The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 708. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, July 11th, 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

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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

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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 935a

Business Announcements.

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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

CASTILE OR OLIVE OIL SOAP.
For the Toilet ....In Tablets.
For the Household and Laundry ....In Bars.
For Dyers and Scourers, &c ....In Bars.

This Soap retains the pure natural scent of the olive, and is the best and cheapest in the market.
Is invaluable in the Laundry, as it does not rot or destroy Linen.
Is admirably adapted for Dyers and Scourers, and for Washing Pitmen's Woollen Clothes.
Is highly recommended for Cleaning and Dressing Leather, Saddlery, Harness, &c.
As a Toilet Soap it is unequalled in its delicate action upon the face and skin, and in retaining the bloom of the complexion.

Apply to the Manufacturers,
THE WALKER OIL SEEDS CRUSHING CO.,
26, Grainger Street West,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Or to Taylor Gibson, and Co., 30, Bigg Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. Hope, Jun., Hexham; and all respectable Grocers and Druggists. 569d

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, } NEWCASTLE.
Branch Establishment, 33, SANDHILL. } NEWCASTLE.
Branch Establishment, 32, MOSLEY STREET, } NEWCASTLE.
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,
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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, JULY 11, 1874.

THE CHAMBORD MANIFESTO.

While the legitimate Bourbon pretender to the Spanish Crown is desperately struggling by force of arms, to recover the inheritance of his ancestors, the head of the French Bourbons and legitimate King of France, contents himself with now and then issuing a manifesto in which he endeavours to revive and stimulate French loyalty. The one process may be as unavailing as the other, to restore a dethroned dynasty, but at least the Comte de Chambord will escape that bitter hatred of a nation which Don Carlos is raising up for himself and his cause. The Comte is mild and amiable in comparison with his distant cousin, and prefers keen argument and earnest adjuration to the thrust of cold steel and the hail of rifle bullets. To Frenchmen, indeed, there must be much that is touching, and a good deal that his convincing in the last manifesto, issued from Frohsdorff by "Henri V.," who claims not only to be King of France, but the best friend and the only natural guardian that the country possesses. But, amid all the clear logic of the Prince, there is a lack of information which the French people would very much like to receive before restoring the Bourbon monarchy. The Comte repudiates the accusation that he wishes to rule as an absolute monarch, he declares that the monarchy is compatible with the existence of two legitimate chambers, one nominated by the King from certain definite categories of persons, and the other elected "by the nation in accordance with the mode of suffrage settled by law." But the writer does not state whether he means a mode of suffrage now settled by law, or one hereafter to be settled. In fact, he does not say whether he accepts universal suffrage, which, though it has never been put to very good use by the French, is the one political institution to which they cling more than to anything else. Give them universal suffrage, and they will vote in their millions for a Bonapartist empire, or consent to be represented by deputies who are mere dummies and make-believes as legislators; but the French democracy clings to the mere abstract principle of universal suffrage as if it were some powerful talisman. If he made this concession, the Comte de Chambord could afford to repudiate the position of a king that reigns but does not govern, and to say, as he does in his autocratic fashion, "I will not have those barren Parliamentary struggles from which the sovereign too often issues powerless and weakened." The Comte has some right to say that he is in harmony with the immense majority of Frenchmen in rejecting Parliamentary institutions as unfitted for the country. But, whatever power he proposed to leave to a legislature, would the lower chamber be elected by universal suffrage? That is a question which we do not find answered in the manifesto. And practically the same thing is the question of the national flag, which symbolizes the democratic feeling of the people. The Comte de Chambord does not say a word about the tricolor, which has become the national flag of France without recall, and under which the greatest victories of the French army have been gained. The white flag is all very well as an historical relic, but has no more influence on the feelings of the present generation of Frenchmen than if it were the emblem of a barbaric Eastern monarch. If the Comte de Chambord would frankly accept the democratic fundamental basis of French political institutions, as established by the great Revolution, and as symbolized by the tricolor, he might have a chance of mounting the throne of his fathers; but if he thinks of rolling back the history of France for half a century, he is indulging in an idle dream. When the proud Hapsburgs and the stern Hohenzollerns have had to make concessions to democratic feeling, it is not likely a dethroned Bourbon seeking to regain his throne can escape doing likewise. "Henri Cinque" must speak a little plainer of his intentions than he has done in his recent manifesto if he would strengthen the hands of his adherents in France. If his arguments, like those of Don Carlos, were of blood and iron, it might be different; but when he thinks to convert men to his cause by issuing a gentle admonition and uttering a few truisms, he makes an egregious mistake. He must meet the French nation more than half way if he wishes to restore the monarchy in his own person; and he has never yet visibly budged an inch from his old position. There is undoubtedly a considerable amount of monarchical feeling in France, but it is not of the old legitimate type. The extreme legitimists are a mere fraction of the French National Assembly, although the monarchists are altogether [a] majority. What France wants is monarchy that can be reconciled with democracy, and this is apparently what the Comte de Chambord will never assist in founding, or perhaps we might say restoring.

REGISTER! REGISTER!! REGISTER!!!

It affords us considerable pleasure to observe the earnestness which is being displayed in North Durham by the Liberal party, in respect to the registration of voters, and we believe the list of claims for this division will be best described by Dominie Sampson's pet phrase—"prodigious!" We have work before us in this constituency—work which has only its beginning in the Registration Courts. As a party we are smarting from defeat, and the only ointment that can mollify the wound is a reversal of this order of things. If any Liberal in the division, who is qualified to vote, is overlooked by the Registration Committee, will call upon the agents before the 20th inst., all information will be supplied to him. We append a description of the qualifications:—

Of county franchises for England and Wales there are four descriptions of qualification:—The first is occupation. In this case the voter must be of full age. He must have occupied for twelve months prior to the 31st of July lands and tenements of £50 annual rent, irrespective of rating or under the act of 1867, have occupied lands and tenements of the annual rateable value of £12 for the same time. And he must have paid on or before the 20th July all poor rates due on the preceding 5th of January.

The second is freehold. The freehold must be of the clear yearly value of forty shillings fee simple freehold, or for ever, and estate of fee tail of and in lands and tenements. Or it must be a freehold of forty shillings annually for the life of the owner, or for the life or lives of any other person or persons where the property has come to such owner by marriage, marriage settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, or where the owner is in the actual and bona fide occupation of the property, or where the owner has possessed it continuously since 1832. Or it must be of £5 clear value where the property has been purchased, or has come to the owner in any other way than above described. The voter must have had possession or been in receipt of rent in each case from the 31st of January of the year in which he claims.

The third qualification is for copyholders. The copyhold must produce £5 per annum clear of all charges, and have been acquired six months before the 31st of July.

The fourth is for leaseholders. The leasehold must produce £5 per annum clear of all charges, and must have come into possession 12 months before the 31st July.

It should be particularly observed that freeholders, copyholders, leaseholders, and all who claim as £50 tenants, are required to make their claims upon the overseers on or before the 20th July. The overseers have not power to insert voters for these qualifications without previous claims. Forms for making the claims are to be had from the overseers, and the names of those who sent them in are published on the 1st of August.

In the case of the £12 rateable value occupier under the act of 1867, the overseers of every parish or township are required to make out a list of all persons on whom a right to vote for a county in respect to the occupation of premises is conferred by that act, and to publish these lists on the doors of the places of worship on the 1st of August. Any person who possesses this qualification of occupation whose name is omitted, can make a claim on or before the 25th August, and these claims will be published on the 1st of September. Any number of partners in an occupation can be qualified by the same tenancy if the total rateable value when divided affords to each £12 as his portion.

Property in building clubs, when a large proportion of the subscriptions have been paid, will enable the owner to claim.

Leasehold and copyhold property situate within a parliamentary borough will not entitle the owner to vote for the county. Neither can the owner of freehold property in a borough who occupies the said property have a county qualification from it. He will be registered in the borough list for the occupation.

The registration operations in counties are as follows:—The Clerk of the Peace, on or before the 10th day of June, issues his instructions to the overseers of the poor. On or before the 20th day of June the overseers publish on the church doors the list of voters then in force, in order that persons may ascertain whether they are upon the register, and if not that they may make a claim. On or before the same date the overseers give notice to defaulting ratepayers. All claims to vote must be served upon the overseers on or before the 20th day of July; and all rates due on the 5th of January must be paid by occupiers. All persons who have changed their addresses, or their qualifications, should make reclaims, to avoid objections. Lists of all persons who have claimed to vote before the 20th of July must be made out by overseers on or before the 31st day of July. The lists of claims must be published with the register of voters on or before the 1st day of August. Any voter on the list may object to any other person being placed or retained on the list, but all objections must be served upon the overseers on or before the 20th day of August. The objections are published on or before the 1st September. The revising barristers hold their courts and hear objections some time between the 1st of September and the 31st October, and the lists when made up and signed are handed to the clerk of the peace for publication. Registers are in force from the 1st of December in each year to the 1st December in the year following.

The Secretary of the Amalgamated Labour League denies the report that the funds of the League are giving way.

Six thousand persons attended an open-air revival meeting at Blairgowrie on Sunday evening conducted by Messrs Moody and Sankey.

A gardener named James Sykes, aged 47, living at Portwood Place, Portwood, has just died at the Infirmary, Stockport, in great agony, from the effects of the bite of a dog.

During a boat race on the river Lune, near Lancaster, on Saturday, two of the competing boats were filled by a heavy wave and the crews thrown into the water. Three of the men were unfortunately drowned.

The *Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald* are jointly about to send Mr Stanley to Africa to complete Livingstone's work. Mr Stanley will in a short time leave England, fully equipped for a thorough and protracted African expedition.

The South Staffordshire miners decided on Saturday at a mass meeting to accept the terms of compromise suggested by the Mayor of Birmingham, and agreed to by the masters, namely, a reduction to the extent of one shilling per day.

The Murderous Assault at Moorsley.—John Lisgo, who is in custody for attempting to murder his wife on the 29th ult., was again brought before the Houghton-le-Spring magistrates on Tuesday. On the application of Supt. Fairbridge a further remand was granted, as the woman is not yet out of danger.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Government is carrying matters with a high hand with regard to the business of the House of Commons. Morning sittings have commenced, and they will now be continued until the close of the session. Mr. Disraeli did not take the sense of the House on the question, but simply announced that the House would "meet at two o'clock to-morrow" (Friday last.) The Government now will have ample time at their disposal. An effort will be made, therefore, to push the business, so that the prorogation may not be delayed to any unreasonably late period, and, indeed, there is now a prospect of Parliament being up the first week in August. There is one measure, however, which will demand a great deal of time for its consideration—the Archbishops' Bill, or the Church Bill, as it is commonly called. This will be most vigorously discussed in the Commons, and opinion will run very high upon it. There is considerable doubt whether the Home Secretary's Bill on Trades Unions and combinations will be introduced at all this session. In reply to a question put the other evening by Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Cross said that the commission on the subject had not yet concluded its labours, and that he must wait for its report. There will really be no time, therefore, to carry a Bill on this subject, even if the report were speedily to appear, and this cannot be depended upon. While speaking of Parliamentary business, I may remark that a feeling of relief is manifested that we have got rid of Home Rule for the present. That energetic section of the Irish members who call themselves Home Rulers cannot say they have had unfair treatment. There has been a great deal of Irish eloquence in the House of Commons lately, and Irishmen have had a large share of the debating. It was quite refreshing, however, to find that some of the best speeches against Home Rule came from Irishmen—notably that of The O'Donoghue. Mr. Disraeli's speech at the close of the debate was, I think, the best he has made this session. We have now done with Home Rule till next session, and the immense majority against Mr. Butt's resolution—458 to 61—ought to have a calming effect on Ireland. The Home Rule agitators had now better turn their attention to some more feasible project. Considering how the Government was supported by Whigs, and Liberals and Radicals of every degree in resisting Mr. Butt's motion, it is not astonishing that the Irish Secretary should be in a good humour, and have his little joke anent the matter, as when he said on Friday evening, in accepting an amendment to the Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill, that "he was glad to make any reasonable concession that might make the government of Ireland more pleasant."

Clubs in London have become developed and are being developed to an extraordinary extent. There are at this moment three or four minor clubs in process of formation, but, without further alluding to these, I may refer to a few forthcoming clubs on a large scale. The builders and upholsterers are hard at work on the St. Stephen's Club, at the Westminster end of the Thames Embankment; and, when finished, this club-house will add to the attractions of that classic and interesting portion of the metropolis. The City Liberal Club has paid £70,000 for a site in Queen Victoria Street, near the Mansion House—with the exception of Cornhill the dearest ground in London—and it is said that the building will cost upwards of £100,000. The Junior Reform Club, although for some reason or other, it does not meet with the approbation of the most influential members of the Liberal party, is progressing, and will ere long become an established fact. A still greater club will be the National Liberal Club, which is to be strictly political, and will be avowedly established to organize and strengthen the Liberal party, especially with a view to the next general election.

Apropos of clubs, I may allude to an extraordinary story that is afloat. *On dit* that at one of West-End clubs some of the members engaged in *ecarte* at £100 a game, and that one of the gentlemen, who played not wisely but too well, won £800. During the game this temporarily fortunate young gentleman drank freely, and at last had drunk so much that he was at first advised and then induced—not to use a stronger word—to leave the club. *On ajoute* that, instead of going home, he accompanied the losers to the chambers of one of the party, and that there the play was resumed—and the wine also. The result is said to have been that the gentleman who at first had won £800 not only lost this again; but when he awoke on the sofa of one of his dear friends a few hours afterwards, he was shown his own I.O.U. for £2,400 which it was said he had lost in addition. He maintains that he has no recollection either of having lost the money or of giving his note of hand for it. The affair, it is said, is being investigated by the committee of the club. I cannot vouch for the authenticity of the story. [I] tell the tale as it was told to me. Such things have occurred before now, and may occur again.

Leicester Square, instead of being a waste and desolate wilderness, now presents one of the prettiest bits of garden and shrubbery in London, and all that is wanted to make the scene perfection is a few of those splendid old trees which adorn some of our London squares; but of course these can only come with time. Leicester Square within my memory never had any large timber trees in it; but if there had been any, they would have been carried away piecemeal for firewood in the days when the tag, rag, and bobtail ran riot over the inclosure. It is rather astonishing that what our great Board of Works seemed never able to accomplish, although it tried several times, one public-spirited individual has been able to do in a few months—namely, to purchase, reclaim, and beautify the enclosure of this square. Mr Albert Grant, otherwise Baron Grant, has set an example which a few of our millionaires would do well to follow. There is plenty of scope in London for a few other men to spend their £50,000 or £60,000 for the public good; but such benefactors of the community appear to be rare amongst us.

Mr Jonas, the governor of Newgate prison is about to retire from that office, and has just been presented by the officers of the prison with a silver inkstand as a token of their respect. The retiring governor, who has occupied his post for many years, could not do better than employ the presented inkstand in writing a memoir of his experiences. If faithfully written, it would form a most interesting book without any embellishment, but withal a very melancholy production. Few men have had an opportunity of seeing so much of the dark side of humanity as Mr Jonas has, and it must be a relief to him to retire for the evening of his life from the surroundings of life in Newgate.

A very great public question is involved in the proceedings at a formal meeting of the Court of Common Council, which probably will not attract the attention it deserves. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, then Miss Burdett-Coutts, did an unwise thing when she made over Columbia Market to the Corporation of London. The corporation has done all in its power to frustrate the benevolent intentions of "Lady Bountiful." Her idea was to throw open the market for the supply of fish to the public, but the corporation has persistently thrown cold water on the scheme, simply because some of its influential members are interested in preserving the monopoly of Billingsgate. After years of doing nothing, the Corporation has at last given back the market to the baroness, and I only hope that she will now have good advisers and men of determined energy to enable her to carry out her original ideas. Everything depends on the tramway from the Great Eastern Railway terminus to the market. Parliamentary sanction has been obtained for this tramway, but the Court of Common Council would not act upon it. I have no hesitation in saying that if this tramway be made—and I believe that it will now be—the whole fish trade of the metropolis will be revolutionized, and that consequently the thousands of persons engaged in the fish trade and fisheries on the northern and eastern coasts of England will be materially benefited. Talking of markets, perhaps our corporation will show a little more energy in establishing the new vegetable and fruit market which is to be erected alongside of the new meat market, as none of its members have any interest in the monopoly of Covent Garden Market. As this market has for many years been inadequate for the supply of London with garden produce, there is ample room for a new market.

Never again will a curious little crowd assemble at Charing Cross to watch the celebrated lion upon the top of Northumberland House wag that defiant tail of his—(you know he always *did* wag it when he heard the clock strike one)—for the sturdy animal which for more than a century and a quarter has kept guard above the portal of the ducal mansion has now been removed from his post of honour prior to the demolition of the building. But, of course, our old friend will find a new station somewhere, where he may still be one of the glories of Cockneydom.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR MANCHESTER.

Shortly before ten o'clock on Tuesday morning a serious railway accident, by which eight persons are reported seriously injured, occurred at Heaton-Norris, about seven miles from Manchester. A Cheshire train, leaving Liverpool at 8.25 to join the Midland and Great Northern trains to London at Woodley and Godley respectively, ran into a siding after passing Heaton-Norris. As the siding was in favour of the driver and the points were patent, it is supposed that something had gone amiss with the switching apparatus. The train, which was going at a high rate of speed, crashed into a mineral train, which was standing in the siding, and smashed several waggons. Two of the passenger carriages were also broken up. The names of the injured are—Mr. C. Pipe, manufacturer and member of the Town Commission of Runcorn, with leg fractured; Mr. Barker, a surveyor, of London, cut and contused; Mr. Mollor, a professor of music (who is believed to be fatally injured); Mr. Bollington, badly injured back and spine; Mrs. Goodrich, a lady, from Northwick to Normanton, cut and shaken. The less seriously hurt are—Mr. Henry Nelson, West Derby Street, Liverpool; Mr. William S. Barker, of Bootle; Miss Ravill, North Ryme, near Boston; and Mr. Higgin, Yarbut Street, Dublin.—A Press Association telegram states that further accounts show that, although several passengers sustained serious fractures, no fatal results are anticipated.

FIRE AT SUNDERLAND BARRACKS.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF CANINE SAGACITY.

A few minutes before three o'clock on Saturday, morning, owing to the sagacity of a little dog belonging Barrack-Sergeant Kenealy, a wooden erection near that officer's quarters in Sunderland Barracks was discovered to be on fire. The little animal, on noticing that something was wrong, had immediately gone barking to his master's room, but as that did not at once alarm the sergeant the dog jumped upon his bed still barking furiously, and commenced energetically to pull down the bedclothes with his fore paws, the sergeant then jumped up and discovered that the shed was on fire. An alarm was raised, the barrack hose was attached to a hydrant in the yard, and active steps were taken by the soldiers to extinguish the flames, while P.C. Dykstra gave an alarm at the Low and Central police stations, which speedily brought Chief Constable Stainsby, Supt. Nicholson, Inspector Allan, and a number of men with the hose barrows to the barracks, but before the arrival of the hose barrows the fire had been so far subdued that they were not brought into play. The shed in which the fire broke out is at the south end of the barracks, and is used as an old wood shed. It was locked up and left apparently in perfect safety on Saturday night by the Barrack sergeant, who has no idea as to how the fire originated. Although the shed and its contents have been much injured, the pecuniary damage is comparatively trifling.

BOAT ACCIDENT IN BLYTH BAY.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

Two persons were drowned in Blyth Bay on Sunday evening, through the upsetting of a small sailing boat. The only survivor, Mr Ralph Smart, shipwright, Blyth, was, up till last evening, (Tuesday), too ill to give any account of the particular cause of the accident. From facts observed on shore, it appears that Smart, in company with Thomas McKenzie, joiner, Blyth, and a youth 13 years of age, named John Thomas Scott Mason, of Newcastle, on their return trip to Blyth, left Hartley at a quarter to nine on Sunday evening in a small boat, 13ft. keel, lug rigged. The boat, for her size, was considered a safe craft for bay and harbour use. There was a light steady breeze at the time, and the sea was very smooth. Nevertheless the boat, when mid-way between Hartley and off the "Boiling Well," from some cause upset. Two boats were immediately launched, one from the beach near the Boiling Well, and the other from Seaton Sluice. The former succeeded in rescuing Smart, who was clinging to the bottom of his boat, greatly exhausted. The other boat's crew entered on a fruitless search for the other two men. Nothing could be seen of them. Efforts for the recovery of their bodies are still being made. Our Blyth correspondent, writing last night, says:—The body of the boy Mason has been recovered, and has been removed to the house of his friends, at the Blyth and Tyne Station Inn, Waterloo. Smart is recovering favourably.

MAN FOUND DEAD NEAR WHITBURN.

Late on Friday night, a man was found lying dead on the sea shore near the rocks at Whitburn, and from appearance it is believed the deceased had met his death by falling over the high cliffs. The body, which has not yet been identified, was dressed in a black cloth coat, with marks of paint on it; dark militia trousers, vest of the same material, elastic side boots, and dark cap with peak. The deceased was about five feet seven inches in height, about thirty years of age, had light brown hair, no whiskers, but a tuft of hair on the chin end. One of the deceased's arms was broken, and he was bruised about the head and face. The case is supposed to be one of suicide, inasmuch as a note has been found in the possession of the deceased to the effect that he would rather suffer death than he would do something which was not mentioned in the paper.

On Saturday, Mr Coroner Graham held an inquest at the house of Mr Tinkler, at Whitburn, on the body of a man, unknown, who committed suicide by throwing himself over the cliffs at Souter Point, a little to the north of the Lighthouse. From some writing which was found to have been chalked upon a neighbouring fence, it appeared that the deceased had made up his mind to die rather than be transported for some real or imaginary crime of rape with which he had been charged. The text of the inscription was as follows:—

"Mary I will die—sooner be transported as they. This will break my mother's heart and I loved Elizabeth Child so give my kind respects to all and Branon you blacked my mother's eyes poor woman and my kind love to all and I was not in the rape and Branon you told Mary that you would murder me if I went with the woman."

The body was found on Thursday evening, dreadfully bruised and mutilated, for deceased had thrown himself from a cliff 90 feet high to the rocks below.

The coroner said he had no doubt that through the medium of the press some information would be forthcoming.—The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had committed suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

COMING HIGH TIDES.—A WEATHER FORECAST.

Lieut. Saxby writes to the *Standard*:—"I am much gratified in learning from your Parliamentary report of Friday last that the department of the Surveyor-General of Ordnance took precautions against the predicted high tide of 20th March last, and which prevented damage to a large quantity of Government stores at Pimlico. As it appears from Lord E. Cecil's reply to Sir C. Russell that steps are now under consideration for permanently securing the stores against future inundations, and as it was I who publicly issued the timely warning, may I ask the favour of being further allowed to remark for, possibly, the convenience of Lord E. Cecil, that my humble opinions as to the future are as follows:—There may be some doubt whether the tides of the 27th October, 24th November, and 25th December may or may not be of very full average height, but certainly a high northerly wind occurring at these periods would render either of them (and especially the latter) troublesome to those living on the banks of the Thames; but as regards the tide of 7th May next, and especially of the 5th June next, precautions ought to be taken against inundations at these periods (the wind favouring) especially of the 5th June. One dislikes being a prophet of evil only—in my case it involves much anxiety and risk of reputation; it is at least an unthankful task; but what am I to do? Am I to hear of poor families driven from their beds by the rising tides, and rendered houseless by sudden ruin? May I be indulged with an opportunity of stating, as, however, an agreeable task, that I have done with forebodings of evil for a time. The full holiday season is commencing; half the population will soon be rusticating. A great amount of the pleasure consists of anticipations; may I give some value and consistency to them by stating my humble convictions that, with the exception of perhaps a day or two about the 31st August, I know of no probable serious atmospheric disturbances (beyond those arising from merely local causes) as about to occur until what may happen on 26th September next. So far as human foresight can go we are likely to have a pleasant autumn; may we all enjoy it."

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST A DEFICIENT WATER SUPPLY.

The Local Government Board have issued the following circular to the sanitary authorities throughout the country, urging the taking of precautions against a probable deficient supply of water from the long-continued drought:—Sir,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that, in consequence of the long continuance of dry weather, their attention has been drawn to the fact that in several parts of the country the ordinary water supply has become considerably diminished, and there is reason to be apprehensive that, as the summer advances, the evils arising from this cause will be much more seriously and extensively felt. Among such evils must be included the very serious danger to health which will arise if, for want of a better supply, recourse is had to polluted water. Under these circumstances, the Board think it right to point out to the sanitary authority the importance of taking steps to inform themselves fully of the nature and extent of the existing water supply in the several parts of their district, and the sources which may properly be relied upon for the purpose of supplying any present or prospective deficiency. The Board need scarcely remind the sanitary authority that one of the chief duties which the Legislature has imposed upon them is that of providing their district with a sufficient supply of water, and the Board cannot too strongly impress upon them the expediency, at the present time, of adopting every available precaution for the storage of wholesome water in those localities which are like to suffer from drought. With this view it is desirable that the sanitary authority should make a careful examination of the existing sources of supply, so that they may, as far as practicable, be economised, and that steps may be taken where necessary to obtain an additional supply. If any part of the district is within the limits of a water company, the attention of the company should, with the like object, be directed to the points lastly referred to. The sanitary authority are aware that, if there is no such company, they themselves may not only construct and maintain waterworks, but also dig wells, and do any other acts necessary for providing a water supply for their district. It is, therefore, competent for them, in case of need, to provide, by means of water carts and other like expedients, a temporary supply for domestic use, and for flushing sewers and drains; and the cost attendant upon the adoption of this suggestion, which would be comparatively small, might be wholly or in part reimbursed by a moderate charge for the accommodation. I am directed to add that the greatest care must of course be taken with regard to the purity of the water which the sanitary authority distribute; that no supply should be used which is not perfectly safe from pollution by excremental matters or other filth; and that other impurities, if the water contains such, shall be removed from it by filtration, or otherwise, before it is delivered for domestic use.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

John Lambert, Secretary.

Whitehall, June 29, 1874.

A prisoner named Rundell succeeded in a daring attempt to escape from Pontefract prison early on Saturday morning. He has not yet been recaptured.

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE WIFE'S APPEAL.

You took me, William, when a girl,
 Unto your home and heart,
To bear in all your after fate,
 A fond and faithful part;
And tell me, have I ever tried
 That duty to forego,
Or pined, there was not joy for me,
 When you were sunk in woe?

No! I'd rather share *your* tear
 Than any other's glee,
For though you're nothing to the world,
 You're all the world to me.
You make a palace of my shed,
 This rough-hewn bench a throne;
There's sunlight for me in your smiles,
 And music in your tone.

I look upon you when you sleep,
 My eyes with tears grow dim,
I cry "Oh parent of the poor,
 Look down from Heaven on him;
Behold him toil from day to day,
 Exhausting strength and soul;
Oh look with mercy on him, Lord
 For thou can'st make him whole."

And when at last relieving sleep,
 Has on my eyelids smiled;
How oft are they forbade to close
 In slumber—by our child!
I take the little murmurer
 That spoils my span of rest,
I feel it is a part of thee
 I lull upon my breast.

There's only one return I crave,
 I may not need it long,
And it may soothe thee when I'm where
 The wretched feel no wrong,
I ask not for a kinder tone,
 For thou wert ever kind;
I ask not for less frugal care,
 My fare I do not mind.

For gay attire I wish it not,
 If such as I have got,
Suffice to make me fair to thee,
 For more I murmur not.
But I would ask some share of hours
 That you on clubs bestow,
Of knowledge which you prize so much—
 Might I not something know?

Subtract from meetings with your friends,
 Each night an hour for me;
Make me companion of your soul,
 Which I may safely be.
If you will read, I'll sit and work;
 Then think when you're away;
Less tedious I shall find the time,
 Dear William—of your stay.

A meet companion soon I'll be
 For e'en your studious hours,
And teacher of those little ones
 You call your cottage flowers;
And if we be not rich and great,
 We may be wise and kind;
And as my heart can warm your heart,
 So may my mind your mind.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

PERFUME OUT OF PLACE.—*Q.* Why do Ritualist Clergymen burn incense in Church? *A.* To lead people by the nose.

DELICATELY PUT.—(At the Barber's); *Customer.* "I'm afraid I'm getting a little bald!" *Operator.* "Well, sir, I think, sir, when you attend Public Wuship, if I was you, I'd sit in the Gallery."

A SEASONABLE PRESENT.—The Wimbledon Meeting has commenced. Competitors for "The Bass Prize" may be glad to know that they will have the option of taking it either in cask or bottle.

HOME—(RULE)—OPATHY.—*Ireland.* "Ah, sure, thin, it's cruel bad I am, intirely; and it's the dacent gentleman here knows the stuff to do me good!" *Dr Bull.* "No, no, friend Butt!—None of your nostrums! We saw her well through the 'repeal' fever,—and she'll come out of this all right yet!"

ENGAGING CANDOUR.—*Papa.* "And pray, sir, what do you intend to settle on my daughter? and how do you mean to live?" *Intended.* "I intend, sir, to settle *myself* on your daughter, and to live on *you*!"

"THE CONSCIENCE CLAUSE." — *Rector's Wife.* "And what's your father, my boy?" *Boy.* "My father's a 'Hagitator,' an' he says he won't have me learnt no Catechism, 'r else you'll all of yer 'ear ov it!"

Extracts from JUDY.

It is reported that the reason M. Rochefort is about to take up his residence in Brussels is that the London assurance offices have offered him an annuity to do so. They consider it safer, and cheaper as well.

PROOF POSITIVE.—*Officer.* Not drunk, sir? Why, it's as much as you can do now to stand up alone. *O'Flaherty.* Stand up, is it? Sure and it's this bad black eye I've got by nothing else but standing up to Private O'Connor.

THE FIRST DUTY OF A JURYMAN.—An obstreperous juryman in the Court of Queen's Bench was last week reprimanded by Mr Justice Lush. "Sir," said his lordship, rather sharply, "you do not appear to be acquainted with the duties of the juryman." "Sir—My Lord," replied the juryman, in a slight Kerry dialect, "I am. The first duty is to make yourself as disagreeable as possible, so that he will not be again asked to take part in legal proceedings, of which he knows nothing."

We have heard lately considerable talk of colliers during their harvest of high wages drinking champagne, buying pineapples, and indulging other expensive tastes. But a certain John Hanson, of Barmborough, who is employed as a blacksmith at the Manvers Main Colliery, has eclipsed his compeers in doing the gentleman by purchasing the shooting over a farm near Melton Hall. Unfortunately he omitted to procure a gun license, and therefore has been fined £2 10s by the Doncaster magistrates. Mr Hanson certainly did not bear the true *stamp* of a gentleman-sportsman.

Extracts from FUN.

ALL ROUND MY HAT.—Quakers are temperate to a degree—yet an apt motto for them would be "Brim-full!"

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—Poets are very fond of talking about "Eastern looms." But what looms for the Eastern in future?

A LEGAL DEFINITION.—The property of an author in his writings is "copyhold."

A Complaint our Butcher Declines to Believe in.—Fatty degeneration.

TO SPORTING TYROS.—Never buy a breech-loader from a pawnbroker, it can be no better than a pop-gun.

PER-WHAPS.—It is an insult to present ladies with muffs or gloves, as, by so doing, you give them raps over the knuckles.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—Another active and intelligent but mad constable has killed another lost but sane dog. It is clear a policeman finds it as difficult to control his staff as some editors do.

PATE-TENT TO ALL.—Old Shinipoll, whose head is as deficient of hair as a glass solitaire ball, was asked the other day which of the poems of Longfellow he admired most. He at once said the "Balder the Beautiful."

CAW!—It is perhaps not altogether polite to compare the gentleman who has so often and so ably arbitrated in disputes between masters and men to Barnaby Rudge's raven, simply because he can say, "I'm a Kettle." But he certainly has a Grip of the question.

TWENTY REASONS FOR REJECTING MORMONISM.

(By the Rev. T. W. P. Taylder, author of "Mormonism tried by its own Standards—Reason and Scripture.")

Fourteenth.—Because they lay claim to the power of working miracles, while they are incapable of so doing. None of the so-called Mormon miracles have come to us sufficiently authenticated as to time, place, and witnesses; and whatever may be the boast of these followers of Joseph Smith, we must decline to receive as truth that of which there is no evidence.

Fifteenth.—Because the power of prophecy of which they boast has entirely failed; their prophecies not only not being fulfilled, but the succeeding occurrences the directly opposite. Thus in their periodical, "The Millennial Star," vol. xi., No. 11, p. 169, it is said, "All that is known concerning the New Jerusalem is what is revealed in the revelations of God, both of ancient and modern date." And it appears, the modern revelation was a repetition of the ancient, "revealed anew to Joseph Smith in December, 1830." Again, "The Book of Mormon, which the Lord has brought out of the earth, informs us that this holy city is to be built upon the continent of America, but it does not inform us upon what part of that vast country it should be built." "The Book of Doctrines and Covenants" is more explicit. Therein we are informed that the "State of Missouri" was to be the place (sec. 4., par. 1st), and that the temple "shall be reared in this generation." (Sec. 4., par. 2nd.) But the "saints" were expelled from Missouri in 1838, without the erection of either temple or city. A subsequent prophecy made Illinois the favoured spot, and here certainly they erected a magnificent temple and built a city, but only to be again expelled, and their temple and city destroyed. The Land of Promise is at present at Utah, in "the Valley of the Great Salt Lake," and thus, according to "The Seer" (vol. 1., pp. 5-7), the true spot is at length found. But by the late accounts this place is likely to be soon abandoned, either by the continued famines occasioned by the locusts, or by the increasing numbers of settlers who have not adopted Mormonism, while they encroach on Mormon isolation. It is probable, therefore, that the "Saints" will soon have to find another Promised Land. Seeing, then, that succeeding facts do not verify their pretended prophecies, the only alternative is a rejection of Mormonism.

Sixteenth.—Because the secret ceremonies of the temple, as practised by the Mormons, have a greater resemblance to heathenism than Christianity. The mysteries which obtained among the Cretans, Lacedæmonians, and Athenians, were most immoral and debasing; and according to the oath of the Van Dusens, who were formerly of their faith, so likewise are those of the Mormons. Thus in both cases the violation of secrecy was punished with death. Each had a temple erected to celebrate their mysteries in the presence of the privileged only. Both heathens and Mormons used water in their ceremonies in a somewhat indelicate manner, and after anointing the initiated, a garment, to which was ascribed a peculiar virtue, was put on them. They had also certain signs and cries, using gestures, libations, &c., and when perfectly initiated they were at liberty for all species of licentiousness. It is only to read the account of the Van Dusens, and compare it with the practices of the heathens, and the most striking resemblance is at once seen. We reject this system then, because it is only heathenism under another name, reproduced in the nineteenth century; and as this is not the mark of a true Christian church, it must be repudiated.

Seventeenth.—Because polygamy is openly taught and practised by the Mormons as a duty. They ground this practice on a revelation "given to Joseph Smith, the seer, in Nauvoo, July 12th, 1843." The entire revelation, so-called, is given in "The Seer," vol. i., No. 1, p. 10. But the Book of Mormon (Jacob 2—6) says, "There shall not any man among you have save it be *one* wife; and concubines he shall have none;" and again, "Behold, David and Solomon truly had many wives and concubines, *which thing was abominable before me, saith the Lord.*" Mr Pratt, however, turns these abominations into blessings. He says that the wicked "had forfeited the blessings of wives," for "these blessings were originally intended for the righteous, and for the righteous only." ("The Seer," vol. i. p. 96.) In this, as in all the peculiar doctrines of Mormonism, we discover nothing but a compound of contradictions, fallacies, and blasphemies, and therefore, without the least hesitation, at once renounce it.

Eighteenth.—Because Mormonism is a system of the most galling priestcraft. Every new doctrine originates with the prophet for the time being, who is also the president, and possesses unlimited power. He is the source of all authority, and opposition to him is as opposition to God, seeing he is reverenced as God's prophet. It is, therefore, of little consequence how absurd, unreasonable, or unscriptural the doctrine; if he speaks, it must be received by all true Mormons as infallibly true. In the minutes of the "Special General Council," held in London, June, 1854, one of the elders, Joseph Hall, says; "Relative to the principles recently revealed, we have not the least difficulty. If *Adam's* being our Father and God *cannot* be proved by the Bible, it is all right." Elder William Pitt says: "Every principle that comes through the *appointed channel* is all right for our saints; they believe all that comes *through the publications.*" This mental slavery is so necessary to the continuance of the system, that it could not exist without it. The denying of the right of private judgment is absolutely necessary to its growth and prosperity. That system, then, which binds the judgment and reasoning powers in the fetters of an assumed infallibility is unworthy of reception by any sane and independent mind, and should be unhesitatingly abandoned.

Nineteenth.—Because it not only enslaves the mind, but can look with indifference to the bondage of their fellow creatures, politically and socially. They say, "We do not believe it right to interfere with bond servants *(slaves)*, neither preach the Gospel to nor baptize them contrary to the will or wish of their masters (*owners*), nor to meddle with or influence them in the least." These possessors, therefore, of the only true Gospel, in whose power it alone is to save, by the administration of baptism, have no sympathy for the oppressed children of Ham. They can look on with calm indifference, both on the spiritual and temporal wants of the negro. How philanthropic! how charitable! how evangelical! Such a system is worthy only of execration by every honest friend of common humanity and enlightened progress.

Twentieth.—Because, finally, of the blasphemous assertions made and received respecting the Divine Being. We are told, "there could not possibly be but one God, so far as attributes are concerned; but as far as it regards persons, there are an immense number of gods." ("The Seer," vol. i. p. 117.) "Those almighty, all wise, and most glorious persons who exist in countless numbers" (Ibid. p. 135). In another part of "The Seer," p. 159, we are informed that "Mary was given to Joseph as a wife while in this mortal state, but after the resurrection the Father will take her again as one of his own wives." So also, that God the Father has "wives and children," and God the Son must necessarily have one or more wives; and that while "the Evangelists do not particularly speak of the marriage of Jesus," yet "one thing is certain, that there were several holy women that greatly loved Jesus—such as Mary, and Martha, her sister, and Mary Magdalene; and Jesus greatly loved them, and associated with them. If all the acts of Jesus were written, we, no doubt, should learn that these beloved women were his wives." After such an exhibition of daring blasphemy, who can for a moment hesitate to denounce Mormonism?

Such, then, are the reasons which lead us to reject Mormonism. It is a system alike degrading to the intellect, the morality, and the conscience of man. It debases the reason, ruins the moral powers, and leads captive the perverted will. It is a system of mental slavery and gross immorality. Let it be at once and for ever abandoned as opposed to man's best and immortal interests, and derogatory to the only true and living God. Mormonism is nothing but acient heresy and heathenism revived and clothed in a new dress, obtruding itself on the reason and civilization of mankind. It is absurd and impious, unscriptural and unphilosophical; an enemy to man and a foe to God; a shade to the Bible and a cumbrous weight on society; imprisoning the truth, it binds also the mind in the galling fetters of ignorance and superstition; contracting, stupefying and enslaving the reason. Reject, then, such a corrupt, superstitious, and idolatrous system, and assert that evangelical freedom wherewith Christ has made you free, and ye shall be free indeed.

FALL OF A FLOOR—LOSS OF THIRTEEN LIVES.

The particulars of a shocking disaster, reported by telegram from New York a short time since, reached Plymouth on Tuesday by the Hamburg American steamer. The scene of the calamity was the Central Baptist Church at New York. During the church festival, at which 500 persons were present, the church party-floor, forty feet square, in the second storey, gave way, precipitating a number of persons down a fall of fifteen feet, amid broken beams and a cloud of suffocating plaster. A terrible scene ensued. Thirteen were killed on the spot, and more than 100 injured. A fire alarm was sounded, and thousands of people rushed to the spot. The crash having put out the gas, the work of rescuing the victims was performed in the dark or by the help of a few lanterns. The wreck was slowly cleared, timbers cut, and the sufferers taken out one by one. The incidents are described as most harrowing. A father who joined the rescuers brought a dead child from the wreck, and the light revealed his own daughter, whom he supposed to be safe at home. A young bride who had just stepped in for refreshments went down with her husband by her side. She was instantly killed and he was unharmed. Dr. Wainwright was smothered to death, and his invalid wife by his side survives. Alderman Barnes and his wife were eating at a table; he was seriously hurt, while she was crushed to death. A lovely little girl of thirteen sprang to her mother's arms, and there died from injuries, and the mother escaped unhurt. Several little girls who were killed were dressed for a "Young Folks' Concert," which was about to begin. Numerous instances of remarkable escapes are narrated. Thirteen persons were killed, and it was expected others would die. An examination of the building shows that faulty construction was the cause of the disaster. The wooden truss of the roof which supported the floors by iron rods was badly put together, and not cross-braced.

RECENT ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES BY MR GEORGE SMITH.

On Tuesday night, at a meeting of the Society of Biblical Archæology, Conduit Street, London, Mr George Smith of the British Museum, read a paper on his recent excavations and discoveries made on the site of Nineveh. His work of excavation was confined to sites already worked, and this would account for his discoveries not being of a startling description. Great things of importance, he believed, were to be found at some other places. On one of the bricks used in the building of a palace was the inscription, "Palace of Shalmaneser, king of nations, son of Vulnirari, king of nations also." This was the most ancient palace text from Nineveh, and showed the city was a capital much earlier than was formerly supposed. This Shalmaneser who built the Palace of Ninevah, reigned 1,300 years before the Christian era. On another tablet was an inscription copied and preserved of an ancient king of Babylonia named Agu, and this remarkable tablet carried them back to a remote age, earlier than the discovered ruins in Babylonia. Reference was then made to the finding of a lintel, the first yet found in the Assyrian ruins, and altogether of a remarkable character. Two capitals of Assyrian columns, which he found resembled the Doric and Ionic orders. From the Palace of Sennacherib he recovered over two thousand tablets and fragments of Cunieform inscriptions of various ages, the earliest being of the time 1150 B.C., the latest belonging to Assurbani-Pal, the Sardinapalus of the Greeks in the seventh century B.C. Passing from the historical, a brief outline was given of some additions to the curious myths current in Assyria. These were the history of the seven evil spirits and the Izdubar legends. Of the former, it is reported that those seven spirits were let loose on the earth. They went from city to city, holding the wind and travelling on the tempest, causing darkness on a clear day. They came in the west like lightning, and went down to trouble the rivers. In regard to Izdubar himself, the hero of the legends, Mr Smith had now clearer ideas, and was confirmed in his first suggestion that Izdubar is the same as the Nimrod of the Bible, and believed that the passage about Nimrod in Genesis is historical, and is to be understood in its natural sense. The hero, whom he provisionally named Izdubar, corresponded in period, character and exploits with Nimrod, and when the phonetic reading of his name was found, he believed its identity would be proved. In the new collection there is the opening of a fine tablet, with a prayer to Izdubar, who has the titles usually given to Nergal, the God of Hunting and War. The account of him in the inscriptions is that he was a giant, a subduer of great animals, in the times after the Flood, and he acquired the sovereignty of Babylonia. The opening paragraph speaks of the exploits of Izdubar taking place after the drying up of the water, probably referring to the Flood. It reads "When the drying up of the waters they saw," &c. Izdubar is called Buvalu "the giant," the equivalent of the title Jabber given in Genesis to Nimrod. He is also called Buvalu Enuki, "the giant in might" or "mighty giant." Mr Smith concluded by suggesting that the great library in the palace of Sennacherib ought to be completely excavated, and all its treasures recovered. He calculated there must be 20,000 fragments of Cunieform tablets buried there, and it would require three years' work and the expenditure of £5,000 to complete the excavation. Examination should also be made round the wall for Assyrian tombs, particularly for Royal tombs, as with reference to them we are at present totally ignorant of Assyrian customs. At the close a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr Smith for his paper.

THE COMET.—The sky has been very clear the past few nights, and the comet has been distinctly seen with the naked eye by a number of people in Newcastle. On Monday night, about eleven o'clock, it lay about midway between the north star and the horizon, in a line leaning to the west. It appears like a small star: but the luminous body forming the tail marks it out from stars that are more brilliant.

DEATH OF THE VENERABLE EDWARD CHURTON.—The valuable living of Crayke falls to the gift of the Bishop of Durham by the death, on Saturday last, of the Venerable Edward Churton, late Archdeacon of Cleveland, in the archdiocese of York. Mr Churton was known as the author of "Congora: an Historical and Critical Essay on the Age of Philip the Third and Fourth of Spain, with translations from the works of Congora." The late Archdeacon also issued a psalter named, after his archdeaconry, "The Cleveland Psalter." He was seventy-five years of age.

A FATHER STABBED BY HIS SON AT WALLSEND.

On Tuesday, at the Tynemouth Petty Sessions, before Mr John Coppin, and Major Mackenzie, a young man named Atkinson, was charged with cutting and wounding his father, John Atkinson, a farmer, at the Church Bank, Wallsend, on the 3rd inst.—John Atkinson deposed that on Friday night last, the prisoner, who lived with him, offered him 12s. as part board money. He said to him it was "little money," and that he might give him some more. Prisoner made use of very bad language, and he (prosecutor) left the house and locked himself in the stable. Prisoner came and threatened to break open the door, and he was obliged to open it and go into the house. As he was leaving the front room to go into the kitchen, the prisoner struck him with a knife in the back part of the left thigh. He put his hand to the place, and felt blood running down his leg. Before he was stabbed he saw the prisoner with a knife similar to the one produced.—Dr Aitcheson stated that he dressed prosecutor's wound. He found a punctured wound in the fleshy part of the left thigh, about an inch in depth, and three-quarters of an inch in breadth. He did not consider the wound to be dangerous.—P.C. Hudson said that he apprehended the prisoner at Wallsend on the night of the 3rd inst., at the prosecutor's house. Prosecutor picked the knife produced off the floor, and gave it to him. It had blood upon it. He charged the prisoner with cutting and wounding his father, and he replied, "I have done it, and I will have to stand by it." The prisoner, when formally charged, pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial at the Assizes.

CASE OF STABBING IN A PUBLIC-HOUSE AT WALLSEND.

At the Tynemouth Petty Sessions on Tuesday, Michael Morrison, rivetter, was charged before Mr John Coppin and Major Mackenzie with cutting and wounding John McDonough, at Wallsend, on the 4th inst. The prosecutor deposed that he was a labourer, and lived at Willington Quay. On Saturday night, he was in the Railway Inn, about half-past nine o'clock, and saw the prisoner shoving his mother out. He said to the prisoner it was not right to do so, and prisoner answered that he would do it to him also. Prisoner then took hold of him and pushed him against the wall in the passage. About half a minute after he felt blood running down his left side. He went to a doctor, who dressed the wound.—Catherine Bell, servant at the Railway Inn, said she saw the prisoner take a knife out of his pocket and open it. She also saw him push the prosecutor, and afterwards heard the prosecutor say he was stabbed.—Edward Crumble, fitter, saw the prisoner come from the Railway Inn by the back door with a knife in his hand, and heard him say that the first b—— that came near him he would stab. Two young men took the knife from him.—Ed. Murray, medical student, said that on Saturday night prosecutor came to his house about ten o'clock and said that he had been stabbed. He examined him, and found a punctured wound on the ninth rib of the left side. It was only skin deep. It was not bleeding when he saw it, but it had been.—P.C. Hudson apprehended the prisoner, who made no reply to the charge.—He was committed for trial at the Assizes.

Local and General News.

Professor Agassiz's biography is being written by his wife. She has already prepared his correspondence for publication.

The Rev. Peter Reid, of Kirby Stephen, has received and accepted a call to become the pastor of the Congregational Church, Tyne Docks, South Shields.

A labourer named Salhurst died on Monday morning, from injuries received at a fire at a farm-house near Rochester on Saturday. The fire was caused by his falling asleep with his pipe alight.

The *Boston Transcript* says that Mr Ernst Perabo of that city has received a note from the Rev. W. Beecher, enclosing a cheque for a handsome sum for the relatives of Beethoven

Irish newspaper proprietors have received notice that the Betting Act, which has just become law, prohibits the insertion of all betting list advertisements.

At the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars in Bradford on Tuesday, Mr Joseph Malins presiding, it was stated that the Order numbers 210,000 members, and nearly 3,800 lodges.

The funeral of Marshal Concha took place on Thursday, the body being placed in the crypt of the Atocha Church, where it will remain until the mausoleum at Malaga is ready to receive it. Marshal Serrano and all the Ministers followed the coffin, and the crowd was immense. It is stated that Concha only lived ten minutes after he was shot.

News has been received at Madrid of the defeat of Don Alphonso at Teruel, in Aragon. He had attacked the town and burnt one of the suburbs, but was repulsed by the Republican troops with a loss of 200 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. The *Epoca* states that an English merchant, named Hoselden, had been seized by brigands in the Sierra Morena.

THE NEWCASTLE CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The directors of the Newcastle Chemical Works Company (Limited) state that, in consequence of the unremunerative state of the chemical trade, they cannot declare an interim dividend for the first half of the present year, having had to contend not only with the stagnation of trade, but with a strike among their workmen. At the corresponding date of 1873 a distribution was made at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum.

WIFE MURDER AT CARDIFF.—At the Cardiff Police Court, on Monday, Patrick Riley, employed at the docks, was charged with the wilful murder of his wife. He went home on Friday night, and, finding her sleeping on the floor with four of his sons, he ordered her to get up. She refused, and he then began kicking her on the head and body. She then tried to get up, but staggered and fell, and he kicked her again under the right ear. She was found dead on the floor next morning. The medical evidence proved that death resulted from injuries to the head. The prisoner was committed for trial on the charge of wilful murder.

MR H. M. STANLEY ON TEMPERANCE.—Mr J. P. Briscoe, F.R.H.S., the chief librarian at the Nottingham Free Library, has received the following letter from the discoverer of Livingstone, which will be read with great interest by the temperance community:—"Dear Mr Briscoe,—You ask me if I am of the same opinion as Dr Livingstone on the use of spirituous liquors by travellers. I answer that if a man is unaccustomed to the use of liquors at home he is very certain not to need them in Central Africa; that if a man is accustomed to drink spirits at home he is very certain to need them in Africa to sustain him through privation, and he is, therefore, totally unfit for hard work and continued fatigue, and had better stop at home; that no drunkard can live in Africa. The fever discovers his weak point, attacks him, and kills him. I knew nothing much of this terrible recurring malady previous to my African experiences, but I had good cause before I ended my mission to know that a drunkard is least able to withstand a tropical and malarious climate. Thanking you for your kind remarks, I remain yours very truly, HENRY M. STANLEY."

Coal is expected to be discovered at Barrow-in-Furness.

4,128 persons emigrated to New Zealand during the month of June.

The *North British Mail* states that the number of professed converts during the religious movement in Glasgow this year from January 1 to May 15 was 3,133, and to these 400 have since been added.

Mr. John Mitchell, of New York, has intimated his intention of offering himself as a candidate for Tipperary County on Colonel White's resignation.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HOME RULE.—The *Times* says it is difficult to understand how Mr. Gladstone could keep himself away during the Home Rule debate, when a word from him would have been useful.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S MAP AND JOURNAL.—The Rev. J. H. Lovett-Cameron, vicar of Shoreham, Kent, sends to the *Times* extracts from a letter received from his son, Lieutenant Lovett-Cameron, which tells of his having secured Dr. Livingstone's map and journal.

BONAPARTISM IN FRANCE.—There is a report that the Empress Eugenie has written a letter to M. Rouher, which is not to be published in the French papers, urging the partisans of the Empire, in spite of the persecutions to which they are subjected, to keep within the bounds of legality and moderation.

SUICIDE FROM LONDON BRIDGE.—On Saturday, at noon, a respectably dressed woman suddenly mounted the parapet of London Bridge, and threw herself into the river. She was got out and conveyed to Guy's Hospital, but all attempts to restore animation proved of no avail. The deceased appeared to be about 40 years of age, but nothing was found on the body likely to lead to identification.

SERIOUS FIRE AT GUISBROUGH.—On Sunday a fire, which at one time threatened to wreck a large portion of the town, occurred at Guisbrough in the workshop of Messrs Harrison and Sons, cabinet-makers. About four o'clock Mr John Harrison was aroused by the barking of a watch dog which was chained at the outside of the workshop, and on getting up discovered that the shop was in flames. An alarm was given at once, and Mr Hunt, the town surveyor, assisted by Mr Best, Mr Purdy, and others, got the hose attached to the water Company's main, and after considerable exertions, succeeded in getting the fire under control. Messrs. Harrison had a large quantity of valuable furniture in the building ready for sending out, the whole of which has been destroyed. The estimated damage is from £1,000 to £1,500, which is partially covered by insurance in the Yorkshire office. A dog was burnt to death before it could be reached.

THE REPORTED LOSS OF THE FARADAY.—The *Daily News* publishes a letter from a correspondent on the subject of the scandal which has just been caused by the false intelligence of the loss of the Faraday. This is the third or fourth instance during the last few years of false intelligence being concocted and circulated about matters in which large pecuniary interests are at stake, and from want of exposure and punishment the offence is becoming far too common. The correspondent repeats the suggestion which has already been made as to the expediency of a strict inquiry. He says: No one supposes for an instant that Reuter's Company are otherwise than innocently mixed up in the Faraday telegram, but they are responsible for the act of their agent, and it seems to me that the least they can do is to arrange with Lloyd's for an independent investigation at their cost.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING AT DURHAM.—At the Durham Borough Police Court on Monday, Patrick Madden, a labourer, was charged with feloniously cutting and wounding another labourer named William Fury, by stabbing him in the neck, on Saturday, the 27th ult., at Durham. Mr. Procter prosecuted. The prosecutor said he lived in the Water Lane. He went to Finoran's lodging house on the night mentioned about eleven o'clock, to see a man named Martin Canivon. He was tipsy at the time and did not remember much about the row. From the evidence that was further adduced, it appears that they got to angry words, and in the row which followed, the prisoner got up and going to the chair where the prosecutor was sitting, stabbed him behind the right ear, inflicting a wound about an inch and a half in depth. The prisoner was committed to the assizes for trial.

A SUPERIOR COW.—The *New York Herald* says:—"Everybody has heard the story of Stephenson and the cow. When the great engineer was endeavouring to make a British parliamentary committee believe in the feasibility of steam travel, one of the Solons of St. Stephen's thought to pose him by asking, 'And if your train, going at eight miles the hour, as you think it can, should meet a cow on the track, what then? To which Stephenson, with his north country accent, replied, 'It would be bad for the coo?' Evidently Stephenson was thinking only of the British cow. On Saturday an Erie Railway train, near New Paltz, struck a cow on the track. The train was thrown down an embankment, and the engineer was badly scalded and injured. The cow apparently got off scot free. This was an American cow, and, as Morton and Logan have shown, the laws of nature and of finance which prevail in effete Europe are suspended in their operation here."

MANCHESTER UNITY OF ODD FELLOWS.—The half-yearly meeting of the Newcastle-on-Tyne district of this branch of the order, was held in the C. M. Palmer Lodge-room, at the Albion Inn, Howdon, at two o'clock on Monday afternoon, June 29, 1874. Twenty-six delegates assembled from the various lodges, together with the officers of the district. The Secretary read the report stating that this district now had nearly 3,000 members, including an increase of 80 during the half-year, and for the same period £333 had been paid for funerals. The nominations took place at this meeting for the offices of Grandmaster, Deputy Grandmaster and Deputies to the A.M.C., the elections for the same take place in December. The Deputies who attended the A.M.C., or general assembly of the order at Richmond, Surry, last Whitsun week, gave a long and interesting report of the proceedings, and urged upon the delegates present, the necessity of strictly adhering to the general laws of the order, recently adopted, regarding the valuation of Lodge Funds, and on lodges where the funds are discovered to be deficient, to commence at once and provide a remedy, by either increasing the contributions or reducing the amount paid for benefits.

WINES AND SPIRITS (Foreign) on which Duty was paid in the port of London by the principal Firms during the past year.

WINES (Foreign)	Gallons	SPIRITS (Foreign)	Gallons
W & A Gilbey	800,690	W & A Gilbey... ...	306,504
Dingwall, Portal & Co	142,949	Twiss & Browning ...	186,558
F W Cosens	133,424	Daniel Taylor & Sons	177,500
Cunliffe & Co	124,113	Trower & Lawson ...	151,924
R Hooper & Sons ...	115,887	Dingwall, Portal & Co	131,160
Davy & Co	101,833	R Hooper & Sons ...	99,139
Daniel Taylor & Sons	98,750	Galbraith, Grant & Co	78,914
G A Haig & Co	86,038	E S Pick & Co	66,466
Dent, Urwick & Co ...	84,574	R Burnett & Co ...	66,448
J Allnutt, jun. & Co	84,218	Daun & Vallentin ...	54,210
P Domecq & Co... ...	84,063	Osmond & Co	53,410
Brooks & Oldham ...	[illegible]	J Allnutt, jun. & Co ...	45,139
R Christie & Welch ...	[illegible]	Hills & Underwood ...	44,715
Max Gregor & Co ...	[illegible]	Fulcher & Robinson ...	43,886
Wolff & Stern	[illegible]	Bisquit, Dubouche & Co	43,363

Besides the preceding there were upwards of 2,000 Firms who paid Duty on Wines and Spirits in less quantities than those above mentioned—*Wine Trade Review.*

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To Let.

TO LET, a small genteel VILLA, containing Two Sitting-rooms, Kitchen, Three Bedrooms, Greenhouse, Shrubbery, and Garden; neat convenient Out-houses.—Apply to E. O. TREGELLES, Derwent Hill, Shotley Bridge. 6029

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

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a HORSE, CART, and HARNESS. —Apply to BERNARD SLOAN, Front Street, Consett. 6021

FOR SALE, One In-calving COW.—Apply to MARY HENDERSON, East Stob House, near Dipton. 979d

FOR SALE, a Neat PHÆTON, in good condition. —Apply to GEORGE B. SCOTT, Derwent Hill, near Shotley Bridge. 5017

FOR SALE, a SPRING and COUP CART.—Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Victoria House, Consett. 6046

FOR SALE, 4 good SHOPS and DWELLING-HOUSES, in the Centre of CONSETT; also, 2 Full Licensed PUBLIC-HOUSES and 14 COTTAGES.—Apply to JOS. HOWARD, Consett.

WILL shortly be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, in lots to suit purchasers, all that FARM HOUSE and OUT-BUILDINGS and about 130 ACRES OF LAND, principally grass, know as SUNNISIDE PARK, situate at or near Tow Law, in the County of Durham. The property is at the present in the occupation of Messrs. RIPPON and Mr GRAHAM, as tenants, and they will show the same.

Further particulars in future advertisements, or on application to
KIDSON, SON, AND McKENZIE,
Solicitors, Sunderland.
Sunderland, July 7th, 1874. 6028

Wanted.

DRESSMAKING.—WANTED an APPRENTICE.—Apply to Miss TINDLE, No. 4, Foundry Row, Blackhill. 6044

WANTED, immediately, respectable LADS for the PRINTING BUSINESS.—Apply at the Office of this Paper. 252d

WANTED AGENTS for Jewellery, Watches, Tobacconists' Goods, and Ironmongery. Wholesale Price Lists sent.—Address HENRY MAY, Manufacturer, Birmingham. 936d

WANTED, to be known by every Lover of a Pipe of Good Tobacco, that S. WALKER, Hair Dresser and Stationer, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL, has just received a beautiful assortment of MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR ROOT PIPES,; also, Fancy CLAY PIPES of every description. Real Meerschaum Pipes, from 2s. 6d. each; Briar Root Pipes, from 3d. each. Also, a Choice Stock of TOBACCOS and CIGARS of the Finest Flavour.

Contracts.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

BUILDERS are invited to TENDER for the several works required in the ERECTION of a NEW SCHOOL-ROOM, at EBCHESTER, for the Ebchester School Committee. The Drawings and Specifications may be inspected at our Offices on and after the 9th inst., and Tenders (sealed and endorsed) will be received by us on or before the 23rd inst. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
JOHN SMITH & SONS, Architects.
Town Hall, Shotley Bridge,
July 2nd, 1874. 6023

TO BUILDERS.

TO LET, the several works required in the Erection of a HOUSE and SHOP at Annfield Plain for Mr ROBERT THOMPSON. Plans and Specifications, and conditions of Contract may be seen at our Office, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. Tenders will be received by us on or before July 20th, 1874. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.
6027 JOHN SMITH & SON, Architects.

THE LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD of HEALTH invite TENDERS for CUTTING a TRENCH about 1,400 yards in length, and Laying in the same length of 2 inch WATER PIPES near Iveston. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at his Office situate at West Wood House, Shotley Bridge, to whom Tenders in Writing ("Marked Tender") will be received up to the 13th day of July inst., at 10 A.M.
By Order,
M. COUPLAND, Clerk.
West Wood House, Shotley Bridge,
2nd July, 1874. 6026

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

CONSETT POLICE STATION.

THE Magistrates of the County of Durham are desirous of receiving TENDERS for ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to CONSETT POLICE STATION.

Plans, Specifications, and Quantities may now be inspected and perused at the Offices of WILLIAM CROZIER, Esq., M.I.C.E., the County Architect, Assize Courts, Durham, to whom Tenders are to be sent, not later than SATURDAY, 18th July next, endorsed—"Tender for Consett Police Station.

The Magistrates do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order,
RALPH PARK PHILIPSON,
Clerk of the Peace.
Clerk of the Peace's Office, Durham,
1st July, 1874. 6014

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.

THE BAND will perform at the SPA, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 11th, 1874. 6049

LOOK out for the UNITED ORDER of MECHANICS' GALA, at Dipton, in a Field adjoining the Village, July 11th. 995d

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

LOOK OUT for the DERWENT COLLIERY MINERS' PIC-NIC, at MEDOMSLEY, on SATURDAY, July 25th, 1874. For particulars see handbills. 6018

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. 6033

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the GAME over the Estates of Priestfield, Lintz Green, and Loft House, are strictly PRESERVED. Any-one found Trespassing will be prosecuted according to law. 831d

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. 965d

NOTICE.

ANY Person found Trespassing in search of GAME on Middle Heads, Middles, Oliver Ford, Knitsley Grange, High Allerheads, Rowley, Lyerdeen, Healeyfield, and Dean Houl Farms, will be prosecuted according to Law. 6024

ROYAL GUION LINE OF STEAMERS TO AMERICA.

TICKETS are issued by S. WALKER, 1, Derwent Street, Blackhill, for Steerage Passage from LIVERPOOL to AMERICA at £3 10s. each. 885d

TO FARMERS.

AT an Influential MEETING of FARMERS held at the GREEN TREE INN, Medomsley, on the 8th inst. It was resolved to hold a Second Meeting at the House of Mr JOHN SEYMOUR, Consett, on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 7 P.M., to further discuss and definitely settle, the price that Hay ought to be Sold at this Season.
6037 JOHN MURRAY, Secretary.

ONE POUND REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons did Break into a Garden, and also did wilful damage to a Dwelling House, situated at Panhills, near Shotley Bridge, about the 10th day of June.—Any person giving information to THOMAS JOHNSON, of High Waskerley, that will convict the said person or persons, will receive the above Reward. 998d

WESLEYAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

ON SUNDAY, July 12th, 1874, Two SERMONS will be preached in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, by the Rev. GEORGE FRYAR, Returned Missionary from India. Service to commence in the Morning at Half-past Ten and in the Evening at Six o'clock.

On MONDAY, July 13th, the Annual MEETING will be held, when ADDRESSES will be delivered by the Rev. GEORGE FRYAR, and the Revs. J. DIXON and A. EDMAN (Returned Missionaries from India and the West Indies).

The chair will be taken at Seven o'clock, by JOHN DICKINSON, Esq. 6012

Collections will be made in aid of the Mission Fund.

LANCHESTER
WESLEYAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

ON SATURDAY, July 11th, 1874, the REV. PETER McKENZIE, of Newcastle, will Preach in the Afternoon at Three o'clock. In the Evening, the REV. PETER McKENZIE will Deliver his Popular Lecture on "SAMPSON." Chair to be taken at Half-past Six o'clock by J. SNOWBALL, Esq., of Gateshead. Admission to Lecture, Front Seats, One Shilling: Back Seats, Sixpence.

During the Afternoon TEA will be provided in the School adjoining the Chapel. Tea on the tables at a Quarter-past Four o'clock. Tickets, One Shilling each.

Tickets for the Lecture or Tea may be obtained of Messrs. J. BUCKHAM, WILLIAM DIXON, and at the Door.

On SUNDAY, July 12th, SERMONS will be Preached in the Afternoon at Two and Evening at Six o'clock, by the REV. RICHARD PETCH, of York.

A Collection at the close of each Preaching Service in aid of the Chapel Funds. 5009

THE Friends of the late THOMAS HUNTER, of Leadgate, who for many years has been Engineer to the Consett Iron Company, intend, by Subscription, to erect a suitable Stone or Tablet for the great respect and esteem which has long been accorded to him, and the balance of subscription will be handed over to his Widow and Family who have been left unprovided for. The following gentlemen have been appointed as a Committee to solicit Subscriptions in aid of the Memorial Fund. Post-office Order made payable to Mr. J. LONGBOTHAM, Viewer, Leadgate, by Blackhill, Durham.

COMMITTEE:

Mr. J. Longbotham, Leadgate.
" George Hawdon, "
" Thomas Rowe, "
" Thomas Fleming, "
" James Bruce, "
" James Christy, "
" William Lee, "
" James Stewart, "
" John Winter, "
" Ralph Richardson, "
" Thos. Armstrong, "
" William Kirkley, Westwood.
" Robert Charlton, "
" Robert Russell, "
" Joseph Hedley, viewer, Medomsley.
" Robert Wilson, "
" William Walton, "
" William Little, "
" Brady Richardson, Consett.
" John Gray, "
" Charles Hammond, "
" William Brown, Templetown.
" Adam Maxwell, "
" William Keenlyside, Crookhall.
" George Beaney, "
" Robert Johnson, Sherburn Terrace.
" Bernard Shipley, South Medomsley.
" Robert Brown, Delves Lane.
" George Hogg, Blackhill.

Public Notices.

THE BEAMISH, PONTOP, and CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will hold their SIXTH 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

COALS.

COALS carted from Tregelles's Drift or Broomhill Colliery at from 2s. to 3s. per load. Apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Bath Lane, Medomsley Road, Consett. 955d

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. 893d

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. 880d

Business Announcement.

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

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 ¼ to 2-Horse Power. Sole agents for the district, HESLOP, WILSON, and BUDDEN, Engineers and Iron Merchants, 26, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 764d

NEW ARRIVALS of BERLIN, PARISIAN, LONDON, and YORK GOODS in fashionable High Combs, Fancy Arrows, 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

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

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

PRICE THREE SHILLINGS, POST FREE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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*.

Sales by Auction.

Mr. John Jenkins.

TOWN HALL SALE-ROOM, CONSETT.

MR. JOHN JENKINS will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, July 13th, 1874, in the above Sale-room, a large assortment of valuable modern HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., comprising—excellent Cheffioneer, with Glass Back and Marble Slab; 2 Mahogany Lobby Chests of Drawers; 2 Mahogany Presses; 2 Ash Presses; 2 Mahogany Sofas, in Hair-seating; 2 Couches, in Hair-seating; 3 Mahogany Easy Chairs, in Hair-seating; 12 Mahogany Balloon-backed Chairs, in Hair-seating; Mahogany Loo Tables; Mahogany Wardrobe; Walnut Suite, in Green; 2 Chests of Drawers and Bookcases; several Four-poled Bedsteads; Camp and Iron Bedsteads; Feather and Down Beds; Washstands and Dressing Tables; 2 Toilet Tables; Bed-room and Kitchen Chairs; Cornice Poles and Towel Rails; Lustres and Vases; Electro-plated Cruet Stands and Spoons; Knives and Forks; Stair Rods; Fenders and Fireirons, with an assortment of other articles.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

Also, in the Evening, at Six o'clock, a large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING consisting of Men and Boys' Suits; likewise an assortment of Men and Women's First-class BOOTS and Shoes. 6030

MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT.

MR. JOHN JENKINS has received instructions from Assignees of Mr JAMES RODGERS, Tailor and Draper, of Mount Pleasant, Consett, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, July 13th, 1874, the whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK-IN-TRADE, SHOP, FIXTURES, &c, comprising—2 excellent Sewing Machines; 2 Counters and Shop Fixtures; 2 Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Beds, and Bedding; Four-poled Bedstead, Bed, Mattress, and Bedding; Desk Bedsteads and Bedding; Kitchen and Bed-room Chairs; Kitchen and Dressing Tables; Timepiece; Fender and Fireirons; with the whole of the Kitchen Utensils. 6040

Sale to commence at One o'clock in the Afternoon.

WHITE-LE-HEAD.

MR JOHN JENKINS, has received instructions from Mr SIMONS, Cabinetmaker, who is declining business, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, July 15th, 1874, the whole of his STOCK-IN-TRADE, TIMBER, TOOLS, AND VENEERS, consisting of Mahogany Lobby Drawers; Painted Bed-room Drawers; Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating; Mahogany Easy Chair, in Hair-seating; 1 Mahogany Centre Table; 3 Iron Beds; 3 Four-poled Beds; Lobby Bed; 2 Feather Beds; 2 Round Tables; Kitchen Table; 3 Cabinet-makers' Benches; Large Door Cramp; Pair of Small Wheels and Axle; also a quantity of 1-in., ¾-in., and ⅝-in. American-Ash Table Pillows, Legs, and Claws; Longsettle Feet; Mahogany, Birch, and Ash Veneers; Fenders, Fireirons, Stair Rods, &c. 6039

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

Business Announcements.

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

BEGS to announce to the Public that 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 his successful treatment—authenticated by many grateful patients—of the following diseases:—Wet and 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. LEYBOURNE'S, Benfieldside, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. every MONDAY, until further alterations, for consultation. 852d

FOREIGN SERVICE SUPPLY CO. LIMITED.
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES,
13, WEST GRAINGER STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

The Stores are now OPEN DAILY as follows:—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 9 till 6; Fridays, 9 till 4; Saturdays 9 till 8.

CONSTITUENTS' TICKETS, entitling the holder to deal at the Stores from the opening day until the 1st of July, 1875, are now ready, and may be had here on payment of 2s. 6d., or will be sent post free for 2s. 7d.

Any person may obtain a ticket upon the above terms, but the directors reserve the right to cancel any such ticket upon returning the half-crown subscription, if they think fit to do so.

Shareholders are entitled, with the approval of the directors, to the following advantages over constituents who are not shareholders:—

1. The holder of five shares may deal at any one Store without paying the annual subscription.

2. The holder of ten shares may deal at any Store, established at any time in any part of the world, without payment of the annual subscription.

3. The holder of more than ten shares is entitled, in addition to the above, to nominate annually one person for every five shares, who may deal at any one Store without paying the subscription.

Tickets and shares may be applied for now at the office, 13, Mosley Street, and at the Stores, 13, West Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Forms of application, and copies of the prospectus, may be had free from the Secretary, at the Company's Offices, 20, Threadneedle Street, London; 13, Mosley Street; or 13, West Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; 103, Patrick Street, Cork; or any other office of the company.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
THOMAS JOHNSON,
CURRIER AND LEATHER MERCHANT,
BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE,

WISHES to call attention to the high position the North stands in as manufacturers,
AND WHY NOT IN BOOT TOPS?
And begs to say that the want experienced to get first class Tops made to measure can be supplied by him on the shortest possible notice; also with MILLER'S PATENT GUSSETS, which all ought to wear.

Agent for HOWE'S and WESTMORELAND S MACHINES.
Do. MACHINE TWIST and THREAD.
Do. MORRIS and YEOMAN'S NEEDLES

Business Announcements

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

The *Consett Guardian* is the only Newspaper printed and published in the district, and is circulated in over one hundred villages, of which Consett is the centre; it is, therefore, necessarily a first-class Advertising medium.

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

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. AYNSLEY, grocer, Middle Street, and D. IMRIE, chemist, Front Street, Consett.

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

HEADSTONES, TOMBSTONES and INCRIPTPTIONS ENGRAVED on the shortest notice, at moderate terms.

☞ Designs and Estimates free on application to Mr. WILLIAM GOLDEN, 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, Perambulators, and Cricket Goods from the best and cheapest markets, and shall be glad of an early call by his friends.
May 28th, 1874. 929d

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

THOROUGH-BRED STALLIONS at Woodlands Stud (Mr. VAN HAANSBERGEN'S) a mile from Knitsley Station, County of Durham. Apply to stud groom for pedigrees, &c.

MACGREGOR, brown, 16 hands high (winner of Two Thousand Guineas). At 15gs.

STENTOR, bay, 16h. 2in. high, (winner of French Two Thousand Guineas) sire of Absalon, &c. At 10gs.

HESPER, chesnut, 16h. 2in. high, (winner of many races) sire of Sir Bertram, &c. At 6gs.

Half-bred Mares, Half-price; Groom, 10s. 6d., Thorough-breds; or 5s., Half-breds.

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, Sho or other building, to which Gas has been supplie 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 9, 1870. 34

Late Advertisements.

TO LEND, £200, £300, £800, and £1000, on Approved Security.—Apply to JOS. HOWARD, Consett. 6048

LOST, on Saturday night, the 4th inst., between KNITSLEY and LEADGATE, a PORTMANTEAU and PARCEL, containing Wearing Apparel and other articles. Any one returning them to Supt. OLIVER, Consett, will be rewarded; any one detaining them after this notice will be prosecuted.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE CONSETT LOCAL BOARD invite TENDERS for the performance of the following Works:—
First—The Construction of SEWAGE SETTLING PITS (Marked "S.P.")
Second—The Building of a RETAINING WALL on Pasture Drift Road (Marked "R.W.")
Third—The Formation of Part of a STREET at Blackhill (Marked "Street.")

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Board, on and after MONDAY, July 13th, from 11 a.m., to 4 p.m. daily.

Tenders, addressed to Mr DAWSON, Local Board Office, Consett, will be received up to MONDAY, August 3rd.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN ELLIOTT, Clerk.
Local Board Office, Consett, 9th July 1874. 6042

FREEHOLD INVESTMENTS.

VOTES FOR NORTH DURHAM.

TO MEMBERS OF BUILDING SOCIETIES AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at Mr GEORGE BROWN'S, the Railway Hotel, at Consett, in the County of Durham, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1874, at Four for Five o'clock in the Afternoon, (in such Lots as may be agreed upon at the time of Sale),

MR. WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer,

All those Two FREEHOLD SHOPS, MESUAGES, or DWELLING HOUSES and PREMISES, situate in Trafalgar and Victoria Streets, Consett, in the occupation of Mr Joseph Howard and Robert Sewell, at the annual rental of £45; also, all those TWELVE FREEHOLD COTTAGES, or MESSUAGES, situate at and number 1 to 12 inclusive, in William Street, Consett, producing the yearly rental of £110. These properties are well worth the attention of intending Capitalists, and by a judicious treatment the rentals might be considerably increased. The respective Tenants will show the premises, and further particulars may be known on application to

MR. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Solicitor,
14, Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Hexham.
Hexham, 18th June, 1874. 6043

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

*** Alerations to, or Notices to discontinue, Advertments 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, JULY 11TH, 1874.

Local and District News.

BURGLARY AT CONSETT.—At an early hour on Sunday morning, the bakehouse of Mr William Jenkins, confectioner, Mount Pleasant, Consett, was broken into by thieves. Access to the premises appears to have been gained at the rear of the building by means of a window, which apparently had not been securely fastened on the inside. After overhauling the contents of the bakehouse and warehouse the thieves left with a stone and a half of flour and some biscuits and tea-cakes. About three o'clock, Mr Jenkins heard his dog gave an alarm, but thinking that it had been occasioned by drunken men he gave no heed to the warning. The matter is in the hands of the police, who are in possession of a certain information which will, it is expected, lead to the apprehension of the guilty parties.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD *v.* WALKER AND OTHERS.—In the Nisi Prius Court, on Wednesday, the cause "Consett Local Board *v.* Walker and others," was heard before Mr Baron Pollock. Mr Gainford Bruce and Mr Ridley appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr Heath for the defendants.—Mr Bruce said that this action was brought on a bond with the Consett Local Board, agreed to with John Walker, to form a road according to certain specifications. The road was to be made to the satisfaction of the surveyor of the Local Board. The contract was signed on the 15th of July, and the contractor agreed to complete the road by the 1st of January, 1873, for the price of £820. The Local Board required that the defendant, John Walker, should enter into a bond with two sureties that he would perform the contract to the satisfaction of the surveyor, and accordingly the bond was signed by John Walker, and by George Walker and William Leybourn, as his sureties to the amount of £200. On the 1st of January a very small portion of work had been done, and on the 3rd of that month the Local Board were obliged to give him notice that he was not proceeding to the satisfaction of the surveyor, and that they must employ other persons to go on with the work. John Walker and his sureties went and saw the Local Board, and, admitting that there had been very great neglect, asked that the Board would give him another trial. The Board gave him an opportunity of going on with the work again. The work went on no better than before, and after a while he refused to go on with it except simply at his own convenience. The action was undefended, so far as George Walker and William Leyoburn were concerned.—The clerk to the Local Board (Mr Elliott), said that the total amount paid to the defendant John Walker, for work done from time to time, was £288 6s. 10d.; and that the remainder of the work was done by Wilkinson and Stobbart, who contracted under the same specification for £851 6s. 5d., the price of material and labour having meanwhile increased.—Mr Heath said his contention was that if the plaintiffs had had patience, Walker could have done the work himself.—John Walker said that in January, February, March, and April, he went on with the work at the rate of £50 a month. He could have finished it in other two months for £300. The sum of £851 was quite extravagant.—Mr Heath and his Lordship having addressed the jury, they gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount—£200.

On Monday evening, Signor Giovanni Ferrero, from Italy, delivered a lecture in the Gospel Hall, Shotley Bridge.

On Saturday afternoon, the annual gala took place at Tantobie. The programme consisted of tea, sports, and a public meeting. A ball at night wound up the proceedings, which were throughout satisfactory.

DURHAM COLLIERY MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION.—A large meeting of colliery mechanics was held a few days ago at the house of Mr Charlton, Havanna, West Stanley. The meeting was presided over by Mr B. Duke, general secretary to the association. It was unanimously resolved to form a branch lodge forthwith, and officers were duly elected. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr A. Duke for the able manner in which he introduced the objects of the association.

NEWLANDS WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The first anniversary services of this Sunday School, were celebrated at Newlands, on Saturday last, by a public tea and public meeting, which were well attended. The public meeting was presided over by Mr. J. Moody. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Forster, Fairley, Lammonby, and Bell. On Sunday two open-air services were held in a field (kindly granted for the occasion, by Mr Fewster), when sermons were preached in the afternoon, by Messrs. Lowdon, Forster, and Batey, and in the evening by Messrs. Lammonby, Bell, Dunn, and Lee.

THE RECENT CHARGE AGAINST MR HENRY CARSS.—On Wednesday night a largely-attended meeting was held at Blackhill, under the presidency of Mr D. Harris, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Mr Henry Carss in the recent prosecution to which he has been subjected for alleged tampering with voting papers.—Mr G. Eltringham moved, and Mr Surtees seconded, the following resolution:—"That this meeting protests against the prosecution of Mr Henry Carss for alleged tampering with voting papers by the Tories as vindicative and unjust, and pledges itself to support Mr Carss if any further action is taking against him."—The resolution was unanimously adoped, as was also the following, proposed by Mr James Eltringham, and seconded by Mr G. Hill, Newcastle:—"That this meeting expresses its entire confidence in the integrity and honesty of Mr Carss as a public man, and deeply sympathises with him in the prosecution to which he has been subjected from the Tories of the district."

DEATH OF THOMAS GREENWELL, ESQ.—We regret to have this week to record the death of Thomas Greenwell, Esq., J.P., which event took place at the family residence, Broomshields Hall, on the morning of Saturday last. The deceased gentleman had suffered from asthma with occasional attacks of bronchitis for a number of years. Last winter his medical adviser, Dr Wilson of Lanchester, recommended a change of air, and for several months Mr Greenwell appeared to derive great benefit from a visit to the favourite watering place of St. Leonard's, in Sussex. Mr Greenwell was a lawyer by profession, and for a number of years practiced as a barrister on the Northern Circuit. He was a justice of the peace for the Lanchester division, and it is only three weeks since the deceased gentleman occupied a seat on the Lanchester Bench. The funeral took place in the pretty little churchyard of Satley, on Tuesday morning, the Rev. J. P. De Pledge, vicar, officiating. The pall-bearers were M. Kearney, Esq., J.P. (chairman of the Lanchester Bench), The Ford, Lanchester; A. H. Talmadge, Esq., J.P., Burnhopeside Hall; E. T. Smith, Esq., J.P., Colepike Hall; and John Clavering, Esq., J.P., Greencroft Hall.

APPEAL UNDER THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT.—In the Civil Court, at Durham, last week, Peter Gibson, boot and shoemaker, Medomsley, appealed under the Lanchester Common Act, to recover compensation for damage sustained to a dwelling-house, by the working of a coal mine belonging to the Consett Iron Company, limited.—Mr John Edge appeared for the appellant.—In opening the case, Mr Edge quoted from the Lanchester Common Act, passed in the reign of King George III., 1773, which provided that compensation might be obtained for injury sustained to property by the working of a mine within the Lanchester Common, on application at the Court of Quarter Sessions, and Medomsley being within the area of Lanchester Common.—Peter Gibson, on being sworn, said he he was a boot and shoemaker, and in 1857, built a house at Medomsley, and he and his family resided in it until May last. In consequence of the underground workings the house began to sink, and he was obliged to leave it.—Evidence was then adduced to show that on the 18th May last, notice had been fixed on the parish churches of Lanchester, Medomsley, Ebchester, Satley, to the effect that the appellant intended to apply for compensation, according to the provisions of the statute.—John Smith, architect, Shotley Bridge, deposed to making a survey of the house in question. It was split up the middle and considerably out of level, and much shaken. It had subsided about two ft. 6in. at the south west end. The damage was caused by the underground working of the mine. He estimated the damage at £151 4s 4d. That amount he considered a fair average estimate. It was a four-roomed house.—The application was unopposed, and an order was made for the amount claimed.

ANNFIELD PLAIN WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary services of this Sunday School were commenced on Sunday last, on which occasion Mr Jon. Wardle, of Witton Gilbert, preached a sermon from these words—"I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down" (Nehemiah vi. 3). The afternoon service was occupied entirely by the examination of the scholars. Mr Edward Bolliver, one of the teachers, examined six of the scholars in the life of St. Paul, which was very intelligently gone through. The questions asked amounted in number to seventy-four, and comprised such questions as these:—Where was Saul a native off? do we know anything of his birth or parentage? how did he obtain his citzenship? where was he sent to to be educated? what part did he take in the death of that good man, Stephen? after Stephen's death what was he engaged in? who did he apply to for assistance? what assistance did he require? where is Damascus? give some description of Damascus; how far did the authority of the Sanhedrim extend? what happened on the journey? what strange phenomenon took place in connection with it? what was Saul's reply? what was Christ's reply? These, and a host of other questions connected with St. Paul's life, were readily answered by the boys under Mr Bolliver's seventh-day tuition. After this, Mr R. Whitehead, another teacher, gave what is called a specimen lesson, the subject being "Zacchæus, Jericho, and the Sycamore tree," and in connection with this subject he asked questions of about sixty scholars. Mr G. P. Metcalf conducted an examination on Saul and David with four scholars. These, in connection with the singing of several Sunday school hymns, comprised the afternoon's service.—In the evening, Mr Wardle again preached, taking as his text Rev. vii. 9, 10, and from which he gave an interesting discourse. The points he noticed were these—The great multitude, the robes they wore, the emblems they carried, and their employment. In conclusion, he said there was another great multitude—a multitude who had not known God nor obeyed the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and exhorted his hearers to see that they were journeying to that multitude which the Apostle John saw.—The collections amounted to upwards of £8.—On Monday afternoon the annual tea meeting was held, when about 400 persons sat down to tea. In the evening, a public meeting was held, presided over by Mr Fenwick. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. Wardle, W. Jackson, and V. Dunn (Consett); and the choir sang several pieces of music, amongst them being that beautiful hymn, "Steal away." Each of the above services were largely attended, and the anniversary is said to be a greater success than those of former years.

DEATH IN THE POLICE CELLS AT CONSETT.

Early on Sunday morning, an ironworker named John McCann, who had been taken into custody the previous night on a charge of drunkenness, was found dead in the Police Cells at Consett. It seems that on Saturday afternoon the deceased and his landlord, a man named Skelton, were drinking together. Between seven and eight o'clock they decided upon going to the Music Hall, where the deceased appears to have partaken of some drink which Skelton had in a bottle. He subsequently fell asleep, and was eventually carried to the Police Station by P.C.'s Stoner and Bates.—On Tuesday evening Mr Trueman Graham, deputy-coroner, held an inquest on the body at the house of Mr Seymour, near the Police Station. Mr Wallace, solicitor, Newcastle, watched the case on behalf of the friends of deceased. After viewing the body the following evidence was adduced:—

Michael McCann deposed that he was a puddler, and, with the deceased who was his brother, lodged at 28, Princess Street, Consett. The body that the jury had just seen was that of his brother, who was also a puddler. He was about thirty years of age, and had not been married. The last time deceased was at work was on Friday, when he returned home, having refused to work at another man's job. The deceased had been employed at the Ironworks for seven weeks. On Saturday evening the deceased went to his lodgings, and the landlord, Skelton, told him to go to the "Play." The deceased and the landlord subsequently left the house in order to go to the Music Hall, and witness never afterwards saw him alive.

Mr EDWARD ROUTLEDGE (to witness): Was the deceased in the habit of taking drink?

Witness: Yes, he took a little occasionally.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: I suppose he took more when off work than at other times?

Witness: He generally got a "little sup" on the Saturday nights.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: Was he noisy when he took drink?

Witness: No; he was quiet.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: What was his general state of health—was he a strong or a weak man?

Witness: Sometimes after drinking a day or two he was a little sick, and unable to go out of the house.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: Did he often get drunk?

Witness: Not very often. On Saturday week he got the "prize money" at the Works for working a full week.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: For how many days did he usually go upon the spree?

Witness: For a couple of days sometimes.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: Was he upon the spree on Friday?

Witness: No.

The FOREMAN (Mr Scott): You said, in your examination in chief, that when the deceased came into the house the landlord told him to be going to the Play. Do you know why Skelton said this to him?

Witness: For quietness. He wanted him to go to the Play instead of sitting down in the house.

Mr BRODIE (to witness): Do you attach any blame to any person for your brother's death?

Witness: I can hardly answer that question. I wish to have my mind satisfied on the point.

The FOREMAN thought it premature to ask the witness such a question.

The DEPUTY-CORONER said the question, which was scarcely a proper one to put to the witness, had been answered very properly.

Mr EDWARD ROUTLEDGE: Did your brother ever complain of palpitation in the heart?

Witness: I never heard him.

The FOREMAN: He was not a healthy, strong man?

Witness: He always did his work, which is laborious.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: Had he ever been attended by a doctor?

Witness: Yes; about twelve months ago.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: What time did you see the deceased in Skelton's house on Saturday evening?

Witness: Between seven and eight o'clock.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: Skelton was in at the same time?

Witness: Yes. Skelton said to the deceased "Go away, John, to the Play."

The DEPUTY-CORONER: They both left the house together?

Witness: Yes.

The DEPUTY-CORONER. What time did Skelton return home?

Witness: Between ten and eleven o'clock.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: Skelton then told you that the deceased had been locked up?

Witness: Yes; Skelton said the deceased was a little tipsy in the "Play," and that two gentlemen had taken him to the lock-up.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: Did you go to the Police Station when you knew that your brother was locked up?

Witness: No; they might have locked me up as well.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: Had your brother ever been locked up before?

Witness: Yes; in Hamilton, Scotland.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: What was that for?

Witness: It was only for being drunk.

James Skelton, puddler, residing at 28, Princess Street, deposed that the last witness and the deceased lodged with him. On Saturday last witness was with the deceased from half-past one o'clock until about eleven o'clock, the time he was taken into custody. From half-past one until half-past seven the deceased had only three glasses of rum to drink. Between twelve and one deceased went to the Works and got his wages. Prior to that he had a quart of ale.

The FOREMAN: Was the deceased sober the night before?

Witness: Yes.

The FOREMAN: Had he any drink on the Friday night?

Witness: I cannot state positively.

Examination continued: Witness and the deceased went to the Music Hall about eight o'clock. They first went into the Gallery, but as it was rather noisy they came downstairs again and proceeded to the Pit.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: Who paid the difference.

Witness: The deceased said he would pay the difference between the two places if I would go out and get a gill of rum. Witness agreed to do so, and the rum was drunk between witness, the deceased and another man. Shortly before the Play was over the deceased put his head upon a bench and fell asleep. As soon as the crowd got out of the Hall, witness put his arms round the deceased in order to assist him into the street. Deceased, however, fell down, and just at that moment two policemen, Stoner and Bates, entered the Hall, and carried him away.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: Previous to the officers carrying him away did you say anything to them?

Witness: I told Stoner that the deceased was my lodger, and that I would take him home myself. Stoner then said that I had better be off, or he would fetch me as well.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: How long have you lived in Consett?

Witness: About nine years and a half. I have a wife and family.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: I suppose you drink occasionally?

Witness: Yes; a little drop.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: Have you been in trouble for drinking?

Witness: No.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: The deceased has lived with you some time?

Witness: Yes; he was cousin to my wife.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: Was he a quiet man.

Witness: Yes, he never made a noise when he got a little drink.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: Did he drink for days together?

Witness: No; he was a man who could not afford it.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: If other people say that the deceased occasionally drank for two days together they will be speaking what is untrue.

Witness: Yes.

Mr POTTS: What made you keep so close to him on the Saturday?

Witness: He was a mate of mine; he was never out of my sight during the afternoon.

Mr POTTS: The previous witness stated that when the deceased entered the house you asked him to go to the Play?

Witness: We entered the house together.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: How many days did the deceased work last week?

Witness: Two. He had not a regular job.

Mr EDWARD ROUTLEDGE: Did he complain of being unwell prior to Saturday night?

Witness: He was a "wee bit" delicate, but he could continue at work. He was not a strong man.

The FOREMAN: Did the policeman take him quietly to the lock-up?

Witness: Yes.

Mr COLE Had the deceased anything to eat during the time you were with him?

Witness: No; he had nothing after getting his breakfast.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: Did the officers use any unnecessary violence in taking the deceased to the Police Station?

Witness: Not in my sight.

The DEPUTY-CORONER: How were you yourself for drink?

Witness: I was not drunk. I was a little "fresh."

Mr BRODIE: Which way did the officers take the deceased?

Witness: Down Shepherd's Alley.

Mr I. MURRAY: Did you go to the office with him when he got his pay?

Witness: No.

A consultation between the Deputy-Coroner and Supt. Oliver here took place, at the close of which the former said it would be impossible to finish the inquest that night. There was a serious allegation, he believed, against the police, and it would only be fair to the latter, as well as the friends of the deceased, that a searching inquiry should be made.

Supt. OLIVER said he also was anxious for a thorough investigation into the matter.

The inquest was then adjourned. The affair has formed the subject of a vast amount of comment by the Irish residents of the place, and during the inquiry a great crowd of people, chiefly Irish, assembled, but no breach of the peace took place.

OVERCROWDING AT CONSETT.—
AN IMMORAL STATE OF THINGS.

On Thursday, at Lanchester Petty Sessions, the magistrates on the bench being A. H. Talmadge, E. T. Smith, Hy. Smith, and John Clavering Esqs., Edward Quigley, of John Street, Consett, was summoned for a contravention of the Public Health Act by allowing overcrowding in his house. Defendant did not appear in person, but was represented by his wife. Mr Dawson, Inspector to the Consett Local Board, stated that on the 26th of June he made an inspection of the defendant's house, which contained two rooms. There was only space enough for nine persons, but he found thirteen persons in the house. When witness expostulated with Mrs Quigley, the latter said she did not care about the magistrates—she had to make a living. The defendant, the Inspector observed, had been convicted of a similar offence three weeks ago and fined 20s. and costs.—P.C. Stoner gave confirmatory evidence.—In defence, Mrs. Quigley said there were only eleven persons in the house at the time the Inspector and the police-officer visited it. She was compelled to keep lodgers to make a living.—Mr Talmadge observed that being occasionally brought before the magistrates and fined was not the way to make a living.—Mrs. Quigley said she did not like to turn the men out of doors.—In answer to the bench, the Inspector said he found four persons downstairs, and nine persons in the upper part of the house.—Mr Talmadge said it was useless being lenient with the defendant if the latter intended to defy the magistrates.—Mrs. Quigley intimated that she had given notice to her lodgers. She could not turn them out at a moment's notice.—Mr Talmadge: Will you promise to turn the men out by Saturday?—Mrs Quigley: Yes.—Mr Talmdage: Then we shall impose a fine of only 10s. and costs.—John Hopper, of Green Street, was summoned for a similar offence. The Inspector stated he visited defendant's house, and there were four persons too many. Defendant had been repeatedly cautioned. On speaking to the defendant the latter said he (the Inspector), "would not have to be too hard upon him; he had come to England to make money in order that he might buy property in Ireland."—Mr Talmadge (to defendant): Irishmen are allowed to make money in England, provided they make it honestly. —Defendant was then ordered to pay a fine of 20s. and costs, the bench advising him, if he wanted to buy property in Ireland, to make money slowly and honestly.—Patrick McGowan, William Street, appeared to answer a summons charging him with a similar offence. Mr Dawson said defendant had a house containing two rooms, which were occupied by twelve persons, ten of these being lodgers.—Mr Talmadge (to defendant): I suppose you and your wife sleep down stairs and the lodgers in the chamber above?—Defendant: Yes.—The Inspector: There is only space for five persons. The house was in an exceedingly filthy state with dirt and vermin.—Mr Talmadge (to defendant): Have you any Irish property in view? (Laughter).—Defendant thought that notice should have been given him in order that he might have got rid of the lodgers.—The Inspector said the defendant had been repeatedly warned.—Defendant was ordered to pay a fine of 20s. and costs.—Daniel McIntyre was summoned for allowing overcrowding in his house. The Inspector said he vitited defendant's house in Medomsley Road. He was refused admittance for a considerable time, and on the door being opened he found four or five persons too many in the house. Fever and small-pox had been in the house.—P. C. Stoner said he was with the last witness on the night in question. On going upstairs and striking a match he found one man hiding behind the doors of a bed. There were thirteen persons in the house altogether.—Sergt. Parkinson informed the bench that defendant was fined 40s. and costs for a similar offence about a month ago, and that the fine had not yet been paid.—Defendant said he intended to pay the money on Saturday night.—He was now ordered to pay the full penalty of 40s. and costs.—Mary McCartney, of Medomsley Road, was charged with a similar offence. According to the evidence of the Inspector it appeared that he visited defendant's house and found sixteen persons "mixed together."—Mr Talmadge: What were the people sleeping on?—The Inspector: Some on chairs and some on beds.—Mr Talmadge: Had the defendant been previously warned?—The Inspector: Yes. I found the defendant, her two daughters, and five men in the lower room.—Mr Talmadge: Are the daughters married?—The Inspector: The eldest one is married. The daughters and a man were in one bed. There was another bed standing near, and they could roll out of one bed into the other. Eight men were upstairs.—Mr Talmadge (to defendant): It appears to the magistrates that you keep a house which is a disgrace to a civilised land. You will have to pay a fine of 20s and costs.—Defendant: I will go to gaol.—Hugh Ward, of Queen Street, was summoned for a similar offence. Defendant was represented by his wife. On the 26th of June the Inspector found thirteen persons in defendant's house, which only contained a couple of rooms with space for nine persons. A portion of the beds were lying on the floor. There were ten persons upstairs.—Mr Henry Smith: How many beds were there.—The Inspector: Two; the remainder of the lodgers were lying on the floor.—Defendant said there were three "standing bed" upstairs.—Mr Talmadge: Do they undress themselves or just lie down with their clothes on?—The Inspector: In many instances they were altogether naked.—Defendant was ordered to pay the full penalty, 40s and costs.—Catherine Graham, Front Street, was also summoned for overcrowding. The Inspector said on the 26th ult. he found twelve persons, men, women, and children, in defendant's house. They were sleeping together some of them being quite naked. On Wednesday night he went again to the house and found, in addition to the persons named, a couple of women, who were sleeping in an outhouse containing a quantity of offensive matter.—Defendant was fined 20s. and costs.—Bridget Hinchey was summoned for allowing her house to be overcrowded. On the 27th of June defendant's house was visited by the Inspector, who found fifteen persons. In one bed he found a man and his wife and three children sleeping. Opposite to them were three men, one of whom was lying quite naked, whilst the other two had their clothes on. In another corner of the room two men were sleeping quite exposed.—Mr Talmadge (to defendant): You are the last of a dirty lot.—Defendant: Mr Dawson has given me credit for being the cleanest women in the street. Whenever persons are attacked by small-pox I attend them.—The magistrates fined defendant 20s. and costs.—Defendant left the court muttering a wish that the Inspecter might die of small-pox.

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—So great has been the success of this first-class Fire and Life Assurance Office, that the bill for increasing the company's capital another million sterling, has passed the House of the Legislature. The nett premiums for the year 1873 exceeded the the previous year by no less a sum than £8,513 14 4d; this, together with the fact that the working expenses are now greatly diminished, augurs well for the future of this company. The local agents are Messrs. Hobson and Liddell, of Neville Street, opposite the Central Station, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who will, we have no doubt, be glad to effec insurances on the stocks or premises of our roaders.

BENFIELDSIDE 2ND ELEVEN *v.* LEADGATE.—On Saturday last, a match was played between the above clubs on the ground at Benfieldside. The game was throughout extremely pleasant, but the Benfildside team proved much too powerful for their opponents and attained a victory of 45 runs over the Leadgate eleven. Subjoined is the score:—

BENFIELDSIDE.

J. Lax, b Bell	2
W. Ferguson, b Bell	4
W. Richley, b Bell	43
J. Thirlwell, b Richards	22
B. Forster, c Trevena	0
C. Spark, c Gardener	12
J. Muir, b Miller	1
J. Armstrong, st Power	5
Substitute, b Bell	3
R. Wilson, not out	1
Extras	9
	102

LEADGATE.

J. Power, st Muir	6
S. Bustead, st Muir	4
W. Miller, b Lax	6
M. Gardiner, b Richley	0
R. Bell, b Richley	4
H. Whifield, run out	9
J. Bell, c Lax, c Richley	3
R. Trevena, not out	11
M. Bates, b Richley	5
W. Willis, b Thirlwell	2
J. Richards, b Lax	3
Extras	4
	57

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST SERGEANT MORLAND.—On Monday, at the Shotley Bridge County Court the Judge (Mr Meynell) gave judgment in the case which had been heard at the previous court, brought by Mr Halliday of Tanfield against Sergeant Morland of the Durham County Constabularly, for an alleged assault on the polling day for North Durham at the election in February last, when a riot took place at Tanfield. Mr Blackwell, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr Patrick, solicitor, for the defendant.—His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: This is an action to recover damages for an alleged assault. The defendant is a police-constable. No points of law were raised; but the evidence was of such a conflicting nature that I reserved my judgment, in order that I might read over and carefully consider the evidence. The case is of considerable importance; because, though on the one hand the police should be protected in the execution of their duty, it is equally important on the other hand that the public should be protected where the police exceed their duty. The alleged assault occurred on the polling day of the North Durham Election in February, when evidently considerable rioting took place, and the question is whether the defendant was justified in drawing and using his staff. The plaintiff was struck on the head by the defendant; and it seems that, though in the crowd, he was not taken a part in the disturbance or rioting, if any disturbance or rioting was going on at the time; but it is alleged by the defendant that the blow the plaintiff received was aimed at another man and hit the plaintiff. The evidence as to the existence of any rioting at the time was most conflicting; but after most carefully considering the evidence and the arguments of the plaintiff's counsel, I have come to the conclusion that there was such rioting as justified the defendant in drawing and using his staff, and that my judgment must be in his favour. The plaintiff, and his witnesses—and apparently very respectable witnesses—declared that until the plaintiff was struck there was no disturbance, or at least had not been for some time, and that no stones were thrown, though it was admitted immediately after that stones were thrown. The defendant and his witnesses, of undoubted respectability (one being a clergyman, another a surgeon, and a solicitor), declared that a serious riot was going on, stones were thrown, &c. There are but two modes of at all reconciling the evidence; one is, that the plaintiff's witnesses did not see all that took place, and it frequently happens in a crowd—and especially in a riot or disturbance—that one person sees a thing which a man standing next to him does not see. The other mode is, as contended by the plaintiff's counsel, that defendant's witnesses were speaking to what took place after the blows were struck and when the stone thrown was admitted. I found considerable discrepancy in the evidence of the plaintiff and his witnesses; indeed, the plaintiff hardly admits that there was any crowd, and denies there was any noise or rioting, in which he is distinctly contradicted by his own witnesses. One of these witnesses was a policeman from Newcastle, and his evidence, if it is to be relied upon, will be conclusive in the plaintiff's favour; but I feel I cannot rely upon that evidence. Amongst other things he swears the defendant was drunk, and which I am satisfied from the other evidence in the case he was not. The evidence of the defendant's witnesses is, in my mind, conclusive in his favour, and, looking at the respectability of those witnesses, I cannot doubt their evidence, and the only question is, as was contended by Mr Blackwell, were they speaking to what took place after the assault? It occurred to me at the hearing that that might be the true solution; but, after the best consideration I can give to the case, I cannot adopt that solution, and I have therefore come to the conclusion that I must give judgment for the defendant. Mr Patrick, who appeared for the defendant, applied to his Honour for costs, which were allowed.

Parliamentary Summary.

FRIDAY.

In the House of Lords, Lord Emly called attention to the number of untrained teachers employed under the Irish National Board of Education.

At the morning sitting of the Commons, considerable progress was made in Committee with the Irish Licensing Bill. The report of amendments to the Valuation of Property Bill was agreed to, and several other measures were advanced a stage. At the evening sitting Mr. C. Lewis took advantage of the motion for going into Committee of Supply to submit a resolution to the effect that the continued imposition of the income tax, except in time of war or some great national emergency, is unjust and impolitic, and that it is advisable that it should be still further reduced and ultimately altogether repealed at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Grant Duff opposed the motion, but was prevented by the rules of the House from moving, as an amendment, "That the tax is alike just and politic, unless and until some other direct tax can be substituted for it against which fewer valid objections can be stated." The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that the Government ought not to be fettered in their discretion by any premature declaration on the subject, and he advised the withdrawal of the motion, on the ground that it would be unwise to hamper them in their next Budget by an abstract resolution. The House then divided—

For the motion	38
Against	139
Majority	101

The House adjourned at 2.15 a.m.

MONDAY.

In the Commons, replying to Mr. C. B. Denison, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated that no correspondence had passed between the Dutch and English Governments as to any mediation in the Acheenese war. The Home Secretary, in answer to Sir Charles Dilke, gave his consent to the withdrawal of the Inclosure Bill. The Lord Advocate having moved the second reading of the Church Patronage (Scotland) Bill, Mr. Baxter proposed as an amendment that it was inexpedient to legislate on the subject without further inquiry and information. Mr. C. Dalrymple, who supported the second reading of the bill, was followed by Mr. Gladstone, who opposed the bill, and whose appearance was greeted with loud cheering.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Lords, the Licensing Bill was considered in Committee. Several amendments brought forward to the various clauses were either negatived or withdrawn, and the measure passed through committee with little or no alteration. Their Lordships adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

In the Commons the President of the Board of Trade, replying to Mr. Plimsoll stated that up to the 30th of June last 294 vessels had been detained for survey under the Act of 1873; and that of those thirteen had been released and 281 repaired or broken up—showing that a great number of vessels then in use were unseaworthy. In answer to Mr. Serjeant Simon, the Premier whilst stating that it might lead to misapprehension if he entered into any explanations respecting the conditions on which the Government had agreed to send a delegate to the Brussels conference, intimated that every information would be obtained from the papers which would be laid on the table of the House during the week. The Minister for War, in reply to a question by Major Beaumont, stated that instructions had been given for the purchase of the land for the tactical station for the North of England, and declined to defer the matter until the question of a central arsenal had been discussed. The Attorney-General having moved the second reading of the Land Titles and Transfer Bill, Sir F. Goldsmid proposed an amendment declaring that the bill would not facilitate and cheapen the transfer of land, whilst Mr. Osborne Morgan maintained that having regard to the difficult and complicated questions of principle and detail involved in the bill, no time remained at this late period of the session for their adequate consideration.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons Mr. Charley moved the second reading of the Legal Practitioners Bill, which was agreed to. Mr. McLaren then brought forward for a second reading the Church Rates Abolition (Scotland) Bill, the object of which he explained to be to abolish the system under which churches and manses were built or repaired by a charge upon the ratepayers at large whether belonging to the Established Church or not, and to assimilate the law to that adopted in England, where church rates had not been abolished but where their enforcement by legal process was not permitted. In the course of the debate that followed, the Lord Advocate promised to deal with the question next session, and on this understanding the Bill was withdrawn. Mr. Mundella having intimated his intention to withdraw the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, the Home Secretary stated that as the Commission on the subject would doubtless have their report ready in the recess, he trusted to introduce a bill next session. The House rose shortly before six o'clock.

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.—A Medical Man of 20 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. 216

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. 866

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.

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. 1542

A GENTLEMAN.

The gentleman is portrayed in fiction after a variety of models. We intuitively revert to Sir Roger de Coverley, Captain Shandy, Colonel Newcome, Henry Esmond, John Halifax, and other well-known creations throughout our romantic literature. While we see much to admire in the delineation of these and similar characters, a careful study of them reveals something defective. The man himself is a more interesting and satisfactory study as we find him living and moving, thinking and working, in the persons of such heroes as More, Hale, Sydney, Bishop, Berkeley, Raleigh, Washington, and the late Prince Consort. It is no trifling item in the amenities of our modern civilisation that the men who hold office and dignity among us are gentlemen as a rule. We are so habituated to this state of things that we cannot realise again the seventeenth-century Bacon, or Jeffreys or Rochester. It may be partly for this reason that a change of Ministry is to us a matter of less moment than it was to our forefathers, and because we place implicit confidence in the honour and conscientiousness of whatever great political party may hold the reins of Government for the time. It might seem invidious to name one of our eminent men before another entitled to rank in the category of gentlemen; but to instance a single class of our most useful public servants, the change from the drinking and swearing times of Thurlow must be obvious to the most cursory observer of the learned occupants of the judicial bench. It is gratifying to know that we may apply with equal truth to many of the statesmen, lawyers, and leading politicians of our day what was recently said of an ex-Lord Chancellor. "In his career," said a contemporary, "not even the bitterest of his political opponents can point to a foible or detect a flaw. A grave, serious, thoughtful and pious man, he had attained such a weight of moral worth alone, that men were in danger of overlooking the other qualities of his character. It was too much forgotten that his deep religious feeling only imparted fresh earnestness to a political creed based, as he believed, on the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. To his qualities of independence and industry he adds an orator's charm, a scholar's grace, a thinker's gravity, a statesman's earnestness, and the refined benevolence of a Christian gentleman." The gentleman is not a new character in society. He is as old as the necessities of human nature for help and its cravings for sympathy. A simple act will sometimes make the heart translucent. We have nowhere more illustrative examples than in Scripture. Never has the world seen better specimens of farmers, tradesmen, masters, fathers servants, and friends than those of whom brief notices are here recorded. Behold the patriarch parting with his nephew Lot. He did not say, as he might have done, "See! I have chosen this valley; to all the plain besides you are welcome;" but "Is not the whole land before thee? If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left." See Joseph nobly cherishing his brethren by whom he had been grievously wronged. What a fine old Hebrew gentleman is Boaz! How courteously he steps upon the scene! A man of wealth and good family, a landed proprietor and influential citizen, he comes among his workpeople to see for himself how matters are going on, and greets them with a patriarchal grace. Can we suppose that they served him any the less faithfully for his respectful kindness? Consider, too, Paul's reply to Festus, and the apology for his smart retort to the high-priest's rude interruption of his speech. His fidelity to principle did not compromise his courtesy. He who could write the Epistle to Philemon and the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians could not but be a gentleman in the noblest sense of the word. A Christian is therefore the highest type of gentleman; and he cannot be otherwise, because he is governed by a set of rules distinct from those by which the man of worldly policy is guided. Augustus Hare has said—"A Christian is God Almighty's gentleman. A gentleman in the vulgar superficial understanding of the word, is the Devil's Christian." Yet many of these so-called Devil's Christians are estimable and loving people, tender, affectionate, and generous. So pleasing is their representation of the character, that the Professor at the Breakfast-table may be almost excused for advancing the fallacy that "good breeding is surface Christianity." Not unfrequently one may appear a gentleman in the drawing-room or the club, and another man among his workpeople or in his family. The Christian is consistently so at all times in all places, and under all circumstances because he strives to be ever "pitiful and courteous" to "esteem others better than himself," to "please his neighbour for his good," to "carry another's burden," to "possess the love that suffereth long and is kind that envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil." There are many sour and unamiable Christians, we know; but the exception helps to prove the rule because they do not exemplify the principles of the religion they profess. Sometimes unintentionally, and sometimes from an erroneous notion of duty—pleading love of truth as an apology for rudeness—they overlook the proprieties of life. Minor obligations are lost sight of in the contemplation of the great cardinal virtues, and becoming manners are deemed too trifling to deserve notice. They forget, or are ignorant of the fact, that this is one of the chiefest means of the development of their Christianity, whereby they have opportunity to commend themselves to every man's conscience.—*Tinsley's Magazine for July.*

Dove Leys, near Uttoxeter, the seat of Sir Percival Heywood. Bart. was destroyed by fire on on Saturday night.

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 tradesmen for the sake of greater profit are endeavouring to deceive the public by offering spurious imitations 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 Joe Todd, Chemist Carlisle.

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.

The Invalid's Friend—Todd's Quinine Wine—This elegant and renowned preparation of genuine English Quinine stands unsurpassed for purity, strength and flavour, and is universally approved by the Medical profession, as a valuable and wholesome bitter, an efficient tonic, and an unequalled stomachic. It has been tested by thousands, and proved to be one of the best, safest and most agreeable remedy known for indigestion, loss of appetite, tic or neuralgia, nervousness, scrofulous affections, ague, debility, spasms, and all derangements of the stomach. Manufactured only by Joe Todd. Chemist, Carlisle.

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.

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. 6d., 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 19 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, 1·15 (†), 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, 8·45, 9,0, 10·0.

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—North Shields 3, Percy Main 9, Howdon 11, Wallsend 15, Walker 19, Heaton 23, and Manors 30 minutes after above times, arriving at Central Station, Newcastle about 35 minutes after leaving Tynemouth.

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

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

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

Fares from Tynemouth to North Shields, first, 4d.; second, 3d.; third, 2d.; Percy Main, first, 6d.: second, 4d.: third, 3d.; Howdon, first, 8d.; second, 6d.; third, 4d.; Wallsend, first, 10d.; second, 8d.; third, 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

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

		1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G.	1,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	10·0	12·30	2·30	5·35
Scotswood	"	5·52	10·7	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	"	5·59	10·14	12·43	2·44	5·49
Rowland's Gill	"	6·9	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	6·44
Lanchester	"	7·3	11·18		4·43	6·53
Witton Gilbert	"	7·10	11·27		4·50	7·6
Durham	arr.	7·25	11·40		5·5	7·15

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

Stations		1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·40		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

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

Stations.		A.M.		P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·0	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	..

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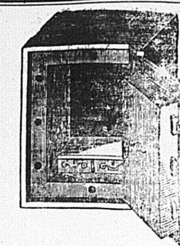
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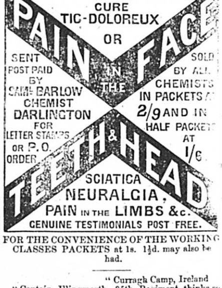
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THE BENIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD VOTING PAPER CASES.

Commenting on the above cases the *Newcastle Daily Journal* says:—"As reported in our columns yesterday, some cases were heard before the County of Durham Justices at the Lanchester Petty Sessions, which seems to us to call for rather more than the usual amount of attention bestowed upon similar proceedings. Henry Carss, assistant overseer for the township of Benfieldside, was charged on the complaint of Mr William Moore, Blackhill, with an offence against the Local Government Act, by tampering with certain voting papers, used in an election of members of the Local Board of Health, in which election the defendant was a candidate. The Act of 1858 makes it penal for any person to "fabricate, in whole or in part, deface, destroy, abstract, or purloin any voting paper," and it was under this provision of the statute that the complaint was made. It was proved that a man named Joseph Barnett, who was a voter in the township, received a voting paper, and being unable to write, his wife, by his instructions, marked the paper by writing "Joseph B," against the name of the defendant, and signing the paper with her husband's name. The defendant some days afterwards called and asked to see the paper. When he had got it he remarked that it was inaccurately marked, and putting a piece of gummed paper over the words "Joseph B.," he wrote on the top of the paper the initials "J. B.," and placed the same initials opposite the names of other two candidates. Mrs Barnett, in her examination, denied having asked the defendant to cover up the marking, or to place her husband's initials opposite the other names, adding that she wanted to vote for another candidate. On the other hand, Thomas Seaton, who accompanied the defendant, stated that what Carss did, was done with the approbation of Mrs Barnett. John Booth, clerk to the Local Board, proved that the voting paper in question, as well as others, were rejected on the ground that they had been tampered with. Having heard the evidence, of which the above is the substance, the magistrates, after a short absence, intimated that the case was dismissed. Upon this, Mr Bush, who appeared for the complainant, asked the Bench upon what grounds they had dismissed the case—whether they found the allegations not proved, or whether they they did so upon a point of law; to which the reply was that the magistrates had decided to give no reason for their conclusion. Mr Bush further intimated that he wished to ask for a case, and for that reason would require to know whether the decision was given upon law or fact; but the magistrates declined to give the requisite information. Another case was then gone into, and Mr Bush put in a copy of the list of voters to prove that a person named by him was on the list. The Bench, who had received the list as proof in the first case, declined to receive it in the second, upon which Mr Bush asked that the case might be adjourned; but this the magistrates refused, holding that it had not been proved. Mr Bush thereupon withdrew that and all the other cases which he had preferred against the defendant, and in this position the matter rests in the meantime. In a general way, we feel most reluctant to comment upon the discretion of the magistrates, who we believe, as a rule, bring to the discharge of their duties, sometimes most difficult and invidious, the greatest patience and impartiality. These gentlemen are not lawyers, and it happens sometimes that the questions are both difficult and technical. It is seldom, however, that after doing their best to administer law and justice, we do not find the magistrates fully alive to the possibility of their being in error, and, consequently, ready to give every facility for having the points at issue submitted to a better equipped tribunal. In the case in point, we are sorry to observe a spirit so entirely opposed to all this that we cannot refrain from bringing the matter as prominently as we can before the notice of the public. A person is brought before the Bench charged with what not the law only, but the public sense of right regards as a very serious offence. He is accused, in order to secure his election as a member of an elective public body, with tampering with a very large number of voting papers. The evidence with respect to the only case that was gone into was not free from some points of contradiction, but it certainly established the fact that the defendant altered the paper with the object of turning into a legal vote for himself, and added the initials of the voter to the names of two other candidates. Is it to be inferred that, in the opinion of the justices, this was a perfectly proper thing to do? As not a single syllable in deprecation of the act was uttered by them, the inference is that they do so consider it. Again, it was proved that the vote was rejected, and one of the two persons who were charged with the duty of examination stated that it was rejected on the ground that it had been tampered with. Still, we do not mean to maintain that the justices are to be blamed if they came to the conclusion that the evidence did not prove the allegations of the complainant. But we should have supposed that if that were the ground on which the case was dismissed, it would only have been in accordance with justice and common sense to have said so. The defendant himself was entitled to a verdict clearing him of the charge, if the charge had broken down, and not to a mere dismissal of the case, which leaves it to be inferred that he might have been held guilty but for some legal or technical point raised in the case. In short, the charge was far too serious a one to be dealt with in this most unsatisfactory fashion—a fashion which if followed in similar cases would soon destroy every particle of public confidence in the administration of justice. Who is able to guess on what grounds these five gentlemen thought fit to dismiss this case? And why should we be reduced to the necessity of guessing? They were not intended to be the final judges of points of law, and of the bearing of Acts of Parliament; and yet they have refused to grant a case, by means of which the decision might be appealed to a higher tribunal. In the second case, which the Bench wished to dismiss because it had not been proved, but which Mr Bush withdrew, the point at issue was the tendering of a copied list of voters, as proof that a person who was served with a voting paper was really a voter. No doubt a complainant is entitled to make the grounds of his charge perfectly clear; and, if it could not be satisfactorily made out that the man whose voting paper was alleged to be tampered with was a voter, then there was an end of the matter. But the magistrates are sitting to see justice done, and it was as much their duty to find out whether the man was a voter as it was their duty to find out whether the defendant was guilty or innocent. The copied list produced by Mr Bush did not, it appears, satisfy them, although they had received it as conclusive in the previous case; and Mr Bush asked for an adjournment to get more authentic evidence; whereupon the Chairman said the feeling of the Bench was that the case had not been proved! There was at least some kind of straightforwardness about the decision in that case. It allows us to understand the breadth of the judicial faculty possessed by this Bench of Justices; and on the whole, Mr Bush did very well to withdraw his other cases."

The following letter and remarks have since appeared in the same journal:—

SIR,—Allow me to correct some mis-statements made by the writer of an article in this morning's *Journal*, to whose unjustifiable attack on the Lanchester Bench of Magistrates I will not further allude. He says, "it was proved that a man of the name of Barnett was a voter." Now, this was the very important point which, in the opinion of the magistrates, *was not proved*. With regard to the second case, he says, "the chairman stated that the feeling of the Bench was that the case was not proved." What I said was that the feeling of the Bench was that the person whose voting paper was said to be tampered with was not proved to be a voter. This is a very different thing. Taking this view of the case, as the magistrates did, how could they, as the writer expresses it, "utter a single syllable in deprecation of the act" when they had no legal proof that either of the men were voters?—I am, &c.,

M. KEARNEY.

The Ford, Lanchester, Durham,
July 4th, 1874.

[Whether our remarks upon the discretion of the Lanchester Bench of Magistrates were justifiable or unjustifiable, is a question on which our opinion and that of Mr Kearney happens to differ. But we may remark in reference to his letter that it very considerably increases the astonishment we originally felt on perusing the report of the proceedings. The justices declined to inform the counsel for the prosecution as to the grounds on which they had dismissed the first case; but the chairman now informs *us* that it was in consequence of their not having sufficient proof that Barnett was a voter. Now, that was a highly technical point; for it is impossible to suppose there is not some means of satisfying even a Lanchester Bench of magistrates as to who are and who are not entitled to vote in the election of a Local Board of Health for the township of Benfieldside. Yet the magistrates, who, as Mr Kearney informs us, dismissed an important charge because there was not sufficient evidence on that formal point, declined to say on what ground they had dismissed it; and Mr Bush was not made aware of what was considered the defect in his evidence, and was, therefore, not prepared in bringing forward his second case to amend his proof. That may be Mr Kearney's opinion of the duty of a bench of magistrates. We can only say it is not ours. Mr Kearney closes his letter with the following sentence:—"Taking this view of the case, as the magistrates did, how could they, as the writer expresses it, 'utter a single syllable in deprecation of the act' when they had no legal proof that either of the men were voters?" Well, we are inclined to retort, how could they not? It was very evident that whether the men were voters or not the defendant believed them to be voters, otherwise he would not have taken the trouble he did to amend their voting papers. In intention, the act he committed was exactly the same whether the men were voters or not; and we see no insuperable barrier to the magistrates expressing their opinion on that act. Might they not have said—"We dismiss this case because we have no legal proof that the man whose voting paper was altered was a voter, but as the defendant is proved to have altered the paper, we can only find that he has escaped by reason of a flaw in the evidence the penalty attached to a serious offence?" It certainly occurs to us that we have seen magisterial decisions delivered in the above very salutary form, which we greatly prefer to that adopted by the Lanchester magistrates in merely dismissing the case, and only intimating their reasons for doing so in a letter addressed to a newspaper.—ED. *N. D. J.*]

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE REV. E. J. MIDGLEY.—We regret to have to record the death of the Rev. E. J. Midgley, vicar of Medomsley, which took place somewhat suddenly at Surbiton, in the South of England, on Wednesday morning last. The rev. gentleman, we understand, was on his way to the North of England at the time of his death.

DEATH OF AN EX-SERGEANT OF POLICE.---Many of our readers will no doubt hear with regret of the death of Mr Peter Hawe, of Cornsay, formerly a Sergeant in the Durham County Constabulary. During the last few years of his connection with the police force, Mr Hawe was stationed at Cornsay and the vicinity, where he made many friends by the agreeable and unostentatious manner in which he discharged the duties of his office. Mr Hawe was forty-three years of age and leaves a widow and three children.

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On Saturday last, the Ancient Order of Foresters held their sixth anniversary at the house of Mr Thomas White, Colliery Inn, West Pelton, when they marched in procession, headed by the Chester Moor Brass Band, to Pelton Church, where an impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. H. F. Coppinger, from Matt. xvi. 24. Returning to the Court Room, an excellent dinner was partaken of, after which the chair was taken by Past Chief Johnson Robinson. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given, an agreeable and pleasant evening was spent, with toast, song, and sentiment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain cure for headache, biliousness, loss of appetite, and lowness of spirits. Persons engaged in literary pursuits or commerce are informed that those Pills can be taken without danger from wet or cold, and require on interruption of business or pleasure. They act very mildly on the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify the blood, cleance the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole sysem. They effect a wonderful change in a debilitated constitution, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove inspissated bile, giddiness, headaches and palpitation of the heart. Plain directions for the use of this medicine, at once both mild and efficacious, are affixed to each box.

A BLACKHILL AFFILIATION CASE.---At the Lanchester Petty Sessions, on Thursday, before Mr A. H. Talmadge, Mr E. T. Smith, Mr Henry Smith, and Mr John Clavering, William Moore, of Blackhill, brewer, was summoned to show cause why an order for the support of Mary Ann Johnson's illegitimate child should not be made upon him. At the outset, Mr Patrick, of Durham, said he appeared on behalf of the defendant, who wished for an adjournment in order that he might supboena certain witnesses.—Mr William Brighall, jun., Durham, opposed the application on behalf of the young woman. The defendant, he said, had had a fortnight to get his witnesses.—Mr Talmadge: When was the summons taken out?—Mr Watson (magistrates' clerk): A fortnight to-day.—Mr Patrick said his client had not been in the neighbourhood.—Mr Brignall said it would be more satisfactory if Mr Moore stepped into the witness box and swore that the witnesses he wished to summons were material to the case.—Mr Moore then stepped into the witness-box and in answer to Mr Watson said he had been in Scotland. He left Blackhill a fortnight ago, and returned on Sunday night.—Mr Hy. Smith said Mr Moore was in court when the young woman obtained the summons against him.—Mr Moore said his witnesses had promised to attend, but they now refused. The witnesses he wished to suphœna were necessary to his case.—The magistrates, after a short consultation, granted the application defendant to pay the costs of the adjournment.—Immediately after hearing the magistrates' decision, Mr Moore proceeded to where the complainant was standing, and attempted to take hold of her hand, but was repulsed. The act was observed by Mr Henry Smith, who remarked that Mr Moore had been guilty of a very improper act.—Mr Moore said he would rather pay twice the value of the order rather than have been disgraced in the manner he had.—Mr Henry Smith: You have disgraced yourself in open court. He considered that Mr Moore's conduct had been disgraceful.—Mr Talmadge: You have been brought here on a charge of bastardy, and now you are trying to conciliate the young woman.—Mr Moore then left the court.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, July 2.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), A. H. TALMADGE, E. T. SMITH, HENRY SMITH, and JOHN CLAVERING, Esqs.

WHOLESALE WILFUL DAMAGE BY HAWKERS.

John Moulding, William Moulding, and Charles Malcolm, hawkers, were charged with doing wilful damage to young trees the property of Mr W. R. Dickinson, of Priestfield. Mr Bush, Newcastle, prosecuted; Dr Carr, of Wolsingham, defended. In opening the case, Mr Bush said Mr Dickinson claimed compensation for damage done to his property by the defendants, who had gone into Priestfield Wood and cut four bundles of hazel sticks, which were valued at £5.—Mr Watson (magistrates clerk) observed that Mr Dickinson could not claim £5 in that court.—Some conversation ensued, and ultimately the damage was reduced to £3.—Mr Bush then called Mr Green, gardener to the complainant, who stated that on Thursday, the 25th of June, he found the defendants cutting hazel sticks in Priestfield Wood. There were four bundles, one of which he counted and found eighty sticks.—By the Chairman: The sticks were such as were used to make crates at the Potteries.—P.C. Thompson, the officer stationed at Burnopfield, stated that he had received complaints respecting people going into the woods and cutting hazel sticks. On charging Malcolm with the offence, he admitted that he had been with the other defendants on the day in question.—Dr Carr, for the defence, while admitting that Malcolm did the damage, said a mistake had been made as to the two Mouldings, who were in another part of the county on the day in question.—The magistrates said they were quite satisfied that the whole of the defendants were guilty of the offence imputed to them. They would each have to pay a fine of 20s and costs, together with the damage, £8 10s in all.

ASSAULT ON A FEMALE AT CONSETT.

Patrick Fairley was summoned for assaulting Bridget McCluskey, at Blackhill. Dr Carr, defended. Complainant who appeared to be in a weak condition, having, as she stated, only recently been confined, said that on the 1st of June she gave evidence at Shotley Bridge Police Court. Shortly after returning home the defendant entered her house, got her by the throat, and attempted to strike her. He then took hold of her hair, and dragged her towards the door, where he gave her a blow on the face. She was very much exhausted and was confined next day.—Cross-examined by Dr Carr: The defendant was the worse of drink at the time. She was not confined prematurely. She had prosecuted a number of persons at Shotley Bridge, but that, she considered, had nothing to do with the present case.—Mr Henry Smith said if the woman had been ill-used she was quite right in prosecuting the parties.—Evidence in corroboration of the complainant's statement having been called, Dr Carr called several witnesses for the defence, one of whom stated that she saw complainant seize Fairley by the hair of the head and attempt to drag him into the house.—The magistrates said they had heard the witnesses on both sides with great care, and they were of opinion that the story told by the complainant and her witnesses was more probable and creditable than that told on the part of the defence. They would therefore impose a fine of 20s and costs.

DRUNKENNESS.

Miles Agnew was summoned by P.C. Thompson for dunkenness on the 20th ult. The case was proved, and defendant was fined 5s and costs.

Ann Scullen, charged by P.C. Russell with a similar offence at Oxhill, on the 20th ult., was fined 10s and costs.

William Hall was fined 5s and costs for a similar offence at Annfield Plain, on the 19th ult. P.C. Reay proved the offence.

James McCluskey, Joseph Ledger, and John Rook, were summoned by P.C. Coates for a similar offence at Hill Top, on the 20th ult. Rook was fined 5s and the other defendants 10s and costs.

Peter McDonald, summoned by Sergt. Morland for having been drunk at Dipton, on the 24th ult., was ordered to pay a fine of 5s and costs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

John Lewis was charged with having been drunk and disorderly at Dipton on the 24th ult. Sergt. Morland proved the case, and defendant was fined 10s and costs.

James Gibson and Hugh McGaffney, charged by Sergt. Stamper with a similar offence on the 22nd ult. wore ordered to pay a fine of 10s each and the costs.

John Deerfoot and William O'Brian were charged by P.C. Nicholson with a similar offence. Fined 10s and costs each.

John Holmes, charged P.C. Russell with a similar offence at Oxhill, on the 24th ult., was fined 10s and costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Patrick Smith, Joseph Fagan, and Felix McDinney, all of Cornsay, were summoned by Sergt. Reed for the above offence on the 20th ult. They were ordered to pay a fine of 5s and costs each.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, July 6th.—Before ANNANDALE TOWN, Esq.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

James McAlhone, puddler, Consett, was charged by P.C. Bates with having been drunk and disorderly on Saturday night. Fined 5s and costs.

James Eccles was charged by the same officer with a similar offence. The defendant, it appears, followed the police officer and McAlhone to the Police Station, on reaching which he became abusive and had eventually to be locked up. He was ordered to a fine of 10s and costs.

Matthew Curblis, labourer, of Consett, was charged by P.C. Bates with a similar offence in Middle Street on Saturday night. The case was proved, and defendant was fined 5s and costs.

James Malone, puddler, Consett, was charged with a similar offence. Sergt. Parkinson stated that about halt-past ten o'clock he found the defendant drunk and fighting in the Company's rows. He was taken into custody, but he resisted his apprehension and was only taken to the lock-up after a great deal of difficulty. Defendant was fined 10s and costs.

Patrick Small, on Consett, labourer, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence on the same evening. Fined 10s and costs.

AN UNFORTUNATE.

Thomasin Bell, a young woman apparently about seventeen years of age, hailing from Hartlepool, was charging with committing prostitution at Consett, on Saturday night. The offence was proved by Sergeant Parkinson, and defendant was sent to Durham Gaol for one month.

ALLEGED THEFT OF BEER.

John Wright, labourer, Milkwell Burn, was placed in the dock on a charge of stealing a quantity of ale, the property of Edward Lovet, beerhouse-keeper, of Medomsley. The prisoner was remanded to Lanchester.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, July 9.—Before A. H. TALMADGE, E. T. SMITH, HENRY SMITH, and JOHN CLAVERING, Esqs.

AN APPEAL CASE.

William Jenkins, baker and confectioner, Mount Pleasant, Consett, appealed against the alleged excessive assessment rate of his house. Mr John Elliott (clerk to the Board) produced the Assessment Book.—Mr Watson (to defendant): What is your objection to this rate?—Mr Jenkins considered that he was rated far too high.—Mr Watson: The rateable value of the house, shop, and bakehouse is £26.—Mr Jenkins: It is far too much. It should not be rated above £20.—Mr Watson: How many rooms are there in the house?—Mr. Jenkins: Seven, and the shop.—Mr. Watson: Do you occupy the shop yourself?—Mr Jenkins: Yes.—Mr Watson: What do you sell?—Mr Jenkins: Confectionery.—Mr Watson: Is there a backyard?—Mr Jenkins: Yes.—Mr Watson: Do you also occupy the bakehouse?—Mr Jenkins: Yes; there is a street 18 feet wide between the dwelling and the bakehouse.—Mr Watson: Is that the reason you object to the rate. Do you wish to have it separately rated?—Mr Jenkins: No. I object to the rate as being too high. The property is not in a good situation, besides the most of my custom lies out in the country.—Mr Henry Smith: What size is the bakehouse?—Mr Jenkins: Forty-eight feet by seventeen feet.—Mr Watson: How much did the house cost? Mr Jenkins: £180.—Mr Henry Smith: Is it insured?—Mr Jenkins: Yes; the whole place is insured for £300.—Mr Henry Smith: Have you appealed to the Assessment Committe?—Mr Jenkins: No.—Mr Smith: You should have gone to the Assessment Committee first.—Mr Talmadge: If the Assessment Committee refuse to alter it, you must give them notice that it is your intention to appeal to the magistrates. (To Mr Elliott): Did you tell Mr. Jenkins that he should appeal to the Assessment Committee?—Mr Elliott said he placed the notice on the Church door as usual.—Mr Talmadge said the magistrates had no power in the matter.—Mr Watson said he was quite sure if Mr Jenkins let the house he would expect more than £26 a year for it. Mr Jenkins then left the court.

AN OLD OFFENDER IN TROUBLE.

William Watson, of Stanley, hawker, was summoned for being drunk while in charge of a horse. Sergt. Stamper said the defendant was drunk, and ill-used a horse. Defendant was constantly in trouble, but rarely attended the court. He was fined the full penalty of 40s and costs.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT.

Thomas Graham, puddler, of Blackhill, was summoned for refusing to contribute towards the maintenance of his son, who is an inmate of a Reformatary at Hull. Defendant had not contributed towards his son's keep for a year and a half, and there was now £4 1s due to the authorities.—The magistrates made an order for above amount with costs.

NIGHT POACHING.

John Main, jun., and John Main, sen., of Cornsay, were brought up in custody on a charge of night poaching. Sergeant Reed stated that about two o'clock on Friday morning last he saw the prisoners and another man in a field near Corsnay. They had a dog with them, which was ranging the field. On searching the elder defendant he found a live rabbit and six nets in his possession.—The prisoners, who are well-known poachers, were sent to prison for three months with hard labour, at the expiration of that time each of the prisoners to find sureties themselves in £10 and two of £5 each, for their future good behaviour.

THEFT OF A VEST AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

James Irvine, an intelligent-looking man, who described himself as a tailor, was placed in the dock on a charge of larceny. Mr William Wardhaugh, tailor and clothier, Shotley Bridge, stated that on Wednesday, the 8th of July, the prisoner entered his shop and sat down. After sitting a few minutes the prisoner left the shop, and as soon as he had done so witness missed a vest that had been lying on the counter. Witness went in pursuit, overtook the prisoner on the Hexham Road, about a quarter of a mile from Shotley Bridge, and took the vest from him.—P.C. Thom deposed to apprehending the prisoner, who on being charged admitted having stolen the vest.—Mr Clavering: Was he drunk when you apprehended him?—P.C. Thom: Yes.—Prisoner had nothing to say in defence. He had been brought to his present condition he said, by drink.—The magistrates said they were sorry to see such a respectable looking man in the dock. He was sent to prison for fourteen days.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A WATCH.

William Hoyle was charged with stealing a watch the property of John Reay, at Dipton.—A remand was applied for, as Sergt. Morland, the officer who had charge of the case, was at Durham Assizes.—Remand granted.

BREAKING INTO A PUBLIC-HOUSE CELLAR.

John Wright, labourer, of Milkwell Burn, was charged with stealing two gallons of beer and a tin can belonging to Edward Lovat, beerhouse-keeper, Medomsley. Jane Charlton deposed that she was the wife of William Charlton, and resided at Medomsely. On Monday morning, the 6th of July, she went to Lovat's house to work, and on reaching the back-door she observed the prisoner come out of the cellar. He had a can in his hand, containing beer. Witness asked him what he was doing there, and he attempted to conceal his face with his arms. She called of Mr Lovat, and the prisoner then ran down the road.—Edward Lovat, beerhouse-keeper, said about one four o'clock on Monday morning he was awoke by the last witness, who told him there was a man in the cellar. He put on his clothes, and on going outside saw a man in the distance. Witness subsequently saw the same man taken into custody by P.C. Smith. The can produced was left in the cellar the night previous.—P.C. Smith said he apprehended the prisoner on Monday morning, but on being charged he made no reply.—Prisoner now pleaded guilty, and was sent to Durham Gaol for one month with hard labour.

STEALING A DUCK.

Owen Fagan, of Quebec, was charged with stealing a duck the property of Mr George Golightly, farmer, Newbiggen. Mr Golightly stated that an Thursday, the 2nd of July, he was taking some cattle to a field when he saw the duck produced, which he identified as his property. The same afternoon he met the prisoner, who was going in the direction of Donler Ford, and who would pass the spot where he saw the duck. Subsequently a young woman named Bowes went to his house and inquired if he had lost a duck, and he then discovered that one was wanting.—Patrick Bowes, hawker, Donler Ford, deposed that between six and seven o'clock on Thursday evening the prisoner came to his house with a duck in his hands. The prisoner asked witness' wife to give the duck a drink of water, which she did. Prisoner said he had given a couple of shillings for the duck, which he wanted to sell to witness for 1s. They began to talk, and while doing so the duck went out of the house. Witness and the prisoner searched for it, but were unable to find it. Witness subsequently sent his daughter to Mr Golightly's farm, to see if he had lost a duck.—Mr Henry Smith: Why did you suspect that Mr Golightly had lost a duck?—Witness: My father met the prisoner just before he came to our house, and as he had not a duck then we guessed that he had picked it up in coming along.—Catherine Bowes, wife of last witness, gave corroborative evidence.—P.C. Watson said he received information that a duck had been stolen from Newbiggen. He proceeded to Donler Ford, where he found the duck.—Prisoner said he was drunk, and remembered nothing of the transaction.—The magistrates said on account of prisoner's previous good character he would only be sent to gaol for seven days.

A wedding took place in the Parish Church, at Lanchester, on Sunday evening, about seven o'clock. The event has caused a great deal of excitement amongst the gossips of the place.

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.—The monthly meeting of this Board was held in the office, on Tuesday evening, when the following members were present—Mr W. Ridley (chairman), Mr D. Thomson, Mr G. Elliot, Mr W. Smith, Mr W. R Teasdale, and Mr J. Bond. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr J. Bond, jun., signed a declaration of qualification as a member in place of Mr Budd, removed. The Inspector's report was read, and orders given for the removal of several nuisances. The Surveyor's report was read, and plans for a house for W. Elliot, Esq.; two houses for Mr W. Campbell; an enlargement of the National School, and a shop in Thornley Street, were passed. Plans of alterations for Mr R. Robinson, and coverting a forge into houses were rejected.—It was ordered that a report be presented of houses without water, and also to urge upon the Water Company for a more regular supply. The reservoir was reported to be only four inches from being full. The medical officer's report was read, and stated that scarletina, which had been so fatal, was reported on the decrease, there having been two deaths during June, from this disease. The number of births reported for the quarter was 106; deaths 37. Flushing and ventilation of sewers was strongly urged.—A urinal was ordered to be erected near the railway crossing.—A pay-bill of £164 was ordered to be paid. On account of the removal of the Board's Treasurer, it was resolved to make new arrangements for the office.

Mr Christopher, inn-keeper, Benfieldside Station, died on Friday last, after a brief illness. Deceased was deservedly respected in the neighbourhood, and during the funeral, on Monday afternoon, the chief places of business in Blackhill were closed.

GALA AT LINTZ GREEN.---The above event took place in a field adjoining Lintz Green on Saturday last. The weather was extremely favourable for out-door gatherings, and a large number of persons paid for admission to the field. The great event of the day was a steeplechase, which brought together a number of competitors. A tea was provided during the afternoon, and at night a ball took place.

RIVAL HAWKERS AT CONSETT.---A woman named O'Neil, of Consett, applied to the Lanchester magistrates, on Thursday, for a summons against Patrick O'Neil for wilfully damaging her property to the amount of 5s. Applicant, who stated that she was a hawker and sold hardware in Consett on Saturday evenings, made a long rambling statement, from which it appeared that on Saturday night a crowd of people had collected round her stall, which was ultimately upset, and damage to the above amount committed. At first she alleged that the damage had been done by O'Neil, but on being cross-questioned on the point, by the magistrates, she admitted that O'Neil did not do it, but he "incited the crowd." She was a respectable woman, she said, and was well known to the "Shuper." Sergeant Parkinson, she observed, saw what took place, and would tell the bench how her goods were destroyed.—Sergt. Parkinson was then called, and deposed to seeing a crowd near the woman's stall. Mrs O'Neil wanted him to lock Patrick O'Neil up because he was selling his goods faster than she was.—Applicant: He was underselling me.—The magistrates said the woman could not show that O'Neil broke her goods, therefore they would not be justified in granting a summons.

"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.

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 tradesmen 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.

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.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

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

Paragraph Advertisements are charged one-half more, and Parliamentary Notices double the above rates.

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.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT PARK—On the 4th inst., the wife of Mr George Farnsworth, of a son.

LEADGATE—On the 29th ult., the wife of Henry W. Stewart, of a daughter.

JARROW—At 5, Potter Street, on the 6th inst., the wife of W. M. Patterson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER—On the 5th inst., by the Rev. John Dingle, Mr Christopher Holms, of Dipton, to Miss Isabella Bowes, of Annfield Plain.

WOLSINGHAM—At the Register Office, on the 4th inst., Mr William Richardson to Miss Mary Short, both of Tow Law.

WINLATON—At the Parish Church, on the 8th inst., Mr J. N. Fleming, M.D., Newcastle, to Laura, eldest daughter of Mr J. C. Eno, Beda Lodge, Blaydon-on-Tyne.

DEATHS.

CORNSAY—At Cornsay, on the 7th inst., Mr Peter Hawe, innkeeper, formerly Sergeant in the Durham County Constabulary.

BENFIELDSIDE—On the 3rd inst., aged 49 years, Robert Richard Christopher.

SURBITON—Suddenly, on the 8th inst., aged 71, the Rev. E. J. Midgley, Vicar of Medomsley.

BLACKHILL—At 18, Eltringham Terrace, on the 2nd inst., aged 12 months, Mary Ellen, daughter of William Richardson.

BENFIELDSIDE—On the 3rd inst., aged 78 years, Jane Johnson, widow.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett Saturday, July 11th, 1874.