The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No: 984. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 11TH, 1879. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

TELFER'S

SMOKING MIXTURE,

RECOMMENDED for its rich and excellent Flavour. It is prepared and blended, with judicious care and judgment, from the finest Tobaccos the world can produce, making a faultless mixture. Sold only in Packets, 1oz., 2oz., and 4oz., at all Tobacconists, Stores, Shopkeepers, and Innkeepers.

TELFER AND SONS,
TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTURERS,
NEWCASTLE. 34n

ROBERT SEWELL,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
14, HAVELOCK STREET, CONSETT.

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

FOR ASSISTED PASSAGE TO CANADA, apply to THOMAS WINMILL, American and Canadian Hotel, 66, Oldhall Street, Liverpool. 954m

SEVEN HUNDRED Easy, Profitable, and Pleasant

WAYS TO MAKE MONEY:

A Reliable Compendium of Valuable Receipts (Published at 5s.), sent Post Free for 18 Stamps.—J. BARRON, Knitsley, Consett. 147n

N.E.R. Parcel Delivery Agent for Consett and Leadgate,

WILLIAM MURRAY,
CAB PROPRIETOR, CONSETT
(Successor to ISAAC MURRAY).

HEARSE and MOURNING. CONVEYANCES of all descriptions for Hire. 725m

GOOD AND POGUE, FROM LOCKART'S.

THE COCOA ROOMS, at 15, Newmarket Street (Two Doors from the Store), are now Open to the Public Daily (Sundays excepted), from Four a.m. to Eleven p.m., under the same class of management as Mr. LOCKART'S, of Newcastle. Tokens on Sale at the Rooms. 141n

NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

SIMON ROWE,

LATE of Allansford, respectfully intimates that he has commenced Business as Wholesale and Retail Confectioner and Plain and Fancy Bread Baker, at 17, Newmarket Street, Consett.

Funerals and Parties of every description supplied.

Brides' Cakes, both Plain and Ornamental, made to order. Address—17, Newmarket Street, Consett.

REALLY MARVELLOUS!

FOUR SHEETS
Of Extra Superfine Cream Laid
NOTE PAPER
And
FOUR ENVELOPES,
STAMPED CONSETT,
In
BRILLIANT COLOUR,
JAPANESE RELIEF
With a Sheet of Blotting,
FOR ONE PENNY.

To be had only at the
"GUARDIAN" OFFICE, CONSETT.

THE Business carried on by the late ADAM BRODIE and SON, of Middle Street, Consett, will in future be carried on by JOHN BRODIE, the surviving Partner, and all Accounts due to the late Firm will be received by him. J. B. also embraces the present opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Consett and its vicinity for the liberal potronage hitherto bestowed upon the Firm, and begs to intimate that it will always be his highest ambition to meet the wishes of his Customers by keeping a first-class Article at a reasonable price. 49n

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

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

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

CARRIAGES FOR SALE

ATKINSON AND PHILIPSON,
15, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

Invite attention to their unusual large stock of second-hand CARRIAGES, which comprises Landaus, Barouches, Broughams, Omnibusses, Wagonettes, with and without moveable heads, Victoria, Albert, Cottage, Moray, Pony, and other Phaetons, Sporting Phaetons, Pony Cars, &c.

ATKINSON AND PHILIPSON have just published their spring catalogue of part of their stock of second-hand Carriages and Harness, which will be sent prepaid upon application. 904m

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

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

Business Announcements.

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

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

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CHARLES TEANEY

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

Address:
ST. IVES ROAD, LEADGATE. 42n

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
INHABITANTS OF CONSETT AND DISTRICT.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.

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

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

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

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

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

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

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

KAEPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS
(Warehouse, Catchgate),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
ESTABLISHED 181? 238g

Business Announcements.

SEND TO THE POST OFFICE

AND get an Order for One Pound, made Payable to WILLIAM STEWART AND SON, and you will receive in return, Carriage Paid to any Railway Station or Carrier, 10lbs. of the Cheapest TEA in England, or 5lbs. of INDIAN TEA (the Finest Tea in the world). Should it be your pleasure, we can forward Half of each kind, as you may direct.

WILLIAM STEWART AND SON,
[illegible] GRAINGER STREET, AND [illegible] STREET, NEWCASTLE; [illegible]
GATESHEAD; AND CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND.

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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

BOOK PRINTING in all styles—Reports and Pamphlets, Sermons and Lectures, Essays, Poems, Sunday-school Hymns, Friendly Society and other Rules, Catalogues of every description, &c.

PLACARDS, POSTERS, SHOW CARDS, and HANDBILLS of every size and in every colour.

PROGRAMMES—Books of Words, Cards of Admission for Balls, Concerts, Lectures, and Public an Private Entertainments.

POST CARDS, with intimations of all kinds, for summoning Meetings, Announcements from Commercial Travellers, and all other purposes.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING—Trade Circulars, Lists of Goods, Catalogues, Account Headings, Forms, Returns, and Statements, Balance Sheets, Tickets, Cards, Labels, Tallies, Handbills, Circulars, Cheques, and Billheads.

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS, in Black and Coloured Inks, and in any variety of style Ornamental and Plain, is executed with rapidity, accuracy, punctuality, and at reasonable prices, by

ROBERT JACKSON,
"GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING WORKS
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

☞ Persons requiring any kind of Printing in haste can rely with confidence on having it executed at the time promised.

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

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS.

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

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

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

BENSON'S "Workman's" £5 5s. Silver English Lever. Warranted.
BENSON'S "Everybody's" Silver Watch, £3 3s., with Crystal Glass. Warranted.
BENSON'S Silver and Electro-plate for Race and Athletic Meetings, Presentations, or Household Use. Special Designs and Estimates Free.
BENSON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS on WATCHES, CLOCKS, TURRET CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY, sent Post Free, 2d. each. Watches sent Safe by Post to all Parts of the World.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery Skilfully Repaired by Experienced Workmen. Plate, Jewellery, and Watches Bought and Exchanged. Clubs supplied.

STEAM FACTORY AND CITY SHOW ROOMS—LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
WEST-END ESTABLISHMENT—25, OLD BOND STREET.
ESTABLISHED 1749.

SUMMER SEASON 1879

CLARETS FOR EVERY-DAY USE,

PURE, WHOLESOME, BEVERAGE WINES OF FRANCE

Shipped by W & A Gilbey direct from their Establishment in the Medoc to their Stores in London, and sold by their Agents throughout the United Kingdom

		Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle A CLARET ...	These four Clarets were bought by W & A Gilbey on the estates of the Medoc. Although quoted at such moderate prices they are of remarkable quality and value, and are as pure and wholesome as the choicest Clarets produced. They are suitable either for use at meals, diluted with water, or for general consumption, *and have been upwards of a year in bottle.*	... 1/	12/
Castle B CLARET ...		... 1/3	15/
Castle C CLARET ...		... 1/6	18/
Castle D CLARET ...		... 2/	24/

Bottles charged 1/ per dozen, which is allowed when returned.

W & A Gilbey have accumulated on their estate of Château Loudenne, in addition to the produce of the estate, from 8,000 to 10,000 hogsheads of Claret, representing all the various growths of the Medoc district. Château Loudenne offers the exceptional advantage of direct communication between the most favored wine-producing districts of France and this country, being situated in the neighbourhood of some of the finest vineyards of the Medoc, on the river Gironde, and between Bordeaux and the sea, so that wines can be shipped almost direct from the various estates without having first to incur the expenses of transport up to Bordeaux, and the charges incidental to landing, storing, and re-shipping from thence. The stores erected at Loudenne by W & A Gilbey, with the adjoining buildings, are among the most striking objects on the Gironde, and are of a magnitude and completeness not hitherto attempted in any wine-producing country; while by the above arrangements W & A Gilbey have placed the English consumer in a better position than even the inhabitants of Paris, or any of the larger towns of France, for procuring pure, genuine, and moderate-priced Clarets.

SPARKLING "BRUT-SAUMUR" CHAMPAGNE

FROM FRANCE—FIRST QUALITY

FIRST SHIPMENT RECEIVED IN MARCH, 1879

"It meets for invalids a want that has long been felt by the medical profession, but which perhaps previously has not been within general grasp, viz., that of a light, pure, sparkling, and moderately stimulating beverage at a reasonable price. The man in perfect health may drink which he likes best, without fear of the small quantity of sugar in the ordinary wine; but if he prefers a drier wine, here it is. We will only add that the importers of this Sparkling Brut-Saumur are the same wine merchants who originally introduced the ordinary Sparkling Saumur Wines into England, viz.—Messrs. W & A Gilbey, of the Pantheon, Oxford Street."—*Medical Times & Gazette, March 29, 1879.*

BRAND ON CORK

CASTLE BRUT SAUMUR

	IN CASES Per Dozen Bottles s.	Per Dozen Half-Bottles s. d.
Castle "BRUT-SAUMUR"—A pure, light, and moderately stimulating Sparkling Wine, entirely free from added saccharine since the completion of fermentation, and especially suited for invalids from its peculiar dryness and tonic qualities.	33/	18/6

SPARKLING SAUMUR CHAMPAGNES

Castle SAUMUR *Silver Foil*	The introduction by W & A Gilbey of these Champagnes from the vineyards of Saumur, long known for producing genuine wine in abundance, has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, and W & A Gilbey's arrangements for offering them at very low prices, led to an almost unprecedented demand.	25/	14/6
Castle SAUMUR *Gold Foil*		30/	17/

Sample Bottles or any quantity bearing W & A Gilbey's Seals and Labels can be obtained from their

AGENT—
W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT

Business Announcements.

THE NORTHERN COUNTIES
CHEAP SHOP
For all Kinds of the Newest
DRESS AND DRAPERY GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail,
DONALD BAIN
126, WESTGATE ROAD, NEWCASTLE,
Opposite Tyne Theatre.

WAREHOUSE—21, GRAINGER STREET WEST.

☞ N.B.—BAIN supplies Shops with any Length or Quantity at London, Glasgow, and Manchester Prices.

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

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

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!!

A PRESENT to each Purchaser of our GUINEA GOLD RING.

F. A. AND E. WELCH,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 318k

IMPROVED
CONCRETE FLOORING.
JOHN DOVE & CO.,
35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others supplied with any quantity of PORTLAND and other CEMENTS, PLASTER, HAIR, LATHS, LATH TACKS, &c.

CONCRETE FLOORING executed in all its Branches. Cement Ridging.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER,
VALUER, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
CO. DURHAM.

VALUATIONS made for Probate and Legacy Duties.

Agent for the SALE of BUILDING SITES at the following places:—Benfieldside Estate, Broomhill Estate, Ebchester, Low Finings Estate, Langley Park, Consett, Leadgate, and Blackhill.

☞ All Business promptly and carefully attended to.

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

HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.
IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
BURY'S and HA[illegible]Y'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.
Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 6735

IAGER'S OLD ESTABLISHED AND ORIGINAL PORK SHOP,
SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT.

GEORGE F. SCHELLENBERG (successor to CHARLES IAGER), the Pork Butcher, Shakespeare Street, Consett, in returning thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on him since he succeeded the above old established connection, begs to intimate that the Pork Business is still carried on in all its Branches, and nothing but the very best qualities are supplied, whilst for Prime Home-fed Hams and Bacon, Lard, &c., at moderate prices, this Shop stands unrivalled.

Note the Address—
GEORGE F. SCHELLENBERG
(Successor to CHARLES IAGER),
THE ORIGINAL PORK SHOP,
SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT.

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT with the AWARDED ROADS, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERING PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1781; 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 *Three Shillings* per copy (post free) in order to ensure 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.

Local Police Courts.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, July 7th.—Before A. TOWN, Esq. (chairman), J. PRIESTMAN, Esq., and JAS. ANNANDALE, Jun., Esq.

DRUNK.—John Hunter, ironworker, Blackhill, was summoned by P.C. Allison for having been drunk and disorderly on the 22nd June. As defendant did not appear, he was fined 10s. and costs.——Edward Parker, Consett, was summoned by P.C. Murdock for a similar offence at Consett, on the 23rd ult. Defendant did not answer the summons.—Fined 10s. and costs.——Michael Attey, of Stoney Heap, charged by Sergt. Edgar with being drunk on the 25th June, was fined 5s. and costs.——Joseph Attey, of White-le-Head, was also fined 5s. and costs for having been drunk on the 27th ult. The offence was proved by P.C. Longstaff.——Edward McManus, charged by P.C. Bruce with having been drunk at Blackhill, on the 28th ult., was fined 5s. and the expenses.——Francis Tinney, of Consett, was charged with a similar offence, on the same date. Sergt. Tranmer having proved the case, defendant was fined 5s. and costs.——James Doodle and Thomas Connelly, both of White-le-Head, were charged by P.C. Longstaff with a similar offence, on the 28th June. In each case a fine of 5s. and costs was inflicted.——William Doughty, labourer, Hill Top, and John Lowes, miner, Dipton, were also charged with being drunk on the 30th ult. Fined 5s. each and costs.—P.C. by P.C. Cusson with having been drunk at Dipton, on the 1st inst., was fined 5s. and costs.——Andrew Graham, labourer, Burnopfield Colliery, summoned by P.C. Turner for a similar offence, on the 27th ult., was fined 5s. and costs.——Jos. Ledger, charged by P.C. Rogerson with having been drunk at Blackhill, on the 5th inst., was fined 5s. and costs.——James Anderson, of no address, and John Hindmarch, Hamsterley Colliery, were severally charged by Sergt. Cruickshank with being drunk at Blackhill, on the same date. Fined 5s. each and costs.——Michael McCourt was fined 5s. and costs for having been drunk on the 5th June. P.C. Hood proved the offence.——Francis Tinney, a defendant in a previous case, was charged by P.C. Simpson with having been drunk on the 5th ult. Fined 5s. and costs.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—William Sayers and John Brown, of Blackhill, were charged by P.C. Bruce with committing a breach of the peace by fighting, on the 24th June. Dismissed.

PITCH AND TOSS.—John Graham, John Bullerwell, Stephenson Reed, John Donnolly, John Donoghan, John Hetherington, Andrew Morris, and Alexander Morgan, all hailing from the neighbourhood of Hill Top, were summoned by P.C. Bain for playing at pitch and toss on the 22nd June. Defendants were fined 5s. each and costs.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.—Edward Hines, miner, Dipton, for threatening to kick the "guts" out of Thomas Watson, another miner, on the 20th ult., was bound over to keep the peace for three months, and also ordered to pay 8s. 6d. costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—A lad named Edward Cooper, living at Consett, was charged with trespassing in a grass field belonging to the Consett Iron Company, on the 22nd ult. Case dismissed.——Thomas Dixon, James Cousins, Jacob Whitfield, and J. Thos. Saggerson, were charged by the Consett Iron Company with a similar offence, on the 25th ult. Fined 6d. each and the damage (1d) and costs.

HIGHWAY ACT.—William Tait, of Gateshead, was charged by P.C. Longstaff with allowing his horse and cart to stand on the highway at White-le-Head, on the 27th ult. The constable said the horse stood on the road twenty minutes. A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.

KICKING AT A DOOR.—Charles Grant, of 3, William Street, Consett, was charged with kicking against the door of a man named Owen McGee, contrary to the bye-laws of the Consett Local Board, on the 23rd June. A small fine was imposed.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT.—Patrick Owens, Chapel Row; William Conologue, and Michael McNally, of Bottle Bank, Blackhill, were severally charged by Mr. Johnson, Attendance Officer to the Benfieldside School Board, with neglecting to send their children to school. McNally was fined 5s. and the other defendants 2s. 6d. including costs.

THE EXCISE ACT.—William Swinburne, farmer, was fined £5 and costs for making a false declaration to the Inland Revenue Department. Mr. Swinburne obtained an exemption paper for a dog, which he represented to be a sheep dog, but was subsequently discovered to be a totally different breed. Mr. Hearn, the Supervisor, prosecuted.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mary Jane Turpin, on remand, was charged with stealing a pair of silver ear-rings and several articles of wearing apparel belonging to Mr. John Potts, draper, Consett, with whom she had lived as servant. Mr. Dickinson prosecuted, and Messrs. Patrick defended. Mrs. Potts said at the beginning of the year she engaged the defendant as nurse. She remained in her service till the 10th May. Before she left, witness found a drawer locked, and on searching it found several articles of wearing apparel concealed. Defendant made a confession to witness, Mr. Potts, and the other servant, and was dismissed in consequence. On the Monday following she came back with a velvet tunic, a Holland tunic, and a print frock, all of which she said she had stolen. The defendant had been discharged without her wages, and witness asked her why her father and mother had not returned with her. The girl replied that her mother was not able to go. Witness sent the girl away again, telling her that either her father or mother would have to go before she would pay her her wages. At that time 11s. was due to her. Subsequently, witness missed other articles, and in consequence obtained a warrant on the 23rd June and had Turpin's house searched. She was present when the search was made by Sergt. Edgar. Two robes, a bodice, a silk pocket handkerchief, two petticoats (all children's wearing apparel), and a piece of Holland were found. She identified all the articles enumerated as her property. They were worth about 30s. She never gave the girl any of the articles, which were kept in the nursery.—Cross-examined: At the time I engaged the defendant she was to have 1s. 6d. per week. In February I went to Antwerp and stayed for a month. Annie Young, the house-maid, left my service before I went away. The house was left in charge of Mrs. Lennox, the housekeeper. It is not true that before I went away the defendant's mother asked me to give her 2s. 6d. a-week. She did not say that the girl would have all the work to do. The girl simply asked for more wage, and I agreed to give her 2s. per week. I did not tell the girl I would make her a present of some things when I came back from Antwerp. I promised her a little present on my return, but I do not reckon that anything.—Mr. Dickinson: I believe you did make her a little present?—Mrs. Potts: Yes.—Cross-examination continued: I never told the housekeeper that I would give defendant some things on my return. I once told her that if she learned to get up in the mornings without being called on she should have a print dress, and she would have got it if she had left honourably. I don't remember once giving the defendant some Holland for aprons. I gave Annie Young some Holland when she left, as she had lost some aprons while in my service. It is not true that on my return from Antwerp I called defendant up into my bed-room and gave her two of the articles which were found at her father's house. A few days before making the discovery in the drawer, Mrs. Turpin came and asked me to give defendant more wages, but I said I could do without her. I said she could leave a week come Saturday. On the Saturday after the mother's visit I discovered the theft, and dismissed the defendant a week before her time was up. When the girl brought the tunics back she did not ask for her wages. The mother never asked for any wages except the balance of 11s. Both the defendant and her mother were in the habit of getting goods at the shop in lieu of wages. We were sued in the County Court for the 11s., which Mr. Potts paid into court. The only article I missed before getting the search warrant was the child's robe. The money was paid into court after I missed the child's robe. The two robes were found at the bottom of a drawer in Turpin's house. Mrs. Turpin claimed one of the robes as her own property. The father was present, and said he understood that I had given the articles to the defendant.—Sergt. Edgar was called, and deposed to finding the articles in Turpin's house. On charging defendant with stealing them, she said they had been given to her by Mrs. Potts.—Defendant, on being called on to plead in the usual way, repeated the statement made to the last witness.—Mr. Patrick, in defence, contended that the goods had been given to the accused by Mrs. Potts.—Mrs. Turpin was called for the defence. She said her daughter had been a fortnight or three weeks at service before witness saw Mrs. Potts. She went to see how the girl was suiting. Mrs. Potts said her (Mrs. Turpin's) daughter was a good, honest, girl, and suited her very well. Witness asked Mrs. Potts for some money, but was told to go to the shop and take it out in goods. A week before Mrs. Potts went to Antwerp witness went and asked her to give the girl more wage. At that time her daughter had ... a week. Mrs. Potts agreed to give her 6d. per week more, and also said she would make her daughter presents when she returned from Antwerp. One of the robes belonged to her. She knew it by a "click" in it. [The robe was examined, but no click was found.] The witness was further examined by Mr. Patrick, but her statements were both contradictory and unintelligible.—Hannah Barron, single woman, said she once accompanied Mrs. Turpin to the house of the prosecutor, and heard Mrs. Potts say that defendant was a very nice, steady, honest girl, and suited her well. Mrs. Potts agreed to give her 6d. a-week more.—Mrs. Thompson was also called and said she was present when Mrs. Potts agreed to advance the girl's wage. Mrs. Potts, she said, told Mrs. Turpin that she had "many a bit thing that would be useful to her."—Wm. Turpin, father of the accused, said he remembered giving his daughter a handkerchief similar to the one she was charged with stealing.—This being all the evidence, the defendant was committed for trial.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

On Wednesday afternoon, the monthly meeting of the members of the Leadgate Local Board was held in the Reading-room, the Chairman (Mr. R. W. Shaw) presiding. There were also present—Messrs. Davison, Nicholson, Brown, Keenleyside, Todd, Bland, Simpson, Hedley, Jenkins, and Carss.

IVESTON HIGHWAYS.—The Clerk (Mr. Coupland) said no further communication had been received from the Lanchester Highway Board relative to the transfer of the Iveston township highways.

THE CROSSING AT REDWELL HILLS.—The Clerk said he had written to Mr. Harrison, engineer to the North-Eastern Railway Company, informing him that the Board accepted the plan of proposed alterations at the above level crossing, with the understanding, however, that a substantial fence would be erected to protect the public, and that an opening would be left at a point in the fence marked out on the plan.—A reply from Mr. Harrison having been read, Mr. Hedley said the Company agreed to all they had been asked to do.—Mr. Carss (after examining the plan) said there was certainly a line marked on it, but there was nothing to indicate what sort of a fence the Company purposed putting up. At the last meeting there was a feeling among the members that the fence ought to consist of old sleepers.—Mr. Hedley said that was suggested, but it was not the unanimous opinion of the meeting that the fence should be made of the material alluded to by Mr. Carss. There seemed to be a general desire that the fence should be a substantial one, and the Clerk's letter to Mr. Harrison indicated this. Mr. Harrison, in his reply, agreed to the terms of their Clerk's letter, and if the Company did not erect a substantial fence they would not be carrying out the work according to the plan and the letter already alluded to.—The Chairman said if the Board asked the Company to make a high fence such as Mr. Carss suggested the tenant of the public-house would be blocked in, and he might object to it.—Mr. Carss said the railway ran almost parallel with the road, and without a high fence passing engines would be exposed to the gaze of horses, which was an evil they ought to strive to remedy.—Mr. Nicholson said some horses preferred seeing the engines to merely hearing them.—Mr. Carss said about 80 per cent. of them would rather not see an engine.—Mr. Nicholson did not agree with his friend, Mr. Carss. When horses saw the danger they were not so bad to deal with as they were when the danger was hidden. He supposed the place would have to be protected while the improvements were being carried on.—Mr. Jenkins said the Surveyor would have to see to that.—Mr. Hedley then proposed, and Mr. Simpson seconded, that the Clerk be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Harrison's letter, with an intimation that the Board would be glad to see the work carried out as early as possible.—Carried.

CUT-THROAT LANE.—The Misses Surtees, of Hamsterley Hall, having agreed to give land for a new road in lieu of the old one, the Clerk was instructed to take the necessary steps to carry out the diversion on the terms agreed upon.

CONTRACTS.—The Highway Committee reported that they had held a meeting on the 23rd ult. for the purpose of receiving and opening tenders. The following tenders (which were the lowest) had been accepted:—Team labour for Medomsley township, W. J. Hetherington; team labour for district highways, M. Moyle; cementing, Matthew Robson; flagging St. Ive's Road, Thomas Davison; repairs of flags and general mason work, Jefferson Brown.—The Surveyor said Davison did not intend carrying out his contract.—Mr. Nicholson said Davison's price was 2s. 11d. per yard, which was remarkably low. He had evidently made a mistake.—Mr. Jenkins: What will the flagging cost altogether?—The Surveyor: Thirty or forty pounds.—Mr. Jenkins: What is the name of the contractor?—The Surveyor: Thomas Davison, builder, Consett. He says he was deceived in the price of flags, but is willing to go on with the job if you give him 4d. a-yard more.—Mr. Jenkins: Have we done anything to lead the man astray?—The Surveyor: No.—Mr. Carss: Mr. Davison has not entered into a bond with the Board, and we cannot, therefore, compel him to go on with the contract.—Mr. Jenkins: What was the next lowest tender?—The Chairman: Matthew Robson, 4s. 2d.—Mr. Carss suggested that they should advertise for tenders again.—Mr. Nicholson thought the fairest way would be to accept the next lowest tender.—The Chairman: Would you allow Davison to amend his tender?—Mr. Carss: That would hardly be fair to the others.—Mr. Nicholson: If he did the work for 4d. extra, he would still lose money by the job.—Mr. Simpson said he was over at Helm Park on Saturday, and he found that the stone cost 2s. per yard at the quarry. Davison could not bring it on to the ground for 2s. 11d. a-yard.—On the motion of Mr. Carss, seconded by Mr. Jenkins, the Surveyor was instructed to advertise for fresh tenders.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.—The following report was read and adopted:—

GENTLEMEN,—The outbreak of scarlatina reported last month has not, so far, shown any decided tendency to become epidemic in the district. During the month only five cases have been recorded, and of this number two have occurred in the village of Iveston. In Leadgate no new case has been reported during the last two weeks, and there seems a prospect that the disease is dying out. No deaths have resulted from this cause, the type generally having been of a mild character. No other form of zymotic disease has been noted, and the health of the district, even for the season, is exceptionally good.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GEO. RENTON, M.D.

Leadgate, 5th July, 1879.

THE HIGHWAYS.—The Surveyor's report was read, and stated that most of the highways had received attention during the month. Before the new footpaths were laid down he suggested that grooves ought to be put in to convey the water from the "downcomers."—He wished to know whether the Board or the proprietors of houses had to bear the cost of providing the grooves.—Mr. Carss said of course the cost would have to be borne by the owners.—Mr. Davison said he and several other tradesmen put down grooves during Mr. Thompson's time, and they had to pay for them.—Mr. Jenkins said the grooves ought to be laid under the footpath, if possible.

RED ROW, CROOK HALL.—The Medical Officer reported that he had, in company with Mr. Longstaff, inspected the row of houses at Crook Hall, known as the Red Row, and he found that the defects mentioned in a previous report had been remedied, with the exception of the houses numbered 4, 9, 15, and 17. In all these latter there was evidence that rain could still find free ingress. When the defects in the roofs of numbers 4, 9, 15 and 17 were removed, the whole would be fit for human habitation.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.—The Inspector reported that he had inspected the whole district during the week, and found the ashpits and premises in a clean state. The bellman had been sent round, instructing people to whitewash outhouses, &c., and precautions had also been taken to prevent the spread of fever.

MR. NICHOLSON AND THE BOARD.—The Clerk reported that he had, as directed, written to Mr. Nicholson respecting the footpath at High Woodside.—Mr. Nicholson said as he was an interested party he would retire, but would be at the Surveyor's call if the Board wished to ask him any question.—Mr. Nicholson having retired, the following letter was read:—

Leadgate, June 25th, 1879.

GENTLEMEN,—Your letter of the 14th June duly to hand. Referring to erecting of style at High Woodside Farm, it seems to me to be an absurd thing of your Board to dictate to or interfere in any way with the private road of an owner of land, leading to his farm-house. There is no plan that I can find that indicates a footpath from Durham Road to High Woodside Farm, but, on the contrary, the ordnance plan distinctly indicates a cartroad from Durham Road to the farmhouse; and the footpath, as by plan, goes past Low Woodside, which path, if the law allows you to open, you are entitled to. You might ask a question—Can a road, not awarded, not being a highway, nor dedicated to the public, made for the sole use, and leading directly to a house, be made into a public path by usage? You have been at considerable expense in getting a very elaborate plan of the district, and if you adhere to hearsay and ignore the plan, the sooner it is put into the fire the better. The thing is exactly *vice-versa* with Mr. Murray's road at Benfieldside Farm. The Benfieldside Board won't accept Mr. Murray's private road, and want what they call the Ancient Footpath. Here you won't have the footpath as per plan, but want my private road. Hoping, gentlemen, you will see your error, and regret the trouble you have put me to.—Yours truly,

GEORGE NICHOLSON.

—The following letter, put into the hands of the Chairman as Mr. Nicholson was leaving the room, was also read:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN.—I want to know if your remarks in reference to my road at Woodside are general or personal. If you are prepared to include all farm roads, carriage roads, railways, &c., in fact, wherever a man comes forward and claims a right of road by usage, are you prepared to destroy the private right and maintain a public one? I hope you will make no distinction, but legislate for the whole.

GEORGE NICHOLSON.

—After some discussion, Mr. Hedley moved that the matter be referred to a committee, consisting of himself, Mr. Carss, and the Chairman, to collect evidence in the first instance as to whether the footpath in question can be legally established as a public footway.—Mr. Jenkins seconded the motion, which was carried.

SANITARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.—The following report was read:—

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee has inspected the south side and Front Street of Leadgate, also the Red Row at Crookhall, which we found in a very clean and orderly condition, and may still be further improved by the following suggestions being attended to. The Consett Iron Company's cottages behind Durham Road require channelling, &c.. A channel is also required behind Nelson Street, and that behind Green Street needs repairing. A sink cover is much wanted at the house belonging to Mrs. Noble. A channel at the Queen's head public-house also requires attention. At the back of Mr. T. Rowe's property, a drain is choked up, and the channel ought to be repaired. The channel and sink behind Mr. Thompson's property also requires repairing. Your committee would recommend that the present mode of depositing the ashes in a tub be done away with, as it is a great annoyance to the neighbours of Mr. Thompson. We recommend a hole to be sunk on the site of the old ashpit, and a proper cover made to fit it, as is done in the case of a house occupied by Mr. Robinson, in Front Street, Leadgate. Your committee recommends the question of urinals to stand over at present, as, owing to the depressed state of trade, strict economy is needed, and, moreover, a portion of the inhabitants do not want them at all.—WILLIAM BROWN, EDWARD TODD, JOHN BLAND.

—Mr. Bland said Mr. Brown (who had prepared the report) had not mentioned Mr. Nicholson's ashpit. The latter, he said, was nearly full up to the back kitchen window. Mr. Nicholson, he added, had no back yard whatever. He found that the Board had passed Mr. Nicholson's plan contrary to the bye-laws.—The Chairman: How long is that ago, Mr. Bland?—Mr. Bland: A year or too back.—The Surveyor: It is more than four years.—Mr. Brown said he did not wish to add anything to the report.—Mr. Hedley then moved that it be apopted.—The motion was seconded by Mr. Keenleyside and carried.

AN EXPLANATION.—Mr. Hedley, referring to the annual report of the Highway Committee, submitted last meeting, said though it was only signed by himself and Mr. Simpson, the other members of the Committee went over the highways with them in their inspection, and the points mentioned in the report were fully discussed before the latter was submitted to the Board. The omission of the names of the other members of the committee appeared to have been an oversight.

NEW RATE.—The Clerk was instructed to prepare a highway rate of 10d. in the pound for the excluded portions of Iveston township.—The Board afterwards adjourned.

HOW TO CURE A COUGH OR COLD.—Take "Budden's Balsam of Horehound and Coltsfoot." One Dose relieves; one Bottle cures. Price, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Agent for Consett—Mr. D. IMRIE, Chemist, Front Street. 544m

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford Street, London.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE COUNTY COURT.

MONDAY, July 7.—Before E. J. MEYNELL, Esq., Judge.

BATES v. WHITFIELD.—Plaintiff is a builder residing at Consett; the defendant is a mason and lives at the same place. The action was to recover £1 3s. Plaintiff said at the request of defendant's brother, who had since gone to America or New Zealand, he made a coffin.—His Honour: What has this man to do with it?—Plaintiff: He was the father of the child.—His Honour: The coffin was for a child, was it?—Plaintiff: Yes.—His Honour: What was the price of it?—Plaintiff: Seven shillings.—His Honour: What is the rest of your claim for?—Plaintiff: The amount occurred in discounting a bill. He (defendant) came to me in the early part of last year and asked me to do some joiner work for him. I did so, and charged him £7 4s. 2d. for the work. Towards the latter end of the year I asked him for the money, but he said he could not pay me, as I had taken him by surprise. I told him I would require the money in the course of three weeks at the very latest. Defendant said he would try to get it, but when the three weeks expired he had not done so. I told him I would either have to have the money or a bill. He gave me a bill, and I had to pay 16s. for getting it discounted. Before I got it discounted I let him know that the charges would be heavy. There was a verbal agreement between us that he was to pay the cost of discounting the bill, which was drawn at two month. He paid the bill four days after it became due.—His Honour (to defendant): What have you to say about the coffin?—Defendant: I admit that.—His Honour: What do you say about the bill?—Defendant: The bill was drawn up on the 13th September. Bates sent it to me on the Friday night, and said he wanted the money on the Saturday, as somebody was pressing him for money, and he could not wait longer. I told him I could not meet it on Saturday, but would do so on the Tuesday, if he could wait that long. Now, he has stated that he gave me three weeks. He did not give me twenty-four hours.—His Honour: Did you agree to pay for the expenses of discounting?—Defendant: No. I went to Mr. Welford on the Tuesday (the day I paid the bill), and I asked him what expenses there would be to pay. He said he would not charge me anything for four days, if I paid the money into the bank.—His Honour: Did Bates send you notice that he had paid 16s. for getting the bill discounted?—Defendant: Not until a month ago.—His Honour: Did Mr. Welford discount the bill?—Plaintiff: Yes. Previous to getting it discounted, I ascertained what it would cost, and when I sent defendant the bill to sign I also sent the charge for discounting.—His Honour said defendant could not expect plaintiff to be at the cost of discounting the bill, when he (defendant) had not met it at the proper time.—Plaintiff, in answer to his Honour, said the actual sum paid to Mr. Welford was 14s. He was charging a couple of shillings for his own time, which was money to him.—His Honour found for plaintiff for a guinea.

TENNANT v. HARRISON.—Thomas Tennant, the plaintiff, is a cinderdrawer living at Tanfield; the defendant, Thomas Harrison, resides at Tantobie. It was an action to recover £3 12s. for board and lodgings. Mr. John Patrick, jun., Bishop Auckland, appeared for plaintiff, who, he said, was father to defendant's wife. It seemed that defendant married plaintiff's daughter in 1877. At that time he promised to take his wife to a house of his own, but instead of doing so he took her to his sister's house. The sister had two children. Unfortunately, differences occurred between the sister and defendant's wife. Defendant took his sister's part, used abusive language to his wife, and had on more than one occasion threatened to assault her. In April last a difference took place between defendant's sister and his wife, and the following morning defendant ordered his wife out of the house, telling her that if she did not go he would murder her. In consequence of this threat she went to live with her father. The latter subsequently went to defendant and asked him what he was going to do, and defendant replied "nothing." Prior to their marriage, Mrs. Harrison was in service as housekeeper, and had between £30 and £40 saved. Defendant got this money when they were married, and the father asked him to return it, but he refused. Mrs. Harrison had since been in the Union, but was now living with her father again, and the latter was now suing for her maintenance.—Mary Ann Harrison was then called, and said she was married to defendant in October, 1877. Previous to that she had lived with Mr. Hobson, as housekeeper. At the time of their marriage her husband promised to take a house and furnish it. She had £28 10s. in the Post Office Savings' Bank, and she also got a year's wages, £11. Out of that she spent £5 for clothes. She gave her husband £34 10s. towards a house. He took her to his sister's house. She could not agree with the sister. Her husband many a time swore that he would murder her (witness). On the 23rd April, and during her husband's absence, she differed with the sister, who left the house. When defendant returned she told him what had happened, and he then swore that he would murder her if anything happened to his sister. He sent witness out to seek her. He also said she was to leave the house, and further said he would give £20 to be rid of her. On that occasion he called her a —— and threatened to murder her. That night the sister and the children slept in the bed usually occupied by witness and the defendant; the latter slept in a desk-bed, and witness slept on the floor.—His Honour: Why didn't you sleep with him?—Witness: I was afraid in consequence of his threats. Next morning her husband got up at five o'clock and had some breakfast. He told his sister she was to go to a house which he said he had taken, and he would go to her, and leave the —— (witness) sitting where she was. He swore, and told witness she was to go away. He said if witness was not out of the house when he returned he would murder her. She was, he said, to take away everything that belonged to her. He helped her downstairs with her box. She asked him if there would be any harm in getting someone to help her away with the box, and he said not at all.—His Honour: Did he give you any money?—Witness: Yes, £5 5s. I asked him if he would give me my money, and he said he would give £20 to be clear of me.—His Honour: Did he give you the £20?—Witness: No, but he said he would give it to my father.—Mr. Patrick: I believe you went to your father's house the same morning?—Witness: Yes.—Mr. Patrick: How long did you stay there?—Witness: Three weeks or a month. I then went to the Workhouse, where I stayed a fortnight.—His Honour: What have you done with the five guineas?—Witness: It has paid part of my expenses.—His Honour: Have you paid anything to your father out of it?—Witness: No, sir.—Mr. Patrick: After you left the Workhouse you went back to your father?—Witness: Yes.—His Honour: Are you with him still?—Witness: Yes.—His Honour (to defendant): Do you want to ask your wife any questions?—Defendant: She says the house was not mine.—Mr. Patrick: No; that was my mistake.—His Honour (to defendant): You can tell us your story afterwards. If you want to ask her any questions you can do so now.—Defendant: I don't want to ask her any questions, your Honour.—Thomas Tennant, the plaintiff was next called. He said he remembered his daughter going to his house on the 24th April. She stayed with him between a fortnight and three weeks, after which she went to Lanchester Workhouse. She had been with him six weeks altogether.—His Honour: You charge 12s. a-week?—Plaintiff: Yes.—Mr. Patrick: Did you go and see her husband?—His Honour: Yes, Mr. Patrick, but what about the money she has got. She says that she has got £5 5s.—Mr. Patrick: I never heard a word about it till now, your Honour.—Mrs. Harrison: He gave it to me.—His Honour said defendant's wife received more than would have kept her during the time she had lived with her father.—Mr. Patrick said the woman had never mentioned a word to him about the five guineas.—His Honour said he would enter a non-suit, on the ground that defendant had paid his wife sufficient. Of course that would not prevent plaintiff bringing another action if he continued to keep defendant's wife, and Harrison refused to maintain her.—Defendant said his wife had told a parcel of lies. There was a home ready for her to go to.

OPENING OF COCOA ROOMS AT CONSETT.

The rooms recently converted into a Cocoa Palace by Messrs. Good and Pogue were publicly opened last Friday afternoon, in the presence of the Vicar of Consett and other ministers of religion, as well as a large number of the general public. Mr. Jenkins had promised to officiate in the inaugural proceedings, but in his unavoidable absence the Vicar was asked to perform the ceremony. In doing so, Mr. Steggall assured the company that the position he was placed in was quite unlooked for; at the same time he would act to the best of his ability. When the undertaking was projected, he was not sanguine enough to believe that, in the present depressed state of trade, it would be successful, but at the same time he hoped his forebodings would be disappointed. He thought that such a place was most desirable in a district like this, in order that men might obtain refreshments without these temptations which led the weak astray. He thought it would be advisable to provide games of skill, such as chess, draughts, and dominoes, for the amusement of working men in their leisure hours. He was informed that a smoke-room would be provided, and every facility afforded for mutual and social enjoyment of an unobjectionable character. If the promoters of the rooms could provide the Company's workmen with cocoa, tea, and coffee at their meal times it would be a great boon to the men themselves and also an advantage to the Company. He promised to recommend the subject to Mr. Jenkins, who, he assured them, gave his cordial approval to the movement, and concluded by wishing the promoters the greatest possible success.—Rev. A. Latimer said he cordially supported the remarks that had fallen from the preceding speaker. He pointed out the great evils that result from intemperance, and said he believed that the Cocoa Rooms would afford opportunities to working men of enjoying themselves without the inducements which led so many away to the public-house.—Mr. William Dickinson, solicitor, also addressed the meeting. He said he wished to be thoroughly candid in this matter. Whilst he did not vow himself to be a teetotaler, nevertheless he gave his cordial support to the present movement, which he believed would afford to those who were too weak to resist the ordinary temptations of the public-house, the means of enjoying themselves in a rational manner. Speaking professionally, he said such an establishment would materially affect his practice, but nevertheless it was so much for the good of the public at large, that he was very glad that he should have to sacrifice his personal interests for theirs.—Rev. J. Fielden, in a few remarks, dwelt very strongly upon the evils of intemperance, and the facilities for drunkenness afforded by the public-house, which he said would be wholly obviated by the provision of an institution such as a Cocoa Palace.—Mr. J. W. Davison also expressed his sympathy with the project, and wished the promoters the most prosperous career.—Rev. B. Moody said he felt very much the same as the Vicar in this matter. The undertaking, he felt, was a very hazardous one, but he, too, hoped that his worst fears might be disappointed, and that the enterprise might meet with the most unqualified success.—Rev. R. Herries expressed the interest he felt in this movement, and hoped that it would prove a great advantage to the working classes of the district.—Mr. Pogue, on behalf of himself and partner, thanked the gentlemen present for their company, and for their good-wishes for the success of the undertaking. He assured them that nothing would be wanting on the part of himself and Mr. Good to carry out all the suggestions that had been made by the gentlemen who had spoken, and that it would be their utmost endeavour to make the concern the greatest advantage to the public at large. Mr. Pogue then read a letter from the Rev. A. Baillie, expressing his regret at not being able to be present, and, again thanking the gentlemen for their countenance, invited them to stay and partake of a luncheon that he had prepared for them, which, he said, was a specimen of the provision which would be offered to the public in the future. After a general conversation, consisting chiefly in suggestions for carrying out this enterprise, and social development of the undertaking, the company adjourned to an ante-room, where provisions were tastefully and profusely laid out for the guests. On Saturday, the rooms were besieged, and before night the whole of the provisions, which were of no inconsiderable character, were consumed.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 563m

FITS.—EPILEPTIC FITS OR FALLING SICKNESS.—A certain method of cure has been discovered for this distressing complaint by a physician, who is desirous that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery. It is never known to fail, and will cure the most hopeless case after all other means have been tried. Full particulars will be sent by post to any person free of charge.—Address: MR. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, London. 370m

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

HEXHAM UNION RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.—On Tuesday, the monthly meeting of this Sanitary Authority was held in the Court House, Hexham, Mr. S. Pattison presiding.—Dr. Maclagan, medical officer of health, reported that he had visited the village of Hallington, and although during the past six years he had met with many very dilapidated villages, or parts of villages, he had never seen any place which, as a whole, was so unfit for human habitation as this cluster of houses was.—Notices were ordered to be served upon the owners calling upon them to put the houses in proper repair, otherwise they would be closed.—In the absence of the chairman (Mr. J. M. Ridley), the re-appointment of of the medical officer and inspector of nuisances was deferred until next meeting.—A plan of a new church at Prudhoe was submitted and passed.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

GREAT SPEECH BY MR. BRIGHT.

As was anticipated, the Government accepted Mr. Chaplin's motion for the appointment of a Royal Comission to inquire into the cases of the depression in agriculture. The inquiry is to be limited to the state of agriculture, and will not include any reference to mining or manufacturing depression. In the course of the debate, before the Government had announced their intentions, Mr. Bright made a speech, justly characterised by Lord Sandon as "marvellous," which startled and delighted the House. The following are the leading points in Mr. Bright's remarkable speech.

Mr. BRIGHT said that since the repeal of the Corn Laws there had never been an application for an inquiry into agricultural distress until Mr. Chaplin's motion, whereas, under protection, no fewer than five such inquiries had been made in thirty years. Referring to one of these committies, that of 1836, he said: It was a very large committee, with no less than thirty-six members of the House upon it, and I should suppose that what you would call the members of most weight and influence in the House served upon it. They had before them Mr. Jacob, the Controller of Corn Returns. He said, what hon. members opposite have referred to with perfect truth, that in the years 1833, 1834, and 1835 the harvests were above an average, and therefore there were low prices. Well, men may now come to a sort of conclusion of the same kind, that 1877, 1878, and 1879 had been disastrous years—years of bad seasons, and that therefore, there were short crops. That is the only and the final explanation, and the only and final result to which the Commission of the hon. member, if it be appointed, can come. (Hear, hear). Now, Mr. Jacob told the committee that the consumption of wheat in relation to the population was constantly declining, and that it was proved by one particular circumstance among others—that there were such an astonishing increase in the growth of potatoes; and he said he believed that in England, or in England and Wales, two millions of population were entirely fed, or nearly fed, upon potatoes. The committee only reported evidence; that is, in all their inquiries they had discovered no remedy that any rational man could accept. But at the time when these committees of 1836 and 1837 were reporting you had had for your agriculture protection of the most stringent kind for not less than about twenty years. The last refuge of cowardice, and idleness, and greed, which is the protective system, had been tried, and failed. (Hear, hear). The people were driven to potatoes, as your own witnesses had proved—("No, no,")—and the farmers had been protected to such an extent that they had to a large degree impoverished their customers, and the committee could come to no conclusion that you could carry protection higher, or that you could do anything more by the way of law-making to relieve the agricultural interest which then clamoured to Parliament for redress. (Hear, hear). The members of the committee were not cotton spinners; they were not members of the Anti-Corn Law League; they were for the most part great landed proprietors, and yet they were baffled, and were unable to offer any suggestion to the House, and Parliament found itself at a deadlock, for all the nostrums of all the quack doctors, the simpletons, had either been tried or failed, or were so absurd that it was necessary to reject them. (Hear, hear). And after this experience we have the hon. member for Mid-Lincolnshire coming to try the same thing over again. (Cheers). He comes to-night with a speech which looks continually at Protection as something that he admires and desires, and believes to be possible; and which, I fear, he hopes may come. (Hear, hear). If he does I can only hope, as I believe, that he will meet only with a complete disappointment. (Cheers). But still he asks for this inquiry. I ask hon. gentlemen what is it they propose to arrive at? Not a word. You never had a word. I have sat here all these years, and I have never heard one of you utter a word, or scarcely so much as a word, in favour of those things which all your tenants—many of them, I think, with much exaggeration—are asking Parliament to grant them. ("No," and hear, hear). You have no remedy, and you have no suggestion. But if I had 400 tenant farmers here, and asked the question of them, what would they say? (Cheers). I will tell you what they would say. (A voice from the Ministerial benches, "Protection"). They would say that it was necessary to give them that security for their improvements, for their expenditure, which I rather think Her Majesty's Government at one time wished to give them, but which you compelled them to draw back from, and which you resisted and would not allow to pass the House—("Oh," and hear, hear)—and the moment the emasculated bill had passed—from the highest to the lowest of you almost—the first thing you set about doing was to get rid of what little was left of the bill. Now, if I were to ask the question they would say the question of game was a very important one to farmers. The hon. member who spoke last—I observe he always has a good word for the squires, even when he is speaking for the farmers—(cheers and counter cheers)—well, there is an old proverb which expresses that kind of course, which, perhaps, I need not quote—(laughter)—but the hon. member restricted his admiration to partridges, of which he wished he might have plenty. But the farmers have always complained of game. (A Voice: "Never of partridges"). It is only about three years ago that I burnt a thousand letters which I had received about five-and-twenty years ago from farmers in different parts of the country on the subject of game, and complaining of its ravages at the time when I moved for a committee to enquire into the operation of the Game Laws. (Hear, hear). Well, but if anybody brings in a bill here for the purpose of diminishing the power to protect, or the inducement to protect game, hon. gentlemen will come down in numbers, which they could not exceed if the Constitution were at stake—(loud cheers)—in order to expel such an odious measure from the floor of Parliament. But then there is the question of distress or distraint. The noble lord, who is about to move an amendment, referred to your course on the question of the Scotch hypothec. In Scotland the law is more extended and more unjust than in England, as I understand it; but I suppose hon. members thought its abolition looked like a step towards something of the same kind in England, and therefore they were always willing to join in rejecting the Scotch measure when it was proposed. (Hear, hear). It was only just lately that it was read a second time, when, as we know, it is near a general election. It is remarkable how much the feelings of hon. gentlemen and right hon. gentlemen are modified with regard to some of these questions when a general election is near. (A laugh). Coming to the question of rates, the farmers, you say, do not like so many rates, and they complain particularly of the education rate. In my opinion, if a new rate be imposed during a tenancy, it would be only honourable and fair if a landowner and a tenant were to agree to divide the rate between them. (Hear, hear). But with regard to what you have done, and what you have driven your Government to do. If they have transferred two millions of rates from the local subscription to the Consolidated Fund, probably more than half of it goes to the towns, less than half is a relief to the farmers of England and Wales, and Lord Derby has told the farmers where it finds itself at length. It finds itself in the pocket of the landlord in the shape of rent. (Opposition cheers). Therefore, as regards rates, I know not that you can do more than you have done, or that it is of any value in affecting the condition of the agricultural tenant, and I think on another day in another place the head of your Government stated something to the effect that there was no chance of and no propriety in attempting to do any more in that direction. In fact, that has been a good electioneering and party cry, and I fancy that now all has been got out of it that is likely to be got out of it. A Commission can tell us nothing new, and whatever it says with regard to these matters will not convince the hon. gentlemen opposite. Why did not the hon. member for Mid-Lincolnshire look a little further? The ironmasters—some of them are in this House—could tell you a dreary story. Some of those who have invested in coalmines could tell you how the inflation of five or six years ago has been followed by a prostration of which hitherto there has been no experience. What has become of the cotton trade? In one sentence I will tell you. I will not go into details about carding and spinning, and so on, as the hon. gentleman did with regard to farming. I will confine myself to a single fact. Here is a slip from a Manchester paper. On it are the names of joint-stock cotton and weaving concerns in the eastern parts of Lancashire—many of them in the neighbourhood where I live. There are given the names of the companies, the amount of the shares, and their present price, showing the discount at which they stand, and then at the end of the column is the amount of the dividend. Now, in this list there are 122 firms, representing more than 122 mills, and out of these 122 companies 111 have the word "nil" under the word "dividend." Now, do not go away with the idea that these are old concerns with old machinery, and that they are badly managed. On the contrary, a large number of the joint-stock companies in the cotton trade are modern and abundant capital. Their machinery is first-class, and they are managed by as able workmen as are to be found in the whole trade of Lancashire. There are about twenty other companies named on this slip, fourteen of which are marked as giving no dividend. There are paper and other businesses, and the one that has paid the largest dividend—twelve per cent.—is a brewery. The shares in some of these companies of which I have spoken are standing at a discount of from thirty to fifty per cent. Now, sir, is it possible that all people outside the farming business have none of the sympathies of the hon. gentlemen opposite? It seems to me that if labourers are unemployed, if their wages are being reduced, if capital is wasting, if markets are closed or glutted, surely the great landowners of this country might have a little sympathy with other classes, and ask that the House should enquire into their condition. (Some Ministerial cheers). If I understand the hon. member for Mid-Lincolnshire aright I should feel rather disposed to support his proposition to appoint this Commission. He is opening the door, and the door cannot be closed until the full inquiry has been made. (Hear, hear). You will inquire, for example, into the reason why there are so few owners of the soil. (Opposition cheers). My hon. friend quoted a work by Mr. Kay which has recently been published, and which I wish every member would take the opportunity of reading. If he is on this Commission it would enable him to fulfil his duty with greater aptitude, and if he is not on this Commission he would be able to give some evidence which would be of use to the Commission. It might be useful to them to have two or three facts which I will put before the House. In England and Wales 66 persons hold 6,000,000 acres, 100 persons hold 4,000,000 acres, 710 persons own more than one-fourth of the soil of England and Wales, 874 persons own over 9,000,000 acres. If they cross the Tweed they will find that out of 19,000,000 acres of the land of Scotland twelve persons own 4,340,000 or nearly one-fourth of the whole land of the Kingdom. They will find that seventy persons own 9,400,000 acres, or one half of the whole land of Scotland. They will find that 1,700 persons own nine-tenths of the whole of Scotland, and the rest, one-tenth, remains to those who are left, when you have taken 1,700 persons from the whole population. If you go to Ireland you will find that out of 20,000,000 acres 292 persons own 6,500,000, or one-third of Ireland; 744 persons 9,500,000 acres, or half of Ireland; and, to sum up in three words more, they will find that two-thirds of England and Wales is owned by 10,200 persons, two-thirds of Scotland by 330 persons, and two-thirds of Ireland by 1,942 persons. Now, I think I need not ask hon. gentlemen opposite if they believe that disposition of land amongst the population is advantageous to the population, or if it could prevail under any natural system such as the law applies to all other kinds of property within the three kingdoms. (Opposition cheers). The Commission will have to inquire—I tell you the hon. gentleman opposite has opened the door and it cannot now be closed—they will have to enquire whence comes the gigantic monopoly. How comes it the great bulk of the population is thus divorced from the soil of their native land? (Opposition cheers). They will ask how it is that there are these great farms requiring great capital which are so disastrously affected by the distress which is unfortunately so prevalent. They will ask, too, how it is—and this hon. gentlemen opposite will have to put to themselves in all seriousness—thaty our tenants universally or almost universally—I hope not universally, but locally and partially—how is it that your tenants all come to you owing you money, owing you six months' rent, and asking you to take 15s. in the pound for debts that they owe you. If people owe debts to their sadler or for anything used on the farm they would not dare to go to their creditors and ask them to accept 15s. in the pound. They would bring themselves into liquidation, and it would be as much as their position was worth. Many of you, perhaps, cannot help it, but a great number from sympathy and generosity and kindness make these concessions to their tenants; but I confess to me there is something terrible in the idea that hundreds of thousands of tenant farmers throughout Great Britain, many of them as much gentlemen as their landlords, living in good houses, keeping hunters—(hear, hear)—and educating their children as well as their means will permit, that they should be humiliated—(Opposition cheers)—to ask somebody to whom they owe £100 of lawful debt to take £75 instead. That is the state of things in this great and permanent interest which you represent. The hon. member for Mid-Lincoln has dwelt very much upon the influence of American produce upon English produce, and said that the produce of the United States, or it may be of the Dominion of Canada, will henceforth have the market of this country. There is a great deal of truth in that. Let the Commission inquire how it comes about that the landlords of this country and the farmers of the land are crying with alarm and in terror because produce can be brought to compete with theirs four or five thousand miles from the other side of the Atlantic. That is a question we may fairly examine; and I confess I am not sure that the statements we have heard may have been extravagant or exaggerated. I have met within the last two or three weeks gentlemen intimately connected with the United States, and I have been much startled with some of the facts which they have stated to me. I find that there is being occupied in Minnesota, in the States, and in Manitoba, in Canada, as I am told, soil of a magnificent quality for the cultivation of wheat. Liverpool at this moment is as near to those farms as New York was a short time ago. In regard to transport, I am not sure that at this moment it is not rather nearer; and speaking as I was the other day to a gentleman who has been for many years the chairman—he is not now the chairman—of one of the most prosperous and best managed railways in America, he said that the change which had taken place in the cost of transport had been astonishing to him, and must be astonishing to everybody who looked into it. I know there are some people who do not like to hear these things. A friend of mine told me the other day he had been talking to a farmer who was very puzzled and evidently distressed. He said, "Well, you know, I wish that cursed country had never been discovered." (Laughter.) But the land Columbus discovered, then inhabited by untutored savages, is now the home of nearly 50,000,000 of our own speaking people, as regards the northern continent, and will in the course of twenty-five years more, in all probability, contain not less than 100,000,000. Now I will tell hon. gentlemen opposite that which will not add to their comfort, but which it would be foolish to conceal, that the growth of the Western States is such that the land in the Eastern States is to no small extent at this moment going out of cultivation and lessening in value. There is one reason for it which there is not here. The protective system of the United States has diverted the capital of the Eastern States into the manufacture of protected articles with the expectation of getting increased profits, and capital there has been to a large extent withdrawn from the land in those States; and therefore you find in the New England States and New York, and also I believe to some extent in Pennsylvania, that there is much land which men don't now think it worth while to plough, and it is in point of fact lessening in value, and as far as the plough is concerned it is going gradually out of cultivation. If these Western States, then, in their growth of wheat, have so much effect on the land so near them, what will be the effect on the land in this country? (Hear, hear.) In that country you must remember that when they have 100,000,000 of population they will have paid off their debt; their taxes will be at a minimum. They have almost no army and no navy. They have no spirited foreign policy. (Opposition cheers.) Their taxes in proportion to their population will grow less and less. How England and how Europe will stand the competition of America in regard to supplies of food with the absolute lunacy of the policy of European nations with regard to armaments and taxes is what anybody may try to imagine, but I will not try to describe. (Hear, hear.) The farmers in America, as you know, have no rent. They have no tithes. They have no poor rates. You have all those. With you labour is rising. You complain of the education rate and the schools. The hon. member for Norfolk knows perfectly well that the effect of the education of the agricultural labourer in this country under the present system will be to drive the young and educated and spirited man from the farms into the towns or to emigrate. (Hear, hear.) He will not live in a parish where there is nothing but great farms, and not a plot of land he can get at any price. (Hear, hear.) Every year labour will become dearer and much less effective. These are matters which it is worth your while to consider, and which I trust this Commission will consider. Your laws as they now are would make the labourer's condition perpetual. In America, as a poet of their country has said of their population on the land, "They till the land, but own the land the till." (Cheers.) That is the great and final difference between land and its cultivation in America and land and its cultivation in this country. (Hear, hear.) I would ask hon. gentlemen opposite not to be unduly afraid of these questions or of a Commission. (Hear, hear.) You have the most densely peopled country in the world, and perhaps in some respects the richest. You have that which is most busy and productive. You have land which has always been boasted of as very fertile, and a climate favourable to all kinds of labour. ("No."), Hon. gentlemen don't recollect a good year. (Laughter.) I say that with these advantages the land of England can not only not go out of cultivation, but must of necessity always obtain a high value, and if you will alter your laws as I would suggest to you, a much higher value than it holds at present. (Hear, hear.) Shall I tell you an anecdote of one of your number? You recollect the late Sir William Miles, who was member for Somersetshire for so long? The last time he was about the House of Commons—long after he ceased to be a member—I met him in the lobby. He said, "Well, now, I may as well make a confession to you. Your friend Cobden and you are the best friends that we landowners ever had." I said, "Now, Sir William, I can tell you another thing just as good as we told you in 1846 if you have faith." He looked serious for a little bit and said, "No, no; I have no faith." So he did not allow me to tell what would do him so much good, but I am trying to tell you now, and I believe it would increase the price of land all over the country if you would abolish all the ancient and stupid and mischievous legislation by which it is embarrassed in every step you take in dealing with it. (Hear, hear.) Let us have an inquiry then. Let us have it wide and honest. (Cheers.) Let us look this great spectre which you are afraid of fairly in the face. You cannot escape it, but if you meet it boldly it may prove to be perhaps not more than a spectre. Let us break down the monoply which has banished so much of labour from your farms, and has pauperised so much of the labour that has remained. On the ruins, when you have broken it down, there will arise a fairer fabric. It is not possible that I will live to see it, yet the time will come when you will have a million homes of comfort and independence throughot the land of England which will attest for even the wisdom and blessedness of the new policy that you have adopted. (Cheers.)

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MARSDEN ROCK.

A man named Henry Corbett was accidentally killed at Marsden Rock about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. With three fellow workmen he had been bathing, and the party upon dressing, found that the tide had hemmed them in a small bay where they had bathed. Two of the men waded safely round the point, but Corbett and the fourth man of the party, named Murray, attempted to climb the cliff at a place where the height is a hundred feet, and where a ledge of rock towers over. Corbett climbed thirty feet, and Murray was ten feet behind him, when the former fell head-long down into a rocky pool, and was killed almost instantly. Murray was very much frightened but unhurt. Deceased was about 35 years of age, and was employed as a plater at Leslie's shipyard, Hebburn Quay. He has left a wife and family, who are at present in Scotland.

ACCIDENT ON THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE.

An accident occurred on the High Level Bridge on Monday, but happily was attended with little damage beyond delaying the traffic of the line in and out of the Central Station for about an hour. About twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, a goods train was coming towards the High Level Bridge in order to proceed south, when just at the entrance the engine ran off the rails at one of the sets of points. Both up and down lines were partially damaged, the result being to block the line both ways. The train from the south, due in the Central Station at twelve, was nearly due, and was telegraphed to be stopped at the Low Fell, and on arriving in Gateshead the passengers for Newcastle were disembarked and brought across from Gateshead in cabs. In the meantime a force of men was set to work to repair the damage on the line, and in a short time the south train, containing still the through passengers, was able to enter the Central Station, where it was very quickly re-arranged, and proceeded on its destination northwards at one o'clock, exactly forty minutes past its proper time. The south express, due to leave the Central Station at ten minutes to one, was also delayed a few minutes, but that and the local trains were started with very little delay beyond their usual time.

DURHAM MINERS' DEMONSTRATION.

SPEECHES OF A. MACDONALD, M.P. AND THOMAS BURT, M.P.,

The annual demonstration of Durham miners took place on Saturday on the Racecourse at Durham, and, favoured by fine weather, the event passed off most sucessfully. The meeting was addressed from two platforms, around each of which were congregated several thousands of miners, the attendance being as numerous, or nearly so, as any of the previous gatherings.

No. 1. PLATFORM.

(Chairman, Mr. James Fowler).

Mr. WILLIAM CRAWFORD (miners' secretary) moved the first resolution as follows:—

"That, as competition amongst the coalowners tends to diminish the wages of the miners below a point at which the necessary wants of their families can be supplied, this meeting declares that a solid union amongst the miners is absolutely necessary to enable them to secure living wages, and the other conditions necessary for the independence and comfort of their lives and the lives of their wives and children."

The miners, he said, have passed through a very dark cloud during the past twelve months, and had many difficulties to encounter, but there was one very satisfactory feature in connection with it, viz., that the Miners' Association was stronger that day than it was twelve months ago, for now they had 40,000 members on the books. (Applause). They were called upon only two months ago to fight for a principle regulating the amount of wages to be paid to the miners. The owners claimed a reduction of twenty per cent., and the miners said—Prove by facts and figures that you are entitled to that amount. The owners, however, refused to do this, and relied upon the men outside the ranks of the association, whom they thought would gladly accept their terms; but he was glad to say that although there were hundreds and thousands of miners not connected with the union, they stood nobly by their fellow-workmen in the hour of danger and the day of trial. (Applause). It proved that oppression brought about a body of workmen to a sense of their own position and understanding. The miners had been told that foreign competition was the cause of the present depression; but for the past few years the exports had been heavier. It was not the foreign competition they need be afraid of; it was the unwise, the imprudent competition of the colliery owners themselves in their own country. (Applause). The only means of combatting this state of things was more perfect organisation, and he urged them to stick to their union.

Mr. LLOYD JONES, in seconding the resolution, dwelt on the unreasonable demands of the coal-owners and their utter disregard of the condition and comfort of those in their employ.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON moved the second resolution as follows:—

"That we, the miners of Durham, being anxious to secure justice with peace in connection with our labour, declare our intention to uphold the principle of arbitration; and, therefore, call on the general public to aid us in this effort, and we also call on the owners to assist us in a willing and friendly spirit to establish firmly the principle of arbitration as the best way of settling differences between employer and employed."

Mr. SAMUEL STANSFIELD seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. NICHOLAS WILKINSON moved the third resolution as follows:—

"That, as the miners' occupation, as proved by the Government returns, is specially dangerous to life and limb, a direct and sufficient responsibility ought to be fixed by law in order that carefulness on the part of the owners may be stimulated and enforced. And that, therefore, the bill introduced by A. Macdonald, Esq., M.P., for Stafford, and Thomas Burt, Esq., M.P., for Morpeth, be pressed on the attention of the Government."

Mr. MACDONALD, M.P., in seconding the resolution, said he was only carrying out what he had been advocating for the past thirty years, although he was afraid the time was yet far distant when any satisfactory law would be passed for the protection of the miners in their dangerous occupation. Within the past few days another terrible explosion had occurred at a place within a mile of his residence in Scotland, at Blantyre Colliery, this being the second of the kind that had occurred in this ill-fated colliery within the past two years. Something like 150 men and boys went down this colliery the other night, and twenty-seven of them lost their lives by an explosion of gas. The Home Secretary had promised that there should be a most thorough investigation into the cause of the accident, and if there was any fault or negligence shown he supposed the strong arm of the law could be brought to bear upon the offenders. He saw by that morning's newspaper that tobacco pipes and keys for the purpose of opening the safety lamps had been found upon the bodies of some of deceased men. Although it was very culpable of the men thus to endanger the lives of themselves and their fellow-workmen, still the onus rested on the masters for permitting such a state of things to exist. He thought, however, that when the cause of these colliery accidents was looked into ninety per cent. of them arose through the neglect or incompetency of those in charge of the mines. (Applause). By the Mines Regulation Act the mineowners had the power to make rules and regulations for the safe working of their mines, and they alone ought to be held responsible for the safety of life and limb. (Applause). They were all aware that the bill he had introduced into the House of Commons embodied the principle of making the owners responsible for the accidents which might occur, and he had been called a lunatic, a demagogue, and a disturber of the peace for the pains he had then taken. Since that time, however, other bills, embodying the same principle had been introduced, and would in due course come on for discussion in the House of Commons. They were told by the opponents of this bill that the owners would carry their capital into other countries: but this they could never do, seeing that in many other countries the law was very much what he desired it to be here. (Applause).

Mr. FAIRLY moved the fourth and last resolution as follows:—

"That, as the miners, the ironworkers, the farm labourers, and other large classes of working men cannot pursue their useful wealth-creating occupations within the boundaries of the cities and boroughs of the Kingdom, the borough and county franchise ought to be assimilated, in order that the degrading absurdity may be removed of industrious men being deprived of their political rights as citizens because of the situation or locality of their labour."

Mr. O'CONNOR POWER, M.P., seconded the resolution. The House of Commons, as at present constituted, did not represent the feelings of the majority of the English people, and, consequently, the interests of the majority were not attended to. It was principally composed of class legislators, who sought only to protect their own interests. He urged on them to reform the House of Commons, and the only means by which that could be accomplished was by an extension of the franchise.

The resolution was put and carried.

SECOND PLATFORM.

(Mr. John Foreman, chairman).

The resolutions were the same as on the first platform, the first being moved by Mr. W. H. Patterson.

Mr. THOMAS BURT, M.P., in seconding the resolution, said he was glad to find that the miners of the county of Durham had emerged from the very severe affliction that they had recently so successfully passed through. Although he was strongly opposed to strikes he could only say that in this struggle the miners had right and justice on their side. (Applause). He had conversed with many employers of labour and members of Parliament during the progress of that strike, and almost without exception their sympathies were on the side of the men. (Applause). He was sorry he could not congratulate them on any improvement in the state of trade in connection with the mining industry or the industry of the country generally. This was a subject which had very deservedly and properly been the theme of discussion not only in the public press but in every part of the country, and the great question was how to bring about a change with regard to the depression that prevailed. There had been a great deal of speculation as to the cause of this depression, but it was a mistake to suppose that it arose from any one cause. In his opinion it arose from many, and the cures suggested were almost as various as the causes. The depression was not local, it did not exist in a single industry, but it touched all trades, and swept over every country; and in seeking for a cause, they must endeavour to get hold of something that was affecting the whole world and paralysing trade throughout the world. Mr. Burt then proceeded to refer to the discussion in the House of Commons which took place the night previous on the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the depression of agriculture. Many of the farmers, he thought, had viewed this question in a wrong light, and a body of them had only the other day passed a resolution in favour of the reimposition of the Corn Laws, but the masses of the public would never submit to taxes being reimposed upon their food; therefore the farmers must look for relief in another direction. (Applause). What the farmers wanted was more security in their farms, so that they might be allowed to cultivate it as they pleased, and have a more direct interest in its management by the removal of all restrictions. He urged upon the miners to continue united; and although trades unions might not be able to raise wages or stop reductions in times of depression; still, if they looked back at what had been achieved they would find that they had been of immenee benefit to working men.

Mr. GEORGE NEWTON moved the second resolution, which was seconded by Mr. ATHERLEY JONES, and carried.

Mr. BELL proposed the third resolution, which was seconded by Mr. BROWN, and carried.

Mr. JOHN WILSON moved the fourth resolution, which was seconded by Mr. GEORGE PICKERING, and carried.

A vote of thanks to the several speakers terminated the proceedings.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A SUNDERLAND GIRL.

On Monday morning, a well-dressed young woman, wearing a sealskin jacket, was seen walking hurriedly up and down Waterloo Bridge, when, at a quarter to one, she was seen to get on to the parapet, and after gazing round she leaped into the Thames. The desperate act was witnessed by some men on board the Sea Swallow steamer, belonging to the London Steamboat Company, which was then coaling on the Surrey side of the Thames. Fortunately she escaped striking the stone abutment, and, on rising to the surface, began swimming towards the shore. She was rescued by two men, who had put out in a boat to her assistance, and conveyed to St. Giles's Workhouse. The police ascertained her name to be Edith Taylor, aged 18 years, lately residing at No. 37, Frederick Street, Gray's Inn Road, Holborn. The unfortunate young woman had only been in London a few days, having left her home in Clyde Street, Sunderland. She would not state the cause for attempting the rash act.

STRANGE BEGGING IMPOSTOR.

At the Sunderland Police Court on Monday, before the Mayor (Mr. S. S. Robson), Ald McKenzie, Mr. J. Hartley, and Mr. M. Wiener, an old man, named Wm. Edgar, was charged with vagrancy.—Evidence was given by Miss Taylor, Monkwearmouth, who said that on the 30th ult. prisoner appeared to be approaching the door of her house, when he suddenly fell as if in a fit. She went up to him and found that he was covered about the head with blood. He appeared to be much exhausted and unwell, and a glass of brandy was applied, after which he said he wished to go to Newcastle, and was afraid he must walk. Witness gave him a shilling to pay his train fare, and another person paid his train fare to the railway station. On the following Wednesday prisoner took another "fit" at the same place, and under similar circumstance; and witness having heard something about him, went up to him and gave him a shaking, remarking that he was an imposter. When she said this he immediately got up and ran away.—The Mayor said his wife and another lady had been imposed upon in exactly the same manner.—Chief-constable Nicholson applied for a remand, which was granted.

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

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

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

WATSON'S TAPEWORM SPECIFIC.—W. C. writes from Burley-in-Wharfdale:—"I took your "Tapeworm Specific" as required, and am happy to state that it merits all the praise that we can bestow upon it. I have distributed your circulars about our village, and will do all that I can to spread the easy and effectual cure your remedy produces." Of most Chemists, prices 13½d. (post free, 16½d.), 2s. 9d., and 5s. WATSON'S SPECIFIC POWDERS are the only effectual remedy for Threadworm and Roundworm, No. 1 (adults), No. 2 (children). Prices 7½d. (post free 8½d.), 13½d., and 2s. 9d. Prepared only by J. H. Watson, Chemist, Shipley, Yorkshire, whose name and address are printed on the Government Stamp round each genuine packet. Circulars post free. London Depot: 95, Farringdon Street, E.C. 76m

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT for the GREAT GALA on Pontop Pike, Dipton, on July 12th, 1879. Numerous Sports and Good Prizes; also a GRAND BALL at Night. See Bills. 161n

NOTICE.

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

A GREAT TEMPERANCE CAMP MEETING (D.V.) will be held at Medomsley Edge, on Sunday, the 27th July, to commence at Half-past One p.m.

I, PATRICK HERALD, of Friarside, will not be answerable for any Debt or Debts my Wife, ROSEY HERALD, may contract after this date, June 26th, 1879. 138n

THE TEA and PUBLIC MEETING of the Consett Industrial and Provident Society, Limited, will be held on Saturday, August 23rd. Particulars in future Advertisements. 185n

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE United Friendly Societies of Consett and District intend holding their Annual GALA, on Saturday, July 19th, 1879. 875m

UNITED FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (TANFIELD DISTRICT).—Third Annual DEMONSTRATION, at Burnopfield, on July 12, 1879.—Applications for Stalls to be made to the Secretary, in the Field.—A. ROBINSON, Secretary. 126n

DERWENT ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

A REWARD OF FIVE POUNDS will be paid to any Person who shall give information to lead to the Conviction of any Person Liming or Poisoning the waters deputed to the Association, or taking fish therein by any other illegal means. By order of the Committee

TANFIELD FLOWER, POULTRY, AND PIGEON SHOW on Saturday, August 23rd, 1879. First Prize for Poultry, 10s.; Second, 5s. Entrance Fee, 1s. 6d. per Pen. Entries close August 9th, 1879. Schedules and Forms of Entry now ready. —JOHN BREWIS, Secretary, Tanfield Lea, Lintz Green.

MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB.

THE Committee of the above Club beg to inform the Public that they intend to hold their Eleventh ANNUAL SPORTS, on Saturday, August 2nd, 1879. For particulars, see Bills. 170n

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Wesleyan Methodists of the Shotley Bridge Circuit intend having a GRAND GALA-DAY, in the Spa Grounds, Shotley Bridge, on Saturday, July 26th, 1879. Full particulars will be duly advertised.

J. H. CADMAN, G. RICHARDSON, JOHN MUIR, General Secretaries.

164n

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

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

July, 1875. 7132

STANLEY TEA, SPORTS, STEEPLECHASE (for Horses), and FLAT RACES (for Ponies not exceeding 14·3 and 13 hands high), POSTPONED on account of the Durham Demonstration, fixed for Saturday, July 19th, 1879. Good Prizes also given for DOG HANDICAP (200 yards), FOOT HANDICAP (120 yards), QUOIT HANDICAP, CRICKET MATCHES, and other Sports. 103n

NOTICE.

BENFIELDSIDE BOARD SCHOOLS.

THESE Schools will RE-OPEN on Monday First, July 14th. Parents are requested to send their Children punctually at Nine o'clock on the Day of Opening.

By Order.

186n R. GRENFELL BARCLAY, Clerk.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST DEMONSTRATION at Tanfield Lea, on Saturday, July 19th. The Rev. HUGH GILMORE will preach at Three o'clock. There will also be a TEA PARTY and PUBLIC MEETING in a Spacious Marquee. Addresses by the Revs. H. GILMORE, W. BOWE, the newly appointed Superintendent of Stanley Station, and J. G. BINNEY. Chairman, Councillor M. ROBSON, of Gateshead. The STANLEY TEMPERANCE BRASS BAND will be in attendance. 176n

INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER OF MECHANICS, BROTHERLY LOVE LODGE, LEADGATE.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above Lodge will be held on Friday Night, July 18th, at Seven o'clock, and not on Saturday Night July 19th, 1879.

171n BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE above Society will hold their ELEVENTH ANNUAL SHOW OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOGS, POULTRY, &c., at Gateshead, on Wednesday, August 20th, 1879. Prize Lists on application to

JOHN RICHARDS, GEORGE RIDLEY, Secs.

Beamish, May 29th, 1879. 68n

GRAND EXCURSION TO ALNWICK.

THE ANNUAL TRIP, promoted by I.O.G.T., Shotley Bridge, will be Run to Alnwick, on on Monday, July 28, 1879, when the Parks, Gardens, and Wards of the Castle will be Open to the Excursionists, permission having been kindly granted by the Duke's Agent, Major HOLLAND.

Fare, there and back, 2s. 6d.

As the Tickets are limited this year, parties wishing to go should apply early. Tickets may be had of Messrs. RALPH BROWN, Fitter, Cutlers' Hall, JOSEPH EGGLESTONE, Joiner, Cutlers' Hall, HARDY BROWN, Joiner, Shotley Bridge, ROBERT NIXON, Papermaker, Shotley Bridge, JOHN GIBBINSON, Stationmaster, Shotley Bridge, or of the Secretary, THOMAS BROWN, 19, Front Street, Shotley Bridge.

☞ The Train will leave Benfieldside, at 7 a.m., stopping at Shotley Bridge, Ebchester, and Lintz Green. Return Train will leave Alnwick at 6 p.m. 159n

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that on Tuesday, the 29th day of July, at 8·30 a.m., at the Board-room of the Consett Local Board, there will be an AUDIT of the Accounts of the Local Board for the District of Consett, under and according to the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, and that a copy of the Accounts to be Audited, together with all Rate Books, Deeds, Contracts, Accounts, Vouchers, and Receipts, mentioned or referred to in such Accounts, will be deposited in the Office of the said Local Board, and be Open during the Office Hours thereat, to the inspection of all persons interested for Seven Days before the said Audit and Examination, and all such persons shall be at liberty to take copies of, or extracts from the same without fee or reward.

Given this 10th day of July, 1879.

JOHN ELLIOTT,

179n Clerk to the Board.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

DISTRICT OF LEADGATE.

IN pursuance of the 247th Section of the Public Health Act, 1875, I do hereby give Notice that JAMES RADFORD, Esq., will attend at the Board-room, Leadgate, on Monday, the 28th day of July, now instant, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of the same Day, for the purpose of Auditing the Accounts relative to and connected with the said Board, and that Seven Days previous to the said Audit, all Books of Account will be deposited at the Board-room, aforesaid, and may be inspected thereat, on application, between the hours of Eleven a.m. and Four p.m., by all persons interested therein, who are at liberty to take copies thereof, and extract therefrom, without fee or reward.

Given under my hand this 10th day of July, 1879.

M. COUPLAND,

172n Clerk to the Board.

Business Announcements.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN

ARE NOW SHOWING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF FASHION FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

IN

Millinery, Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers, Silks, Velvets, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Laces, Gloves, Stays, Corsets, Hosiery, Dress Trimmings, and Fancy Goods in every variety.

Dress Materials of every description in all the leading colours.

A choice selection of Ladies' and Children's Jackets and Fichues in special designs (Black and Coloured), Shawls, Skirts, &c. A select assortment of Ladies' Underclothing and Baby Linen.

Men's Mercery, Hats, Caps, Silk Scarfs in new colours and patterns, Braces, White and Coloured Fronts, &c.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,

[WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS],

CONSETT AND DIPTON. 36n

☞ THE NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT!

☞ SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON!!

THOMAS LATHAM,

FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

HAS the pleasure to announce that he has made extensive Purchases of New SUMMER GOODS, embracing the Latest Novelties of the Season, and at Prices (in consequence of the tremendous depression of trade) lower than have ever been known.

THOMAS LATHAM offers the fullest advantages of his Cheap Purchases to the Public, his Motto being—"The Best Possible Goods at the Lowest Possible Prices."

Special attention is invited to his New Stock of

MILLINERY BONNETS.
STRAW BONNETS.
STRAW HATS.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
GLOVES AND CORSETS.
DRESS GOODS.
PRINTS AND GALATEA STRIPES.

GREY CALICOES from 1½d per yard.
HOLLANDS from 3½d per yard.
WHITE FLANNEL (all Wool), 9½d., usual price, 12½d.

BLACK GOODS for Mourning of Superior Quality at most reasonable prices.
CRAPE BONNETS from 2s. 11d. each.
MEN'S FELT HATS from 1s. 11d.

MEN'S SHIRTS, COLLARS, and SCARFS.

THOMAS LATHAM,

FRONT STREET, (NEXT DOOR TO MR. DAVISON, IRONMONGER,) CONSETT. 31n

MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES. KITCHEN RANGES.

REGISTER, GILL, HALL, AND SHOP STOVES.

GAS COOKERS, HEARTH TILES, &c.

DINNING AND COOKE, HOT WATER ENGINEERS,

91, 93, AND 95, PERCY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 689h

JOSEPH WHALEY,

STANLEY,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he supplies HORSES and CONVEYANCES of all descriptions for Hire. Furniture Removed. Pic-nic Parties arranged for. 917m

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Tampering with any Meter, Pipe, or other Property of the above Gas Company, without first obtaining the said Company's permission, will be prosecuted according to Law.

By order of the Directors,

August 21st, 1875. M RICHLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN WILKINSON,

BONESETTER, KYO,

WILL attend at D. LOGAN'S, Railway Tavern, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, every Alternate Saturday, commencing July 5th, 1879. 135n

CASH VERSUS CREDIT!

All who wish to

SAVE MONEY

Should go to the

NEW SHOP,

BLACKHILL,

Where they will obtain the

BEST TEAS,

BEST GROCERIES,

And the

BEST PROVISIONS

AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH.

Good Broken Congou, ...	1s. 4d. per lb.
A Good Useful Tea	1s. 6d. ,,
A Capital Family Tea	2s. 0d. ,,
Our Noted Mixture	2s. 6d. ,,
Our Splendid Mixture	3s. 0d. ,,
Pure Indian Tea............	3s. 6d. ,,

FOR GROCERIES, SEE PRICE LIST.

HOLMES BROTHERS,

54, DURHAM ROAD,

BLACKHILL. 150n

500 PRIZES.

NEW ISSUE OF COUPONS.

SEE

HEXHAM COURANT,

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. 154n

HEADS of Families will find it their interest to purchase their BOOTS and SHOES at the Boot and Shoe Emporium, Durham Road, Blackhill.

JAMES FARRAGE, Proprietor

(Successor to GEORGE FARRAGE.) The Advertiser having had Twenty Years experience in business, can confidently recommend the Articles offered for Sale to be of the Best Quality and Make.

Note the Address—

JAMES FARRAGE,

DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL. 174n

I. DODD

(Widow of the Late A. H. Dodd),

SADDLER AND HARNESSMAKER,

NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

IN thanking her late Husband's numerous customers begs to state that the business will be carried on by her Son, in all its branches, and also to inform them that she has now on hand Brass and Silver-mounted Harness; Riding Saddles and Bridles; Martingales; Hunting Breastplates, Bits, Spurs, &c.; Cart and Plough Harness, both Brass and Plain; Hames and all kinds of Chains for Cart, Farming, and Pit Work; also, Second-hand Spring Cart Sets; Stacking Twine, 5d. per lb.; Farmers' Gloves and Dyking Mittens.

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

BELTS AND HOSEPIPES MADE AND REPAIRED.

N.B.—Farmers can have their Work done on their own Premises. 993m

Contracts.

TENDERS WANTED, for a WALL and BUTTRESS at Shotley Bridge. Plans, &c., at Mr. J. LAX's, Shotley Bridge, to whom Tenders must be sent, not later than the 16th inst., at Eight p.m.

TO LET, the BUILDING of a HOUSE, at Whittle-Head. Masonry Labour only required. Plans and Specifications to be seen at Mr. R. WHEATLEY'S, Crown and Thistle Inn, Catchgate, on and after Monday the 14th inst. For particulars, apply to Mr. NICHOLAS BULMER, Catchgate, by whom Tenders will be received up till the 22nd inst. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. 184n

TO BRICKLAYERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE Consett Iron Company, Limited, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the Erection of the Brickwork of Two Blast Furnaces. Plans can be seen and all particulars obtained on application at their Works, on and after Monday, the 7th inst.

Tenders, stating guaranteed time for completing each Furnace, to be addressed to the Consett Iron Company, Limited, not later than Saturday, the 19th inst.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Consett Ironworks, 3rd July, 1879. 166n

THE Consett Local Board invite TENDERS for the Maintenance of the Highways and the Scavenging and Watering the Streets in the Consett Local Board District.

Printed Forms of the Specifications and Schedule may be had at the Office of the Local Board, on and after Wednesday, the 16th inst., on payment of 3s. the Set.

Tenders, marked "Tender," will be received up to August 5th.

No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN ELLIOTT, Clerk.

Local Board Office, Consett, July 10th, 1879. 180n

To Let.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS for One or Two Young Men.—Apply at 14, Eltringham Street, Blackhill. 181n

TWO-ROOMED COTTAGE TO LET, in Delves Lane, Consett.—Apply to Mr. WILLIAM GREY, St. George's Place (near the Royal Hotel), Blackhill.

TO LET, a FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, pleasantly situated at Shotley Bridge, with every convenience attached.—Apply to WILLIAM BROWN, Builder, Shotley Bridge. 189n

TO LET, at Leadgate, the HOUSE and SHOP, now occupied by Mr. MATTHEW CAISLEY, in Front Street.—Apply to THOMAS BULMAN, Trimdon Grange, Co. Durham. 169n

TO LET, TWO COTTAGES, with Immediate Possession.—Apply to THOS. FLEMING, Grocer, Leadgate. 139n

TO LET, a FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in Gibson, Street.—Apply to Mr. T. ROBINSON, Engineer, Consett. 124n

TO LET, the EATAGE of about 20 Acres of Rich Old GRASS MEADOW. Winter Hained.—Apply at the Office of this Paper. 74n

TENTS TO LET, on very reasonable terms. Lengths—120 by 30ft., and 60 by 36ft.—Apply to E. LOVAT, Medomsley, Lintz Green Station. 801m

TO BE LET, CROOK HILL HOUSE, near Boggle Hole, containing Five Rooms, with Garden and other Conveniences attached. Possession can be had at any time on application to WILLIAM TODD. 872m

TO LET, a Four-roomed HOUSE in Sherburn Terrace, with every convenience attached. Rent moderate.—Apply to Mr. JOHN BELL, Grocer, &c., Sherburn Terrace. 162n

SOUTH TANFIELD LITERARY INSTITUTE.

THE well-known MARQUEE, belonging the above Institute, 80ft. by 30ft., with Partition for Refreshment Bar and Tables, TO BE LET. Prices—One Day, 30s.; Two Days, 50s.—Apply to GEORGE WHITFIELD, Sec., South Tanfield, Chester-le-Street.

NOTICE.

MARQUEES! MARQUEES

D. LOGAN will LET out his MARQUEES and TENTS for this Season at great Reduction from former Prices. 60ft. by 30ft., £1 5s.; full length of 100ft., £2 5s. If within five miles, price less. Carting included. These Marquees and Tents have been Let out over 100 times the last three seasons, and have always given satisfaction. Send your orders to D. LOGAN, Railway Tavern, Consett. 28n

Wanted.

SERVANTS.—Ladies requiring Servants and Servants wanting Situations should apply at Mrs. COCKBURN'S Registry Office, 12, Front Street, Consett.

WANTED, for the August Term, a Respectable GIRL as General Servant, with good character. Good Wages given to a suitable person.—Apply to Mr. GEO. RICHARDSON, Shotley Bridge. 161n

WANTED, for One Week, a BED-ROOM and SITTING-ROOM, at Benfieldside, near the Station; or the USE of a SITTING-ROOM from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., for Six Days. Must be in a good position. Full particulars to Messrs. WALTON & CO., 44a, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 175n

For Sale.

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

TO LET OR SELL,

A Newly-erected HOUSE, with Four Large Rooms Downstairs, and One Large Room over all of them Upstairs; all Boarded Floors; Fitted with Kitchen Range, &c., complete; suitable for small Business Premises. If sold, two-thirds of Purchase Money can remain on as Mortgage.—Apply to D. T. ALLTON, Friarside, Burnopfield. 153n

TO INNKEEPERS, LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS, GROCERS, &c.—A very good Brake, a large Waggonette, an Omnibus, a One-horse Cab, a Brougham, a Landau, a Dog Cart, a Gig, several business Vans and Spring Carts, suitable for soda water makers, &c.; a Hearse and four Mourning Coaches, and a variety of Carriages and Harness suitable for business purposes.—ATKINSON AND PHILIPSON, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon Tyne, have just published their spring catalogue of part of their stock, which will be sent, prepaid upon application. 903m

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. H. Brown

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to Mr. MATTHEW BROWN, at Broomhill, near Ebchester, on Saturday, July 19th, 1879.

Mr. H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

181n Sale to commence at Three o'clock.

By Mr. W. Raw.

1, Turncoat Row, Blackhill.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE for SALE, on Monday, July 14th, 1879, at 1, Turncoat Row, Blackhill, belonging to Mrs. MARY LEE, of Middle Street, and Mrs. MARY SMITH, of Silver Street (under distress for rent), comprising Three-quarter Chest of beautiful Mahogany Drawers; Table; 3 Chairs; Form; Fender and Fireirons; Round Tea Table; Box; Feather Pillows; Blankets and Sheets; 12 Table Forks and 6 Table Spoons; Books; Pots, Pans, Ware, &c.

Also, 3 Tables; Arm Chair; Kitchen Chair; 3 Stools; 3 Pictures; Bedstead and Mattress; Feather Pillows; Fender; Smoothing Irons; large Mug; Wood Bedstead and Mattresses; Pans, Ware, &c.; and 2 Hens.

WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer.

Sale to commence precisely at One o'clock.

Sale-office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 183n

Cemetery Road, Blackhill.

Important Sale of Valuable Household Furniture.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, having been honoured with a commission from Mr. GEO. BURKITT, Plate Mill Manager of the Consett Ironworks, who, with his wife and family, is about to emigrate to New Zealand, will SELL BY AUCTION, the whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, without Reserve, on Monday, July 21st, 1879, comprising—

DRAWING-ROOM—Walnut Suite, in Crimson Velvet, consisting of 2 Easy Chairs, 6 small do., and Couch, in good order; Walnut Oval Table; Lady's Work Table; Fender, Irons, and Ash Pan; Brass Fire Guard; large Mantle Mirror, in Gilt Frame; Marble Timepiece; 10 Chimneypiece Ornaments; 8 Valuable Pictures; Cornice Pole and Shades; beautiful Brussels Carpet, nearly New, 27 yards; Wool Hearthrug; Drugget; Cushions and Antimacassors; also, Metzler's Oblique Grand Tricord Piano, nearly new, a splendid Instrument; Music Cabinet and Music Stool and Mat; Hand-painted Biscuit Bowl; Coal Box.

BREAKFAST-ROOM.—Mahogany Chiffonier and Bookcase; Mahogany Dining Table; Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating and Hair-stuffed; 6 Balloon-backed Mahogany Chairs, Hair-seating and Hair-stuffed; Mahogany Easy and Rocking Chairs; Arm Chair; Sewing Machine, Taylor's Patent; Brussel Carpet, 27 yards; 7 Pictures; Work Table; Timepiece; Footstools; Fender, Fireirons, and Ash Pan; Ornaments and Candlesticks; 3 Pairs of Crimson Window Hangings; Electro-plated Tea Service, Cruet and Spirit Stands, &c.

No 1 BED-ROOM.—Iron Tudor Bedstead and Hangings; Mattress; Feather Bed, Bolster, and Pillows; Mahogany Drawers; Mahogany Washstand, Marble Top; Dressing Table, with Dressing Glass and Drawers, a very superior Set; Mahogany Couch, in Hair-seating and Hair-stuffed; China Toilet Set; Watch Stand; Cornice Pole and Shades; Mahogany Towel Rail; Carpet and Hearthrug; Fender and Fireirons; Walnut Inlaid Writing Desk; Chamber Ware and Slop Pail; Oanaments and Pictures; Mahogany Night Commode; 3 Chairs.

No. 2 BED-ROOM.—Iron Tudor Bedstead and Hangings; Mattress; Feather Bed; Bolster, and Pillows; Mahogany Drawers; Child's Crib; Washstand, Dressing Table and Towel Rail; Brussels Carpet, nearly New; Mahogany Swing Dressing Glass; Chamber Ware; Cornice Pole and Shades; Coal Box; 3 Pictures; 3 Chairs; Ornaments, Mats, &c.

No. 3 BED-ROOM.—Iron Bedstead and Mattress; Feather Bed, Bolster, and Pillows; large Screen; Drawers; Washstand and Dressing Table; Swing Glass; Rocking Chair; Chamber Ware; Carpet and Hearthrug; Ornaments, &c.; Cornice Pole and Shades.

No. 4 BED-ROOM.—Iron Bedstead and Mattress; Flock Bed; Cornice Pole and Shades; Clothes Basket; Carpet; 3 Pictures; Cradle, &c.

BATH-ROOM.—Desk Bedstead; Flock Bed; Sitz Bath; Linoleum; Chairs; Hobby Horse, &c

PASSAGE and STAIR-CASE.—Large Oak Hall Table, Marble Top; Umbrella Stand; Oilcloth and Linoleum Stair Carpet, nearly New; 4 Brass Passage Rods; 24 Brass Stair Rods; Bronze Hall Chair; Clock, Weather Glass, and Barometer; Passage Lamp, &c.

KITCHEN, CHINA CLOSET, PANTRY, and WASHHOUSE.—Press; Table; 6 Chairs; Clock; Fender, Fireirons, and Tidy; 6 Dish Covers; Glass; Flour Bin; 2 Sets of Trays; Mangle and Wringing Machine; Poss and Washing Tubs; 2 Clothes Horses; Pans, &c.; Two Sets of Dinner Ware; Set of China; Breakfast Set; several Sets of Jugs; Ware and Glasses; Filter and various other Useful Articles; Garden Tools; Steps; Swing; Fencing Wire; 28 Ducks and 13 Hens, of grand Breeds.

Also, Imperial Edition of Shakspeare, by Charles Knight; and other Valuable Books.

Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock precisely.

As the Lots will be very numerous, the Auctioneer kindly invites a punctual attendance.

Sale-office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 155n

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

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

A. PHILLIPSON,

AUCTIONEER, FURNITURE DEALER, &c., DIPTON,

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

JOSEPH OLEY,

THE AGRICULTURAL AUCTIONEER AND VALUER.

OFFICE—

10, WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

To Lend.

MONEY TO LEND on Private Mortgage.—Apply to WM. HALCRO, Solicitor, 2, Mount Pleasant, Consett. 590m

LOANS GRANTED immediately, from £100 to £4,000, at 5 per cent., payable over Three, Four, or Five Years, on Personal Sureties, and Life Policy effected with the WEST OF ENGLAND INSURANCE CO. (Established 1807).—Apply to GEORGE HAWDON, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 115m

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, JULY 11TH, 1879.

THE LAST OF THE OLD INDIAN SCHOOL.

ON Saturday last there was laid in Westminster Abbey, with becoming state and ceremony, all that was mortal of the late Lord LAWRENCE. It was only suitable that so eminent a public man should receive the last public recognition which a grateful country could pay. No less celebrated resting-place than the Abbey should receive the remains of one of the greatest of our Indian Viceroys. With Lord LAWRENCE's death it may be said that we close a chapter in Anglo-Indian History and open another. We do so with grave anxiety as to whether the future will produce the same succession of eminent public men, and whether a career will be opened for them as distinct as that which led young JOHN LAWRENCE up the rounds of the official ladder, from a Haileybury Cadetship to the Governor-General's chair in the Government House at Calcutta. It might be invidious to say that already there is a visible deterioration in the stuff out of which Governors-General are made since the Old Company lost all control over the appointment itself. So much has been said on the evils of Double Government that we shall seem to advocate a Chinese policy by saying one word in favour of an order of things which held its way and then ceased to be. The arrangement was clearly only traditional, and even if the Mutiny had not hastened on the break-up of the Double Government in 1857, it must have decayed from natural causes a few years later. Still, though it has gone, and gone for ever, there was something to be said for the arrangement which worked better in practice than could have been expected by any one who regards it as a machine of government. In theory nothing could be more clumsy and complicated. In fact, however, it had many compensating advantages, which almost make up for its theoretical defects. It had one compensation which made up for a thousand drawbacks; it was, at least, an Indian Government for India. With the one exception of the Governor-General himself the officials were invariably men who had gone through all ranks of the covenanted civil service, and even the Governor-General himself, if not appointed by Leadenhall Street, was still accountable these, and, as in one memorable instance of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, was liable to recall under an order of the old Court of Directors. The advantage of this subjection of the Governor-general to Indian public opinion was perceptible in many ways. India is not ripe, and probably will not be for some generations, at least, for an experiment in representative government. But if direct representation is out of the question, we should be all the more careful to give her some equivalent for it in the shape of a thorough reflection of her wishes on the part of trained Indian officials. This the old Company's servant of the METCALF and LAWRENCE school did so successfully that it may be said on the whole, of the best men of the Haileybury type, that if they failed to interpret the wants of India, it was only in cases where the natives were themselves so divided that it was impossible to say what their opinion really was. We cannot say that this is the case at present, at least under Lord LYTTON's viceroyalty. If there is a question, for instance, on which India was unanimous, it is that it was impolitic to repeal the cotton import duties, at least at present. Here was a clear case of Lancashire on one side and of India on the other, and if India had been as strong as she was weak, there is no question what the decision would have been. Take the parallel case of Canada, where Lord LORNE—sent out to strengthen the connection with the mother country, and himself a decided free-trader—has to recommend a policy of protection in his opening address to the Legislative Assembly of Canada, because remarks in any other tone on that question would have imperilled his popularity in the Dominion. Here, then, we have a palmary

instance in point of what a weak, one-sided thing this so-called Imperialism is. In India it means one thing; in Canada the opposite. In India in means subjection of India to British intrests; in Canada it means the reverse, where our interests as free-traders have to go to the wall because the Dominion wills it so. We never tremble, then, so much for our Indian empire as when, with all her so-called Imperialism, it is in reality carried on with an eye to Parliamentary majorities in this country. It was not in this way that the real authors of our Indian Empire laid the foundations of its greatness; and if those traditions are to be laid in the grave of the last of the great Indian-trained Governors-General, so much the worse for India and the continuance of our empire there. These reflections will seem old-fashioned to some, and dis-loyal to party to others: still they are grounded in a real sense of where Lord LAWRENCE's true greatness lay; and we connot honour the dead more than by hold ing up their example where it is an appeal to others to follow in their footsteps.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Rumours are thickening that January is the coming month for the Dissolution, and the Carlton has already begun to show activity with which it is forwarding its preparations in view of that event. The general impression is that whether the Zulu War be over by that time or not—and it is now nearly certain it will be over—the Ministry will dissolve and appeal to the country. Already I hear they are making all snug aloft in view of the coming storm, and it is not the least probable that they will be taken by surprise as the Gladstone Ministry were on that fatal day in December 1873, when, in a fit of temper, he threw up the cards and dissolved without consulting his party.

The most peaceable of London papers, and one which has strenuously opposed the Afghan and Zulu wars, is, nevertheless, expressing very strong views with regard to our destinies in Burmah, and, in fact, appears to be convinced of the necessity of a third Burmese war. We have recently dispatched General Gore with reinforcements to British Burmah, and King Fheebaw, possibly as an act of defiance, signalised the event by ordering a second massacre, which was duly effected. Perhaps it occurred to him that as the British had a General Gore he would have a general gore too. In spite of the *Daily News*, I cannot see any more expediency or necessity for fighting King Fheebaw than King Cetewayo. They are both inhuman monsters, and they both imperil British settlements; and if we had had a Sir Bartle Frere in British Burmah, we might have been at war before now.

The play goes on. Parnell, Biggar, O'Donnell, and Company, tyrannise more and more boldly over the Government and the House. Grown more audacious by prolonged success, they venture to use language which has rarely hitherto been used within the walls of the New Houses of Parliament. They succeed even in exasperating the most amiable, if not the most capable, of men, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to such a pitch that he is scarcely conscious whether he is in order or out of order. What will it come to? No one can tell; but I know there are English members who have to exercise considerable moral restraint over themselves in order to check a disposition to punch somebody's head. I consider it speaks well for human nature that nothing of the sort occurred yet. Of course, the Home Rulers have decided not to accept the Government Irish University Bill, whilst, contrary to expection, the Roman Catholic hierarchy recommend that it should be accepted if nothing better be obtained in place of it. There seems to be a general impression that if the Government would give way so far to found a few fellowships and a fair number of scholarships—in other words, to endow the scholars instead of the teachers—the Bill would give general satisfaction.

The publication of the Egyptian papers seems to contradict some of the opinions which have been popularly held as to the origin and progress of the negotiations between the European Powers and the Khedive. England and France were believed to have been the earliest to remonstrate with Ismail, whilst Germany was believed to have administered the diplomatic castigation which produced the desired results. It would appear that in point of fact Germany and Austria were the first to address themselves to the Egyptian Court, whilst the most forcible and even vituperative despatch received by the Khedive was addressed to him by Lord Salisbury. It would seem, however, as though we had over-reached ourselves in making the Sultan the instrument of Ismail's downfall. In revoking the Imperial Iradé of 1873 the Sultan seems to intend the permanent withdrawal of the right of Egypt to conclude its own treaties and to conduct its own financial and other administrative rights which were first granted by the document referred to. Thus Egypt would be practically once more an integral portion of the Ottoman Empire, and anything like European control over Egyptian finance would be out of the question. The Powers, however, will soon find means to induce the Porte to restore the Iradé so far as it relates to these matters.

The Maltese are desirous of a change in their form of government. Considering the fact that they are aliens in race and religion, it is remarkable that they appear to have no desire whatever to withdraw themselves from British rule. Their petition to the Home Government is very moderate in its character. They desire to have a Civil instead of a Military Governor, and they wish some attention to be made in the constitution of their Chamber of Representatives. Colonies and foreign possessions generally prefer a Military Governor because he does not usually take the faintest interest in matters of legislation; and, therefore, the inhabitants are left pretty much to themselves. The Maltese perhaps want to be more governed. They would have little need for extensive legislation if the Government of forty years ago had permitted the Maltese Commission to continue its labours. Mr. John Austin, the clearest-headed jurisprudent this country has ever produced, who was a member of the Commission, has left it on record, that he would have undertaken the task without salary if the Government had permitted it. Malta narrowly escaped possessing the clearest legal code in the world.

The result of compromise is reaction. Even Aristides might be called honest too often. So it has been with the Comédie Française, which is now somewhat ceasing to be the rage it was; and as the fashion declines critics begin to carp, and if they do not yet look at the sun, they at least bay at the moon. Their declamation is thought, as it really is, a trifle stilted. The art which conceals art is beginning to be seen through; and as for that spoiled favourite of fortune, Sarah Bernhardt, she is in danger of having her head turned, especially since Prince Leopold has purchased one of her paintings, which only increases the rage to see them. Such is fashion.

Local and District News.

MR. R. L. MARKHAM, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Surgeon Dentist, attends No. 12, Mount Pleasant, Consett, very Monday from Eleven a.m. to Three p.m. 156m.

LANCHESTER WORKHOUSE.—Mr. William Littlefair, of Lanchester, has been appointed Clerk of Works for the Lanchester Workhouse extension and alterations. There were sixty applicants for the office.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST SABBATH-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY, SACRISTON.—On Sunday last the above anniversary was held. The services were conducted in a very creditable manner by Mr. John R. Bell of Moorsley. Portions of scripture, &c., were recited by the children at each service in an excellent manner. A grand selection of hymns was sung by the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Pearson.

CARD-SHARPING AT STAGSHAWBANK FAIR.—Three card-sharpers, who gave addresses as Thomas Brown, of Manchester; Edward Potts, Newcastle, and Edward Fletcher, Leeds, were brought before Mr. C. Riddell, at Hexham, on Saturday, charged with unlawfully plaping at a game of chance, to wit, three-card trick, at Stagshawbank Midsummer Fair, on Friday. The men were taken into custody while engaged in gambling. They were each fined £1 and costs, or in default of payment one month's imprisonment. Brown and Potts went to prison.

NIGHT POACHING.—At the Bishop Auckland Police Court on Monday, before Colonel Hall, Mr. H. S. Stobart, and the Rev. E. A. Wilkinson, a miner, named William Hunter, living at Bishop's Close Colliery, was charged with night poaching near that place, on the night of the 9th ult. The offence was proved, and the defendant was committed to prison for a month with hard labour, and ordered to find sureties to the amount of £10 for his not repeating the offence for twelve months, failing the procuring the sureties he will be detained in prison a further six months.

INQUEST AT WITTON GILBERT.—Mr. John Graham, coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday morning, at the house of Mrs. Barrone, Witton Gilbert, touching the death of John James Milliner, a boy 10 years of age. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased became ill on the 5th inst., from which time to the day of his death he did nothing but vomit. On the morning of the 8th he became worse, and his mother came to Durham in search of a doctor. Before reaching home again the boy had died. The jury, after hearing medical evidence, returned a verdict "That the deceased had died from urinic poisoning, caused by a disease of the kidneys."

Holloway's Pills.—This cooling medicine has the happiest effect when the blood is overheated, and a tendency to inflammatory action is set up in the system. One Pill taken shortly before dinner does away with the indigestion, fulness, and flatulency indicative of a weak stomach or disordered liver. A few Pills taken at bedtime act as alteratives and aperients; they not only relieve the bowels, but regulate every organ connected with them; overcome all acrid humours, and encourage a free supply of all the secretions essential to our well-being. Holloway's Pills throughly cleanse and perfectly regulate the circulation, and beget a feeling of comfort in hot climates and high temperatures which is most desirable for the preservation of health.

SUICIDES.—On Monday afternoon, about four o'clock, a man named Gillender, belonging to Whickham, committed suicide by drowning himself in the river Tyne, at a place known as the Battery, midway between Dunston and Derwenthaugh. He was speedily rescued by a man named Hepplewhite, but died about an hour afterwards. The body lies at the Battery awaiting the coroner's inquest.—An elderly man, named John Lowes Longstaff, aged 62 years, committed suicide at Stanhope, under circumstances of a very determined character, on Sunday morning. It appears that deceased, who is stated to have been in a very desponding state of mind for some time, went to bed as usual on Saturday night, and on the following morning was found suspended by the neck from a beam in the room he had occupied, quite dead and cold.

ASSAULTING A MOTHER-IN-LAW.—At Bishop Auckland Police Court on Monday, Anthony Nattress, a middle-aged man, evidently of a very excitable temperament, was charged by Elizabeth Richardson, his mother-in-law, with assaulting her on the 24th ult, at Crook.—The complainant's story, borne out by several witnesses, was that she was walking in Crook market, when the defendant met her, and, without saying a word, struck her a heavy blow on the forehead with a walking-stick, knocking her down and inflicting a nasty cut.—Defendant said "before God and man" he did not strike the complainant; there was a regular row, and the old lady fell on the flags.—The bench considered the charge proved, and sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and, if the costs were not paid, a fortnight additional.

SAD DEATH OF A BROTHER OF THE LATE MR. JOHN LOUGH.—An inquest was held on Wednesday morning, at the Lord Castlereagh Hotel, Seaham Harbour, by Mr. C. E. Barnes, deputy-coroner, on the body of Mr. William Lough, aged 83, who died on Monday afternoon from injures he received on Wednesday last. Deceased, who was a "keeker" in the employoment of the owners of South Hetton Colliery, was walking down Church Street, Seaham Harbour, on Wednesday morning last, and caught by the wind, was thrown to the ground. He was conveyed to his home in a cab, when it was found he had dislocated his thigh, and had sustained a severe shock to his system. He succumbed to his injures on Monday afternoon. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The deceased was a native of Greenhead, and was brother to Mr. John Lough, the eminent sculptor, and he had been for forty-five years in the employment of the South Hetton Coal Company.

LANGLEY PARK WESLEYAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—The anniversary of the above school was held on Sunday and Monday last. On Sunday two able sermons were preached, in the morning at 10·30, and in the evening at six o'clock, by Mr. Jonathan Wardle. In the afternoon a children's service was held, when an excellent address was given by Mr. Isaac Ramsey. During each of the services the children recited portions of scripture, catechism, &c. Selections of music were sung at intervals by the scholars. Mr. H. Hepburn ably presiding at the harmonium. The principal piece was a scripture examination got up by Mr. J. Newell, and given by three of the elder scholars, viz., Masters E. and G. Hedley and M. S. Nelson, on Naaman the leper. The collections amounted to above £3. On the Monday a public tea was provided, of which a goodly number partook. A public meeting was afterwards held, the chair being ably filled by Mr. Thomas Hepburn. Interesting and instructive addresses were given by Messrs J. Wardle, I. Ramsey, J. Dodgson, and R. Nelson. A few pieces on the violin were given by Mr. Dodgson, who was frequently applauded, and the meeting was then brought to a close.

DR. TALMAGE AND HIS LECTURES.—Dr. Talmage only delivers eleven lectures in behalf of the Leeds Young Men's Christian Association, for which he receives £500, which, after deducting his expenses, will be devoted to reducing the debt of £8,000 which remains on Brooklyn Tabernacle.

MR. J. C. STEVENSON'S CLOSING BILL.—A petition in favour of the above bill, signed by nearly 100,000 persons connected with the Primitive Methodist Connexion, has been forwarded to John Bright, who has consented to present it to Parliament. It is nearly three-quaters of a mile long, and signed mostly in double columns.

ARRESTING A "CHICKEN" AT WITTON PARK.—At Bishop Auckland Police Court on Monday, John Thomas and Terence M'Eleavey were placed in the dock charged, on remand, with assaulting Police-constable Marshall, at Witton Park, on the 30th ult. Mr. Maw defended Thomas.—Police-constable Marshall, it appeared, went into the Dun Cow beerhouse for the purpose of arresting a man known as "The Chicken," and was set upon by the two prisoners, who blacked one of his eyes and made his nose bleed.—For the defence, Mr. Maw said he was instructed the officer first kicked Thomas, who then, in self-defence, struck the officer and ran away.—A number of witnesses were called to substantiate this story, one of whom, William Cargau, said he saw the officer, on the way to the Police Station, take hold of Thomas's nose, and afterwards heard him moaning in his cell.—The bench dismissed the charge against M'Eleavey; but Thomas was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with an additional fortnight if the costs—£1 6s 6d—were not paid.

BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The prize list for the annual show of this Society which is to be held at Gateshead on Wednesday the 20th August, has just been issued. It includes a large number of prizes for shorthorn cattle, Leicester sheep, horses, both for agricultural purposes and for field and road, donkeys, swine, butter (competition open to the United Kingdom), eggs' poultry, and agricultural implements, and dogs. The prizes for shorthorns are headed by a prize of ten guineas, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Joicey, for the best bull above two years of age, competition open to the United Kingdom. Messrs. Snowball, Son, and Co. Gateshead, give a prize of five guineas for the best bull above one and under two years of age; and for the best cow in calf or milk, or having had a calf within the last six months the tradespeople of Gateshead give a prize of 7 guineas. Sir Geo. Elliot, Bart., M.P., gives a prize of five guineas for the best heifer in calf or milk, above two and under three years old; and for the best heifer above one and under two years Mr. Lindsay Wood offers a prize of five guineas. Handsome prizes are also given by Mr. C. M. Palmer, M.P., Mr. Roger Errington, the butchers of Gateshead, Mr. John Eden, Mr. W. H. James, M.P., Captain Joicey, the Gateshead Licensed Victuallers, the Mayor of Gateshead, Mr. Thomas Robson, the Marquess of Londonderry, the Marquess of Bute, Mr. E. Joicey, Mr. J. G. Joicey, Mr. Richard Foster, and others. Full information will be given by Messrs. J. Richards, Beamish, and G. Ridley, Stanley, the secretaries; and the entries are to close on the 6th of August next.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM MINERS' PERMANENT RELIEF FUND.—At the annual meeting of the members of this society at Newcastle on Saturday, it was resolved by a large majority, on account of the depressed state of the coal and iron trades in the North of England, not to make any alterations in respect to the contributions or benefits for at least another twelve months, so as not to endanger the stability or further success of the society. There are 70,000 members of the fund. From the seventeenth annual report we learn that the number of members is about the same as last year. The contributions from the owners of collieries have been interfered with to a considerable extent owing to the difficulties arising from complications in connection with the collieries in the county of Durham. The expenditure of the society is still on the increase. The death-rate of the society is a little below the average of previous years and almost the lowest in the Kingdom. This is a matter for thankfulness. One hundred and thirty-five deaths have occurred to members and half members leaving 80 widows and 140 children by the death of 80 married members. The remaining 55 deaths are divided as follows:—32 were full members and 23 were half members. The total income was £45,441 8s 4d, while the total expenditure amounted to £39,247 14s 7d, showing a balance of £6,193 13s 9d, which added to last year's balance of £65,638 19s 9d, gives a total of £71,832 12s 6d. as a capital account of the society.

SHOTLEY FIELD SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—These services were held on the 5th and 6th inst. On Saturday afternoon the Teachers and scholars, along with some visitors, sat down to an excellent tea, provided by Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Wilson, and other ladies. In the evening a public meeting was held. The chair was occupied by the pastor. Mr. Geo. Kell gave a satisfactory account of the condition of the school and financial affairs. The scholars next recited several portions of scripture, pieces of poetry, &c., with credit to themselves and to those who trained them. Earnest and impressive addresses were given by Messrs. Thomas Mackey, J. Edwards, and W. Young (Blyth). The latter gentleman had been a superintendent of the school about thirty years ago. He has still a warm attactment to the place, and is singularly useful in connection with Sunday-schools. On Sunday afternoon the children continued their pieces, after which a sermon was preached by the pastor. In the evening Mr. W. Young preached an impressive sermon. The Highgate choir was in attendance in the afternoon and evening, and (under the leadership of Mr. J. Heymer) the singing was excellent. It was a treat to those who could appreciate music. The meetings were well attended. The collections were satisfactory. The day was delightfully fine, and induced great numbers from Blackhill to pay a visit to this ancient place of worship. Great numbers of them were kindly entertained by friends around. Peace and love characterised the whole proceedings.

INQUEST AT LEADGATE.—On Friday afternoon, Mr. Coroner Graham held an inquest at the house of Mr. Longstaff, Leadgate, on the body of Bernard Keelan, whose death we reported last week.—James Keelan, brother of the deceased, identified the body. He said deceased was a miner, and lived at Leadgate.—James Docherty deposed that on Friday, the 20th June, he and the deceased left Leadgate at five o'clock in the morning. They travelled to Cramlington, which they reached between four and five o'clock on the evening of the same day. They went into a beerhouse occupied by a man named Carr, where they got some refreshments. They sat drinking till about nine o'clock, at which hour deceased got up and went out of the house. Keelan did not return, and as witness thought he had gone home, witness also made his way back to Leadgate, which he reached on Monday night. On getting to Leadgate, he found that deceased had returned the previous night. He then had a wound on his head. Deceased had not the wound when he left the beerhouse, and witness could not tell how he received it.—Ann Marron, a neighbour, said the deceased lived with his brother, the first witness. After his return from Cramlington, witness observed a cut on the back of his head. Keelan died on the 1st July, and before his death he told witness that after leaving the beerhouse he was unable to find his way back again. He knew no more till next morning, when he awoke and found himself lying in a grass field about a couple of miles from Cramlington. He had then a cut on the back of his head.—Dr. Geo. Renton was called, and said death had resulted from erysipelas.—A verdict in accordance with the testimony of the Doctor was returned, the jury finding that there was no evidence to show how the wound on the head had been caused.

ASSAULT IN DURHAM POLICE CELLS.—At the Durham Borough Police Court on Monday, before the Mayor (Mr. Herbert Robson), Mr. T. Scawin, and Mr. J. B. Chapman, a young woman named Elizabeth Ann Hardy was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and also with assaulting an old female prisoner named Mary Jewell in the police cell. It appeared that the prisoner owed the old woman a grudge for an alleged assault upon her child in Newcastle some time ago. They had not met again until misfortune placed them both in the same cell at Durham Police Station on Saturday night. After being left together, the younger prisoner took off her boot and battered the old woman's face with it, inflicting a severe bruise under the left eye and other injuries before the police-constable got them separated.—The Prisoner (to defendant): What did you do to my child in Calligan's, at Newcastle? If I'd been there I'd have finished you and hung for it.—The Mayor: What is that you say?—The Prisoner: If she had been my equal in age the gallows would have been my doom, for I'd have finished her.—The Mayor said it was a very serious case, and the prisoner was a very bad character. She was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for being drunk and disorderly and one month for the assault, with costs, or 14 days' more in each case.—Mary Jewell, who was charged with being drunk, was dismissed, the Mayor observing that she had already received a severe punishment.

PRIMITIVE METHODISM AND TEMPERANCE.—On Saturday night last, the teachers of the Primitive Methodist Sunday-school, Castleside, opened a Band of Hope in connection with the school, being desirous that the children entrusted to their care on the Sabbath should become teetotalers, and temperate in every sense of the term; and also as a means of bringing about that happy time when man will have learnt to respect himself—the image and workmanship of God, and when we shall no longer see men reeling to and fro in our streets. A public meeting was held in the chapel, the chair was occupied by the president, Mr. J. Carruthers. The following programme was gone through in a manner which called forth the applause of the many hearers:—

Melody—"Sign the pledge for mother's sake" .... Miss N. Unsworth
Melody (with violin)—"Give me a draught" .... Master E. Williamson
Address—"The benefits of teetotalism" .... Mr. A. Seed
Melody .... Miss N. Unsworth
Address—"The abominations of the drinking customs" .... Mr. Hogg
Recitation—"Speech at a licensed victuallers' dinner" .... Master E. Brown
Melody (with violin)—"The Gipsy's warning" ... Master E. Williamson
Recitation .... Master J. J. Carrick
Address—"The evils of strong drink" .... Mr. I. Unsworth
Melody—"Nay John" .... Miss N. Unsworth
Melody—"Yield not to temptation" .... Miss N. Unsworth

The meeting was an of enthusiastic nature. The speakers said some things which will not soon be forgotten. The little fellow with his fiddle was very amusing and took his part with credit, while Miss N. Unsworth, who came in for her usual share of applause, was requested to sing "Nay John," and on being encored sung "Yield not to temptation." Votes of thanks to speakers, chairman, &c., and the singing of the doxology brought a pleasant and profitable meeting to a close.

PRESENTATION AT CORNSAY.—On Thursday evening, July 3rd, the members of the Cornsay Lodge of Good Templars met at the house of Bro. N. Gott for the purpose of presenting Bro. George James and family with an illuminated address, and of conveying to them in this way their appreciation of their services, and their deep regret on account of the loss they will sustain on being deprived of their valuable services, on their leaving this country for Australia. Bro. N. Gott, W.C.T., in a very appropriate manner, made the presentation on behalf of the Lodge. He was also supported by Bros. G. Benson, J. Benson, N. Hacker, and E. Jacques, who spoke to the high character of Bro. James and his family. The address was as follows:—

Presented to Geo. James, S.D., G.W.C.T., Cornsay Lodge, No. 1,963.

Dear Sir and Brother,—We, the undersigned, on behalf of the members of the Independent Order of Good Templars located in Cornsay, in taking leave of you on your departure from us, beg most cordially to tender you our thanks for the valuable services you and your family have rendered in connection with the Order in this place, and to show our appreciation of your unwearied zeal, honesty of principle, and integrity of conduct. We feel that your departure will be a great sorrow to us and many others, when we remember that your attendance was constant, and your labours unremitting to promote the success of our Order, and to advance the cause of temperance; and whilst expressing our regret at your departure, we humbly pray that in your sphere of labour you may continue your work of faith and labour of love, with renewed vigour; and our desire is that the Almighty Ruler of the universe, may guide and direct your path, while sojourning here on earth, and finally receive you into the eternal mansion of universal peace and happiness. Such is the prayer of yours in faith, hope, and charity,

N. GOTT,	J. HUNTER,	R. HORNE.
H. STARFORTH,	R. RUSSELL,	J. DOUGHTY.
E. JACQUES,	J. BENSON,	J. HULL.
G. BENSON,	T. DAWSON,	G. NOBLE.
W. STARFORTH,	R. JACQUES,	W. EVERITT.

Bro. James, who was very much affected, replied to the address, after which invitations were given to the members by Mr. and Mrs. Gott to partake of an excellent supper which had been provided for them gratitously for the occassion. After all had partaken of the good things provided, votes of thanks were accorded to Mr. and Mrs. Gott for their kindness and hospitality, and a very pleasant evening was passed.

Original Poetry.

ADDRESS OF PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON TO ENGLAND UPON LEAVING FOR ZULULAND.

(Written on reading the account of his Death.)

Land of the free! fairest gem of the ocean,
Napoleon pays homage to thee and to thine;
Long hast thou sheltered, in bravest devotion,
The exile of France, and the last of his line.
May the soft dews of heaven for ever refresh thee,
The blessing of plenty upon thee descend;
O ne'er may the wiles of foul traitors enmesh thee,
Because to the fatherless thou art a friend.

Long mayst thou reign on the waves in thy glory;
Loving and loved by the worthy on earth,
Lifting thy sword, ever famous in story,
To weakness—protection and honour—to worth.
Weak be the hands that against thee are lifted,
"Peace with thy honour" eternally blend,
Because with true glory, dear land, thou art gifted,
Because to the fatherless thou wert a friend.

Fare thee well, England! though it doth grieve me,
Land of adoption, from thee to part,
Ne'er shall thy sweet remembrances leave me,
Long as life beats in Napoleon's heart.
God of my fathers, for ever be near her,
Sweetly thy influence over her bend;
O may the despots of earth ever fear her,
Because to the fatherless thou art the friend.

HAMILTON HENDERSON.

Cricket.

[The results of matches played on a Saturday ought to be posted in time to reach this office not later than Tuesday morning. Care ought to be taken to write both the christian and surnames of the players, and these should be written as legibly as possible.]

Correspondents will please to write on one side of the paper only.

MEDOMSLEY V. TYNE DOCK.

The return match between the above clubs was played on Saturdey last, on the ground of the latter. As there was not time to conclude the game, the result was a draw slightly in favour of the Medomsley team. The latter having won the toss for innings, sent their opponents to the wickets, to the bowling of Messrs. Milburn and Beattie. The first-named gentleman, giving the first over, soon found a resting place for the leather, for his second ball took Mr. Snaith's stumps. In the next over Beattie followed suit with a shooter to Burns, who also had to retire. Some careful play now ensued, the batsmen, finding the bowlers at home, deeming it best to guard their wickets, and, if possible, tire the bowlers. Runs were consequently got very slowly, but with careful play Atkinson and Scott got eight and six respectively, which, with Snaith's three, Jennings' two, and Mitchinson's one, made a total of twenty off the bat, and leaving six "ducks" to hatch. Owing to the ridges and bad ground the extras were heavy, no less than nineteen being to add to the above score, making a total of thirty-nine. Medomsley now took the willow in hands, but only having little more than half-an-hour to get the required forty runs. Lawther and Milburn were the first to face the bowlers, Messrs. Snaith and Jennings. Lawther seemed determined to have the runs wanted, and soon run his score up to ten, when he was caught by Snaith, but time and train would not wait, and the result was a draw. Appended is the score:—

TYNE DOCK.		MEDOMSLEY.	
S. Jennings, b G. E. Milburn	2	R. Lawther, c and b Snaith	10
W. Snaith b G. E. Milburn	0	M. Milburn, b Jennings	2
J. Burns, b Beattie	0	R. Chaytor, b Snaith	0
J. Snaith, b Milburn	3	J. Bulman, run out	0
W. Atchinson, c T. Milburn, b Beattie	8	J. Fenwick, b Jennings	1
M. Scott, run out	6	T. Milburn, b Snaith	4
M. Mitchinson, b Beattie	1	T. Billclough, not out	3
W. Tennent, not out	0	R. Beattie, not out	1
G. Atchinson, b Milburn	0	M. Gibson } to bat	
R. Hetherington, b Milburn	0	G. E. Milburn } to bat	
W. Wright, run out	0	M. Goodwin } to bat	
Extras	19	Extras	6
Total	39	Total	27

BENFIELDSIDE V. TANFIELD.

The above clubs played a match at cricket last Saturday, on the ground of the latter, Tanfield winning after an exciting game by six runs. Appended is the score:

BENFIELDSIDE.		TANFIELD.	
T. Hood, b Laidler	6	T. Jewitt, b Smith	1
J. Muir, run out	4	E. Reay, c Richards, b Wilson	8
J. Richards, run out	0	W. Taylor, b Wilson	1
J. Dixon, b Temple	7	J. Laidler, b Wilson	0
M. Richley, b Laidler	9	A. Temple, b Smith	1
R. Smith, b Temple	2	J. White, b Wilson	1
T. Waugh, c Fawcett, b Laidler	4	J. Robson, b Wilson	2
J. Collinson, b Laidler	4	C. Fawcett, c Collingson, b Dixon	17
T. Stephenson, b Laidler	3	D. Temple, c&b Wilson	5
W. Wilson, c Jewitt, b Temple	4	R. Atkinson, b Wilson	9
L. Irwin, not out	0	T. Snowdon, not out	0
Extras	2	Extras	6
Total	45	Total	51

CONSETT V. NEWCASTLE.

The return match between the above clubs was played at Consett, and resulted, after a very exciting game, in favour of Consett by twenty-four runs and four wickets to fall. The principal feature of the game being the magnificent batting of Mr. Palliaser, who carried his bat for forty-six. Appended is the score:—

NEWCASTLE.		CONSETT.	
D. Punter, c Carr, b Routledge	19	J. Foreman, b Punter	0
H. Markham, c Palliaser, b Routledge	1	J. Power, b Punter	3
J. Rhagg, b Routledge	4	J. T. Routledge, c Hudspeth, b Punter	12
J. Dodds, c Park, b Welford	15	W. Palliaser, not out	46
C. Aynsley, c & Kirkup	2	M. Carr, b Anderson	10
J. Robibinson, c Palliaser, b Routledge	2	R. Park, b Anderson	0
W. Sutherland, c Park, b Renton	8	H. Foggen, 9 Anderson b Rhagg	5
R. L. Markham, b Kirkup	0	Geo. Renton, not out	8
G. Anderson, not out	1	C. Davison } to bat	
C. Hudspeth, b Welford	4	T. W. Welford } to bat	
A. Craise, c and b Welford	0	J. S. Kirkup } to bat	
Extras	10	Extras	4
Total	64	Total	88

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market, there was very little south country wheat offering, and the arrivals from abroad were also very limited. Since last Tuesday the continued wet weather in the South of England has caused a general rise in the English market, and to-day sellers of good quality of red wheat made 2s. per qr advance on the week. Oats and maize firmly held, but owing to large supplies buyers held back. Beans and peas firm. Flour firmly held and 6d to 1s dearer.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this morning's market business was again almost at a standstill owing to the small supplies and limited attendance of buyers. The grain sold realised recent prices, there being little change in quotations.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 279 beasts, but an increase of 3,286 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, generally speaking every description of stock was below an average, even time of year considered; the only exception were a lot of remarkably good Danish cattle, and a portion of the American sheep, which came by way of Hartlepool. Eighty-four head of American bullocks were sold by auction at the Tyne Dock Sanatorium (which is about seven miles east of Newcastle) yesterday. Both in quality and condition they were in prime order, most of them being full-mouthed. Biddings were by no means brisk, and they were sold well worth the money. Prices would range from 8s to 9s per stone, sinking offal. The supply of beef comprised 1,310 head. There is little or no change to note in the beef trade, 10s 6d being about the general to[?]ure. It may, therefore, be characterised as a hanging [?]ear, slow-selling market, with a middling finish. The number of sheep and lambs was 7,140. The high prices of last week had a tendency to increase numbers to-day, and many of the lots were in poor condition; hence sales for most kinds were in a sluggish state, at ½ per lb decline from Tuesday last. Lambs: The better qualities were in active request at a reduction of about ½d per lb from last week, while the middling sorts sold slowly, and prices very irregular. Pigs: 648 were shown. The pork trade ruled steady at former rates. The day was favourable for holding the market, but the weather was cold for the season, with a more settled appearance. Prices for this day, sinking offal:—Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 10s 3d to 10s 6d; secondary sorts, 8s 6d to 9s 6d; first-class oxen, 9s 9d to 10s; middling, 8s 6d to 9s 6d; cows and inferior, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; pork, large, 4s 6d to 6s 0d; do. small, 7s 3d to 8s 3d; sheep, clipped, good vendable wedders, per lb., 9d to 9½d; middling, 8d to 8½d; lambs, 11d to 11½d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, £3 10s 0d to £4 10s 0d; new land hay, £3 14s 0d to £5 0s 0d per ton; wheat straw, 1s 7d to 1s 10d; barley straw, 1s 6d to 1s 9d; oat straw, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per thrave. Carts of hay at market, 62; carts of straw, 37.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—Oats, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; barley, 7s 0d to 9s 0d; beans, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; peas, 8s 6d to 9s 3d; Indian corn, 6s 0d to 6s 3d per boll. Indian meal, £7 to £0 0s per ton. Beef, 7d to 10½d; mutton, 7d to 10½d; veal, 9d to 10d; lamb, 11d to 1s; bacon, 3d to 4½d; hams, 5d to 6d; cheese, 6d to 7d; lard, 6d per lb. Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 3d; ducks, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; hens, 1s 0d to 1s 0d each. Hares, 3s 6d to 4s 0d each; wood pigeons, 1s 3d to 1s 4d per brace. Butter, 1s 2d to 1s 3d, do, salt, 1s 0d per lb. Eggs, 12 to 14 for 1s. Onions, 0d to 0d; cherries, 0s 0d per lb; strawberries, 1s 0d; gooseberries, 3d to 4d per quart. Green peas 3s per boll.

HEXHAM PROVISION, Tuesday.—Butter, 10d to 1s per lb; eggs, 12 to 13 for 1s; chickens, 2s 0d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 0d each; rabbits, 1s 6d to 2s 6d per couple; potatoes, new, 1s 6d to 2s 6d per stone; onions, 2s 0d to 2s 6d per stone; cucumbers, 6d to 1s 0d; cabbage, 1d to 1½d each; gooseberries, 3d per quart; rhubarb, 1d per bunch; strawberries 3d to 6d per leaf; cherries 4d to 6d per lb; flour, extra superfines, 2s 2d; superfines, 2s 0d; fines, 1s 10d; maslin, 1s 8d; oatmeal, 2s 2d per stone.

DURHAM POTATO MARKET, Saturday.—Potatoes, new, rounds, 1s 7d to 1s 9d; kidneys, 2s 6d to 2s 8d per stone.

NEWCASTLE FLOWER SHOW.

The Summer Show of the Durham, Northumberland, and Newcastle Botanical and Horticultural Society was opened in the Leazes Park on Wednesday last. There was a very large number of visitors, and the grounds were gay with the many-coloured summer dresses of ladies and gentlemen, and the military uniforms of soldiers, volunteers, and naval men. The boys of the Wellesely training ship were present part of the day, and went through portions of their drill in a very creditable manner. The extremely unfavourable weather that has been experienced this year, not only in this district but over the whole country, has exercised a very prejudical influence upon horticultural exhibitions of every class, metropolitan and provincial; and although the Newcastle show has suffered to some degree in the same direction, yet upon the whole it may be pronounced one of the most successful held this year. The arrangements of the exhibition were all that could be desired, affording ample display for the plants and flowers and plenty of accomodation for visitors. The gentlemen who officiated as judges were—Mr. Charles Turner, Slough; John Fraser, Esq., Lea Bridge Nurseries; George Johnson, Esq., The Gardens, Glamis Castle, Essex; the Rev. E. N. Pochin, Barkley Vicarage, Leicester.

A luncheon was held in one of the marquees on the ground after the judges had finished their work. The president of the society (Mr. Lindsay Wood) occupied the chair. Among the other gentlemen present were the Mayor of Newcastle (Ald. T. Robinson), the Mayor of Gateshead (Ald. J. W. Robinson), the Mayor of Sunderland (Mr. S. S. Robson), the Mayor of Morpeth (Ald. Gray), the Sheriff of Newcastle (Mr. J. G. Youll), Councillors Ritson, C. S. Smith, Rowell, Donkin, Gray, and Stephenson; Ald. Green, Tynemouth; Mr. Fowler, borough surveyer; Mr. J. H. Amos, committee clerk of the Newcastle Corporation; Captain Nicholls, chief constable; Mr. Nind, postmaster; Mr. French, Mr. B. Blummer, Mr. J. J. Gillespie, Mr. W. H. Taylor, &c. After a first-class luncheon, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were proposed from the chair.—The Chairman also proposed the health of the Mayor of Newcastle.—The Mayor of Newcastle suitably replied.—The Sheriff of Newcastle (Mr. J. G. Youll) proposed the Mayors and Municipal Corporations of the neighbouring boroughs. The Mayor of Sunderland (Mr. Robson) replied. He said when he came to Newcastle he was always reminded of a conversation that took place between one of the Judges of Assize and the Mayor of the town. The Judge and the Mayor were driving from the Guildhall to the Mansion House through some of the oldest parts of Newcastle, and seeing the venerable buildings on each side of him, his lordship said to the Mayor, "This town of yours must be very ancient, Mr. Mayor!" "Yes, sor," replied the worthy magistrate, "it is; in fact, sor, it alwaays waas an ancient toon." (Loud laughter). He hoped the ancient town of Newcastle would long continue to prosper.—The Chairman proposed the health of the judges.—The Rev. E. N. Pochin, Barkley Vicarage, Leicester, and Mr. Fraser responded.—Councillor Stephenson proposed the health of the exhibitors.—Mr. Clark, Studley Royal, replied, and thanked the committee for the extreme courtesy extended to the exhibitors who appeared at the show. The prizes which they offered were really magnificent, and in Newcastle the exhibitors had what they always heartily desired, namely, "a fair field and no favour." (Applause).—Mr. La x proposed the health of the "Leazes Park Committee," and Councillors Donkin and Rowell responded in suitable terms. The Mayor of Newcastle proposed "Success to the Horticultural Society." (Applause).—The Chairman replied, remarking that by the energy of the secretaries the income of the society, which a few years ago came to about £200, had now been raised to something like £2,000. The prizes used to amount to about £30, and even that could only be paid when the money was collected at the gates or otherwise, but now the committee were able to give £700 in prizes, and paid cash. It was a ready money business now. (Applause). He believed the show, as a whole, was second to none in England, and was certainly the most creditable that had been held in Newcastle for many years.—Mr. B. Blummer proposed the health of the visitors.—The Mayor of Gateshead replied, and other toasts followed.

During the afternoon and evening promenade concerts were given by the band of the Royal Engineers (conductor, Herr J. R. Sawerthal) and the band of the 3rd Northumberland Artillery (conductor, Mr. John H. Amers).

The Revision of the Rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer committed to the Convocation of Canterbury, by Royal Letters of Business, six or seven years ago, has been brought to a conclusion. The differences of opinion between the two Houses on the subject of the Ornaments Rubric were smoothed away by a conference—a very unusual proceeding; and a new rubric was agreed to.

The list of creditors of William Gourlay, late clerk to the Oswaldtwistle Local Board, who has been committed for trial on charges of extensive embezzlements and forgeries, reveals liabilities of about £70,000., £40,000. to the Local Board. Among the creditors are building societies for £2,000., a Church newspaper company, the White Ash Paper Company, two banking firms, and two shipbrokers—in all 500 claims.

James Robertson, fireman, and David Black, goods clerk, has been charged before Sheriff Crichton, at Dunfermline, with culpable homicide and reckless violation of duty at Whitemyre Junction, whereby Richard Henderson, driver of an express train, was killed, and several passengers were injured. Prisoners were found guilty of wilful violation of duty, and were each sentenced to imprisonment for four months.

An accident attended with the loss of three lives, and with serious injuries to seven men, occurred in the tunnel of the new line from Bettws-y-Coed to Festiniog. Two trolleys of platelayers returning to Llanrwst were going full speed down the incline, when they came into collission with a ballast train to Festiniog. William Hughes, the ganger, was killed instantaneously. Four other men were seriously injured, and two of them have since died.

Cecilia Holbeck, of Notting Dale, has been summoned at Hammersmith, by the clerk of the Kensington Vestry for causing a nuisance to exist in her room by the keeping of a large number of cats. An inspector of the parish said he visited defendant's room and found nine cats. The room was in a dirty condition and the smell offensive. Mr. Bridge made an order for the abatement of the nuisance in three days, and the payment of costs.

An inquest has been held at Huddersfield, upon Hettie Blackburn, wife of a commercial traveller, who died under circumstances which gave rise to suspicions of poisoning. She had been suffering from heartburn, and took a preparation of chalk. She then became very sick, and died. The contents of the box at the chemist's where the chalk was bought were analysed, and found to contain a large quantity of arsenic. The inquest has been adjourned in order that the deceased's stomach might also be analysed.

Thomas Carter, assistant overseer and rate collector of Woolton, has been committed for trial for embezzlement. It was alleged that the prisoner had received £41. from the steward of Sir A. B. Walker, and had not accounted for it. Prisoner, who had occupied his position for twenty-five years, wrote to the clerk of the Guardians admitting a deficiency, which he excused on the ground of the smallness of his salary and the largeness of his family. He also asserted that he had been swindled of part of the money by a member of the Board.

DEATH OF FRANCESS COUNTESS WALDEGRAVE.

By the death of Frances Countess Waldegrave, which took place on Saturday morning, shortly before ten o'clock, at her residence, in Carlton Gardens, a void has been created, not only in society, but also amongst the Liberal party, for whom her *salons* were the principal and favourite *rendezvous*. It was only recently that she came to London from Strawberry Hill to consult the family physician, Dr. Du Pasquier who, however, on seeing her ladyship felt it necessary to consult Dr. Andrew Clark, and it was then found that she was suffering from the treacherous malady of bronchitis, to which she succumbed, after only a few hours' illness. Her ladyship was 58 years of age. Frances Elizabeth Anne, was daughter of Mr. John Braham, the well-known vocalist, and had been four times married. Her first husband was Mr. John James Waldegrave, of Navestock, who left her the whole of the Essex property. She married, secondly, in 1840, the seventh Earl Waldegrave, who died in 1846, leaving her Strawberry Hill and all the rest of the Waldegrave property; thirdly, in 1847, Mr. George Granville Vernon-Harcourt, of Nuneham Court, who died in 1861; and fourthly, in 1863, Chichester Samuel Fortescue, first Baron Carlingford. Her brilliant receptions at her house in Carlton Gardens and pleasant *reunions* at Strawberry Hill, so frequently visited by Royalty and the leaders of society, irrespective of party politics, are well known to most of our readers. Lady Waldegrave was considered to have succeeded to the position in society occupied by Lady Palmerston till she relinquished Cambridge House. Rarely has it fallen to the lot of any one to have so many friends and so few enemies as Lady Waldegrave. Her death will be deeply mourned in every class of society. She was uniformly considerate and kind, and, above all, generous and constantly patronising to artists who deserved and required encouragement or assistance.

THE WREATH AGAIN OFFERED.

Mr. Tracy Turnerelli, on Saturday addressed another letter to the Premier, in which he enumerates seven letters he has written to his lordship, and denies having asked for reward. The letter concludes—"And now, my lord, when (far, I am sure, from your lordship's wishes) my good name has been unfairly aspersed and blackened in so many metropolitan and provincial newspapers. I ask your lordship, as you expect justice to be shown to you when you are standing before your Almighty Judge and mine, to repair the cruel and unmerited wrong done me, by accepting 'the People's Tribute' either from my hands, or, if your lordship prefers, from the hands of the people without me; or if your lordship will not do that, at least give one word of comfort by informing me that you do not consider me the vile, mean, self-seeking wretch the party papers have tried to depict me."—Mr. John Ross, of Maryport, has received an acknowledgment from Lord Beaconsfield in answer to a letter agreeing with his lordship for not accepting "the People's Tribute." The acknowledgment states that it was admitted the idea originated with a single individual, not a member of the working class, nor deputed by any body of working men to represent them. These circumstances deprived the affair of that spontaneous and representative character which was claimed for it. The acceptance of the gift would be open to misconstruction and, much as Lord Beaconsfield appreciated the generous feelings and kind intentions of the subscribers, insurmountable difficulties compelled him to decline it.—The Oldham Conservatives have written to Lord Beaconsfield asking whether he had definitely refused the Turnerelli wreath or only declined it at the hands of the promoter, and asking whether he would accept the tribute at the hands of a Lancashire committee supposing the consent of the contributors to be obtained. In reply, his lordship writes that the acceptance of the gift now would be open to misrepresentation, and much as his lordship appreciated the generous feelings and kind interests towards himself, there is no apparent way of surmounting the difficulties which have compelled him to decline the offer.

THE "CATS" IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Saturday the members of Parliament who attended the sitting of the House of Commons were engaged for some time in viewing the instruments used in the infliction of corporal punishment in the army, navy, and her Majesty's prisons. The "cat," exhibited by order of the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for War are four in number, and were exposed for inspection in an alcove adjoining the cloak-room. The alcove was guarded by two policemen, who had received strict orders to admit none to the exhibition except members of Parliament, and this prohibition was extended to members of the Press, who were not members of the House. Mr. Callan, M.P., in reply to whose question the exhibition was granted, was in frequent attendance, and explained to right hon. and hon. gentlemen, among whom were included occupants of the front benches on both sides of the House, the changes which, he alleged, had been made in the descriptions of the instruments since they had been inspected by him in the different Government offices. The most formidable weapon of the four on exhibition was undoubtedly the "Marine Cat," which bore a description label in the following terms:—"Sealed pattern cat-o-nine tails approved by the First Lord of the Admiralty, 7th December, 1877.—Signed, G. W. Rodney, Deputy-Adjutant-General." The handle of the instrument is nineteen inches in length, and from the end depends a very thick cord, which at four inches distance from the handle is divided into three separate cords, and these again are divided each into three tails, fourteen inches in length. Each of these tails, which are of fine hard whipcord, is knotted nine times, and therefore capable of inflicting eighty-one lacerations at each full stroke. The formidable character of the "Marine Cat" seemed to create great astonishment among the members who inspected it. The "Navy Cat" was the next object of interest. It was brought from H.M.S. the Duke of Wellington, endorsed "Navy Cat;" brought from the Duke of Wellington, 25th June, 1879, H.M's Dockyard, Portsmouth." The instrument is formed of a handle covered in green baize of 21 inches in length, from which depend nine lashes of thick cord, each 37 inches in length. A label at one end of the handle was endorsed "Never used." Another "navy cat," called the "approved cat," was also on view, and, like the Marine instrument, its handle is nineteen inches in length, with lashes nine in number, and each twenty-eight inches long, and bore the inscription, "Cat, approved for use on board her Majesty's ships for seamen and marines." The lashes of the two "navy cats" are about the thickness of an ordinary blacklead pencil, and are made of tough cord. The only other "cat" exhibited was that used in her Majesty's prisons, and composed of a black handle 19 inches in length, with nine lashes, each 37 inches in length, made of whipcord, and each bearing three hard knots, being thus capable of inflicting 27 lacerations at each full stroke, or only one-third of those inflicted by the "Marine Cat." The instruments were all minutely inspected by the members who visited the alcove.

Sir Charles Reed, the Liberal candidate for St Ives, has addressed three meetings at each of which a unanimous vote of confidence was passed.

John Sarsfield Casey, an ex-Fenian prisoner, was on Saturday elected Coroner for the Eastern division of Limerick County.

The *Globe* learns from St. Petersburg that intelligence has been received from Kars announcing the arrival there of 300 Stundist and Molokans dissenters, being the first batch of 2,000 persons who are to be banished this year from South Russia to Armenia for professing evangelical opinions.

The Duchess of Connaught has promised to present new colours to the 12th Regiment, which is stationed at Portsmouth, but no date has yet been fixed for the ceremony.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

On Monday evening at Willis's Rooms, Commander Cheyne gave a lecture before a distinguished audience on the necessity and feasibility of another Arctic Expedition to the North Pole. A committee had been established in Scotland to work to that end, and the lecturer's object was to establish a similar committee both in London and Dublin so as to make it a national enterprise. He felt little doubt that the sum of £30,000 would be realised, which would be all that was required to defray the whole expense. Then the lecturer showed by a number of dissolving views the course he intended to steer to attain the great discovery. He also pointed out the valuable use balloons would be to him in determining his course through the ice-packs, and finally declared his intention, at the last stage, of ascending in a balloon himself to make his way into the Pole if no other means seems available. He purposed, if all was in readiness, to leave England on May next. An influential committee was then elected and the proceedings terminated.

THE LATE PRINCE NAPOLEON.—THE FINDING OF THE COURT-MARTIAL.

A correspondent sends the following report:—"Landsman's Drift, Upoko River Camp, June 16. The court of inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Prince Louis Napoleon has concluded, and the following is the finding:—"Firstly, the court is of opinion that Lieutenant Carey did not understand the position in which he stood to the Prince, and in consequence failed to estimate aright the responsibility which fell to his lot. Quartermaster-General Harrison states in evidence that Lieut. Carey, was in charge of the escort, while Lieut. Carey, alluding to the escort, says: I do not consider that I had any authority over it. After the precise and careful instructions of Lord Chelmsford, stating, as he did, the position the Prince held, and that he was invariably to be accompanied by an escort in charge of an officer, the court considers that such difference of opinion should not have existed between officers of the same department. Secondly, the court is of opinion that Lieutenant Carey is much to blame in having proceeded on duty with part of the escort detailed by the Quartermaster-General. The court cannot admit the plea or irresponsibility on Lieutenant Carey's part, inasmuch as he himself took steps to obtain the escort and failed. Moreover, the fact that the Quartermaster-General was present on Itelzi Ridge gave Lieutenant Carey the opportunity of consulting him on the matter, of which he failed to avail himself. Thirdly, the court is of opinion that the selection of the kraal where the halt was made, surrounded as it was with cover for the enemy, and the adjacent difficult ground, showed lamentable want of military prudence. Fourthly, the court deeply regrets that no effort was made to rally the escort and show a front to the enemy, thereby possibly aiding those who had failed to make good their retreat." No action has yet been taken on the court's report. Whether Lieut. Carey will be made the scapegoat remains to be seen. Whether the European public accepts the same views of the primary error or not, I maintain it consisted in attaching the Prince to the department concerning itself with reconnaissance work. The weather is cold, and the health of the troops is superb."

THE LOST HEIR;

OR,

THE DAYS OF THE STEWARTS.

CHAPTER III.

The course of human life is changeful still,
As is the fickle wind and wandering rill;
Such and so varied the precarious play,
Of fate with man, frail tenant of a day.—*Southey.*

The funeral of Dr. Bates was attended by a numerous and highly respectable body of friends, amongst whom were the Rev. Dr. Newbold, the Rev. Messrs. Cooke and Parker, Simon Greaves, Dr. Roberts (a noted physician), and many others of the medical profession, as well as tradesmen of the town. The interment took place at St. Michael's Church, the service being performed in a most impressive manner by the Rev. Dr. Burnett, Canon of Chester Cathedral and Vicar of Macclesfield. The body was laid in the family vault, which was situated in the porch of the church, and where the stone may still be seen, although the inscription is nearly obliterated. William Bates was the chief mourner, Mrs. Bates, owing to her lamentable bereavement, being unable to be present.

A distant relative (a cousin thrice removed) had made his appearance, claiming to be the heir-at-law. He had been over the premises, assuming to himself the right of direction, but Lawyer Berisford, the family attorney (whose residence was in Dog Lane, now Stanley Street), quietly put down his presumption, and took upon himself the sole management of the funeral. This distant relative, also named Bates (the descendant of a brother of the deceased's father), tried by every possible wile, and many cunningly devised questions, to worm out of the lawyer whether there really was a will (as none, as far as he knew, had been found), and, if so, how the property had been devised. But Lawyer Berisford proved to be "too old a bird to be caught with chaff;" he was extremely taciturn, although perfectly civil, and all that Cousin Bates, as he called himself, could get out of the lawyer, was that there certainly was a will, since he had himself drawn it up, and of which, whether found or not, he held an attested copy; any further particulars would be given after the funeral, until which time the cousin must exercise a little patience, which would, no doubt, be rewarded as it deserved. This explanatory but somewhat enigmatical expression, though slightly restoring the courage of the heir "presumptive," by no means wholly removed his fears.

When the interment was concluded the *cortege* returned to the late residence of Dr. Bates, a large mansion, with extensive grounds attached, situate in Chestergate, at the corner of Barn Street (now Derby Street), and since the residence of Madame Roe, the ancestress of Mr. Roe, the founder of Christ Church, and of the late esteemed and lamented Christopher S. Roe, Esq., of Mount Pleasant Hall, Chester Road. But the mansion in Chestergate (now occupied by Dr. Vaux) has been for upwards of a century the residence of gentlemen of the medical profession.

After receiving refreshment the company adjourned to the drawing-room, when Lawyer Berisford produced the attested copy of the will, which he read. After leaving legacies to a faithful servant or two it proceeded to direct that the whole of the property, both real and personal, should be taken possession of by the executors, Lawyer Berisford and Simon Greaves, that the money should at once be invested, and the interest of the whole be applied to the sole use and benefit of his wife, Sarah Bates, so long as she should live, and at her death the property was absolutely revert to his adopted son, commonly called William Bates, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns.

On hearing this "Cousin Bates" rose in great passion and dudgeon, saying that he had been greatly gulled and cheated, that the will read by the lawyer was not a true copy, and that he should certainly dispute it. He then flung himself out of the room, and presently out of the house; but the rest of the company expressed their perfect satisfaction at the disposition of the property, which they considered to be perfectly just. They then retired, leaving William alone with the executors.

The lawyer explained to him that for the present he was to reside with himself—at least until his studies were completed,—after which he should choose some profession in which he would be aided to establish himself, and sufficient means advanced by them for that purpose. William was too full of grief for the loss of his kind protectors, whom he looked on as his parents, to take much notice of the disposition either of the property or himself, and he was passively conducted by the lawyer to his residence, where for a while he remained completely overwhelmed with sorrow, which it took several weeks to subdue.

At the end of that time he again resumed his studies at the King Edward Street Grammar School, though he still brooded over his sorrow, and his frame was thereby much enervated. To remedy this the lawyer knew that time would be the great restorer, but he also knew that mental occupation, combined with the cheerful company of his schoolmates, would act as powerful adjuncts. And so it proved, for in a few months his equanimity of mind appeared to be quite restored, though he still deeply regretted his loss.

Several years passed on, during which our hero continued his studies at the school. He made great progress, and mastered most of the class-books used at the school; he was also equally successful in geometry, mathematics, history (ancient and modern), geography, &c.; in fact, by the time he had attained his fifteenth year he was the head boy in the school, and was much respected by Dr. Newbold and the other masters. In the examination which shortly ensued he outstripped all competitors, and was declared by the examiner (who was no other than Dr. Stanley, Dean of Chester), to be to the winner of a scholarship which entitled him to be sent to the University of Oxford at the cost of the feoffees of the school.

To college he was accordingly sent, previously receiving much good advice from Dr. Newbold and Lawyer Berisford, his guardian, who each warned him to avoid the frivolities and excesses into which many collegians fell, and which were oftener the cause of their being "plucked," as it is termed, than the want of ability, which, indeed, many of them possessed, though they lacked application and perseverance. Dr. Newbold also furnished him with letters of recommendation to several of the heads of his college (Christ Church), and amongst others to Dr. Dickinson, bursar and chief lecturer; while Lawyer Berisford supplied him with more than sufficient money for his wants. Each one of these gentlemen requested him in any emergency or necessity to apply to them for advice, which they would only be too glad to render him.

On arriving at the college he was kindly received by Dr. Dickinson, who, though somewhat eccentric in manner, was of a kindly disposition, and deeply learned. He was the theological lecturer, and also of civil and canon law, having acquired the honorary degrees of D.D. and D.C.L.

He located our hero in a set of chambers near his own, with a "chum" named James Channing, a young man of highly respectable family and studious habits, who was studying for the ministry, and who, at the introduction of our hero, had been nearly twelve months at the college.

The appearance of William Bates, though not yet sixteen years old, was quite manly. He was tall, above the common height, and of robust habit, so that he appeared several years older than he really was. The doctor was highly pleased with his initiatory examination, as he found him well grounded in the mathematics and classics, and hence he aurgured well of a youth who had made such proficiency at his age. William was somewhat amused at his own appearance when he donned the gown and trencher having imbibed the idea—from seeing the masters at school wear them—that they pertained only to persons of high degree. He was, therefore, rather surprised when he saw doctors and students of all degrees, from the newly initiated freshman to the doctor of divinity, all wearing alike (though with minor differences), which he was at once given to understand was the rule of the college.

It is not our intention to inflict upon our readers a lengthy description of college life, further than to illustrate some of the difficulties with which our hero had to contend. Being resolved to follow the good advice given him, he commenced a steady course of study. In this resolve he was assisted by his "chum" (as fellow-occupants of the same chambers are called in college parlance), who was equally studious with himself.

One illustration will suffice to make our readers fully acquainted with the nature of the announces under which our hero and his fellow-student laboured during the early portion of his college life.

One of the freshmen in the same college was Lord James Gordon, a young nobleman, the scion of a wealthy family, and the leader of the fast young men of the college. As he was known to be wealthy, and lavished considerable sums of money upon luxurious eating and drinking and other extravagances, to which the fast-going students were addicted, his rooms were the resort of all the fast-going young bloods of the city. A few days after the introduction of our hero, he and Channing were strongly pressed by Lord Gordon to honour him with their presence at what he termed a private *souper*, to which he declared only a few select friends had been invited, and at which the amusements would be extremely intellectual. Seduced by these representations, they proceeded to Gordon's rooms on the night in question, when they found that the *few* select friends consisted of about thirty individuals, composed of cavaliers, civilians of the city, and a considerable sprinkling of students; with the exception of our hero and his chum, each and all were the fast young men of the noble entertainer's intimate acquaintance. The intellectual amusements, too, consisted of songs described by Lord Gordon, as highly *recherche*, but really of an indecent character, of gaming, boxing, fencing, smoking, and drinking, to a fearful extent.

On ascertaining this state of things, they quietly withdrew, and no blandishments of either of Lord Gordon or his satellites could again induce them to attend any of his parties. From this period may be dated a series of annoyances, consisting of practical jokes, perpetrated on our hero and his friend, (for such they had now become) which were borne by them with unconquerable good humour, but at the same time with an unflinching determination to steadily persevere in the studious course which they had commenced, and which they were convinced was the only (not royal) road by which they could attain honours and preferment.

One instance will be sufficient to make our readers acquainted with the nature of the annoyances so patiently endured. It was on an evening when the two friends had left their chambers for the purpose of attending one of the doctor's evening, lectures, and shortly after the occurrence we have described; the lecture itself lasted for upwards of an hour, after which the two friends returned to their chambers. On arriving at the outer door, they heard a considerable uproar as if proceeding from within the rooms. On opening the door such a scene of destruction, noise, and violence, met their eyes as struck them with dismay. The chambers were literally filled with dogs, cats, and rats, fighting, tearing, and worrying each other. The dogs were fearfully barking, the cats fearfully mewing, the rats loudly squeaking, and the two latter flying about in all directions in evident terror, making frantic attempts to escape from the dogs. It was a long time ere the friends could get rid of their unwelcome visitors; and when they did know, they found that a considerable portion of their light furniture, as well as their dinner service, was broken. The explanation of the matter was that Lord Gordon and his friends had in the course of the day collected all the stray dogs and cats that came within their reach and had them surreptitiously conveyed into the college; they had also employed a professional rat-catcher to procure them a considerable number of rats, which like the dogs and cats were brought in in tin packing cases as if containing clothing, &c.; and when the two friends left their two chambers the doors were opened with false keys by Lord Gordon & Co., and the animals turned in, and then left to their own resources.

From this date our hero and his friend thought it best to procure a strong, stalwart servant, who proved a remarkably faithful fellow, and was an excellent protection when the friends had occasion to absent themselves from their chambers. These persecutions continued more or less for some months; but as the two friends persevered in their tacit, yet always cheerful and good humoured resistance, it followed that Lord Gordon and his friends, discovering in them no symptoms of annoyance but also gained the respect and esteem of their fellow-students, as well as of their tutors.

Two years passed away, at the end of which time Channing had obtained the distinction of senior wrangler, and our hero had passed his "little go" at the head of his college, and hoped at the next examination, (which would shortly ensue,) to attain a still higher standing. It has been the desire of our hero's guardian that he should study for the law, and such also had been his own intention; but such was not to be the case. It is true that man proposes, but God disposes.

We must now for a time leave our hero and his affairs in order to relate events which had occurred in the interim, and which were of so much importance as not only to change the intended destiny of our hero, but also to make or mar the fortunes of many noble families, overturn religion, and to entirely alter the institution of the kingdom; but this we must deal with in another chapter.

(To be Continued.)

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CONSETT PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

On Sunday last, sermons were preached in the above Chapel, in the morning and evening, by the Rev. H. Phillips, of Whitby, ex-president of the Primitive Methodist Conference, and in the afternoon by the Rev. R. Herries, Baptist minister, Consett.

On Monday evening, the Rev. H. Phillips delivered a lecture on "Primitive Methodism in relation to the British Churches." The Rev. B. Moody, circuit minister, occupied the chair.

The Rev. Lecturer said on Sunday, May 31st, 1807, a camp-meeting was arranged to be held on Mow Cop, a great, rough, craggy mountain on the borders of Staffordshire and Cheshire. As the meeting progressed the congregation grew larger and larger, and at length a complaint was made that the whole of the people could not hear the preacher. Another was demanded, and one having come forward he commenced to preach to a second congregation. The latter increased as rapidly as the first, and a call was made for a third preacher. By and by, as the numbers increased, a fourth preacher was demanded, each at the close addressing as large a congregation as the first. The promoter of this monster camp meeting was Hugh Bourne, who was then a member of the Wesleyan Connexion. Somehow or other Bourne had not asked anybody's consent to hold the meeting. Being far away from any place of worship, and in a wildish neighbourhood, he seemed to have thought he was simply doing a christian act in drawing the people together. However, for acting without authority in this matter his name was removed from the circuit roll and he was expelled from the Connexion. Bourne, who had a great reverence for the Wesleyan Church, felt his expulsion acutely. He said he owed all his religious knowledge to the Wesleyans, and that when he found himself cut off from the Church of his youth, the Church of his heart and choice, he felt as if his right arm had been severed from his body. Yet, notwithstanding the deep wound inflicted upon him, Bourne did not retaliate. He did not render evil for evil The worst thing he ever said to the superintendent who had been instrumental in his expulsion was—"After all I believe he is a good man, and will go to heaven when he leaves this world." However, the Wesleyan Connexion ought not to be blamed for Bourne's expulsion. It was not the act of conference or the district meeting, but the act of a superintendent of a small circuit. Therefore he repeated that the Wesleyan denomination must not be held responsible for the act of an obscure superintendent who lived in an equally obscure circuit. Although expelled from the Wesleyan Church, Bourne was still in the Lord's vineyard. He found that there were crowds of ungodly men and women that needed some earnest, zealous man to preach the gospel amongst them. Instead of grumbling, and attempting to reform the old connexion, he at once set to work to preach the truth as it is in Jesus. He was joined by another worker and soon a number of converts were made. Bourne's idea was not to start a new sect, but to work as a sort of auxiliary to the other Churches. The converts were advised to join the other Churches—the Wesleyan in particular. At length, to prevent ten of his followers from lapsing into darkness, Bourne consented to form a class and lead it, and this was the first Primitive class ever held. Bourne and his coadjutor thought the movement would not extend from the immediate district, but fresh converts were made, other classes were formed, and soon the movement had spread into the other counties till the voice of a Primitive Methodist minister was to be heard in every county in England. After a great number of members had been acquired and chapels built, it was thought proper to organise the churches, which was done on the Presbyterian plan. The polity of the Primitive Methodist Connexion and the Presbyterian Church was the same, from the fact that each allowed a portion of the lay members to take part in Church government. Some people objected to this mode of government, but for his own part he was perfectly satisfied with it. It had worked well for seventy years. The question of polity having been decided upon, the next question to consider was the name of the Church. A number were suggested, but eventually the name fixed upon was "Primitive Methodist Connexion." Now, he was willing to confess that if the name remained to be chosen he would hardly fix upon the name he had mentioned, not because it was inappropiate but more because it had given some offence to an old and useful Church. It was not a christian thing to use any word that would give offence to anybody, much less a christian Church. It was said that the word "Primitive Methodist" did not describe them—that the Wesleyans were older, and, therefore, more Primitive. However, that was now their name, and if it did not describe them sufficiently he protested against any nick-name being substituted for it. Formerly they were called "Ranters," and there was a time when he thought this ugly name would stick to them. It was dying out, however, and respectable people never called them by that name now. The rev. lecturer next proceeded to speak of the Primitive Methodist Connexion in relation to the British Churches. The British Churches, he said, did not include the Roman Catholic Church. The latter, as its name implied, was not a British Church. Referring to the several churches, he said the Primitive Methodists were under some obligation to most of them. There was the Church of England for instance, to which they were indebted for the greater portion of their literature. To the Church of England they were indebted for some of the best commentaries and books in defence of Christian theology. If Primitive Methodist ministers had confined themselves to books written by men of their own church, their libraries would have been small indeed. They had not produced many authors, but this was not surprising, as the Connexion was only a young one, and so far their ministers had been too busy preaching to the multitude to find time to write books. Then, again, they were under some obligation to the other churches for the countenance and encouragement that they had received. At first the other churches stood aloof from them. However, there was some excuse for this, as intelligent people were a little cautious. They did not snap at everything that was new, and therefore this reserve on the part of the other churches might be excused. Moreover, their mode of worship might have something to do in keeping the other churches back. At their prayer meetings, sometimes a dozen persons were praying together, and this mode of conducting worship was looked upon as uproarious. However, the other churches had forgiven that, and were now friendly disposed towards them. What had they done in return for the encouragement and good books that they had got from these churches? In the first place it was something to say that they had done no harm. They had not built up their Church with stones from other churches. On the contrary, they had by their earnestness stirred up the other churches, which had been correspondingly benefited. Again, their open-air services had contributed to the strengthening of the other churches. At one time when a person was seen preaching in the open air, it was at once said he was a Ranter. It was not safe coming to that conclusion now, as a Bishop was sometimes found addressing out-door meetings. It was, therefore, to their credit to have revived that apostolic mode of preaching, and it was also to the credit of the other churches that they had not been too proud to follow it. Some people objected to Primitive Methodism on the ground that it was introducing one more sect. However, this was the result of living in a country where religious liberty was enjoyed. There was a time when nearly all the people of this country were of one Church—the Roman Catholic Church. Historians described this period as the Dark Ages. It was an age of tyranny, oppression, of bondage. The increase, then, in Christian denominations was the result of the religious liberty then enjoyed. However, though they were known by different names, they were of one Church. He regarded the different churches of God as a grand Cathedral. If they examined one of these buildings they would find one porch built in the Gothic style of architecture, another in the early English style, and so on. The various religious denominations were like so many door-ways. Every denomination was a door-way to the Church of God, and as long as there were sinners to invite in he hoped there would always be some one at the door-way, and that they might at last join together in the Church above.

The CHAIRMAN, before pronouncing the Benediction, referred to the liberal and Christian way in which Mr. Phillips had dealt with the other churches.

PRESENTATION AT EBCHESTER.

A meeting of the members of the Braes of Derwent Hunt was held on Wednesday, at Mr. W. Charlton's, the Station Hotel, Ebchester, for the purpose of presenting Lieut.-Col. J. A. Cowen, the master of the foxhounds, with a token of the high respect in which they held him. There was a goodly company, and they were regaled with an excellent repast purveyed by the host. After a flattering tribute had been paid the provender, Mr. Wm. Robinson, of Shotley, was elected chairman, and Mr. Alfred Conning, of Gateshead, vice-chairman. The customary loyal toasts were given by the Chairman and duly honoured, and the toast of the "Army, Navy, and Volunteers" was responded to by Lieut.-Col. Cowen and Messrs. Cooper and Cole.

The CHAIRMAN said a duty of the most honourable kind had been delegated to him, and although he felt his inability to do justice to it yet he could not but feel highly delighted in having it to perform. They knew that every man had some particular walk in life to which he devoted himself; some to politics, some to literature, and also a few who took the deepest pleasure in providing means of enjoyment to others. To the latter class their guest that evening, the highly esteemed master of the hunt, belonged, and his exertions to give them excellent sport with the Braes of Derwent would be a sufficent testimony of that. (Hear, hear.) They would know that the Braes of Derwent hounds, after being in the hands of Mr. Ramsay, had afterwards passed into the Guardianship of their late lamented friend Mr. William Cowen. About eight years ago a meeting was held in Newcastle, and there Col. Cowen said he would take up the hounds, and he, with the co-operation of a few friends, had kept them up since. Those who had hunted with them would appreciate the way they had been trained and cared for. Without Col. Cowen's assistance they had reason to fear that the pack would not have been maintained, and it was mainly due to his self-denial and to his valuable experience that they were not now dependent for their sport on the hounds of another district. (Hear, hear.) When he said, not only as a personal friend of Col. Cowen's but as one of the many friends he had in the county, that he had never been in the field with a master whom he could respect and admire more, he was expressing the feelings of every member of the hunt. (Loud applause.) He had seen himself occasions when the master had reason to express very strong anger against some people. Instead of that he in a kindly, courteous way, quietly reproved them, for quietness and courteousness had always been the chief features in Col. Cowen's character. (Loud applause.) He would never miss one of their meets if he could possibly help it, and he (the speaker) believed that whenever the members of the hunt had his kindly face amongst them they experienced their greatest pleasure. (Applause.) Indeed many of them would be inclined to stay at home if they were not to meet him. His enthusiastic exertions and his great personal influence had made the hunt highly successful, and if they went the way they had been they would have to work up some new ground. (Applause.) Turning then to Col. Cowen, the speaker presented him with a silver hunting-horn, and read the inscription upon it, which ran as follows:—"Presented to Lieut.-Col. John Anthony Cowen, Master of the Braes of Derwent Foxhounds, by the members and friends of the Hunt, as a mark of high esteem. July 9th, 1879." The Chairman hoped that he might long be spared to use it. (Loud applause.)

Lieut.-Col. COWEN said he was very much at a loss to find words which should adequately express his gratitude for the beautiful gift and the kindly feelings with which it had been tendered. Its intrinsic value he would look upon as nothing, but he would prize it as a spontaneous offering from the gentlemen whom he had the pleasure of meeting in the hunting-field and at other appropriate sports. His best endeavours should be devoted to use it as they wished, and when he should be no longer able to do so he hoped to leave with them a successor who would appreciate and value their friendship as much as he (the speaker) did. The present was totally unexpected, and until he received a characteristic note from their excellent secretary (Mr. Brown) asking him to fix a day to meet the members and friends of the hunt, he had had no knowledge of the compliment they intended to bestow on him. The gift should remain in his family as an heirloom to be handed down from son to son, if that were possible, and to be hunted with on the bonnie Braes of Derwent, where he and all of them had spent so many happy days. (Loud applause.)

Mr. ROBERT DIXON then proposed "The Trade and Commerce of the District," which was spoken to by Mr. M. ADAMSON and Mr. MOODY.

Lieut.-Col. COWEN proposed the "The Farmers and Fox-preservers of the District." He thought the toast would have been better put if it had simply been "the farmers," because they as foxhunters knew that they could do nothing if it were not for the farmers. (Hear, hear.) They went over their ground, broke down their fences, and occasionally their gates, but still the farmers were really the preservers of the foxes, and without their aid fox-unting would not have an existence. They had amongst them many farmers highly respected by the hunt, some of whom, he was pleased to say, came amongst them. Many did not come amongst them as often as he would like, but as far as he was concerned, and he might safely say the same for the other members of the hunt, they would be more than welcome. (Applause.) He advised the members of the hunt to exercise as much care as they possibly could to preserve the property of the farmers, and they would always be pleased to see them upon the land. Last year, certainly, had been unkindly year for foxhunting, but yet they had had a few good days and they a very had found foxes very well preserved indeed. Some of their best friends, so far as regarded being both farmers and preservers of foxes, were the Messrs. Dixon, of Broad Oak, and Mr. Fewster, and an eastern district man, who was an enthusiastic fox-hunter, and a determined preserver of foxes was Mr. Thomas Gray, of Sherburn Tower. He should couple with the toast the name of Mr. Edward Dixon.

The toast having been honoured, Mr. Dixon responded.

Mr. JOHN MCINTYRE then proposed "Success to the Braes of Derwent Hunt." He said he had been a member three years, and during that time he had had some right sport. He had ridden with the Tynedale and with the North Durham Hunt, and had some good runs with them, but he had never had more enjoyable ones than with the Braes of Derwent.

Lieut.-Col. COWEN, also speaking to the toast, said it was perhaps not sufficiently well-known in the district that the Braes of the Derwent pack of hounds was perhaps the oldest in the North of England. It was perfectly true that something like a hundred years ago this pack had been used, not only for hunting foxes, but also for hunting hares. They had been originally known as the Prudhoe pack of hounds. Sixty-five years ago they belonged to Mr. Thomas Humble, of Eltringham. They had been in existence twenty years before that when old Anty Humble kept the pack. Old Rennie Foster also hunted the pack for something like fifty years. Originally the Prudhoe hounds hunted by Humble obtained a few couples from Mr. Surtees who was at that time known as "laird of the Burn," and lived in the house at the foot of Milkwell Burn. To prove the antiquity of the hunt there was also this corroborative statement. In 1872 Ann Browell died aged 84. She was the grandmother of Siddell Dixon, their present huntsman, and she remembered having heard of the pack when she was a little girl. In 1840 the Prudhoe and Derwent Hunt started, and in 1848 the pack were shot with the exception of two couples which were sent to Haydon Bridge. The speaker further traced these down to the establishment of the Braes of Derwent Hunt to show that they had the oldest pack of foxhounds in the North. Two survivors remained of the pack they possessed before the kennel was attackted with hydrophobia, and in consequence of which nearly all the hounds had to be shot. Therefore they had still a strain of the old breed of hounds, and he hoped to develop it. (Applause.) Before sitting down he would ask them to drink the health of their secretary, Mr. George Brown. (Applause.) They were fortunate in having for this office an honourable, indefatigable, and genial man. He had known him almost since he was a little lad, and had always found him to be a keen fox-hunter, and one who consistently endeavoured to do what was right between man and man.

The CHAIRMAN having also testified to the industry and self-denying exertions of Mr. Brown in the interests of the hunt, the toast was drunk with full honours, and Mr. Brown replied in appropriate terms.

The healths of the chairman, vice-chairman, and the host and hostess were also drunk, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the most enjoyable fashion.

THE CHARGE OF CHILD MURDER AT HARTLEY.

COMMITTAL FOR CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.

On Friday, at the Tynemouth Petty Sessions, before Messrs. L. W. Adamson and J. Burnett, Mary Ann Anderson, single woman, aged 31, was charged with the wilful murder of her infant child, at Hartley South Farm, on the 13th of June last. The prisoner, who was much agitated and held down her head and wept nearly all the time, was accommodated with a seat near the solicitors' table. She was undefended, and, in answer to the charge of murder, pleaded not guilty.—Ann Anderson, the first witness, said she was the wife of Robert Anderson, farm labourer, at Hartley South Farm. The house they occupied consisted of a kitchen downstairs, and two bedrooms upstairs. Their family comprised her husband, herself, two sons, her daughter (the prisoner) and two grandchildren. Her husband and she and two sons slept upstairs, while the prisoner and the two grandchildren slept in the kitchen. She went to live at Hartley South Farm on the 13th of May this year, and during the time they had been there her daughter had been ill, and confined to her bed. She remembered Friday, the 13th of June last, about eleven o'clock in the morning. She went to the bed where her daughter was, and from something she saw in the bed she asked her what she had been doing, but her daughter made no reply. Witness accused her of having had a child, but she answered she knew nothing about it. The witness then made a search, and found the body of a newly-born female child—wrapped in a flannel petticoat—in a poss-tub which was standing between the kitchen door and the stairfoot in the passage. After that she sent for her husband, who went for Dr. Alexander, and that gentleman came to the house during the afternoon.—James Edwards said he was a police constable stationed at Seaton Sluice. From information he received on the 13th of June last, he went to Hartley South Farm, where he was shown the body of a newly-born female child in Anderson's house. He did not charge the prisoner at that time on account of her lying ill in bed. She appeared to be very weak.—Dr. Peter Alexander, of Earsdon, who made a *post-mortem* examination, gave it as his opinion that the child had had a seperate existence. In answer to the Bench, he said it was possible the appearance might have resulted from accident or unskilful treatment. When he examined the prisoner, she stated she had been delivered of a child about 13½ hours before, and the appearance of the child was consistent with the fact.—Sergeant Spencer, of Earsdon, spoke to the apprehension of the prisoner on the 23rd June charged with the wilful murder of her child. In answer to the charge see made no reply.—Mrs Anderson, re-called and interrogated by the Bench, said she asked her daughter about the 14th of May if she was in the family-way, but she never said she was. The doctor at Hartley Pans said she was not, and stated she had rheumatic fever. Her daughter was light-minded, and at the best of times was not right in her mind.—The Bench said they scarcely considered the evidence was sufficient to lead to the conclusion that murder had been committed; and the prisoner, who pleaded guilty to concealment of birth, was committed for trial on that charge at the Northumberland Assizes.

Correspondence.

Communications intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

SPIRITUAISM.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardin.

SIR,—Would you allow me a small space in your columns in reply to your correspondent, "Truth-seeker?" I was present at the lectures referred to by your correspondent, but evidently came away with a different understanding—I failed to see the one-sidedness of Mr. Baitey's lecture. He (the lecturer) laid down the proposition that Spiritualism was opposed to science, and so far as my feeble judgment goes, maintained the truth of that proposition. Your correspondent says that "anyone taking up the subject of Christianity as it now exists, with all its various forms of theological teachings and practised creeds, they might have drawn a much more ridiculous subject for consideration." Now let us remark here that no person with a grain of sense would take up any system of theology or creed as representing Christianity, but rather the New Testament where it is absolutely embodied. A system of theology is not Christianity nor yet a creed; they may contain certain truths about Christianity, probably the creed does not exist which contains absolute Christiany. Men may err in the teaching of its truths, and probably have done so, but in the New Testament there is no error. Your correspondent says, "I, with most of enlightened Spiritualists, believe in the practical teachings of Christ." Here it is implied that there are unenlightened Spiritualists. For the life of me I can't see how a Spiritualist can be a Spiritualist and yet be unenlightened in regard to Spiritualism. It would sound somewhat paradoxical to speak of an enlightened and an unenlightened Christian (in regard to being such). A person must of necessity be enlightened before he can profess to have received light. Your correspondent remarks that he believes in the "practical teachings of Christ." Here, again, is implied an impracticable side to the teachings of Christ. Allow me to remark there may be an impracticable side of the teachings of Christ to a Spiritualist, but not to a follower of Christ. Did it ever occur to your correspondent that that which is impracticable to him possibly might be practised by others; but what I wished more particularly to write upon is where I think your correspondent misrepresents Mr. Baitey. When the lecturer made the statement that Dr. Sexton's opinion was that Spiritualism was of the devil, he said that not upon his own authority but mentioned it as information received from some person residing in his circuit, to whom Dr. Sexton made the statement. In regard to Dr. Sexton contradicting himself; evidently his belief now is a contradiction to what he believed when a Spiritualist, for Christianity, as taught by Dr. Sexton, has no fellowship with so-called Spiritualism; or take, for instance, the time when Dr. Sexton was a professed Secularist, do not his teachings now contradict his teachings then? This contradiction, in my opinion, does not make out Dr. Sexton to possess a less sound mind, but rather to have become sounder—having battled with the difficulties which once possessed his mind, and now able to harmonise them with simple faith. Those propositions enumerated by your correspondent are misleading to those who don't know that Dr. Sexton has long ago left the Spiritualist camp, and as I have already affirmed his present belief contradicts Spiritualism. There is one more point I wish to notice—your correspondent says he "does not see how Mr. Baitey proved that Secularism and Spiritualism were synonymous," nor do I think any one else who was present at the lecture referred to, for Mr. Baitey never attempted it. It would have been tantamount to proving that matter and spirit are one. What Mr. Baitey did do was merely to make mention of the fact that Mr. Burns said in his debate with Mr. Bradlaugh that he was ready to subscribe to the rules of Secularism. I failed to notice any boast in Mr. Baitey with regard to debate. One thing I noticed that he had a conviction that the "ism" he was attacking was false, and from this conviction he used his energy to sweep away the cobwebs which might have got interwoven in the minds of any. The lecturer, I believe, is sincere, and, even as a Spiritualist we must admit, this being so, he is perfectly right to deal a death blow to a system which he believes to be false. In writing this I have had no idea of being partial to Mr. Baitey, I merely write as a hearer like your correspondent.—I remain, dear sir,

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

THE SHOTLEY BRIDGE SWEEP ON SPIRITUALISM.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir on purusing your valuable paper of the 4th inst I find there in twelve propositions relating to spiritualis a the writer of which stiles himself A truth-seeker who Gives these words at full lenth and says the facts appear to him to prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that spiritualism is true and that man is an heir of Immortality. how is he an heir of immortality since he disobead Gods Command Man was created without sin, was placed in paradise as it were for God between God and the devil that he should overcome the devil by not consenting to his solicitations to sin, for the double motive of the honour of God and the confusion of the devil, who, although the stronger of the two never-theless himself sinned in heaven no one thereto persuading him. and Man when he could easily have resisted, by the mere persuasion of the devil, without the least compulsion and entirely of his own free will, suffered himself to be overcome so as that he followed the will of the devil, Greatly to the dishonour of God and to the despite of his sovereing will. Judge therefore, if it be not wholly contrary to the honour of God, that man should be reconciled to God with the Guilt of this injury to God resting upon him except he were first to honour God by conquering the devil in the same manner as he dishonoured him by letting the devil gain the upper-hand. and moreover the victory is bound to be such that in like manner as he easily consented to the devil when he was in his strength and the heir of immortality (from which act of consent to the devil he has Justly incured the penalty of death) so in his weakness and subjection to death (into which condition he brought himself by his own act), he should through the hardship of death overcome the devil in such a manner as to be free from sin; a thing which it is impossible for him to do, so long as he is conceived subject to the wound of original sin and is born in sins. therefore God known the enormity of sin and knowen that no one could atone for that sin only he who was both God-and man says to fallen man take my only-begotten son, and give him for thyself; while thee son says, take me and redeem thyself.

Eating of the tree forbidden
Man had sunk in satans snare,
When our pitying creator
Did the second tree prepare,
Destined many ages later,
that first evil to repair,

Such the order God apointed
When for sin he would atone,
to the serpent thus opposing
Schemes yet deeper than his own;
thence the remedy procuring
Whence the fatal wound had come."

this in answer sir i send
to a truth seeking friend,
As he lives so will he die
On this Gospel he may rely,
If he lives wicked he-l die the same
If he lives good he-l glory gain
And in heaven he-l ever be,
But not return his friends to see
If in (hell) there he must stay,
And not return with truth to play.

—Yours truly,

JOE HARRISON, Chimney Sweep.

Shotley Bridge, July 8th, 1879

THE PROPOSED TRIP TO ALNWICK.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I learn from your advertising columns, that the Shotley Bridge Templars have selected Alnwick as the place for the annual trip. I congratulate the Lodge on their choice. The excursionists will be amply repaid their half-crown, the fare there and back from Benfieldside to Alnwick. Readers of the history of Northumberland, who never have had an opportunity to visit Alnwick from this district, should avail themselves of the chance on Monday, July 28th. A look at the Castle itself with its thousand and one historic associations, is worth a half-crown; then there is the old Hotspur Keep, in Bondgate, worth another. By a visit to Alnwick our young folk will learn much about border warfare, and see for themselves the places where thousands of hardy Northumbrians fought and fell. I hope my old friend, Mr. Wylie, will give his young urchins a day's holiday, and take a trip to Alnwick with the Templars. They are rather dry subjects, but, as a set off, they don't go mad over a day's enjoyment, consequently, Mr. Wylie need not be afraid of wounds and bruises on the return voyage. I accompanied the Templars to Carlisle last year, and a better conducted class I never saw. The verger at the Cathedral said that it was the most respectable and best-conducted party that had visited the Cathedral for some time, so that, on that head, Mr. Wylie may be confident of receiving no harm, and, as Mr. Wylie is a native of Alnwick, he would enhance the pleasure of local antiquarians by showing them the places of the greatest interest. I am informed the supply of tickets is limited, so that those who want a treat must apply at once to the parties who have them to sell.—Yours truly,

NORTHUMBRIAN.

Benfieldside, 10th July, 1879.

LOKIL LETTOR.

To the Edditor ov the Consitt Gardian.

MAISTOR EDDITOR,—DEAR SOR,—Luksta, hinney, wor aad Malley an' me's seen the sun-settin iv is mony iv wor summors is wad torn th' hairs iv yor heed is grey is a badger, or myek them is whyet is the highest pinnakel iv th' snawy-capt Alps. Wee've seen, Maistor Edditor, th' myest iv th' stryeks iv th' prizzent sentry—mebbees littil tiv wor proffit, hinney,—an' iv it myeks wor aad een see ne warse, we wish we may nivvor see anuthor, sor. But iv aal th' stryeks we hev seen—afore th' last, ye knaw, when they wor ended ye hardleys cud gan rang for wark; but noo, Sor, iv ye wad wark for nowt, in fin' yor aan wark-geer, ye kanna get a 'job a' mony plyeces. Smash ma hoggors, Maistor, iv aw divvent beleev th' coal trade's gan ti be drivven oot iv th' kuntry. Th' next news ye'll be hevvin will be this, hinney, that byeth maistors in men will hev ta' gan tiv th' Antipoades ta' draa thor kavils; or tiv America, or sum uthor furrin inootlandish kuntry. Noo, aw knaa varra weel, marrow, th' effekt iv th' depresshun, or oppreshun iv thor tyems, whichivvor it is, ye knaa; but, hang me, sor, iv aw kin reetly spot th' kaase tiv ma' satisfackshun. De ye not think, hinney, thit thare mun be sum wheels iv th' moovment iv th' makannikal masheanory iv spekulashun it 'wants greazin or repairin, or mebbees byeth; or thit sum aad rustid skrews hes fallen oot iv th' warks iv th' aad masheanory it warks atween th' maistors an' men. Begum noo, aw howp ye divvent think th' maistors want ta' hunt us ta' death, Sor; for ye knaw a worm will riggle, an' a cat rebel, when th' bare life is at styek, an' ye may be sure, noo, thare wad be rigglings an' skratches, an' mony a kankerin byte, mebbees, afore we giv up th' goast. Begox, Sor, frev th' croond heds it sits on th' thrones iv kingdoms, doon tiv th' uncroond little heds ye' may see ony day in Consett, we aal hev wor bubbley-jocks, hinney. Thare's th' poor exile iv Chimelhorst. Div ye knaa, Maistor, what a destiny hor's hes been, noo. Th' wife iv in Emporor, thit for twenty yors, hinny, wis th' guidin' star iv ivvery Empire iv Urope. On th' sixteenth iv March, eighteen-hundored-an'-fifty-six, the muthor iv a Prince, whaes borth wis announced ta' France an' th' world biv th' thundors iv a hundored-an'-one cannons, an' the cheers an' shoots iv that vast multitude that went in ta th' air biv the dawn iv that raw cawd morning wis, *Vive le Emporor! Vive le Prince Imperial!* Next came, hinney, his royal an' splendid baptisom in th' Pallas iv th' Tullorreys, wiv th' late Pio Nono, the infallyable, for a God-feyther. In eighteen-hundored-an'-sivvinty, he receved his forst baptisom iv fire at Saarrbruk, fatal yor tiv th' fortin' iv th' Bonnypairts, Sor, for varry seun efter, hinney, we hear iv th' sudden return iv th' Prince frev th' battle-field. Then came Sedan—th' kollapse iv th' Empire—th' tryumph iv th' revolushun, an' th' flygnt tiv England iv th' Empress an' Prince, while th' Emporor Napolleon, th' husband an' feyther, th' world's modern wonder, hed delivored up his sord, a prisoner on his aan fronteer, an' wis sent tiv th' Cassel iv Hahi. An' efter, anuthor tyeme, Sor, we hear iv th' Emporor's eskape, an' th' reunion iv th' exiles iv th' Tullorreys wiv th' prisonor iv th' Cassel. An' finally, ye knaa, early in eighteen-hundored-an'-seventy-three, th' wyfe wis a widdow, Sor, an' th' Prince an orphan. Noo for th' sekond part iv th' tragedy, Maistor. Th' clivvor yung Woolitch Cadit, ye knaa, norsed a kraven desire ta' join his komrades in th' Afrikan war, for what is bred in th' bone kanna be browt oot iv th' flesh, Sor; so th' martial instinct iv his race wis far too poorful for his resistance, hinney. Hence, th' pairting atween him an' his muthor—his sailing—landing—doon iv a feever—oot again—a narrow eskape—an' lastly, wiv sivven komrades, iv a kuntry he knaa'd little, in amang enemeys it he nivvor knew thor whareabouts, he falls intiv an ambush, an' is murdored in cawd blood biv th' wyld savages. Noo, luksta, hinney, its th' sorra iv the poor widdow, an' the hart-breekin' greef iv the muthor that's lost an only son, mebbees, th' varry lyght iv her lyfe an' joy iv her hart. It gars th' tears hop ower wor cheeks lyke greet drops iv rane. May th' Lord be wiv her an' comfort her in her terroble afflicshun, an' grant her son a croon in glory, where trubbles an' sorra nivvor come. Maistor Edditor, wor aad Malley su' me wad lyke varry weel ta' knaa, Sor, what they call th' fond beggors it haads th' lyves iv wor gallent sowlgers in thor blundorin hands in this African war, an' thraas away thor lyves is iv thor blood was as cheep as wattor. The charge iv th' Lyght Brigade wis a greet mystyek. Aw meen th' gallent six hundored, ye knaa—an' somebody blundored. But mair came fra' th' jaws iv death, in oot iv the mooth iv hell, than there did frev Isandula, oot iv th' eight hundored, Sor. Where's Tenneyson; is that clivvor chep deed noo? Telleygraffin frev heed-quarters, on th' thorty-forst day iv May, korryspondent iv th' *Dayley News* rites—"We are heer wiv oor front on th' Natal syde of th' blood rivor. Th' camp is pitched in bewilleren confushun, an' utterly uncalculated for defence if assailed." Th' horroble mordor iv th' Prince Imperial croons th' eddyfice iv incompetence, whoos korner-stones are th' Isandula, Intombi, an' Zlobloni cattastroffs. Whe can help agreein wiv th' gallent Genoral Strathman that there is ample cause for loodly denooncing "th' neglect iv the forst ellementory rnles iv millatory tacktics in strattagy lately exhibited in the recent opperashuns iv Her Majesty's forces in Sooth Africa." But biv this tyeme, Sor Garnet Wolsey will be on th' battle-field, an' let us only howp, Maistor, that th' Commander there will nut hev ta' say to him what th' Duke de Bassano had to say ta' th' muthor iv th' murdored Prince when she wanted ta' join her son in Africa—too late!

What kind iv a summor div ye call this, Maistor? An' what div ye think's getten inta th' sun's noddle, Sor? Wey that beggor issent on stryke, aw howp. What dis he want, or what dis the culfyul meen, aw wonder. Ye hardly ivvor see him, an' when he dis show his feyce its nobbit ta' let ye see what he can dee when he hes a mind, ye knaa, an' away he gans ageane, skulkin at th' back iv sum greet black clood, an', in his spyte, mebbes, sendin' doon yen greet thundor shoor efto anuthor; hinney, as iv he wanted ta' droon us all. This wark will dee nowt, ye knaa, an' he'll owther hev ta' dee better or he's gan ta' ruin us all.

Cocks an' hens an' ducks an' geese. Noo there's been a bonny karry-on amang thor niggors for sum tyme, Sor. Sum theevin raskals hes been stealin them all roond aboot ye, hinney, an' nivvor been katcht yet. It's varry strange that neebody ivvor falls in wiv thor pooltry-robbers, an' it's a greet pity, Maistor, but sum iv th' pollyce cud get a-haad iv th' villans sum iv thor leate neets or early mornings, for it's high tyme they wor stopt, Sor.

Whe lyeuks eftor thor kuntry shop-keepors, Maistor Edditor? Sum iv them nowther gives weigt or mezzer, hinney, an' aw beleev, Sor, hardley's hes an unadulterated article iv thor shops. Get away, man, they wunna wark, ye knaa, an' they kanna want, ye knaa, an' poor folk, that hardley's can keep thorsels, ye knaa, hes ta' lend a hand iv th' hading-up iv thor lazy beggors.

Yors, truly, Sor,

AN AWD PITMAN.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CROOK—At North Terrace, on the 6th inst., the wife of Wm Burnip, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER—At the Register Office, on the 5th inst., Mr. James Wymer, Quebec, to Miss J. Atkinson, Greencroft Cottages.

At the same place, on the same day, Mr. Thomas Laverick, to Miss J. Stoker, both of Westwood.

DEATHS.

BENFIELDSIDE—On the 6th inst., aged 27 years, Charlotte, the beloved wife of James Birch. 178a

CASTLESIDE—At Rowley Cottage, on the 3rd inst., aged 62 years, William Iley, Railway Signalman, much and deservedly respected by a large circle of friends.

CONSETT—At Templetown, on the 6th inst., in his 70th year, John Chatto.

BLAYDON-ON-TYNE—On the 4th inst., aged 76 years, Mary, wife of Mr. Amos Wilkinson, late of Shotley Field.

WHICKHAM—On the 6th inst., aged 33 years, George Gillinder.

RYTON—On the 8th inst., aged 49 years, Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late John and Ann Shotton.

HEXHAM—At West Oakwood, on the 2nd inst., aged 47 years, Isabella, widow of the late Robert Bell.

WINLATON—On the 6th inst., aged 9½ years, Robert, eldest son of Thos. and Mary A. Armstrong.

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