill the pews in new chapels. —The business of the Home Mission and Contingent Fund occupied the afternoon sitting.—The question of the extension of Methodism in villages led to a protracted conversation. There was no special business.

Tuesday evening.—The Annual Missionary Committee of Review met this morning. There was a large attendance of the members of the committee, and the gallery of the chapel was readily filled by ladies and others. The Rev. L. Wiseman read the minutes of committee meetings held during the year, after which the meeting was addressed by the Revs. Dr Jobson, C. Barrett, C. Jenkins, B. Peircy (of China), O. McCritcheon, and Dr James, and Messrs. T. P. Banting, H. J. Atkinson, and Alderman Davies, of Salford. The President introduced Bishop Harris, of the United States, who gave an account of his visits to China and Japan, and the establishment of American Methodist Missions in those countries.—Dr Jobson announced a legacy of nearly £7,000 left to the missions by a gentleman of Berwick-on-Tweed who was not connected with Methodism, but who desired through it to counteract Popery.—The Rev. A. M. Arthur presented the first sheet of a family Bible without note or comment, printed in Rome by the Italian Bible Society. This being the last of the Committees of Review, Mr Bunting proposed that a vote of thanks should be presented to the President, the Rev. G. T. Perks, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair during the sittings of the lay committees. Mr Peace, of Sheffield, second by Mr Hicks of Bodmin, on behalf of Cornish people, cordially supported it. It was unanimously adopted.—The President returned thanks.

Wednesday.—The 131st Annual Conference was opened to-day. Revs. Richard Roberts, H. Jones, and H. W. Holland were added to the legal hundred. Rev. W. M. Punshon, LL.D., was elected president, and Rev. Gervase Smith, secretary.

JIM DAVISON'S COURTSHIP.

RITTEN FOR 'IM BIV HIS FREND, "WER."

Me nym's Jim Davison, an' aw'm a desent man; in fact, aw'm up ti the nek i' desencey. Noo aw ma' tel ye that me wife, at the beginnen of this tail, had been deed for siventean yeers, an' in that tyme me douter had groud up tiv womunhud. One neet a wis sitten i' the hoose, smoken me pipe, as cumfortabel as a cud be withoot a wife, ye 'naw—me douter sat epposut us.

"Father," ses she, "aw'm gannen ti be marryed."

"*Gannen ti be marryed!*" ses aw; "then what 'ill A dee?"

"Wye, father," she replied, "ye can live with us."

"Live wi' ye!" "aw divent want ti be robb'd; for when ye get marryed, yer luv 'ill leave yer poor aude father."

"Wye, but, father," she ses, "we 'ill not rob ye—de ye think that aw wad rob me father?"

"Aw divent 'naw," aw returted; "hoocver, ye'ill not get the chance." Aw then relapst inta silance.

By gocks! she amazed us; me douter—me onley douter—gannen ti' be wed! But aw recuver'd mesel' an' sed:

"Lay out me Sunda' claes, an' that shurt wi' the frilled frunt, an' blaken me byuts well; aw'll gan an' seek a wife!"

Me douter tried hard ti parsuade us uthorwise; but aw wadent bi torned fra me purpus; aw drest mesel' an' went ti Missas Johnsun's.

"Missors Johnsun," aw sed solimly, "me douter's gannen ti be marryed."

"Is that aw'?" the womun axed; "aw thout bi yor fyce an' the toan o' yor voyce, that she wis gan ti bi barried."

"Divent ye think it's plenty?" aw sed: "If she gets marryed aw must tee; for she 'ill be leavun us, an' aw 'ill want sumbodie ti luck eftor us."

"Oh! aw see what's up!" replied Missors Johnsun—"aw hunderstand ye noo—ye want a wife?"

"Yis," aw ses: "if ye hadent been Missors Johnsun, aw wad a myed ye Missors Davison yence."

"Aw 'naw that, John," she again sed, "and aw wad a tyuck the offor, for yer a desent man."

"Yis," aw uttored; "aw can elwes say that a've been a desent man. Noo can ye think ov oncy one whe wad sute us? A *desent* one, mind ye, for aw'm a *desent* man. Aw'm not particular aboot monie: all aw want is *desency*!"

"Noo, John," sed Missors Johnsun, "had away an' marry Peggy Bell: ye've 'nawn hor these thorty yeers—she's a desent womun."

"Thenk ye," ses aw, "aw think aw will."

So away aw gans doon Ormund Street ti Peggy Bell's, an' aw 'nocks at the dore. It wis late at neet: she dident open the dore, but shuted thru the keehole.

"Whe's there?"

"It's me," aw shutes: "open the dore."

"Whe's *me*?" she axed.

"Why it's me, Jim Davison, the desent man," aw ses.

Heeren whe it was she drue the bolt aw' lettus in.

"What de ye want?" ses she.

"Me douter's gannen ti be marryed," aw ses.

"Well," she agan axed, "what de ye want?"

"That's a fyne thing ti sa' ti oney bodie," ses aw "ye ax us what div aw want.

"What div aw want! What div a want!—noo ye 'naw weel enuf what aw want.

"Whe's ti mind the hoose when me douter gets marryed? Whe 'ill mack me dinner an' tee redy? Aw tel ye what aw want; aw want aw wife—will ye marry us?"

An' then a parse cum. She wis the forst ti brick silance, an' sed:

"Wye, Mistor Davison, it's a raythor suddent offor—cud ye cum ti morra neet an' aw'll gi ye an ansor?"

"Aye," aw ses, "aw'll cum ti morra neet; so mind mack yor mind up, for a've giv'n ye the forst offor as a've 'nawn ye the langest.

"All reet," she ses—so hyme aw went.

Aw went the neckst neet ti sea whethor aw wis excepted or not. Aw hadent ti 'nock at the dore this tyme; no there she stud i' the threshol,' drest up ti life in a sylk dress.

"Cum in, Mistor Davison," she ses; "cum upstairs, pleeze."

Upstairs aw went, all in a quake ti 'naw me fate. Then she sets a chare for us ti sit doon in, an' then she put yan for horsel' close besydes it, an' sits doon tee.

"Noo," aw ses "a've not cum ti sweethart ye—ti kiss an' cuddel ye—all aw want ti 'naw is—will ye bi me wife?"

There wis a gasph, a murmor, an' then a loe voyce retorned:

"Well, Jim, aw think aw will."

'Twas settled then.

Aw marryed hor a munth eftor, an' wi lived happie tigithor for too yeers, an' then, poor thing, she dyed!

An' yance moer me domestick affairs are getten ravelled, an' aw must bi marryed agyan; so if oney on ye heer of a desent woman that wants a desent husband—*desent* mind ye—refor hor ti Jim Davison, who nivor gets drunk, is a desent man—where he gans his wife gans, where his wife gans he gans—whe brings all his monie hyme on Seturda' neet, an' then gans oot marketin' wi' his wife—when he gets hor; and, aw ma' add, works regolar for sixtean shiluns a-weak.

The Suffragan Bishop of Posen was arrested on Monday, and will undergo fifteen months' imprisonment.

On Sunday night, a woman named Mary Armstrong, residing with her brother in Cross Street, Milburn Place, North Shields, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. She was detected before doing herself any great injury, and Dr. Peart dressed the wound.

It is reported from Barcelona that an important engagement has taken place at Castelfullit, in which the Carlist forces were beaten with great loss. The Republicans burnt several villages, the inhabitants of which rose in favour of the Carlists.

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See Article in *Cassell's Household Guide*

"A VISIT TO EPPS'S COCOA MANUFACTORY.—Through the kindness of Messrs. EPPS, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the Cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and, being both interested and highly pleased with what I saw during my visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the Cacao, and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps, to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage might be of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"—See Article in "Land and Water," October 14.

BREAKFAST. — EPPS'S COCOA. — GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

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

Lost.

LOST, from Greencrof Old Pit, on July 28th, an ITALIAN GREYHOUND BITCH, colour—White, Black Cheek and Ear. Whoever returns the same to WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Greencroft Pit, will be rewarded. 6137

STRAYED, from Moorside Farm, a Scotch EWE and LAMB marked "G.R." on near side. Any one giving information that will lead to their recovery will be rewarded. 6128

Found.

FOUND, a white POODLE Bitch with a black patch on one eye, at Allendale Cottages. If not claimed in seven days shall be sold for expenses.

FOUND in Consett, a few weeks ago, a BUNCH OF KEYS. The owner can have them on giving a description and payment of expenses, at the office of this paper. 6085

To Let.

TO LET, for Lectures, Concerts, Sales, &c., the TEMPLARS' HALL, MEDOMSLEY.—Apply to Mr WILLIAM ROBINSON, Grocer, Medomsley. 6038

SHEEP EATAGE TO LET. 15 Acres this years rape and seed, ready to be Eaten on.—Apply to Mr VAN HAANSBERGEN, Woodlands, near Consett. 6108

For Sale.

FOR SALE, Eleven Young PIGS.—Apply to M. RAINE, 9 and 11, Cutler's Hall, Shotley Bridge. 6125

Wanted

WANTED, immediately, respectable LADS for the PRINTING BUSINESS.—Apply at the Office of this Paper. 2924

WANTED, Two APPRENTICES to the DRESSMAKING.—Apply to MISS MOSS, No. 8, Trafalgar Street, Consett. 6086

WANTED, Six APPRENTICES to DRESSMAKING, &c., by MISS RANKIN, Dress and Millinery Warehouse, Catchgate. 6083

TO MASONS.

WANTED, Immediately, Good BANKER Hands.—Apply to MIDDLEMASS BROS., Lanchester. 6084

WANTED, by the Managers of Lintz Colliery School, a Respectable YOUTH as PUPIL TEACHER.—Apply to G. H. GOOCH, Lintz Green, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 6053

Education.

MESSES HILL and FINDLEY will resume the Duties of their School on TUESDAY, August 4th, 1874, at 8, Shakespeare Street. 6123

LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERRRACE, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

PRINCIPAL: MRS. CLEMINSON.

THE next Term will begin on TUESDAY, the 4th of August, 1874.

Pupils have obtained Certificates and Prizes at the Middle-class Examinations of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham; also, the School of Art. 6075

Contracts.

TO MASONS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS WANTED for the MASON WORK required for the Erection of a HOUSE and SHOP.—For Particulars apply to JOSEPH IRWIN, Innkeeper, Catchgate. 6065

LANCHESTER UNION.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

THE RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY of the LANCHESTER UNION, are desirous of receiving TENDERS for the excavation, finding, and laying down about 700 yards of SEWERAGE PIPES in the township of KYO LAWS, at Annfield Plain.—Plan, Sections, and Specification may be seen at the office of Mr WILLIAM GROUND, Lanchester, Surveyor to the Board.—Sealed Tenders, on the prescribed form only, must be sent to the Clerk's Office, marked "Tender for Sewerage Works," on or before WEDNESDAY, July 29th inst.—The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.
Lanchester, 4th June, 1874. 6020

Public Notices.

139 is the Wining Number of the Timepeice raffled to purchase a Cork Leg for ROBERT TURNBULL. 6132

LOOK OUT for STANLEY SOIREE and SPORTS on the 22nd of August, 1874. 6034

LOOK OUT for the I. U. O. MECHANICS' GALA, near the PACK HORSE INN, CROOKGATE, August 1st, 1874. 6011

THE COMMITTEE of the MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB, beg to announce that they intend to hold their SIXTH ANNUAL SPORTS and ATHLETIC GAMES on SATURDAY, August 8th, 1874, on which occasion they will give £20 for Wrestling, Running, &c. 6081

LOOK OUT for KYO FLOWER and PIG SHOW, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5th, 1874. The next Meetings will be held on Saturday, July 25th; Monday, August 10th; and Saturday, August 22nd, 1874, at Half-past Seven o'clock each night, at Mr IRWIN'S, Catchgate. 6059

NOTICE.

THE GAME on DERWENT COTE FARM is strictly preserved, and any Person found trespassing thereon will be prosecuted according to Law.
July 28th, 1874. 6122

NOTICE.

THE GAME on High, Middle, and Over Friarside, Blackhill, and Priestfield Farms in the chapelry of Tanfield, is strictly PRESERVED, and Trespassers will be prosecuted.
Carham Hall, June 8th, 1874. 9654

Public Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the GAME over the Estates of Priestfield, Lintz Green, and Loft House, are strictly PRESERVED. Anyone found Trespassing will be prosecuted according to law. 8314

THE BEAMISH, PONTOP, and CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will hold their SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SHOW OF LIVE STOCK, DOGS, POULTRY, &c., in the SPA GROUND, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1874, when nearly FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS will be offered for Competition, including 31 SILVER CUPS.

Prize Lists and every information on application to

JOHN RICHARDS,
GEORGE RIDLEY, } Secretaries.
Beamish, 9th July, 1874. 6041

THE ANNUAL TEA or FESTIVAL in connection with the Consett Industrial and Provident Society, will be held on SATURDAY, August 15th, 1874. Tea on the tables at half-past Three o'clock. After tea, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held, to be addressed by several friends of the movement. Particulars in future announcements. Each Member is entitled to one free ticket, which will be given at the office on production of the Share Book, on and after August 6th. All other tickets, One shilling each. 6140

IN THE AFFAIRS OF R. R. CHRISTOPHER, DECEASED.

NOTICE.—Any Persons having any Claim against the Estate of ROBERT RICHARD CHRISTOPHER, late of Blackhill, Innkeeper, who died on the third day of July, 1874, and whose Will was proved in Her Majesty's Court of Probate, at Durham, on the twenty-fifth day of the same month, by ISABELLA CHRISTOPHER, the Sole Divisee and Executrix, are requested to send such Claim to her *Fetterick*, and all Debts due to the said Estate are to be paid to the said Executrix, at Blackhill aforesaid.
Blackhill, 30th July, 1874. 6110

LEADGATE SAX-HORN BAND.

THE above BAND is open for ENGAGEMENTS at the Demonstration at Durham, 15th August.—Apply to Mr HENRY PALMER, Bandmaster, No. 369, Leadgate, Durham. 6077

NOTICE.

A GOOSEBERRY SHOW will be held at the House of Mr J. ELLIOTT, Tantobie, on SATURDAY, August 8th, 1874, at Seven o'clock in the Evening.

A FLOWER and POULTRY SHOW will be held at TANTOBIE, on SATURDAY, September 12th, 1874.

J. BREWIS, Tanfield Lea, } Secs.
6076 J. IRWIN, Tanfield,

MR. HENRY CAIRSS' DEFENCE FUND COMMITTEE.

THE following Gentlemen are appointed to receive Subscriptions to Defray the Expenses incurred by Mr HENRY CAIRS in defending himself against the Pending Prosecution for Alleged Tampering with Voting Papers at the late Election of Members for the Benfieldside Local Board:—

Mr. George Eltringham,
" Nicholas Hutchinson.
" John Dixon, jun.
" William Head.
" John Brady.
" Joseph Eltringham.
" John Healop.
" J. T. Muir.
" A. E. Turner.
" George Farrage.

All communications to be addressed to Mr GEORGE ELTRINGHAM, Grocer, Blackhill, Chairman of the Committee. 6079

Business Announcement.

SEWING MACHINES,
"EUROPA" SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED,
AT
G. D. POWELL'S,
13, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

S. WALKER,
HAIRDRESSER,
STATIONER, AND NEWSAGENT,
1, *DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.*

Agent for the *Consett Guardian.*

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MESSRS. MARKHAM & SONS, Surgeon Dentists, 4, Ridley Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne Mr. R. L. MARKHAM will attend every MONDAY from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m. at Mr. BENNISON'S, Victoria Hotel, Consett. 707d

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN BATES

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that, having dissolved Partnership with WILLIAM KNOX, he has commenced business

AT MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT,

as Joiner, Carpenter, Undertaker, &c.; also, dealer in Timber, Plaster Laths, Tacks, Hair, &c. 8934

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
COUNTY OF DURHAM.

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

Agent to the Liverpool, London, and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company.

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AGENT.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or 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 thereof, 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 8, 1870. 24

Business Announcements.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

SHAW & ATKINSON

ARE now offering the whole of their SURPLUS STOCK of SUMMER GOODS at a GREAT REDUCTION. In order to make as great a Clearance as possible, they intend to offer their Large and Valuable Stock of

DRAPERIES
AND
READY-MADE CLOTHING

at such prices as will, without doubt, effect the purpose for which it is intended, viz., for the REDUCTION of their STOCKS, so as to make room for AUTUMN GOODS for which they have already made Large Contracts.

SHAW & ATKINSON,

22, MIDDLE STREET, AND 13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT;
AND
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE; AND ANNFIELD PLAIN. 6074

GAS ENGINES.

ALL who require a small amount of mechanical power will find these the most efficient and cheapest Engines. Can be worked by an ordinary jet of gas, and require no attention. No danger of explosion. No extra insurance. Engines made from 1 to 2-Horse Power. Sole agents for the district, HESLOP, WILSON, and BUDDEN, Engineers and Iron Merchants, 26, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 7044

NEW ARRIVALS of BERLIN, PARISIAN, LONDON, and YORK GOODS in fashionable High Combs, Fancy Aitows, Daggers, Pins, Ornamental Hair Twists and Coils. French Fans and Brushes, Berlin Ivory Fans, Rimmell's Perfumery, Rare Honeycomb Sponge, &c., &c. First-class Artists at counter and in rooms.

29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE,
C. ROUGIER, PROPRIETOR.
Wholesale Warehouse, York. 449d

SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE.

J. DOWSON'S
SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE
WILL
COMMENCE ON FRIDAY, JULY 31ST,
When the Summer portion of the Stock will be
REDUCED IN PRICES
to warrant a
SPEEDY AND EFFECTUAL CLEARANCE.

DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL. 6134

JOHN PARKER,
JEWELLER AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
2, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

PORTRAIT GALLERY RE-OPENED
for the present season on the 27th of FEBRUARY. Open each day (Sunday excepted) from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m.

J. P. has a Practical Workman on the Premises for repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c., on the Shortest Notice. Terms moderate.

Country Orders punctually attended to. 665d

GEORGE PEART,
FURTNITURE BROKER & HAIRDWAREMAN,
BLACKHILL.

IN thanking his numerous Friends of Blackhill, and surrounding neighbourhood, for their support and patronage during the fourteen years he has been in business, begs to inform them that in consequence of his increased business, he has taken into partnership Mr THOMAS RAINE, Joiner and Cabinetmaker, who has had ten years' practical experience in the various branches of the same. G. PEART and CO. are therefore prepared to do business in every description of Household Furniture, Iron Beds, Flocks, Feathers, Paper Hangings, and Rabbit Down. P. & Co. have on hand an endless variety of Hardware at wholesale and retail prices. P. & Co. are also prepared to execute Funeral Orders on the shortest notice.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
G. PEART & Co.,
No. 2, DERWENT STREET,
BLACKHILL. 6112

MR. R. C. WHINFIELD,
'ELECTRO-RUBBER.
HUMSHAUGH, NORTH TYNE,

BEGS to announce to Ladies and Gents at the earnest solicitation of many friends he has commenced the practice of Electro-Rubber; and in addition Mr. W. would also call attention to Mr. Whinfield's successful treatment—authenticated by many grateful patients—of the following diseases:—Wetand Dry Scurvy, Gravel, Ulcers, Swellings, Scalds and Burns, Built Breasts, Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatic, Carbuncles, Diarrhœa, Whitlows, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Inflammation, Ring Worms, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Wool Fire, &c. Having made arrangements to visit Benfieldside once a week, Mr. Whinfield hereby intimates that he purposes to be at Mr. JOHN RICHLEY'S, mason, 18, Concrete Terrace, Benfieldside, on TUESDAYS, from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m.; and at Mrs. ELSDON'S, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, on WEDNESDAYS, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., until further alterations, for consultation.

PARTIES visiting Newcastle should CALL at the GALLOWGATE BRITISH WORKMAN, "Come and Welcome," where they can be supplied with Refreshments at the following marvellous low scale of charges:—

Plats of Beef	8d.	Ham Sandwich	2d.
Do. Beefsteak Pie.	8d.	Cup of Tea	1d.
Do. Mutton	8d.	Do. Best	2d.

7874 THOMAS SHERRITT, Manager.

NOTICE.

JOHN ROUTLEDGE respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally, that he has re-commenced business in GIBSON STREET, Consett, near the Co-operative Store, as BUILDER, JOINER, and UNDERTAKER, and dealer in Timber, Plastering Laths, and Hair; and trusts by prompt attention to merit a continuance of their favours.

Consett, May 7th, 1874. 8804

WILLIAM PRATT,
MONUMENTAL MASON, &c.,
DURHAM.

HEADSTONES, TOMBSTONES AND INCRIPTIONS ENGRAVED on the shortest notice, at moderate terms.

☞ Designs and Estimates free on application to Mr. WILLIAM GODDEN, Benfieldside Cemetery. 895d

JOSHUA LAX,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

AGENT for Rimmington's Mangles; The Home Washer (never beaten in competition, a fair trial allowed before purchasing if desired); Taylor's Patent; The Howe and Singer Sewing Machines, sold on the instalment principle, or a liberal discount given for cash, delivery and instruction free, satisfaction guaranteed.

J. L. has just received a large stock of Iron Bedsteads, Fenderbrasses, and Cricket Goods from the best and cheapest markets, and shall be glad of an early call by his friends.
May 28th, 1874. 9294

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

LISTER AND SONS,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,
12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 692a

THOMAS LAMB,
STATIONER, BOOESELLER, PRINTER, AND BOOKBINDER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and Prize Books. Periodicals. Weekly and Monthly, of all kinds. All kinds of Tin and Hardware Goods, Jewellery, &c.

Memorial Cards and Raffle Tickets on the shortest notice. Pictures Framed neatly and cheaply.

Agent for the *Consett Guardian*, advertisements for which are recei'ed and inserted at moderate charges.

A1 DONCASTER BUTTER-SCOTCH DROPS.

The ORIGINAL
Manufactured by
THOMAS GALLOWAY,
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER,
86, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.

TODD'S QUININE WINE
stands pre-eminent for
PURITY AND STRENGTH.

It is the best known remedy for Indigestion, Nervous Complaints, Debility, Wasting Diseases, &c., and is recommended by the Faculty.

TODD'S QUININE WINE strengthens the whole system. The genuine is manufactured only by JOE TODD, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government Stamp. Sold by all Chemists. Ask for and have only

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

Agents—W. ATNESLY, grocer, Middle Street, and D. IMRIE, chemist, Front Street, Consett.

Business Announcements

MISS M. MILLER,
DRESSMAKER,
Bridge and District, that she has commenced Business, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of their Patronage, will be at No. 2, Messenger Street, Shotley Bridge. 6036

TO PARAFFIN LAMP DEALERS.

J. G. HALLIDAY, 43, Grainger Street, Newcastle, respectfully invites inspection by the trade, of his Season's Stock of Lamps and Fittings. From extensive cash purchases, the stock this year for neas, will surpass any previous season. The premises No. 14, Nun Street, above Mr Scutter's boot shop, are specially fitted up for the wholesale trade. Samples sent to country to approved customers on application. 6051

Sales by Auction.

By Mr Joseph Oley.

IMPORTANT TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS

SALE OF FAT SHEEP.

MR JOSEPH OLEY, commissioned by Mr HENRY HUTSON, will offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at BESTRIDDLE FARM, on MONDAY, August 10th, 1874, 50 HALF-BRED FAT SHEEP, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, the same quantity on each alternate MONDAY, till further notice.

Sale to commence each evening at Five o'clock.
Sale Office, Wood Street,
Shotley Bridge, July 30th, 1874. 6138

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT the House of Mr JOSEPH LUMLEY, Innkeeper, Annfield Plain, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of August, 1874, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon,

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,

(Subject to such conditions of Sale as will be then produced), all that

FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE,

containing Four Rooms, situate at Annfield Plain, in the County of Durham, as lately occupied by Mr Thomas Lawson.

For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, Shotley Bridge; or to

T. MADDISON, jun., Solicitor,
43, Sadler Street, Durham.
6139

By Mr. William Raw.

BLACKHILL, COUNTY OF DURHAM.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, having received instructions will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mr WILLIAM TURNER, Station Hotel, Blackhill, on WEDNESDAY, August 12th, 1874, all those 10 COPYHOLD COTTAGES, situate at Silver Street, Blackhill, now in the occupation of Mrs Leonard, John Johnson and others, as tenants thereof, producing a yearly rental of £54 12s 6d.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer. Sale to commence at Six o'clock p.m., precisely.
Sale Office, Blackhill, County of Durham. 6131

By Mr. J. Murray.

MAIDEN LAW.

MR. J. MURRAY, instructed by Mr MONDEY, who is declining Cowkeeping, will SELL BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, August 3rd, 1874, at MAIDEN LAW, near Annfield Plain, the following Valuable STOCK &c., comprising 6 valuable Highbred Cows, three of them newly-calved and three clse to calving; 2 Fine Heifer Calves; 1 Goat; 1 Donkey; 1 Set of Milk Barrels; 1 Barrel Churn, with all the Dairy Utensils.

The above Cows are all young, high-bred, good milkers, and fresh in condition.

A lot of GOOD STOCK is expected, and will be Sold after the above.

Sale at Two o'clock p.m. 6135

Mr. John Jenkins.

BLUE BELL INN, LANCHESTER.

TO FURNITURE BROKERS AND OTHERS;

MR. JOHN JENKINS, who is declining his Cabinet Business, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, a large portion of his Valuable HOME-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, to give room to Messrs. Walton Brothers, who have purchased the good will of his business, on TUESDAY, August 4th, 1874, at the house of MRS WALTON, Blue Bell Inn, Lanchester, consisting of Mahogany Chiffoniers and Bookcases; Mahogany Drawers and Bookcases; Mahogany Lobby Drawers; Ash Drawers and Pitch-pine Drawers; Mahogany Dressing Tables, and Pitch-Pine Presses; Mahogany Centre Card, Tea, and Toilet Tables; Mahogany Balloon-backed Hair-seated Chairs; Mahogany Easy Chairs, in Hair-seating; Mahogany Couches, in Hair and Leather-seating; Mahogany Sofas, in Hair-seating; 1 Mahogany Side-board; 1 Set, Camp, and Iron Bedsteads; Feather and Flock Beds; an assortment of Electro-plated Goods; Fenders and Fircirons; Knives and Forks; Lustres and Vases; with a large assortment of other Goods connected with the Furniture Trade.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 6078

PRICE THREE SHILLINGS, POST FREE.

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT
with the AWARDED ROADS, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERING PLACES, &c., awarded by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1871; also a note of the various

CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS
OF THE SEE OF DURHAM.

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

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

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

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

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

Copies of either of these editions may be also had of Mr. T. Batey, Bookseller, Front Street, and Mr. George Atkinson, Middle Street, Consett; Mr. R. Jackson, Bookseller, and Mr. S. Walker, Newsagent, Blackhill; Miss Leslie, Bookseller, Shotley Bridge, and of the Agents of the *Consett Guardian.*

LOOK OUT for the HARPERLEY GALA, on SATURDAY, August 8th, 1874. 6129

Applications for Licenses.

(*Continued from page 3.*),

"THE WINE AND BEER HOUSE ACT, 1872."
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Tanfield, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may Concern.

I, JOHN CHARLTON, now residing at Stanley, in the Township of Tanfield, in the County of Durham, Beerhouse-keeper, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the 26th day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to sell, by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all intoxicating liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Stanley, in the said Township, of which Premises, I, JOHN CHARLTON, of Stanley, am the Owner, and which said Premises are occupied by me, the said JOHN CHARLTON.

Given under my hand this 4th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

6107 JOHN CHARLTON.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish (or Township) of Tanfield, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may Concern.

I, MATTHEW HETHERINGTON, now residing at Burnopfield, in the Parish (or Township) of Tanfield, in the County of Durham, Beerhouse-keeper, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the 26th day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License or Licenses, to sell, by Retail, under the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828, all intoxicating liquors, to be consumed either on or off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Burnopfield, in the said Parish (or Township) of which Premises MATTHEW HETHERINGTON, of Burnopfield, is the Owner or Lessee, and which said Premises are occupied by me, the said MATTHEW HETHERINGTON.

Given under my hand this 16th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

6309 MATTHEW HETHERINGTON.

"THE WINE AND BEER HOUSE ACT, 1869."
32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 27, sec. 7.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, and to the Constables thereof, and to all whom it may concern.

I, JOHNSON ELLIOTT, of Burnhope, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply to the Justices assembled at the General Annual Licensing Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the Petty Sessional Division of the West Division of Chester Ward, to be holden in pursuance of an Act of the session of the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter 61, intituled, "An Act to regulate the granting of Licenses, to keepers of Inns, Ale-houses, and Victualling-houses, in England," at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on Wednesday, the 26th day of August next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon of the same day, for a Certificate under "The Wine and Beer House Act, 1869," for a License to sell Beer, Ale, Porter, and Cider, by Retail, to be consumed on the Premises, at a house situate at Burnhope, in the said Parish of Lanchester, belonging to JOHNSON ELLIOTT, of Burnhope, and of which said House and Premises I am now the Occupier.

Given under my hand this 10th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

6106 JOHNSON ELLIOTT.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 30 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Iveston, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may Concern.

I, JOHN THOMPSON, now residing at Leadgate, in the Township of Iveston, in the County of Durham, Grocer, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the 26th day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License to sell, by Retail, at a Shop, Beer, to be consumed off the Premises, situate at Leadgate aforesaid, in pursuance of the Act 11 George 4 and 1, Will. 4, chap. 64, and Acts amending the same.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

6136 JOHN THOMPSON.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Tanfield, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may Concern.

I, THOMAS SEVERS, now residing at East Castle, in the Township of Tanfield, in the County of Durham, Grocer, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the 26th day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License, to sell, by Retail, at a shop, Beer, to be consumed off the Premises, situate at East Castle, in pursuance of the Act 11, Geo. 4 and 1 Will. 4, chap. 64, and Acts amending the same.

Given under my hand this 19th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

6143 THOMAS SEVERS.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish (or Township) of Tanfield, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may Concern.

I, THOMAS SMITH, now residing at Burnopfield, in the Parish or Township of Tanfield, in the County of Durham, Grocer, Draper, and Spirit Merchant, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the 26th day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License to sell, by Retail, at a Shop, Beer, to be consumed off the Premises, situate at Burnopfield, in pursuance of the Act 11 Geo. 4 and 1, Will. 4, chap. 64, and Acts amending the same.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

6092 THOMAS SMITH.

LOOK OUT for the HARPERLEY GALA, on SATURDAY, August 8th, 1874. 6129

Applications for Licenses.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Esh, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may Concern.

I, HANNAH MYERS, now residing at Cornsay Colliery, in the Township of Esh, in the County of Durham, Grocer, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the 26th day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License to sell, by Retail, at a Shop, Wine, to be consumed off the Premiss, situate at Cornsay Colliery aforesaid, in pursuance of the Act, 23 Victoria, chap. 27, sec. 3, and Acts amending the same.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

6089 HANNAH MYERS.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.

To the Overseers of the Poor and the Constable of the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, and to all whom it may Concern.

I, RICHARD MURRAY, now residing at Foundry Row, Blackhill, in the County of Durham, in the Parish of Lanchester, and for six months past having resided at Foundry Row, Blackhill, aforesaid, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester in the said County of Durham, on the 26th day of August now next ensuing, for an Order Sanctioning the Removal of a License now in force, and held by GEORGE CRANSTON, of IVESTON, in the said Parish of Lanchester, and County of Durham, for the sale of Exciseable Liquors, by Retail, to be drunk or consumed in or at a certain House or Premises, situate at Iveston, aforesaid, in the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County, and known by the sign of "The Mason's Arms," from the said premises to the House and Premises thereto belonging, situate at Foundry Row, Blackhill, aforesaid, in the same Division, now occupied by me, of which License, when removed, I desire to be the holder, and which said last-mentioned premises I intend to keep as an Inn, Ale-House, or Victualling-House.

Given under my hand this 24th day of July, 1874.

6142 RICHARD MURRAY.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish (or Township) of Collierley and Pontop, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may Concern.

I, JOHN MADDISON, now residing at Dipton, in the Parish or Township of Collierley and Pontop, in the County of Durham, Grocer, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the 26th day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License to sell, by Retail, at a shop, Spirits, to be consumed off the Premises, situate at Dipton aforesaid, in pursuance of the Act, 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 21, sec. 2.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

6091 JOHN MADDISON.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Tanfield, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may Concern.

I, WILLIAM MURRAY, now residing at High Friarside, in the Parish or Township of Tanfield, in the County of Durham, Horse-dealer, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the 26th day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License to sell, by Retail, at a shop, Beer, to be consumed off the Premises, situate at High Friarside, in pursuance of the Act 11 George 4 and 1, Will. 4, chap. 64, and Acts amending the same.

Given under my hand this 16th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

6093 WILLIAM MURRAY.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Esh, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may Concern.

I, GEORGE SOAMES, now residing at Lanchester, in the Parish or Township of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, Innkeeper, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the 26th day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License to sell, by Retail, at a House, Beer, to be consumed off the House or Premises thereunto belonging, situate at Wall Nook, in pursuance of the Act 11, George 4 and 1, Will. 4, chap. 64, and Acts amending the same.

Given under my hand this 16th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

6894 GEORGE SOAMES.

"THE WINE AND BEERHOUSE ACT, 1869."
32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 27, sec. 7.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATES.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, and to the Constables thereof, and to all whom it may concern.

I, MICHAEL McGURK, of Consett, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply to the Justices assembled at the General Annual Licensing Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the Petty Sessional Division of the West Division of Chester Ward, to be holden in pursuance of an Act of the session of the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter 61, intituled, "An Act to regulate the granting of Licenses, to keepers of Inns, Ale-houses, and Victualling-houses, in England," at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on Wednesday, the 26th day of August next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon of the same day, for a Certificate under "The Wine and Beer House Act, 1869," for a License to sell Wine, by Retail, to be consumed on the premises, at a House situate at Consett, in the said Parish of Lanchester, belonging to Michael McGurk, of Consett, and of which said House and Premises I am now the Occupier.

Given under my hand this 30th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

6141 MICHAEL McGURK.

LOOK OUT for the HARPERLEY GALA, on SATURDAY, August 8th, 1874. 6129

Applications for Licenses.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 40.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Iveston, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward, in the said County of Durham, and to all whom it may Concern.

I, JOHN THOMPSON, now residing at Leadgate in the Township of Iveston, in the County of Durham, Grocer, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that it is my intention to apply at the General Annual Licensing Meeting, to be holden at the Justice Room, in Lanchester, on the 26th day of August next, for a License to hold any Excise License to sell, by Retail, at a Shop, Spirits, to be consumed off the Premises, situate at Leadgate aforesaid, in pursuance of the Act, 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 21, sec. 2.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

6090 JOHN THOMPSON.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ In consequence of the great increase in the circulation of the *Consett Guardian*, it is necessary to commence to print the newpapers at an earlier hour. Advertisements intended for insertion should be received at the office not later than ten o'clock on Friday morning.

⁂ Alterations to, or Notices to discontinue, Advertisements must be received at the Office not later than Wednesday.

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1874.

Local and District News.

NORTH DURHAM ELECTION PETITIONS.—The petitions against the return of Sir George Elliott, Bart., and Mr C. M. Palmer, will be tried on Monday, the 10th of August. The trial is fixed for Saturday, the 8th, but we are informed that on that day the petitions will simply be read. Mr Justice Groves will be the presiding judge.

WEST STANLEY LODGE OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS.—The anniversary of this lodge was celebrated on Saturday, the 18th ult., at the house of Mr James Forster, Stanley New Inn. The members, in full regalia, attended Stanley Church, when the Rev J. Crennel preached an appropriate sermon. In the evening an excellent dinner was partaken of by the members, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

GALA AT MEDOMSLEY.—The members of the Derwent and Westwood Lodges of the Durham Miners' Association held their gala on Saturday last, in a field near the village of Medomsley. The proceedings commenced with sports and dancing. In the course of the afternoon, a public meeting was got up in the field, Mr John Hunter occupying the chair. The speakers were Mr N. Wilkinson, Mr W. H. Patterson, and Mr Wm. Crawford, whose remarks were attentively listened to throughout. At the colse of the meeting, tea was served up in a spacious marquee, and after all had regaled, the sports were resumed and kept up with vigour until darkness.

THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—On Monday evening a meeting in aid of the agricultural labourers at present locked-out in the eastern counties was held at Blackhill—Mr Henry Carss presiding. The speakers were Mr Blake (one of the locked-out men), Mr E. Bradbury (delegate from the Federal Union), and Mr Geo. Hill (Newcastle). A collection was taken amounting to £1 13s 2½d.—On Thursday evening, an open air meeting, in connection with the above, was held at Consett. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Blake, Bradbury, and Hill. The former part of the meeting was presided over by Mr John Elliott, and the latter part (on Mr Elliott's retirement) by Mr Henry Carss. There was a large number present, and the ejaculations of the crowd seemed to be in favour of the oppressed agricultural labourers, although the collection taken was small, hardly £1 being collected.

BLAYDON DOG SHOW.—The above-named annual show was held on Wednesday at Stella Park, near Blaydon. There was a large number of entries, but on the whole the show was rather below the average of former years. The weather being all that could be desired, a large concourse of spectators was present. In the competition of grayhound dogs, "Lauderdale," belonging to Mr T. Sharples, of Crawshawbooth, took the first prize and the silver cup. This is the fourth year Mr Sharples has been successful. In greyhound bitches, there was a close competition, and Mr Sharples also managed to obtain this prize. In the greyhound saplings class. Mr J. G. Dixon, of Brown Hill, Longhirst, with his "Dyzagara," obtained £3 and silver medal. There was a very small show of pointers, as may be seen when it is stated that in one class there was only one dog exhibited, which as a matter of necessity obtrined the prize offered; but to encourage persons to compete next year in this class it was announced that a cup would be awarded to the winner. For pointers of any colour except lemon and white (bitches), Mr P. J. Main, of No. 6. Bloomfield-terrace, Gateshead, took the first prize with his "Belle." The setters were pretty good, and although in number they were small, yet in quality they were all that could be desired. In this class Mr George Burn, sculptor, Neville Arcade, Newcastle, took the first prize and a cup with his dog "Prince." The fox terriers represented some of the best in the county, and Mr J. Bowman's "Dandy," which has already had forty-four prizes awarded to it, now adds another trophy. The spaniels were greatly admired, and of this class Mr Phineas Bullock, of Wolverhampton, took away the first and third prizes. The residents of Tyneside, as usual, brought forward some very fine Bedlington terriers, and Mr T. J. Pickett's dog deservedly carried off the cup. The St. Bernard dogs were without exception very magnificent specimens of breed, and Dr. Seton, of Potter's Burn, easily headed the prize list with his dog "Moltke." The prize for the Newfoundland dogs was taken by Mr Bowman, of Darlington. The bull dogs were considered by the judges to be so good that an extra prize was awarded. The sheep dogs were thought to be a very fair specimen of their species, and "Mec." belonging to Mr Lacy, of Hebden Bridge, the winner of upwards 100 prizes, again came off with flying colours. In the mastiffs, Mr Dickinson's (of Derwent Cote) "Briton" easily carried the day. Excellent order was maintained during the course of the day. The following local gentlemen also took prizes:—Capt. W. J. Joicey, Tanfield Lea; Geo. Renton, M.D., Consett; Mr John Forster, Esh; Mr G. H. Ramsey, Derwent Villa; Mrs J. A. Cowen, Blaydon; and Mr Ralph Walton, Lanchester.

LOOK OUT for the KYO FLOWER SHOW, on SATURDAY, September 5th, 1874. 6129

BANK HOLIDAY.—The North-Eastern Bank, Consett, Messrs. Hodgkin, Barnet, Pease, and Spence's Bank, and the County Court Office, Shotley Bridge, will be closed on Monday next.

THE CLERKSHIP TO THE GUARDIANS OF CHESTER-LE-STREET UNION.—We understand that the guardians will fill up this vacancy, caused by the death of Mr Jackson, at their next meeting. There are several applicants for the office, and it is expected that the contest will be a close one.

HOLLOWAYS'S PILLS.—Indigestion, Stomach and Liver Complaints.—Persons suffering from any disorders of the liver, stomach, or other organs of digestion, should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on those particular complaints with such certain success. Its peculiar properties strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite, and rouse a sluggish liver. For bowel complaints it is invaluable, as it removes every primary derangement, thereby restoring the patient to the soundest health and strength. These preparations may be used at all times, and in all climates, by persons affected with biliousness, nausea, or disordered liver. For flatulency and heartburn they are specifics. Indeed, no ailment of the digestive organs can long resist their purifying and corrective power.

WILLING TO HAVE HIS JAW BROKEN FOR £1 19s.—At Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday—the magistrates on the bench being Messrs Talmadge, Henry Smith, and Clavering,—Robert Young, overman of South Moor Colliery, was charged with assaulting James Shevills. At the outset, complainant intimated that he wished to compromise the case. It was then elicited by the magistrates that complainant, who had had his jawbone fractured on both sides, had received £1 19s from the defendant. This sum he was ordered to restore to Young, who was then ordered to pay £1 19s, including costs. Complainant wished to know who was going to pay him for his loss of time, and was was told to sue Young in the County Court.

LIGHT WINES.—During the past spring rumours were constantly circulated that a marked increase would shortly take place in the price of Light Wines, and it has been generally admitted that any unfavourable report after the past three short vintages in France and Garmany would have warranted such a step. Notwithstanding, however, the frosty weather which prevailed in May, and which probably did much in many districts, the prospects have all along remained so exceptionally fine in the Medoc (the district which England relies upon for its chief supply) that the Light Wine Lists usually published at this season of the year by Messrs. W. and A. Gilbey and other large wine houses have now been issued without any alteration whatever in last year's prices. To consumers of those light beverages, and to the medical profession and others who are desirous of seeing these Wines more generally consumed, this information will afford considerable satisfaction, for intrinsic value of Claret has been recognised in this country since the removal of the almost prohibitive duty in 1860, still anything like a large augmentation in price would at once diminish its use, notwithstanding any arguments which might be used in favor of its consumption as a healthful and refreshing beverage.

MINERS' GALA AT TANTOBIE.—The members of the United Tanfield Collieries Lodge of Durham Miners' Association held their gala on Saturday last, in a field at Tantobie, and drew together a very large assemblage of holiday-makers. A large marquee had been erected, and a meeting was at once improvised. Mr Henry Carss, of Cutler's Hall, presided.—Mr Wm. Crawford, of Durham, then proposed the following resolution:—"In looking over the twelve months which have elapsed since our last gathering at Tantobie, we think there is great room for thankfulness. While a reduction of wages became imperative owing to the very greatly altered condition of trade, we have nevertheless increased both numerically and financially, having now a greater number of members, and an augmentation of funds. During the year the Durham Miners' Association has invested £15,000 in the Co-oprative Mining Company, thus helping forward a principle to which we must own the ultimate adjustment of those conflicting relations between capital and labour. We think, therefore, there is room for thankfulness, and we can only wish for a continuance of the same state of things in the next twelve months."—Mr W. H. Patterson seconded, and Mr Nicholas Wilkinson supported the motion, which was unanimously endorsed.—A vote of thanks to the speakers and to the chairman terminated the meeting. Tea was afterwards served up in the marquee, and sports were engaged in. The gala, a most successful one throughout, terminated with a ball in the evening.

ANOTHER SEIZURE BY THE "COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER."—Some weeks ago, the lady styling herself "Amelia, Countess of Derwentwater," issued notices to the tenants living on the entailed Derwentwater estates not to pay rents to any person except the agents duly appointed by herself. The farmers, however, refused to recognise her "Ladyship" as the owner, notwithstanding the threat that a distraint upon their farms would be made in case of refusal. On Tuesday, the 14th inst., a number of men in the employ of the "Countess" presented themselves at the Fairle Farm, near Whittonstall, occupied by the Messrs Thompson, and demanded, on behalf of her "Ladyship," a sum of £1,105 for rent. This sum Messrs. Thompson naturally refused to pay, whereupon the men took possession of the whole of the live stock, implements, growing crops, household furniture, &c., belonging to the farm, which was formerly part of the possessions of Greenwich Hospital, and was recently sold to Mr Joseph Laycock of Gosforth. Last Friday morning, Messrs Thompson, with two sureties, attended at the office of Mr Booth; registrar of the County Court, for the purpose of replevying the goods. Her "Ladyship" (who was accompanied by her maid and Mr Henry Brown, her "bailiff"), also attended and objected to the sufficiency of the proposed sureties. The objection, however, was not entertained by the registrar, who took security that an action of replevin would be prosecuted in the County Court within one month.—Referring to the above the *Leeds Mercury* says:—The lady who styles herself "Amelia, Countess of Derwentwater," is again becoming troublesome to the tenants on the Derwentwater estates. Some time ago she served those tenants with notice not to pay rents to any person except the agents duly appointed by herself. They declined to obey the notice, and on the 14th instant a number of men acting in her name entered upon the Fairle Farm, near Whittonstall, and demanded of Messrs. Thompson, the tenants, the sum of £1,105 for rent. The latter refused to pay, and the men thereupon took possession of the whole of the live stock, implements, growing crops, household furniture, &c., on the farm. Proceedings have since been taken for replevying the stock and goods, and though the "Countess" objected to the sufficiency of the sureties offered, they were accepted, and the action will be tried in a few days. There is no doubt as to the result, but considerable doubt as to the redress which Messrs. Thompson will be able to obtain for the trespass and the furniture back again, but as the "Countess" is a lady of straw, they will probably have to pay the costs themselves. Surely in such a case as this, where the claimant has failed so obviously to establish her alleged rights, the tenants would be justified in resisting such an act of moral lawlessness as those men, in the employ of the "Countess" committed, and in punishing them for trespass. As the claim is purely an imaginary one, and the so-called "Countess" has no means by which she can recoup those whom she wrongs for the injury done, it is rather hard that they should have to stand by with apparent indifference, whilst their flocks and herds, their crops and household chattels, are being spoiled.

LOOK OUT for the KYO FLOWER SHOW, on SATURDAY, September 5th, 1874. 6129

The Crookgate Mechanics' Lodge will hold their annual gala on Saturday, at Crookgate, when many valuable prizes will be offered for competition.

In consequence of the unparalleled success attending the administration of Todd's Quinine Wine in cases of nervousness, debility, indigestion and all stomach complaints, some unprincipled trades men for the sake of greater profit are endeavouring to deceive the public by offering spurious imitation, at a low price. It is therefore absolutely necessary to ask for and have only Todd's Quinine Wine, and to see that the name of "Joe Todd" is upon the Government stamp pasted over the cork of each bottle. Manufactured only by J. Tood, Carlisle.

THE BRITISH WORKMAN.—The August number of this popular periodical contains, as usual, excellent and instructive reading. One of the articles, "The House that John built," should be read in every home. The illustrations are first-class, and the tone of the publication is everything that parents anxious for the wellfare of their children could desire.

THE AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO BROTHERS NEAR LANCHESTER.—On Thursday, at Lanchester Petty Sessions, Daniel Develling on remand, was charged with cutting and wounding his brother, James Develling, at Hornsby Hill, near Lanchester, on the 5th ult. The charge was reduced to one of aggravated assault, and defendant was liberated on paying a fine of £5 and costs.

"31, Taylor Street, Glasgow, Oct. 1, 1868.—I have tried Mr. Todd's Quinine Wine, and have found it an excellent preparation as a tonic wherever such is required.—JAMES GIBSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E." This elegant and renowned preparation of genuine quinine stands unsurpassed as the most reliable, and pleasant medicine known in all cases of indigestion, nervousness and neuralgia, and more especially in prostration after long sickness, where though its great strength and perfect purity it has gained the universal recommendation of the medical profession. The genuine is manufactured only by Joe Todd, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government stamp.

DYER'S WORKMEN'S WATCH CLUBS.—Mr George Dyer, the eminent watchmaker, 90, Regent Street, London, has organized a system of Workmen's Watch Clubs, which enables members to obtain, at wholesale list prices, his celebrated silver watches by the payment of as low a sum as 1s weekly. The advantage to working men and others of obtaining good watches on such easy terms is fully recognised by the numerous clubs, which are and have been established in all branches of trade, and in Her Majesty's service at home and abroad. Secretaries are required at all places to establish and conduct them, and any party wishing to obtain the management of a club, can obtain particulars by post, or otherwise, on application as above. The system has proved a real boon to thousands of the members as tending to encourage provident habits and enabling them to obtain valuable watches without trouble or inconvenience to themselves.

ALLEGED SERIOUS ASSAULT BY AN OVERMAN AT SOUTH MOOR.—At Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, Robert Young, overman, South Moor, was summoned by James Shevills for an assault. Defendant did not appear: Complainant, the lower part of whose face was enveloped in bandages, said he wished to compromise the case.—Mr Watson magistrate's clerk): How did Young assault you? Complainant: He struck me with his hand. He broke my jaw-bone on both sides.—Mr Watson: How many times did he strike you?—Complainant: Five times.—Mr Watson: Did he kick you?—Complainant: No.—Mr Watson: What had you done to him.—Complainant: Nothing.—Mr Watson: Why do you wish to compromise the case?—Complainant: Young's wife was put to bed yesterday. The child is dead and Mrs Young is not expected to live.—Mr Henry Smith said he did not think the complainant would have been able to appear had both sides of his jaw-bone been broken only a week ago.—P.C. Tranmer said he had been informed by the doctor that the complainant's jaw-bone was broken. He understood that there had been a dog-race at South Moor, and the assault took place as the parties were going home.—The magistrates said they were afraid complainant was not speaking the truth. They could scarcely believe that a man holding the position of an overman would assault a youth like the complainant without provocation.—The magistrates eventually decided to adjourn the case for a fortnight.

ORGAN OPENING AT LEADGATE.—A concert, in connection with the opening of the new organ, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Leadgate, was held on Wednesday evening. The concert being opened with singing and prayer. Mr Nicholson performed a "Voluntary Extempore" on the organ in a highly creditable manner. The anthem, "'Tis night on the silent mountains," by the choir, was performed with good taste. The solo, duet, and chorus, "Hear my prayer," was rendered with evident want of effort, the singers deviating from the baton in several places. "The God of Israel," a chorus, by the choir, was, with the exception of a bad beginning, very well performed. The chorus and solo, "O Lord, our governor," by Mr Wilkinson and choir, was then given, and had Mr Wilkinson put a little more effort into his solo, and made his words recognisable, the piece would have taken better; the chorus was fairly sung. An organ solo, "Cujus Animan," was next on the programme, and was well rendered by Mr Nicholson. Mr Birtley and choir next sang the solo and chorus, "Now is Christ risen." Mr Birtley, was, we think, rather careless in this solo, and in the chorus, the bass was far from realising our expectations. It would have been much better had the singers watched the conductor more than they did; they seemed to be led by the organ and not by the baton. After an interval of ten minutes, the second part of the programme commenced with the chorus, "How lovely are the messengers." At the beginning of this piece, the altos failed to bring their part in at the proper time, and the parts strayed wildly from the baton. This piece is difficult, and requires a great deal of practice before attempting it. An air, "Remember thy Creator," by Miss Bell, was creditably performed. The beautiful minor part was well rendered by that lady, who well deserved the hearty encore with which she was greeted. The anthem, "Praise the Lord," by the choir, was well executed. A striking feature in this piece, was a solo part, taken by a young lady, which was sung very nicely, and was worthy of notice. Mr Gibson's solo, "Miserere Domine," was heartily encored. This gentleman controls his voice very well, and gives good expression to his singing. The anthem, "O Lord our God," was gone through in very good style by the choir. The air, by Miss Bainbridge, was loudly applauded. This lady, who possesses a fine voice, sang her piece very steadily, and if she had pronounced the word "arise," in one breath, it would have been an improvement. The next piece, an organ solo, the "Hallelujah chorus," by Mr Nicholson, was scarcely up to the mark. The last piece on the programme, an anthem, "Daughter of Zion," by the choir, was certainly the best vocal performance of the evening. A first and second treble part was very agreeable, and the unisons were boldly attacked. The doxology brought the concert to a close. Mr F. C. Nicholson presided at the organ, Mr J. Davison wielded the baton, and the Rev Henry Gibson officiated as chairman. The organ, which is a fine instrument, will cost about £160 and is constructed as follows. Great organ, CC to G, 56 notes. First, open diapason, 56 pipes; second, salicional, 56 pipes; third, lieblich gedact, 56 pipes; fourth, principal, 56 pipes; fifth, the twelth prepared for; sixth, the fifteenth prepared for; swell organ, CC to G, 56 notes; seventh, violin diapason 56 pipes; eighth, lieblich gedact, 56 pipes; ninth, gemshorn, 56 pipes; tenth, hautbois, prepared for; pedal organ, CCC to E, 30 notes; eleventh, Bourdon, 16 feet, prepared for; two couplars and two composition pedals.

A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

The belle of Pawpaw (a secluded American village) was Rose Unwin. She was the daughter of the richest man in the place, and the prettiest girl by far for miles around. She counted her beaux by twenties, and could have married any one of them if she would.

Some of these lovers had given up the chase in despair and had fallen in love with other girls and married them. Some still bided their time; among them Warren Lawrence, the miller's son. The miller was an old man, who had made money —a friend of Rose Unwin's father.

It was said that Warren had sworn that no one save himself should marry Rose Unwin, that the life of any man who should "cut him out" would not be safe for an hour; and many believed it. Rose only laughed at the tale. But one day the clergyman's nephew came from Massachusetts to visit him. Charles Dorset was not handsomer than many of the men who wooed her; he was by no means so large. He was a scholarly man, prematurely bald, and with a mild, quiet, gentlemanly face. But she had never seen any one like him before, and he fascinated her.

No one else suspected the truth. But it was so. Rose no longer said no man could win her heart. She knew that one had won it. Still she flirted, rode, boated, danced, with all save that one; still she had glances that set men's hearts beating, and smiles that thrilled them through, for all save him; but when he sat beside her her eyes sought the ground, and her cheek flushed, and her tongue was silent.

One evening, when the moon was high over Pawpaw, the old farmer took his evening nap on the broad lounge, and Rose and Charles Dorset were alone upon the broad veranda. Neither had spoken for a long while. What had been said by Charles before this silence had fallen upon them had set Rose's heart beating wildly. He had spoken of leaving the place, of going away from Pawpaw. Now he leaned toward her, and looked intently into her face. She knew that his eyes were upon her, but she did not lift hers. As they sat thus, some one came unheard along the path that led from the other side of the house, and stood motionless in the shadow of the trees, watching them.

It was Warren Lawrence.

"The outrageous flirt!" he said to himself; "how she leads that parson fellow on. It would be fun to hear him get his dismissal, and see how he'd take it. Does he think he has a chance with her?"

Just then the "parson fellow" put his hand on the girl's arm.

"Rose, when I go hence, will you go with me? I love you very dearly. I will do all I can to make you happy.

Warren Lawrence heard no answer, but, in a moment more, he saw Rose's head lying on Charles Dorset's shoulder. He could not believe his senses. He stared in silence. He saw the man shower kisses on the fair young face. He heard words of endearment pass between them, and still fancied himself in a dream.

He sat down on a fallen tree not far from the farm-house, and tried to think, but thought deserted him. Reason fled. Blind jealousy, led by blind passion, took possession of his soul; for the time being he was a maniac.

For a long while he sat thus, grinding his teeth and muttering threats between them. Low mutterings arose. The wind began to play pranks with the scattered leaves, and to toss the branches about overhead. Soon the thunder rattled overhead. The moon was blotted out, and only the bright lightning flashes lit the scene. Prudent people had made the best of their way home, and some belated pedestrian was hurrying along past the place where the young man sat. He came with a pert, light step, and whistled as he ran. Instinct told Warren Lawrence who it was. It was Charles Dorset going home to the parsonage.

He saw the slender form a mere black shadow in the greyer darkness; and remembering how he had seen Rose's head upon its shoulder, he grew mad with fury. He lifted the rifle to his shoulder, and took aim and fired.

At that moment a flash of lightning such as he had never seen before, illuminated the sky. The figure on the road had turned, clasped its hand to its heart, and fallen on its face, and Warren Lawrence had been flung forward upon the ground insensible. The rain poured down with a fury impossible to describe.

It brought Warren Lawrence to his senses, and enabled him, after awhile, to stagger home. But, at dawn, some farmer, early on the road, found Charles Dorset lying dead, shot through the back of the head in a most horrible manner.

He had not an enemy upon earth as far as was known. No one guessed that he had been a suitor of Rose Unwin, or that she had favoured him.

Suspicion could not rest upon Warren Lawrence —upon any one.

Those to whom Charles Dorset was dear bore their grief as best they could.

His betrothed suffered in silence. Only one man knew her grief—the man who had caused it.

Weeks passed—months glided by. The sod grew green above the murdered man's grave, and his murderer was wooing the woman who had loved him with all the power that in him lay.

She was changed and saddened, but she was a woman still, and young. By degrees she yielded to his entreaties, and at last promised to be his wife.

But, when she had pledged herself, she was more sorrowful than before. A love like this was but a mockery of that sweet feeling she had once experienced; and she sobbed herself asleep that night, thinking of Charles Dorset.

She thought he came to her bed-side, and knelt down there; that he took her hand, and held it in his own; and though she knew he was no living man, but a spirit, that she had no fear of him.

"I have come to warn you," he said. "Do you remember how it stormed that night—the night I died? Do you remember the last flash of lightning?"

Then every particular of the storm seemed to return to her memory.

"Go look at the oak," he said—"the old oak at the head of the long road. Look at that before you marry Warren Lawrence."

Look at the oak tree! Within sight of it her lover had been shot dead. The oak tree itself had been smitten. Was there some proof by which the murderer could be traced lingering about that tree?

In the bright dawn of the early June day which followed this dream-filled night, Rose Unwin took her way to the spot indicated by the vision. Ever since that fatal night ten months before she had avoided this road. Now, for the first time she trod it.

Green and fresh as ever stood this oak on one side. The other was dead and seared. That horrible flash of lightning had splintered it and cut away a long smooth slab on one side of the trunk.

"But why am I sent here?" asked Rose of herself. "What can I gain by this sight—I, who have never forgotten—who will never forget?"

As she spoke she approached the tree and placed her hand upon it. Her eyes rested on the side of the tree over which the lightning had passed. It was bereft of bark and comparatively flat and smooth. Had some one been drawing upon it? What was this? Her heart gave one wild bound, and then stood still; a cold moisture bedewed her forehead, and for a moment she was dumb and motionless. For this is what she saw upon the tree. A photograph of Warren Lawrence, with his rifle lifted to his shoulder.

Gazing upon it, any ordinarily intelligent observer would have said: The man is about to commit a murder, and as her eyes told her this, Rose knew, as well as though she had been a witness of the awful deed, that Warren Lawrence had killed Charles Dorset.

An hour after she stood ghost-like and pallid beside him and bade him follow her. She led him wondering to the great oak, and pointed, with her trembling finger, to that which she had seen upon it.

"You knew of our love. You laid in wait for him. You slew him" she said. "I am a woman, and I do not thirst for your blood, but we cannot breathe the same air. I give you twenty-four hours before I make your crime known. After that I arouse the place"

And the man who listened only looked wildly at the strange memorial of his awful deed, and with a horror of he knew not what upon him, fled from the fearful sight, and left the town for ever

The majority of the Pawpawians viewed the thing in a supernatural light, and the head of the long road rejoiced in a ghostly reputation for many months. At last, however, the photograph faded. By close observation one could make out marks that might be resolved into the figure of a sportsman taking aim at something, just as cracks in old whitewash or the embers of a fire may be by any imaginative person. And the wise men of Pawpaw are inclined to think that Rose saw no more, but that the intuition common to women led her by degrees to the truth and to her denunciation of young Lawrence. As for the women, they have taken the artistic ghost to their heart, and refuse to part from him.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

A PUGILISTIC BISHOP.—In the early part of the present century there were five brothers belonging to a Worcestershire family, all clergymen. The eldest when quite young became a bishop. Once a year the brothers used to dine at the sign of "The Hop Pole," in Worcester, on one of which occasions my friend was present. After dinner the conversation turned upon pugilism, at that time greatly the fashion in England. The fighting merits of Tom, an ostler in the hotel, were brought forward, but the bishop asserting that he was himself a better man than Tom ever was, and that if any of his comrades thought the contrary, he was ready to have a turn with Tom at once. The other was sent for, and expressed his willingness to have a go in at his lordship. Tables, accordingly, were cleared away, and, after a determined fight of half-an-hour, poor Tom was pummelled to his heart's content, and the pugnacious ecclesiastic declared the better man.—*Stuart's Reminiscences of a Soldier.*

THE DRESS COAT.—Why should the dress of waiters be precisely the same as the evening attire of gentlemen? It would be more easy to say why it should not be so than why it is so. Every one is aware how constantly blunders are made by persons who, in a crowded supper-room, or in the hurry of getting away to their carriage, mistake an inoffensive young gentleman for a servant of the house or for a hired waiter, and who go home with a perturbed conscience as a result of their unintentional error. In many cases, indeed, nervous ladies are afraid to ask for their carriages lest they should be addressing some other guest who happens to be lounging at the doorway; while the confusion which falls on any one who, in the crush of a supper-room, happens to ask another visitor to go and fetch him a plate, is one of the most distressing experiences which can fall to the lot of man. The remedy is simple. Our servants and waiters might wear green ties. The objection to asking them to wear a different sort of coat is that at present they are ordinarily glad to get the cast-off coats of their masters. But the green or bright red tie would be a sufficient beacon to guide the most nervous and short-sighted of dowagers who happens to be in search of a lemon-ice. One cannot always tell by the physiognomy of a person whether he is a waiter or a gentleman. There is one certain method of distinguishing between the two, however, which may as well be mentioned. Where there is a large number of people in a comparatively small supper-room, the gentleman who is an amateur waiter generally manages to spill some salad-dressing over the dress of the lady on whom he is attending. A professional waiter does not do so. He carefully places the dish containing the lobster salad at the edge of the table, so that the lady shall dip her sleeves into it inadvertently. The result is the same, the spoiling of a 30 guinea dress; but the *modus operandi* in each case has its special features, which are worth recording, and which serve to distinguish between the waiter by courtesy and the waiter by trade.—*Daily News.*

THE DICKENS FAMILY.—Mr. John Dickens was a kind-hearted man, but fearfully irascible. His fits of temper lasted, however, but a short time, but whilst they did they were terrible. I remember on one occasion some private theatricals were given at the St. James's Theatre, in which Charles Dickens took the principal character, and old Mr. Dickens was appointed bill distributor for the evening. Charles had given strict orders that no one should be allowed behind the scenes. The elder Dickens, returning to the green room, was surprised to see a man, as he thought, standing up at the other end of the apartment. His blood boiled up in an instant, and he flew at him. His anger increased at seeing the figure advance towards him, and he rushed up to it and struck out with all his might, hitting a looking-glass with such violence that he had sore knuckles for some days afterwards. The resemblance between old Mr. D. and Mr. Micawber was very slight. It consisted only in one or two peculiar traits, exaggerated in the description, and in the use of a pet phrase to the effect that "something was sure to turn up." Mrs. Dickens was a little woman, who had been very nice-looking in her youth. She had very bright hazel eyes, and was as thoroughly good-natured, easy-going, companionable a body as one could wish to meet with. The likeness between her and Mrs. Nickleby is simply the exaggeration of some slight peculiarities. She possessed an extraordinary sense of the ludicrous, and her power of imitation was something quite astonishing. On entering a room she almost unconsciously took an inventory of its contents; and if anything happened to strike her as out of place or ridiculous, she would afterwards describe it in the quaintest possible manner. In like manner she noted the personal peculiarities of her friends and acquaintances. She had also a fine vein of pathos, and could bring tears to the eyes of her listeners when narrating some sad event. She was slightly lame, having injured one of her legs by falling through a trap-door whilst acting in some private theatricals at the Soho Theatre, London. I am of opinion that a great deal of Dickens's genius was inherited from his mother. He possessed from her a keen appreciation of the droll and of the pathetic, as also considerable dramatic talent. Mrs. Dickens has often sent my sisters and myself into uncontrollable fits of laughter by her funny sayings and inimitable mimicry. Charles was decidedly fond of her, and always treated her respectfully and kindly. In the hour of her sad bereavement his conduct was noble. I remember he took her in his arms, and they both wept bitterly together. He told her that she must rely upon him for the future. He immediately paid whatever his father owed, and relieved his mother's mind on that score. Mrs. Dickens was very fond of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles, and has often told me she believed "there was not another woman in all England so well suited to her son."—E. D[illegible].

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Railway Time Tables,

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

Leaves Newcastle (Week days)—5·0, 6·50, 7·35 (*), 7·55 9·0, 9·45, 10·55, 11·45 (*), 12·30, 2·10, 3·0, 3·35 (*) 4·5, 5·5, 6·5, 7·10, 8·5, 9·35, 10·55.

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

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

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

Fares from Newcastle to Gateshead: First, 3d; second, 2d.; third, 1d.

Felling: First, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 3d.

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

Hebburn: First, 10d., second, 7d., third, 5d, Return, first, 1s. 6d., second, 1s. third, 9d.

Jarrow, Tyne Dock, High Shields, or South Shields: First, 1s.; second, 9d.; third, 6d. Return, 1s. 8d., 1s. 3d., 10d.

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

ON SATURDAYS

Relief trains leave JARROW for NEWCASTLE at 2·5 p.m. and 3·5 p.m., calling at all intermediate stations.

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

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

Jarrow: First, 8d; second, 6d.; third, 3½d.

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

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

Leaves Sunderland (Week days).—4·50, 6·50, 7·50, 8·50 9·55, 11·5 12·15, 1·40, 3·5, 3·55, 5·0, 6·5, 7·5, 8·5, 9·5, 10·30.

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

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

Passengers between Sunderland and Jarrow *change carriages* at Tyne Dock.

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

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—5·25 7·13, 8.18, 9·23, 10·8, 11·18, 12·53, 2·33, 3·23, 4·28, 5·28, 6·28, 7·33 8·28, 9·58, 11.18,

Leaves Jarrow (Sundays)—6·33, 8·32, 9·53, 2·23, 5·23, 7·33, 8·33, 9·53.

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

Fares from Jarrow to South Shields: first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3½d.; High Shields: first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 3d.; Tyne Dock, first, 6d.; second, 4d.; third, 2d.; Cleadon Lane, first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 4½d.; Sunderland, first, 1s. 4d.; second, 1s.; third, 7½d. Return tickets to Jarrow, first, 2s. 3d.; second, 1s. 8d.; third, 1s. 2d.

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Week days)—6·10 (*a*), 7·0, 8·5, 9·0 (*), 9·15, 9·45, (*c*), 10·15, 11·0, 12·0, 1·0, 1·45 (†), 2·0, 2·30(†), 3·5, 4·10, 4·45 (†), 5·15, 5·50 (†), 6·10, 6·45 (†), 7·10, 8·10, 9·0, 10·0, 11·30 (*c*).

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Sundays).—6·10 (*a*), 8·30, 9.30, 10·5, 1·0 1·15 (†), 2·0 2·15 (†), 3·0, 3·15, 4·0, 5·0, 6·0, 6·35. 7·0, 8·0, 8·45, 9·15.

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

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

† These trains stop only at Manors and North Shields Stations.

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

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

c.—The 11·30 p.m. train stops at intermediate Stations when required, to set down passengers. 3d.; third, 2d.; Walker, first, 6d; second, 4d.; third

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

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

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

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

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

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

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·40 (*a*), 7·45, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·30 (*), 11·0, 12·0, 12 45 (*), 1·50, 2·15, 3·0, 3·30, (*), 4·5, 5·0 (*), 5·35, 6·0, 6·30. 7·0, 7·30, 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50.

Leaves Tynemouth (Sundays)—7·35, 9·40, 1·0 (*) 1·45, 2·0, 3·0, 4·0, 5·0, 5·45, 6·0, 6·35, 7·0, 7·45, 8·0, 8·4[illegible], 9,0, 10·0.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—North Shields 3, Percy Main 9, Howdon 11, Wallsend [illegible], Walker 19, Heaton 23, and Manors 30 minutes after a[illegible] times, arriving at Central Station, Newcastle about [illegible] minutes after leaving Tynemouth.

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

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

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

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	12·30	2·30
Benfieldside	„	6·50	1·30	4·25
Rowley	„	7·0	1·40	4·35
Burnhill Junction	„	7·10	1·50	4·45
Tow Law	„	7·23	2·3	4·58
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5.10
	dep.	7.38	2·25	5·20
Bishop Auckland	„	8·5	2·55	5·50
Darlington	„	8·55	3·35	6·40
Stockton	„	9·25	4·5	7·10
Middlesbro'	„	9·35	4·15	7·22
Saltburn	„	10·10	4·50	8·0

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·20	2·0
Middlesbro'	„	6·22	11·57	2·35
Stockton	„	6·34	12·7	2·45
Darlington	„	7·15	1·5	4·40
Bishop Auckland	„	7·48	1·35	5·10
Crook	arr.	8·10	1·57	5·32
	dep.	8·15	2·20	5·35
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·32	5·45
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	6·0
Rowley	„	8·52	2·55	6·10
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	6·20
Newcastle	arr.	10·5	4·30	9·35

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UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	10·0	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	„	5·52	10·7	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·59	10·14	12·43	2·44	5·94
Rowland's Gill	„	6·9	10·24	12·51	2·54	5·55
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·30	12·59	3·0	6·6
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·43	1·9	3·13	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·49	1·14	3·19	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·20	3·25	
	dep	6·40	10·55		4·20	6·30
Knitsley	„	6·54	11·9		4·34	·44
Lanchester	„	7·3	11·18		4·43	6·53
Witton Gilbert	„	7.10	11·27		4·50	7·26
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.40		5·5	7·15

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G. A.M.	1.2 G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·40		12·5	3·20	7·55
Witton Gilbert	„	7·55		12·19	3·33	8·9
Lanchester	„	8·6		12·30	3·44	8·20
Knitsley	„	8·17		12·41	3·55	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·5	
	dep	8·32	9·15	12·55	3·35	8·43
Shotley Bridge	„	8·37	9·20	1·0	3·42	8·48
Ebchester	„	8·40	9·23	1·4	3·44	8·52
Lintz Green	„	8·50	9·33	1.14	3·54	9·3
Rowland's Gill	„	8·55	9·38	1·19	3·59	9·8
Swalwell	„	9·4	9·47	1·28	4·5	9·17
Scotswood	„	9·10	9·53	1·34	4·16	9·24
Newcastle	arr.	9·20	10·5	1·45	4·30	9·35

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STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·0	7·30
Scotswood	„	7·17	4·9	7·37
Swalwell	„	7·23	4·15	7·44
Rowland's Gill	„	7·31	4·25	8·55
Lintz Green	„	7·37	4·29	8·2
Ebchester	„	7·50	4·42	8·16
Shotley Bridge	„	7·57	4·47	8·23
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	4·55	8·30
	dep.	9·10	5·10	..
Knitsley		9·21	5·21	..
Lanchester		9·34	5·34	..
Witton Gilbert		9.46	5·46	..
Durham	arr.	10·0	6·0	..

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.		4·0
Witton Gilbert	„	8·5	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·17	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·30	4.38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·42	4·50
	dep.	8·50	5·30
Shotley Bridge	„	8·55	5·35
Ebchester	„	9·0	5·40
Lintz Green	„	9·9	5·49
Rowland's Gill		9·16	5·59
Swalwell	„	9·23	6·7
Scotswood	„	9·29	6·10
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	6·25

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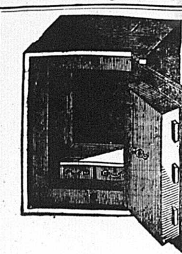
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ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH VOTING PAPERS.

At the Shotley Bridge Police Court on Monday, before Mr R. Wallis, and Mr John Clavering, Henry Carss, assistant-overseer, and member of the Benfieldside Local Board, was charged with a breach of the Local Government Act, in so far as that he, on the 18th day of March, 1874, unlawfully did alter a certain voting paper, to wit, the voting paper of one Edward Devaney, then duly delivered for the purpose of taking the votes of the ratepayers of the said township on a certain election then depending for members of the Benfieldside Local Boad Board, in pursuance of the Local Government Act, 1858, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided. Mr J. A. Bush prosecuted; and Mr Skidmore, instructed by Mr Patrick, of Durham, was for the defence.

At the commencement of the proceedings, Mr Skidmore objected to the defendant being tried upon this information, as the case had already been adjudicated upon. For some reason or other, instead of being summoned to appear at Shotley Bridge, defendant had been summoned to appear before the Lanchester magistrates. [Mr Bush: There is no ground of objection in that.] He believed that he was summoned for having fabricated the voting papers of several parties; whether they were entitled to vote or not he could not say. As Mr Bush found he could not get further, he asked the magistrates for an adjournment. Mr Patrick objected and the summons was withdrawn. He contended, therefore, that that was exactly in the nature of an acquittal. The statute under which the defendant was charged was a highly penal statute. It enacted that a person should not be fined, but that he should be imprisoned if found guilty under its provisions, as the magistrates thought fit. He contended that, having answered the summons, he stood in the position of a prisoner at an assize trial or before a jury. He had already been put upon his trial before the Lanchester magistrates, and it was not competent for the Court to adjourn it. He objected upon the law to defendant being put upon his trial on that same charge.

Mr Bush considered there was nothing in the objection. The defenders only summoned, and it was not like a prosecution at an assize court. The reason they had brought the case to Shotley Bridge was because it was more convenient for all parties concerned.

The Bench said they had made a note of the objection raised by Mr Skidmore, but preferred that the inquiry should go on.

Mr Bush said that the prosecution charged Henry Carss with having altered on the 18th of March the voting papers of one Edward Devaney. The Act of Parliament under which the charge was brought was the 21st and 22nd Vic., and the 5th sub-section of the 13th section of that Act enacted "That, if any person fabricates, in whole or in part, alters, defaces, destroys, abstracts, or purloins any voting paper, or personates any person entitled to vote, in pursuance of the Public Health Act, 1848, or this Act, or falsely assumes to act in the name or on the behalf of any person so entitled to vote, or interrupts the distribution of any voting papers, or distibutes the same, under a false pretence of being lawfully authorised so to do, he shall for every offence be liable, on conviction before two justices, to be imprisoned . . . for any period not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour." The penalty was severe, but he did not think it was too severe for the offence. It was a highly penal clause, and it was intended that it should be so—that the election under the Public Health Act should be conducted in a straightforward, honest, and independent way, and that votes should not be tempered with or voting papers fabricated or altered. If the Bench found that the voting papers which would be brought before them had not been dealt with in the manner described by Act of Parliament, if they found that they had been wilfully fabricated and mis-used, and that alterations, defacings, and fabrications had been made by the defendant for the purpose of the election either for himself or any other person, they would find that he had brought himself within the terms of the Act of Parliament, and that he was therefore liable to a period of inprisonment not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour. A good deal of objection would, he had no doubt, be raised by his learned friend, but their worships would particularly note the words of the section he had quoted. The question was not whether the Board was elected or not—whether the election was valid or void. He would show them that Edward Devaney was entitled to vote, and that his voting paper was altered and defaced by the defendant. He would prove that there was an election, that it was under the control and order of the chairman, who is the person under the Act of Parliament to conduct the election; he would show the distribution of the votingpapers at the time of the election, the state in which Edward Devaney's paper was when delivered, when collected, and when presented to the Board, and that the defendant altered and defaced the paper.

Charles Wilson deposed: I am the chairman of the Benfieldside Local Board, and as such had the conduct of the last election. I produce the notice of the election, signed by myself. I caused that notice to be published in the usual way on the church doors.

Cross-examined by Mr Skidmore, witness said that the election took place on the 20th and 21st days of March. He did not know that it was illegal to have more than one day for the election. A list of the persons entitled to vote was made by his instructions, given through the clerk, Mr Booth. He did not cast up the votes on the 21st, because it was not the day of which notice had been given. In fixing the days of the election he followed what had been the practice. He did not know that the 20th, 24th, and 26th sections of the Act pointed to there being only one election day. He did not know that there was any section of the Act of Parliament which gave him authority to fix two election days. He knew that in the printed form there was the word "day" and not "days." He signed the form with the word "day" in the plural.

Mr Bush objected to Mr Skidmore's questions as being foreign to the issue. The question was—was Edward Devaney a person entitled to vote in the election.

Mr Skidmore: We will see if it was a good one in the first place.

Mr Bush: It cannot affect the case.

Mr Skidmore: You must first of all show——

Mr Bush: That he was on the rate-book.

Mr Skidmore: You must show first that it was a good election.

Mr Bush: No, No.

Mr Skidmore: If not, you cannot say that his voting paper was anything more than a piece of waste paper. Mr Skidmore went on to remark that the proceedings were not taken by the Local Board, but the defendant was charged with a penal offence under a penal section—not that he had done something connected with the Local Board. The persons who laid the information were John Dickinson, Wm. Raw, and Wm. Turner.

Mr Wilson, at the request of Mr Skidmore, produced the certificate of the election.

Mr Bush repeated his objection. He did not see that his friend was entitled to go into this matter at all. The election had been regular; but even if it had not, the case could not be thereby affected.

Mr Skidmore said his friend had put in the notice to show that the election was a good one. Surely, therefore, it was competent for him to show that it was a bad one if he could.

Mr Wallis said they would have to consider that at the end.

Cross-examined by Mr Skidmore: Mr Wilson said that there were twelve members of the Board; that four members were elected or re-elected annually; and that in the last election there were five as a vacancy had occurred.

Mr Skidmore was proceeding to examine as to the validity of the election, when

Mr Wallis suggested that it would be well if Mr Skidmore would make his objections as to the validity of the election, and the Bench would consider them.

Mr Skidmore: My friend has only as yet proved a portion of the case, and at present I do not want to raise all the objections.

The Clerk (Mr Allen) repeated what he had already said, and pressed that he would advise the magistrates to assume the election was valid.

Mr Skidmore said that his points were—first, that this election was a bad one, because it should not have taken place on two days; secondly, that the votes should have been counted the day after the election; thirdly, that the vote would not have been a good one if all the provisions of the Act had not been complied with. He did not know if his friend, Mr Bush, would contradict that.

Mr Bush: Yes, I do; at least, I will argue against it. I certainly will not admit anything of the sort.

In answer to Mr Bush, witness said that the defendant was elected a member of the Board.

John Moon, one of the persons appointed to deliver the voting papers, deposed that he delivered Devaney's voting paper (produced) to his wife at his house in Bottle Bank, Blackhill. At the time of its delivery there was no initial upon it, and when he collected it, it was in the state in which it now was.

Cross-examined: He left that particular paper at Devaney's house. Each paper had on it the number and name of the voter.

Joseph Eltringham, one of the overseers, produced the rate-books, which showed that Devaney was rated for the poor, and, therefore, entitled to vote.

Mr Wilson, recalled and examined by Mr Skidmore, said he saw all the voting papers when he cast them up in March. He noticed that Devaney's paper had been tampered with. He did not reject it. It was rather a difficult case. He could not see that there was any evidence that it had been actually tampered with, and he did not object to it. He could not tell whether the voter had crossed this [his signature] out or not. He heard a report that several voters' names had been omitted from the list, but he was not aware of it at the time. He did not know that there were persons on the list who did not get papers.

Thomas Wilson stated that he posted the notice of the election on the churches and chapels of the district.

Edward Devaney deposed: I remember a voting-paper being left at my house. I cannot say who left it. I was out at the time. When I came in I saw the paper. I filled it up that night and went out to work. I put the two letters E. D. over Father Smith and George Eltringham, and I wrote my name in the wrong place, and it was scraped off. I cannot say who did it. I scraped two letters off because they had been put there by some one—I do not know by whom. There had been a bit of gummed paper put over the initials against George Eltringham's name, and I tore it off and made a hole in the paper. I returned the paper in the way I originally intended to be—for Father Smith. I did not authorise any person to alter it. If I had been in the house I would have done so, as I had put the name in the wrong place. I would not be thankful to any person who would alter the initials.

Cross-examined: If I had been in the house I would have authorised the person who altered the signature to do so. The initials opposite Henry Carss were in pencil. I put in the initials opposite George Eltringham's name, and it was over them that the gummed paper was placed.

Re-examined: When I put on the initials they were against the names of Father Smith and Geo. Eltringham. I signed the paper at the bottom in the wrong place. When I came back I found that the paper had been altered and defaced. I found a piece of postage stamp paper over Eltringham's name, and the initials in pencil against the name of Henry Carss. I struck out the initials that had been put against Carss's name, and tore off the postage stamp paper. I did so because I did not want anybody to alter it. I would have had no objection to the signature being put in the right place.

Mrs Devaney was called, and did not answer. A policeman said she had gone away.

Mr Bush: That is the case.

Mr Skidmore: I submit that there is no case. My friend has not proved that this was done by the defendant Carss. My friend is bound to prove that Carss fabricated that voting-paper, and he has not proved it. I ask the defendant's dismissal on that ground.

Mr Wallis: We would like to hear the conclusion of these cases.

Mr Skidmore: Surely the man is entitled to acquittal on one indictment.

Mr Wallis: So he shall in a short time.

The defendant was then charged with altering the voting paper of Robert Riley.

Mr Skidmore asked the Bench to take his remarks made in the last case on the law in this and the following cases. He would not trouble his friend to go into any of the questions of law, except as to rating

Robert Riley, examined by Mr Bush, said that he had a voting paper left with him for the last election. That was in his writing (produced). When he first filled it in he wrote his name under the postage stamp for Father Smith. He had not filled it in for anyone else. Mr Carss was coming up the street at the time, and came to the door and asked him if his voting paper was right. He came in, and witness showed him his voting paper; he said it was wrong. Witness replied that he did not know any better, and Mr Carss asked him if he might put it right for him, and wirness said "Yes." Mr Carss then put it right with his consent, and he (witness) wrote his own signature upon it. Mr Carss told him to give his vote for any body he liked, and he pleased himself and voted for whom he liked. He had seen defendant since several times, but not to speak to.

Mr Skidmore said that was an end to the case. His own witnesses evidence had put his friend entirely out of court. Defendant was charged with altering a certain voting paper, to wit, voting paper of Robert Riley. He contended that under this statute a person must do it wilfully. It could not be said that a person who altered a voting paper by the consent of the party concerned was guilty of altering within the meaning of this criminal Act. He then cited cases in support of his contention.

The magistrates said that provision was made for the illiterate voter.

Mr Skidmore: Well, if the criminal law is to be strained in that way let it be done.

The Bench: All the objections have been noted down.

Mr Bush proceeded with his third case—that of Thos. McKenna, whose voring paper the defendant was charged with fabricating.

Thomas McKenna, examined by Mr Bush, said he did not fill in these names upon the paper (produced) to vote, nor did he give anybody authority to do it.

By Mr Skidmore: I know nothing about it.

Mrs McKenna was called, and said that neither her husband nor herself could read or write, but that their daughter could a little. Henry Carss came to their house with a pencil, and George Eltringham also came. Two of the initials were in ink, by George Eltringham, and Carss put some in with pencil.

By Mr Skidmore: She wanted somebody to fill it in for her, and got Carss the paper to fill it up for her. He did it with her consent, and nobody else. She gave the paper to the collector.

Sarah McKenna, daughter of the last witness, remembered Henry Carss coming to their house, and he put down some writing in vine, and said it would be written over with ink. He said to her. "You, being a scholar, can write it over in ink." She did not write any of it over in ink. She thought it was Henry Carss who put the name at the bottom.

Mr Skidmore called Thomas Seaton as a witness to corroborate Mrs McKenna's evidance that everything in connection with the writing the defendant did was by her consent, and he desposed to that effect.

Mrs. McKenna recalled, said she did not give the paper to her husband, but to the collector when he called for it.

Mr Bush called Andrew McConnell to prove the next case against the defendant, which was that he unlawfully altered the voting paper of that voter. This was a case similar to the others. After initials had been put in they had been covered over with postage stamps and the name altered; the alteration had taken place after it had been signed by proxy.

Mr Skidmore objected to this case *in toto*, inasmuch as the wrong man, he contended, had got the voting paper. There were two different names upon the voting paper. A third way of spelling the name had been adopted in the rate book, and when the man himself was asked his name he gave a different version altogether to the other three; he contended, therefore, that the witness in this case was not the man entitled to vote, according to the name which had been given them in the rate book. The paper had been delivered to the wrong man. He objected to anything this man did to this paper, because the paper had not been for him. It had been intended for another person altogether, and if they chose to deliver papers in that way it was their own look out.

The Bench said they had heard what Mr Skidmore said, but desired to hear the case in connection with this paper.

John Finnigan was called, who spoke to filling in the initials for F. Smith and Eltringham, at the request of McConnell. He could not say whether he signed it a day or two after or not.

Mrs. McConnell said that Carss came and asked if they had got the paper done. She said she did not know, and gave Carss the paper to put right. Her husband saw all that went on. He heard all about it, and was satisfied with what Carss did.

Mr Skidmore: This alteration was by the consent of the husband, who ratified what the defendant had done.

Mr Bush then called his last case, that of John Richardson, employed at the ironworks, and living at Blackhill.

John Richardson, examined by Mr Bush, said that a paper was left at his house, and he voted at the last election.

Mr Skidmore said there was another mistake here. This voting paper was for John Richardson, and the witness had signed it J. W. Richardson.

Witness, in reply to Mr Skidmore, said that his name was J. W. Richardson, and that he was the son of John Richardson.

Mr Skidmore (to the Bench): He has signed his father's voting paper.

The Bench decided to hear the case out.

By Mr Bush: He filled part of it in. He wrote against two names, and his sister against other two. They had a talk about it before Carss came to the house. His sister gave Mr Carss the authority to put the paper right, and he witness authorised his sister to do so.

By Mr Skidmore: He agreed to vote for Mr Carss. He wanted to vote for Mr Carss because he respected him.

Mr Skidmore: I do not think [that] we ought to trouble any further. For my part, I do not know where we are to end.

Elizabeth Richardson, examined by Mr Bush, said Mr Carss came and asked if she knew how to fill up the voting paper. He asked who they were going to vote for, and her brother said, "I vote for Henry Carss," and that she could fill it up for the rest. Mr Carss showed her how to do it.

By Mr Skidmore: Her brother approved of all she and Mr Carss did in the matter. Her brother said that she might fill it up for the rest as he was tired and wanted to go to bed.

These were the cases for the prosecution.

Mr Skidmore, in defence, said he was anxious that the utmost publicity should be given to the case, and to the way in which it had been brought forward. He designated it as neither more nor less than a political prosecution rather because it was obviously clear that this case had been brought solely to that court because for some reason or another best known to themselves, they failed to get justice at the hands of the Lanchester magistrates. [Mr Bush: You admit that.] He admitted that they thought so. They took that respectable man before the Lanchester magistrates, they inquired into seven charges, which resulted in one being dismissed and the others withdrawn. With all his legal acumen, his friend had been unable to bring home to the defendant any of these charges. If he had done that day what he did at Lanchester, instead of attempting abortively to do what he had failed to do, it would have been very much more satisfactory and shown less vindictiveness on the part of the prosecution towards the defendant. He complained about this case most bitterly. He complained that the defendant—having once being tried and dismissed—should again be prosecuted and pursued by five summonses which he had answered. It was a most disgraceful thing on the part of the prosecution. It savoured of something more than merely attempting to bring a man to justice for some wrong he had done. If it had been to vindicate the honour of the law he might have been able to have understood it. Here was an offence alleged to have been committed in March, and the months of April, May, and June had been allowed to pass over before proceedings were taken. Had they been endeavouring all this time to bolster up a case against the defendant? or had they been waiting the result of the last North Durham election to see whether, by Mr Carss being an active partisan in favour of the Liberal candidates, they might get a case against him, so as to influence the magistrates in their decision? With regard to this alleged tampering, they had found, to the honour of the magistrates at Lanchester, that they declined to be influenced by anything of the sort and he ventured to predict that the same would happen with regard to the magistrates at Shotley Bridge. If ever there was a case brought into court in which a man needed the sympathy and commiseration of the magistrates, it was the defendant, because of the way in which the prosecutions endeavoured to strain the law in every way that they could against him. He hoped the Bench would show the prosecution that there was to be some termination to their rapacity. The Local Board, to their credit, had nothing to do with it. But the prosecution consisted of some private parties who had instituted proceedings against the defendant simply because he had been an active partisan in that which he belived to be a right cause. He felt justified in making those remarks, not only to the people in that court, but to the people in the county of Durham, to show why it was that the defendant had been brought to that court. If anything was wanting to expose them, it was the tenacity with which they had attempted to keep hold of this broken reed, which was crumbling every momont in their hands. He then reviewed *seriatim*, at considerable length, the whole of the cases, and contended that there was not a tittle of evidence proved sufficient to convict the defendant. In every case were it had been proved the defendant altered the papers it had also been proved that he had done so only by the express consent of the parties. There was, therefore, no wilful or unlawful alterting within the meaning of the Criminal Act, and he was entitled at their hands to an acquittal. If such were the spirit of the Act, then for the whole five cases the defendant was liable to fifteen months' inprisonment—three for each offence. He would not labour the cases, but would add that it was the duty of the prosecution to satisfy the court—which was sitting under that section in the capacity of a jury—affirmatively of this man's guilt. The prosecutor should not be allowed to grope about on the chance of something being said by a witness to stand them in need. It was their duty to bring home against him a case of fabrication which was not only free from doubt, but free from a criminal or a fraudulent intent, and which did not savour of something else. Before the criminal law should have been strained in this way, it should have been shown that there had been fabrication within the meaning of the Act. After a few further observations the learned counsel resumed his seat.

The magistrates retired, and after a short absence returned into court, when they said that they dismissed the first case, but were wishful to take into consideration the other four, as they desired the points that had been raised, and also to read over some of the more important evidence before they came to a decision. They had given the case every attention and consideration, and they would be able, therefore, to give their decision with regard to the other cases that day month.

Mr Bush asked if there worship would bind the defendant over.

The chairman said he did not think it was necessary, and the clerk observed that he thought that would be very hard hearted.

The proceedings then terminated.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, July 27th.—Before ANNANDALE TOWN, and THOMAS WILSON, Esqs.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE AT CONSETT.

Bernard Lloyd, Patrick Burns, James Mohan, Michael Sloan, and Patrick Bowe were charged with assaulting the police at Consett, on the 27th of June. Mr Granger, of Durham, prosecuted; Mr T. Graham, Sunderland, defended. The first witness called was Police-Constable Bates, who deposed that on the day in question he was taking a man into custody when another man named Ford, jumped upon his back, pulled him to the ground, and struck him. The prisoner escaped, and while witness was in pursuit Ford shouted "down with the —— bobbies." Witness then took Ford into custody, but he resisted violently, and a crowd having then gathered, stones were thrown at witness and several other officers who had come to his assistance.—P.C. Best spoke to seeing the whole of the defendants throw stones.—Sergt. Parkinson stated that on Saturday evening, the 27th of June, he received information of a disturbance near McNally's beerhouse. On reaching the latter place he found the other officers endeavouring to take a man into custody. There was a very large crowd assembled, and attempts were made to rescue the prisoner. After the stones were thrown, witness seized hold of Ford and dragged him into McNally's beerhouse, where he attempted to put the handcuffs upon him. Ford, however, broke the handcuffs. Witness and P.C. Stoner then brought Ford outside for the pupose of taking him to the Police Station, whereupon Bowe, who was in the crowd, shouted, "now is the time; into the b——s." Stones were then thrown by the crowd, and witness and the other officers received a good many blows. Witness identified Lloyd, Burns, and Sloan as three of the men who threw stones.—Cross-examined by Mr Graham: He did not see Bowe throw stones, but heard him shout "now is the time; into the b——s."—P.C. Stoner gave corroborative evidence. The magistrates said they were of opinion that the case had been proved against the whole of the defendants. Lloyd, Burns, Mohan, and Sloan would be sent to prison for a couple of months each; Bowe, who was not seen to throw stones, would have to go to gaol for a month.—Thomas Ford was then charged by Sergeant Parkinson with having been drunk and disorderly and doing wilful damage to the uniform of the police on the same occasion. He was fined 2s 6d costs in each case, and ordered to pay the damage £2 5s.—Ford was also charged with assaulting Sergeant Parkinson at the same time and place. He was committed to prison for two months.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Patrick Managan, miner, Leadgate, was summoned by P.C. Firn for having been drunk and disorderly at the above place on the 11th of July. Fined 5s and costs.

William Hewitson, of the same place, miner, charged by P.C. Smith with a similar offence at Leadgate, on the 10th ult., was fined 20s and costs.

Ellen Trodden, an old offender, was charged with a similar offence. P.C. Smith deposed to finding the defendant in the streets of Leadgate on the 18th ult. She was drunk, and caused a disturbance. Defendant was ordered to pay a fine of 5s and costs.

Sarah Donachey and Mary Parkinson, of Stannifordam, two old offenders, were charged by Sergt. Nattress with a similar offence at Blackhill. It appears that defendants were brought before the Shotley Bridge bench a fortnight previously, on a charge of drunkenness. The charge was not proved, and defendants overjoyed at the victory they had gained, adjourned to a public-house at Blackhill where they spent in drink the money they had brought with them to pay their fines. Defendants were now fined 10s and costs each.

Edward Tickings, an old offender, charged by Sergt. Parkinson with a similar offence at Consett on the 11th July, was fined 10s and costs.

William Downey and John Storey, both of Consett, labourers, were fined 10s each and costs for a similar offence.

Terrence Rogers and John Graham were fined 10s and costs each for being drunk at Leadgate, on the 11th July.

John Parkinson was charged by P.C. Bates with a similar offence at Consett on the 25th of July. The case was proved, and defendant was fined 10s and costs.

Peter Waugh and Patrick McCarroll were fined 5s and the expenses for a similar offence at Consett.

Lanty Carrigan, Daniel McGee, and Patrick Timmey were charged with having been drunk and disorderly. McGee was fined 20s, and the others 5s and costs each.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Francis Duffy was charged by P.C. Thom with committing a breach of the peace at Blackhill, on the 11th of July. Bound over to keep the peace for six months and pay the costs.

Ann Marren was charged by P.C. Firn with a similar offence at Leadgate. Bound over to keep the peace for six months.

Peter Barron and William Angus were bound over to keep the peace for six months and ordered to pay costs for a similar offence at Shotley Bridge.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

William Williamson, labourer, Consett, was summoned for doing wilful damage to a grass field belonging to Mr John Seymour, at Consett. Fined 10 and costs.

John Wharton and Owen Hand, boys, were charged by P.C. Riddell with a similar offence in a grass field belonging to Mr Freek at Blackhill, on the 29th of July. Fined 1s and costs each.

Windsor Leonard, James Wilson, Patrick Finnigan, Thomas Graham, and George Forster were summoned for wilfully damaging a garden belonging to Alexander Russell, at Consett. Ordered to pay a fine of 1s, the damage 1d, and costs.

ASSAULT AT CONSETT.

Mary Conway was charged with assaulting Ann Brannigan at Consett. Fined 2s 6d and costs.

PITCH AND TOSS.

William Lawson, James McKenna, George Bainbridge, John Stevens, and George Lee, miners, were charged with playing at pitch and toss at Medomsley on the 10th of July. The case was proved by P.C. Smith. Defendants who pleaded guilty, were fined 10s each and costs.

GARDEN BREAKING AT LEADGATE.

James Fant was committed to prison for fourteen days for breaking into the garden of Mr Potts, at Leadgate, on the 26th July.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, July 23.—Before A. H. TALMADGE, HENRY SMITH, and JOHN CLAVERING, Esqs.

PITCH AND TOSS.

William Charlton, William Bell, Thomas Todd, John Conroy, Joseph Graham, Alexander Sutherland, Andrew McPherson, George Arnot, Thos. Robinson, Robert Wright, Joseph Briggs, William Burns, and David Foster, all of Dipton, were charged by Sergt. Morland with playing at pitch and toss, at Dipton, on the 12th inst. The Sergant informed the magistrates that he had had numerous complaints respecting the game of pitch and toss. Charlton, Bell, and Burns were fined 25s. including costs; the other defendants were fined 20s. and costs.

William Smith, Arthnr Griffin, George Griffin, John Anderson, Isaac Bates, John Hope, and James Riley, charged by Sergt. Morland with a similar offence at Dipton, on the same date, were fined 2s. 6d. and costs each.

William Sims, William Morrow, Smith Flowers, Thomas Donnelly, and Thomas Elvey were charged by P.C. Straker with playing at pitch and toss on the 11th inst. Fined 20s. including costs.

James Jones and John Graham, of Oxhill, charged by P.C. Russell with a similar offence at Oxhill on the 11th of this month, were fined 6d. and costs.

GAME TRESPASS.

Robert Allison, an elderly man, was charged with killing game on land belonging to the Messrs. Joicey at Newacres Farm, on the 13th inst. Mr Patrick defended. The case was proved by a farm labourer named John Dixon, and defendant was fined £4 and costs.

BREACH OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

Peter Cassidy was summoned for a breach of the Public Health Act at Consett. From the evidence of Mr Dawson, Inspector to the Local Board, it appeared that he, accompanied by Sergt. Parkinson, visited defendant's house, and in one room, 16 ft. by 15 ft., found seven men sleeping. Downstairs he found defendant, his wife, and child in one bed, whilst a grown-up daughter and two young ones occupied another. The total number of persons was five in excess of what was allowed. He had only visited the house a week or two previously when Mrs Cassidy (who now appeared to answer the charge) assured him that she had given up taking lodgers.—Defendant was ordered to pay a fine of £2 and costs.

THEFT OF A SHIRT AT BRIDGE HILL.

George Charlton, an old man, residing at Blackhill, was charged with stealing a woollen shirt belonging to Jane Armstrong. The prisoner was leading manure past Bridge Hill where he appears to have seen and stolen the shirt which was hanging to dry. After disposing of his load of manure prisoner got a load of clover, placing the shirt at the bottom of the cart, where it was subsequently found by Sergt. Nattress. He was committed to prison for a month.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The large and increasing circulation of the *Consett Guardian* renders it invaluable to tradesmen and others who desire to give publicity to their announcements, and current advertisements are inserted in its columns at MODERATE CHARGES. Every one desirous of supplying the wants, and meeting the wishes of the inhabitants of this large and populous district, should avail themselves of the unrivalled facilities which its columns afford them.

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

Great care is taken to secure the correct printing of advertisements, but we cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies, or any consequences arising therefrom.

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

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

Correspondence.

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

BUCKSKIN BREECHES;

A BABYLONISH POLITICAL LEGEND.

[*"Translated from Teglath Pileser by Claude."*]

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Many ages ago, there was a people on our borders, who every few years elected a parliament, whose sole duty it was to look to the national well-being only. For some centuries the parliament did so, and the nation grew and prospered. Its fleets, laden with the world's merchandise, were on every sea, its colonies on every shore. A chaste freedom underlay its institutions, a quiet happiness characterised its people. The parliament *was not permitted* to split into factions, or parties, or cliques,—any *attempt* to do so was deemed treason to the common wealth, and forthwith, brought its authors to banishment,—if persisted in, death was the penalty. Thus the parliament was *one*—its duty was *one*; *that* duty the watchful promotion of the happiness of the *one* people.

Evil times came in the shape of a revolution about a weak and foolish king. The nation and parliament were each divided into two factions called the Bucks and the Ducks. These ridiculous names, had their origin from the fact of the old king and his followers weating Buckskin breeches, while the new king and his party wore breeches of Duckskin. Ultimately the king of the Buckskins becoming firmly seated on the throne, the nation again became one. Not so the parliament. The name of Buckskins and Duckskins, had a witchery and a charm, winning and seductive, as the music of David upon the ear of Saul. But unlike the harp of David, which banished Saul's evil spirit,—Buckskin and Duckskin *introduced* an evil spirit into the national parliament which for two hundred years was no longer the parliament of the people, but the parliament of the Buckskins or the parliament of the Duckskins, in accordance with the majority of Bucks or Ducks, as the rival factions were commonly named.

And now instead of the interests of the people being the one duty of parliament, the time of that parliament was chiefly occupied in angry and windy contentions between Buckskins and Duckskins. Should the Bucks introduce a measure, however much that measure might tend to the progress of the nation, the Ducks were, in the interests of their faction, bound to oppose it. Should the Ducks themselves introduce a similar measure, then it became the duty of the Bucks not only to oppose it, but to endeavour to demonstrate that any such measure would eventuate in revolution, and end in national ruin. Yet, singular to say, if any honest private member, who was neither Buck nor Duck, introduced a bill tending to the well-being of the people, that bill was generally adopted by both Bucks and Ducks, and of course carried by the temporary union of the two rival factions. Thus years rolled on until honest private members multiplied in that parliament, and by *their* means such good and useful legislation was affected that the people at last saw that the names and factions of Bucks and Ducks had been mere impediments in the way of wise and beneficent legislation. Thenceforth, that people determined to ignore Buckskin and Duckskin and to elect honest men only, and from that period there was no longer a Buck or a Duck parliament, but a parliament of honest men, called the parliament of the nation. Moreover, it is said, that one of the first measures enacted by the renovated parliament was, that the Buckskins and Duckskins should give their breeches to their wives to wear. And it was so. How the ladies valued the gift, tradition sayeth not. But, curious to relate, a few years ago when one of the royal tombs of that ancient people was opened, the head of the founder reposed upon an iron box, upon which was written, "The sacred treasure of Queen Judith." The box was carefully conveyed to the Babylonish court,—a Babylonish locksmith spent many hours in opening its intricate fastenings;—at last, the "sacred treasure" lay exposed before the court, the rank, the fashion, and the beauty of Babylon. Reader,—that treasure of Queen Judith, was—*a pair of Buckskin breeches.*

MODERN MORAL.—In politics vote for no *party* or faction, blue or red, but for wise and honest men.

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