The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 986. (REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.) FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 25TH, 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. 34g

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 WISNELL, Accountant and Canadian Agent, 66, Oldhall Street, Liverpool. 904m

SEVEN HUNDRED Easy, Profitable, and Pleasant

WAYS TO MAKE MONEY:
A Reliable Compendium of Valuable Receipts (Published at 6s.), sent Post Free for 18 Stamps.—J. BARROW, Knutsley, Consett. 147g
N.B.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. 726m

GOOD AND FOGUE, 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 Allendford, 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 patronage 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 Reins, cheap.
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, Waggonettes, with and without moveable heads, Victoria, Albert, Cottage, Mersy, Pony, and other Pheatons, Sporting Pheatons, 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. WILLIS, Master.
Miss DORA MUIR, 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.

HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS
(Warehouse, Catchgate),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
ESTABLISHED 1817. 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,
32, GRAINGER STREET, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE; 33, HIGH STREET, 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 Office.
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—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 their 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 what he likes best, without the addition 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	Per Dozen Half-Bottles
	£.	£. 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'S,
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. 675s

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. 318g

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. 240n

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, Blackhester, Low Fishpool 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 HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.
Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 672g

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

GEORGE F. SCHELLENBERG (successor to the late 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-cured 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 MANOR 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 work, which was published at 3s. 6d., having been purchased by ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett, he has determined to reduce the price to *Three Shillings* per copy (post free) in order to effect a speedy clearance.

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

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

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

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Lord Cranbrook, who is never at his best unless in a whirlwind of passion against something or somebody, discharged his pent-up vials of wrath the other day at the Crystal Palace on the obstructives. For Lord Hartington and even for English Radicals, since the Eastern Question has been set at rest, he had no particular grudge: but those wicked Obstructives, who have stopped the Conservative coach, and, what is worse still, nearly upset it! "No Obstruction" is now the Conservative cry, and some say that it is intentionally raised as the cue for the coming Election. But obstruction is a relative term. A donkey asleep on a turnpike road is an obstruction, since he may upset the mail-coach, as was nearly my mishap once on a dark night many years ago; but a donkey in a lane is another matter.

Poor General Valentine Baker is a much-to-be-pitied man. He has taken service with the Turk and calls himself Pasha; but if he has been kicked up stairs in this way, he has got little for his pains. He is now returning to this country to make a last despairing effort to organize the Gendarmerie which is to reform Asia Minor. I fear that, after Lord Salisbury's repudiation of our boasted Protectorate of Asia Minor, it is not likely that he will affect much. He finds himself thwarted at every turn by the ring of governing Pashas at Constantinople, and I fear will get little redress from our Foreign Office.

A rumour went round the clubs the other evening that the decision of the Court Martial in South Africa on Lieutenant Carey was that the unfortunate young man should be shot, and that this was the reason why Lord Chelmsford had sent him home. That the sentence should be carried out in England would, of course, be impossible, and it seems almost equally impossible that such a decision could have been arrived at in Natal. Public indignation will certainly not be allayed until judicial enquiry has been made into the conduct of Carey's superior officers. The death of the Prince Imperial is a serious matter enough; but if the Zulus had known his rank and taken him prisoner, it is possible that the results would have been still more serious. There can be little doubt that King Cetewayo might have made his own terms of peace, and inflicted the most bitter humiliation upon the British Power by holding the Prince as a hostage. And yet this danger, as well as the danger of the Prince's death, was incurred by the officers who permitted Lieut. Carey and his ill-fated companion to set out with so insufficient an escort.

The Conservatives required considerable education before they could be got to vote with their leaders on the great "cat" question, nor, it is believed, were they induced to do so without insisting on a *quid pro quo*. It is said that at the meeting of the party the Conservative rank and file made it a condition of their support that no more leniency should be extended towards Mr Parnell and his coadjutors. It has been reiterated both in and out of the House that much will be said upon the flogging question at the next Election, and doubtless a considerable amount of capital can be made out of it in an electioneering speech; but I doubt whether there is any very wide-spread sympathy between the lower orders and the red-coats. At Birmingham the town's meeting called to consider the "cat" question last week was—I am told by a Birmingham man—a complete failure. Comparatively few attended, and those who were present did not seem at all enthusiastic.

The crop of legislation, like the crops of corn, bids fair to be of the most meagre description. Even the Bankruptcy Bill, which Sir Stafford Northcote has expressed himself particularly anxious to pass, is now despaired of. The Chancellor of the Exchequer might have known what would be the consequence of moving the second reading on a Wednesday sitting. That day is customarily devoted to private Members, and the "quarter-to-six rule" applies to it. Sir Stafford might have known that he was giving his friend Mr Parnell the opportunity of "talking out" the Bill, and that amiable personage did not fail to do so in the most sedately malicious manner possible.

Later on Wednesday evening, Mr Parnell was taking the chair at a meeting in the Town Hall of Stratford, whilst his ally, Mr O'Donnell, delivered his lecture on the poet Moore. The meeting was held to provide funds for the building of a new Roman Catholic Church in the neighbourhood. Mr O'Donnell's lecture was a repetition of his Centennary Oration; and following it was the performance by a band in attendance of some of Moore's Irish Melodies.

The Volunteers have had their constitutions tried as well as their loyalty this year. It is no laughing matter to change one's comfortable home and feather-bed for a leaky tent and hard unyielding mattress. Volunteering is something more than mere play now-a-days. Some camps have had to be broken up in despair: after many successive days of unceasing downpour it occurred to the authorities that nothing short of actual invasion would justify the exposure of so many lives to danger. In all the camps the hospital department has been busy, and yet upon the whole the men have endured everything patiently. The rain which attended the opening of the Wimbleton shooting was rather a benefit than otherwise to the marksmen: it is the brilliant sunshine, next, of course, to the actual fog, which is most fatal to excellence of aim. The country has reason to be proud of the magnificent force which within twenty years has been created for the defence of these islands. The volunteer force is the best "outward and visible sign" which the country possesses of the patriotism of its inhabitants.

It was astonishing to note the extraordinary eagerness with which people looked out for the state of the weather on St. Swithin's Day. The long rainy past and the fearful condition of the crops quickened a hundred-fold the usual lazy and only half-credulous regard for the ancient weather-saw connected with the 15th day of July. Curiously enough, that day witnessed a distinct change in the weather. Not that the day was fine except by comparison with the dismal Monday which preceded it; but with the exception of a few drops, which could scarcely be called a shower, we had a dry day; and since then we have had not only mere dry days, but actually some sunshine and genial heat; and we begin to realise that we have arrived at that period of the year when under ordinary circumstances

> "The ox becomes delirous,
> And the muzzle decks the dog."

How will not the faith of the superstitious (and, I must own, I love intelligently superstitious people) be confirmed, if we should have the exact forty days of fair weather which the second part of St. Swithin's prophecy promises! How will they not scoff at the hint of coincidences! and with what disdain will they not ignore the circumstance that St. Swithin's Day under the old style corresponds to the 27th of July under the new style, and not to the 15th! What contempt will they not exhibit for the statistics of past years which show that the state of the atmosphere on St. Swithin's Day has not been found to affect the average of the succeeding six weeks in any noticeable degree! Legends are stubborn things; but unfortunately facts and figures are still more stubborn.

An absurd story comes from Russia; that the Czar has relented so far in his displeasure against Patti as to allow of her return to sing at St. Petersburg. The *diva* (as she still is) of songster took huff at the Czar's decree, and refused to be bribed back on any terms; but such a fabulous fee was offered that she at last relented, and has signed an engagement to sing there next winter. The Czar, who is still in a panic against Nihilism, evidently thinks that the charming songstress may do something to lull disaffection. After this, who will laugh at pills for an earthquake?

The *Comedie Francaise* has gone, and not before Town had begun to feel tired of the foreigners. The career of the company resembled somewhat the proverbial going up of the rocket and coming down like a stick. Sarah Bernhardt, in particular, began by being famous and ended by being notorious. The other members were in a less degree over-lauded at first and over-scolded at last. There is nothing which English people resent so much as the discovery that they have formed too high an opinion of somebody or something. The reaction is generally in proportion to the mistake.

CATHOLIC GALA AT STANLEY.

On Saturday afternoon, the annual demonstration in connection with the Catholics of Stanley was held in a field at that place. During a greater part of the forenoon and afternoon, there was a continuous downpour of rain which very materially injured the prospects of the gathering. Despite the plentiful supply of *aqua*, however, there was a very great number of people paid for admission to the field, and about five o'clock there would be fully 3,000 persons present, about which time the sky had cleared up. About four o'clock, tea was served in a large marquee, of which a large number of persons partook. The edibles were of first-class quality, and reflected great credit upon the purveyors. The following ladies gracefully presided over the tables, and were most attentive to the wants of their guests: —Mrs. Ryles and Miss Cumerford; Mrs. Clark and Miss Clark; Mrs. Cairns and Miss Williamson; Mrs. Mooney and Mrs. Regan; Mrs. Hennessey and Mrs. Coyle; Mrs. Cumerford and Miss. McKenna; Mrs. McKenna and Mrs. Farrell. The various arrangements were carried out under the supervision of the respected parish priest, Father Hannan, and an energetic committee. During the afternoon a number of sports were carried out under the direction of Mr. Smith. The programme comprised steeple-chasing, horse-racing, foot-racing, dog-racing, and quoiting. Dancing was indulged in towards evening, the music being supplied by the excellent brass and reed band of West Stanley, who performed a number of selections in an artistic manner during the afternoon. The following is the particular of the sports:—

QUOIT HANDICAP.

The first item on the programme was a quoit handicap, for which there were 36 entries. Results:—First round—George Wardle beat John Tait, 2; John Dormand, 2, beat Luke Dodds; George Wardle beat Thomas Tarn, 2; John Dormand, 2, beat James McKenna, 2; Jos. Ellison, 3, beat John Smith; John Stewart, 1, beat William Carr; Luke Dodds beat Wm. Embleton, 2; John Tait, 3, beat Wm. Smith, 3; Thos. Tarn, 2, beat Chas. Reavley, 3; Joseph Ellison, 3, beat Thos. Carr, 2; John Stewart, 1, beat John Embleton, 2; David Shepherd, 3, beat Wm. Freak, 2; Wm. Dodds, 3, beat Wm. Smith, 3; John Smith beat George Tarn; Joseph Carr, 2, beat George Tarn; Wm. Carr beat George Henderson, 3; William Carr beat Thomas Redhead; John Heron beat William Maughan.

Second round—Dormand beat Wardle, Wardle beat Dormand, Stewart beat Ellison, Dodds beat Tait, Tarn beat Ellison, Shepherd beat Dodds, Smith beat Carr, Carr beat Heron, Stewart beat Carr.

Third round—Stewart beat Tarn, W. Carr beat Shepherd, Dormand beat Smith, Dodds beat Wardle, Stewart odd man.

Fourth round—Stewart beat Dormand, and Dodds beat Carr.

Final heat—Stewart, 1 start, 1 2 1 1 2 0 0 1 2; Dodds, 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0. Stewart appeared to be favourite and won very cleverly by seven points, his easy victory being due perhaps to having the advantage over the veteran in the dusk. There were several of the competitors who had two or three lots in the handicap, and Stewart, who had won twice, was awarded 1st prize, £1; and 2nd, 7s 6d; and Dodds 3rd, 2s 6d.

STEEPLE-CHASE.

The course was a most favourable one for steeple-chasing, but as there were only three entries, two of the nags belonging to the same owner, who had the race in his own hands, the race was merely a trot round for the prizes. First prize, £3, Dr. Simpson's Leungeol; second, £2, Dr. Simpson's Paddy.

HORSE RACE ON THE FLAT.

The distance was one mile, and some good racing was witnessed:—Dr. Grigor's Lena, 1st, £1 10s and silver cup; 2nd, £1, Mr Forster's Billy. Dr. Simpson's Paddy was third, and Mr Errington's Little Hannah fourth.

HANDICAP FOOT RACE.

The ground was in a very bad condition for running, and several "spills" were witnessed. Results:—Heat 1—Jas. Welch, 4, 1; John Kay, 3, 2. Heat 2—D. McArdle, 7, 1; Musgrove, 5, 2. Heat 3—Pearson Moor, 13, 1; Owen Wood, 10, 2. Wm. Armstrong, scratch, and John Riddle, scratch, walked over for their respective heats. Second round—Heat 1—McArdle 1, Welch 2. Heat 2—Armstrong 1, P. Moor, 2. Riddle walked over. Final heat—McArdle 1, £1; Riddle 2, 7s 6d; Armstrong, 0.—A cricket match was played during the afternoon for a bat and ball by the Stanley and Tanfield Clubs, which resulted in favour of the former, Stanley scoring 86 and Tanfield 61. Great credit is due to Mr Smith for the excellent arrangements, the various items being carried out without the slightest hitch.

DOG HANDICAP.

First heats—Sandhole Doll, 14½, beat Morton's Maiden, 16½, and Soulsby's Lancashire Lass, 17; Robson's Busy, 14½, beat Usher's Kate, 17½, and Kirkup's Jacky, 19½; Fairley's Wheel of Fortune, 13½, beat Robson's Busy, 14½, and Puncheon's Mount, 8; Jackson's Wedger, 14½, beat Carr's Missey, 16, and Hope's Vick, 14½; Davidson's Swallow, 16½, beat McGuire's Maid o' the Mill, 15½; Puncheon's Dina, 16½, beat Morton's Bell Row Lass, 14½; McGuire's Dot, 14½, beat Reay's Ant, 16½, and Jackson's Clogger, 17½; Fairless's Drooping Willow, 16½, beat Fairless's Jannette, 19½.

Second heats—Swallow beat Sandhole Doll and Busy, Dot beat Dina and Wedger, Wheel of Fortune beat Drooping Willow.

Final—Dot, 1st prize, £1 10s; Swallow, 2nd, 10s; and Wheel of Fortune, 3rd, 5s.

THE CONVICT CATHERINÉ WEBSTER.

The woman Catherine Webster, has made a further statement to her solicitor, which was taken down in writing in the presence of the Chief Warderess, from which is taken the following:—

"Upon the last occasion I was not well enough to continue my statement, otherwise I should have done so.

"I adhere to my statement made on the 10th July instant. With respect to the murder of Mrs. Thomas, I never knew that anybody intended to murder Mrs. Thomas. I had no knowledge whatever of such an act myself, or any intention to commit it, and the first intimation I got of that matter was upon my arrival at Vine Cottage on the Sunday night, the 2nd of March, as already stated by me, when I met —— at the door of the house. With regard to the statement I made upon my way from Ireland after being arrested, I declare that before I left London, after the sale of the furniture was stopped, —— begged of me not have his name brought up, and that in case there was any noise over it I was to say that it was Church and Porter that did it. I accordingly yielded to his advice, and made the statement against Church and Porter, not knowing at the time the terrible effect it might have against them; and for such statement I now humbly beg God's forgiveness. I did not at the moment consider the nature of it, and it was made under a severe trial to me not only as regarded —— but all the circumstances taken together.

"With regard to the statement I made, that Church said to me 'Do away with the old lady,' I declare that my statement in that respect was untrue, as I never held any conversation at all with either Church or Porter upon that subject, and it is but justice to them that I should say so. The only conversation I had with anybody was with ——, who planned the whole thing, and desired me to act exactly as I did under his guidance and directions. I had no knowledge whatever that —— or the man were going to the house on the Sunday evening. This I declare now most solemnly. I was in the house (Vine Cottage) at the time the man from the coal company (Mr. Dane) called; —— was there at the time, and was afraid of being seen, and, acting under his influence and advice, I answered the door, but did not open it wide. Nobody was in the house at the time but myself and ——, and I was wholly and entirely subject to his control. I forgot to say in my last statement that on Sunday night, the 2nd of March when —— brought me from Vine Cottage to Kingston, he left me immediately at Kingston and returned to Richmond with or to meet the other man, as I understood, when I returned to Vine Cottage the next morning early, I found him and the other man there in the house. I believe now that the reason why —— induced me to go away from Vine Cottage on Sunday night was that I should not be witness of anything that was going on, and from the relative position I unfortunately had with him I was extremely reluctant to say or do anything that might effect or compromise him, and, therefore, I may say be exercised almost a right of dominion, and, as it were, ownership over the place and myself. I have no doubt whatever in my mind now that the men were in the house on the Sunday night, and that the lights were kept up till their purpose was completed. As we were walking along the road from Richmond to Kingston (called the Richmond Road), —— and myself, on the Sunday night, I enquired of him what they had been doing at the house and what became of Mrs. Thomas, and he said she came in from church while they were in the house, and they were frightened she would make an alarm, and the man struck her and felled her down at once. When they heard the key in the door they became alarmed, and —— said to the man, when they heard the noise at the door, 'Be careful it is not Kate that is coming (lest the man might hit Kate in mistake).' I asked to see her, but he refused, and I have never seen her since.

"When Church and Porter came down to Vine Cottage about the sale of the furniture they knew well I was not Mrs. Thomas, and that I was not married, and Church accordingly called me Kate. Church inquired from me who owned the furniture, and I said I would not tell him. He said he suspected they were not mine. He asked me who lived there, and I told him a lady named Mrs. Thomas. He says, 'I don't mind buying the things if there is no bother, and that I get something out of it,' but I do not think that Church knew what had become of Mrs Thomas, however they might suspect what was going on. ——knew well that I was to introduce the sale of the things to Church and Porter, and once they were got into the matter, if any trouble turned up, I was to make the statement against them, which I afterwards did, and for which I am now sincerely sorry. I never saw Mrs. Thomas lying dead on the mat, but I was induced to say so by —— in Vine Cottage. As far as I think now, —— suspected some trouble to turn up, and I can see now that he prepared me to give an account which might incriminate Church and Porter and screen him.

"With respect to the carpet bag found by the police in Vine Cottage, that belonged to Mrs. Thomas, and the chopper was one that used to be had for breaking coal in the cellar. It used to hang up against the cellar wall. The razor found in the house belonged to Mrs. Thomas. It was an old one which she used for her nails. She lent it to me to cut a corn, and it was lying in my drawer of the dressing-table, and when I was packing my box it was wrapped in the paper and within the box in the room on the ground floor.

"I have now made an account of all I know respecting —— and Vine Cottage, and also with respect to Church and Porter; and from those latter two persons I beg forgiveness. I have acted most foolishly to myself in not at once communicating with the police when I got to Vine Cottage on the Sunday night, and in obeying the dictates of ——. I was bewildered at the time between right and wrong, as it were, and the occurrence being so sudden and having no one to advise me or to whom I could go and reveal what occurred, and being wholly, so to say, under ——'s influence and under his protection I did not know what to do but yield to his advice.

"For anything I have done (which I now declare before God to be as I have stated) I implore His mercy, and I heartily forgive those who have been so ready to condemn me of the actual murder, which I declare in this my dying confession to be as I have stated. The public mind, my solicitor informs me, was greatly biased against me; and for all the harsh and untrue remarks passed upon me in the height of peril and trouble I freely from my heart forgive. I do not complain of the fairness of my trial, nor have I any complaint to make against anybody other than as I have now confessed. I thank the judge who tried me for the fairness he showed, and his readiness to have me fairly dealt with; and I now pray Almighty God to have mercy on me in the last moments of my mortal existence. I have been foolishly led away to my ruin by those who should have protected me, and may my miseries, troubles, trials, and awful fate serve as a warning to young girls never to be led away from the path of virtue and honesty. These are the dying words of the unhappy unfortunate

"Catherine Webster."

A lady thought it would look interesting to faint at a party, when one of the company began bathing her temple and head with vinegar, upon which she suddenly started up and exclaimed, 'For Heaven's sake put nothing on that will change the colour of my hair!'

'Put out your tongue a little further,' said a doctor to a fair invalid. 'A little farther still, if you please.'—'Why, doctor, do you think a woman's tongue has no end?' said the gentle sufferer.—'An end, perhaps, madam,' replied the physician, 'but no cessation.'

THE WEATHER OF 1879.

Without indulging in unreasonable alarm (says the *Lancet*) we cannot help regarding the long continuance of the present cheerless weather as likely to produce a great strain on our national resources. On all sides we hear disastrous accounts of the condition of the crops, and the Register-General informs us that the death-rate in every week of the first half of the year, except two in February and four in June, has been above the last ten years' average. Gloomy as are our prospects for the next few months unquestionably are, there is no reason for despondency. But as the outlook is, we doubt if matters are nearly as bad as they were in 1838 and 1839. In the former year the rains of the summer and autumn were so incessant that the merchants of London, Manchester, and Glasgow, who were aware of the connection between an unfavourable harvest and the importation of grain, and the consequent exportation of precious metals, on coming to the front of the Royal Exchange, and looking up to the watery sky, were wont to exclaim, "The Bank will break! the Bank will break!" The year 1838 was followed by a year equally disastrous; the quantity of rain which fell in every part of Great Britain in each of these two years was double the usual amount. Great distress undoubtedly ensued throughout the country, but wise measures were adopted by the Government which led in 1844 to a flood of prosperity which overspread the country for more than two years, till the recreation caused by over-speculation, the result of this prosperity again brought anxiety and distress among the people. The conditions of 1860 were very similar to those now prevailing, and those who look upon the incessant rains of the present year as a judgment for national sins may reflect that this year, as in 1860, we are threatened with a worse visitation than mere pecuniary loss, anxieties, and privation. In 1860 the cholera was threatening England, and it was the opinion of many eminent sanitarians that the enemy was warded off by the heavy rain cleansing the drains, and giving the poor an abundance of sweet, clean water. This year the plague has threatened Europe, and, although we know but little of laws that govern its development, we may reasonably surmise that any tendency to spread westward should be retarded by low temperature, an atmosphere incessantly washed by rain, and the prevalence of westerly winds.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN LIVERPOOL.

The other afternoon the neighbourhood of Water Street was disturbed by a somewhat exciting scene between a well known Liverpool merchant and a limb of the law. The officer in question, duly armed with a writ, which he wished to serve with as little publicity a possible, repaired to the office of the merchant whose somewhat erratic proceedings of late have attracted considerable attention. Having passed the ordinary barriers of the outer room, which were guarded only by an office boy, the officer pushed his way into the inner office, where the gentleman whom he sought was apparently deeply engaged in the mysteries of extensive business correspondence. The appearance of a stranger unsolicited and without introduction roused the merchant from a reverie and led to an indignant demand of an explanation of the intrusion. Fumbling in the tail pocket of his coat, the officer sought for the writ, but before he had time to serve or even to extract it he was ejected from the building with a rapidity and a want of ceremony which added neither to his dignity nor to the equanimity of his temper. In the absence of all explanation from the officer as to the nature of his business, the merchant, calling to mind deeds of violence which had been penetrated even in broad daylight, jumped to the conclusion that the stranger was fumbling in his pocket in search of a revolver, with which to support an attempt at robbery. Wrought by his apprehensions into a frenzy, the merchant made a dash at the unfortunate process-server seized him by the throat, and in a moment ejected him from the building. He then rushed back into his office, and, having doubly secured his retreat by bolting the door, he threw open the office window and alarmed the neighbourhood by loud cries of "Murder." A crowd assembled, and the police were quickly on the spot, only to have their risible faculties exercised by an explanation of all the circumstances. We hear, however, that the heroic gentleman is still strong in the belief that robbery, if not actual murder, was prevented solely by his presence of mind and his personal bravery.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON PRAYING FOR FINE WEATHER.

The Bishop of Manchester preached at Trinity Church, Freckleton, near Kirkham, on the occasion of the re-opening of the church. In the course of the sermon the bishop said he was asked the other day, through an anonymous letter, whether he did not think it time to put up a prayer for fine weather, but as the letter was without a name he could not answer it. He saw that the Archbishop of Canterbury had adopted such a course. They had only one prayer in the Prayer-book for such a purpose, and it was phrased in rather extreme language. We were not in great horrors and convulsions of the earth, as the words of the prayer indicated. The prayer was a little too strong for our present needs, but there was nothing we should be more on our guard against than extravagant language in prayer; it was as foolish a thing as anyone could indulge in. What we needed was a more intelligent knowledge of our Prayer-book. There was an ordinary prayer in the Litany which they would remember as:—That it may please Thee to give and preserve to our use the kindly fruits of the earth, so as in due time we may enjoy them." Could anybody wish for a better prayer than that in our present needs? If we only threw our whole souls into it, it was sufficent; and if we only prayed with heartiness and intelligence, and not mechanically, there would be no necessary to resort to extreme means.

THE CRUISE OF THE ROYAL NAVAL CADETS.

The Bacchante has been commissioned at Portsmouth by Captain Lord Charles Scott, with a complement of 384 men, for a cruise with the sons of the Prince of Wales. She will shortly proceed to sea for a preliminary cruise to ascertain her seagoing qualities, and on her return into harbour will undergo what internal alterations may be considered desirable. The young Princes will sleep in the captain's cabin and mess in the gun-room; Lord Charles Scott using the accommodation prepared for an admiral, the Bacchante having been built for a flag-ship. The Royal Naval Cadets are expected to join the ship in September, and the commission is not likely to be a short one; the First Lord of the Admiralty, with Sir Cooper Key, the Hydographer to the Navy, and Lord C. Scott, having met at Whitehall, and decided that the Bacchante shall visit most of our Colonial possessions. This fine corvette, having a displacement of 4,070 tons and a horse-power of 5,240, represents a compromise between unarmoured ships, like the Inconstant, and swift cruisers, like the Active and the Volage, and is distinguished from the Boadicea by having closed instead of open decks. She is an unarmoured vessel, iron-built, cased with wood, and having been constructed with due regard to speed, possesses exceptional qualifications for protecting merchant ships and harassing an enemy. Her principal dimensions are—length between perpendiculars, 280ft.; extreme breath, 45ft; dept in hold, 15th. 7in.; and draught of water forward, 20ft. 7in.; and draught of water-aft. 23ft. 3in. Her engines are compound, and cost over £72,000; while her armament consists of two 90-cwt. guns on the upper deck—one forward under the forecastle, and the other aft under the poop—and twelve 90-cwt. guns, and two 64-pounder rifle guns on the main deck, the latter being capable of being used on the broadside or astern. She is further armed with Whitehead torpedoes, to be ejected from two ports forward on the main deck, and has also towing torpedoes and service outrigger torpedoes. She was launched in 1876.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN LONDON.

Shortly after two on Monday afternoon, a tragic affair took place in the Rhodeswell Road, Stepney. It appears that for about the last three weeks a man named John Chinnery, a sailor, has been residing at a small stationer's shop, kept by a Mrs. Mary Ann Loader. During the time he has been there, Chinnery appears to have given way to habits of intemperance, and within the last few days has acted in a strange manner towards the other persons residing in the house, the reason being, it seems, that he had got an idea into his head that the landlady wanted to get rid of him. About a quarter past two Mrs. Loader was in her little back parlour downstairs alone, when she heard someone in the shop. She went behind the counter, and then saw Chinnery standing a few feet from the door. No sooner did he catch sight of her than he drew a revolver from one of his pockets and fired point blank at her head, but strange so say, without inflicting any injury, as from some cause or other, probably from drink, his hand was so unsteady that the bullet whizzed harmlessly by and lodged in the wall behind; the poor woman screamed out and rushed from the shop, through the parlour and passage, into the street, Chinnery firing another shot at her as she ran; this also missed her. The would-be murderer then ran up stairs and was met half way by the landlady's daughter, Elizabeth Loader, who was in a room upstairs, and had been alarmed by the noise of the firing. Seeing Chinnery advancing towards her in a threatening manner with the revolver in his hand, the girl screamed and ran back again into the bedroom and locked herself in. Chinnery then rushed upstairs into his own room, and placing the muzzle of the revolver to his ear, drew the trigger. The ball must have entered his brain, as he fell dead at once. Just as he fell, a man named Brock, who had been fetched by Mrs. Loader, entered the room and ran and picked the man up, but life was evidently quite extinct. Police-constables James Harding, 166, and John Sargent, 163 A Mounted Reserves who were passing, were then called in. They at once sent for medical aid, and Dr. Chappel was quickly in attendance, but his services were, of course, of no avail. After some search, a second bullet was found behind the door in the passage, where she had been when Chinnery fired the second shot at Mrs. Loader. The affair has caused great excitement in the district, and notwithstanding the rain, a large crowd surrounded the house.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* says Pittsburgh planished sheet-iron has been sent sold to an extensive firm of locomotive builders at Glasgow, Scotland, in competition with the Russian article.

Mr. Rassam has brought over for the British Museum one of the finest pieces of Assyrian workmanship in terra cotta ever seen. It represents the figure of a man in the act of attacking a lion.

A powder magazine at Bodie, California, has exploded with terrific force, the shock being felt twenty miles distant. Ten persons were killed and over forty wounded, several mortally.

Major-General Biddulph, recently returned to England, on vacating the command of the Quettah column of the Afghan expedition, will be offered a divisional command in India on a vacancy occurring.

The *Civilian* hears that the newly-created appointment of Accountant to the Stationary Office has been conferred upon Mr. W. Anderson, of the Paymaster-General's Department, a son of Sir William Anderson.

The Criminal Law Amendment Association have undertaken to from committees of investigation into the Euston Square and Great Coram Street mysteries. These committees will act independently of the police.

Mr. F. Packard, of the Carl Rosa Opera Company, has recovered from the severe malady which for a time caused serious inquietude to his friends, and will shortly arrive in England, to resume his professional avocations.

The Rhone, the Arve, and the lake having overflowed their banks at several places near Geneva, it has been considered expedient to station boats at the threatened points to provide for the rescue of life should the inundations increase.

A Plymouth fishing-boat lying at anchor off the Eddystone Lighthouse has been cut in two by the schooner Bessie, bound for Neath, and sank. The master, named Mew, was drowned. The crew scrambled on board the schooner.

The Astronomer-Royal announces the discovery of a new minor planet as the eleventh magnitude by Professor Peters, of Clinton, New York, on July 10, in R.A. 17 hrs. 21 min., dec. 23 deg. 33 min. south, with a daily motion of five miles south.

At the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, the new play, adapted from Sardou, will be produced on the 27th of september. On the conclusion of the expected "run" of the piece we understand that Mr. Bancroft will underlet the establishment.

Mr. Rathbone, M.P., in a letter on the Sunday Closing Bill, says that he voted for the Irish measure because he thought that public opinion was sufficiently decided to make the Act effectual, and that, therefore, evasion of the law would not result.

Three young men, named Walter James Stonehouse, Thomas William Mumford, and Edwin Francis Woodstock, have been drowned in the Thames owing to the capsizing of a boat which they had hired for a day's pleasure. The other occupant was saved.

Messrs. Paul Merritt and Henry Merritt's new drama, "The Worship of Bacchus," is announced for production at the Olympic Theatre shortly. The cast will include Miss Fanny Josephs, Miss Louise Moodie, Miss Edith Bruce, Mr. Arthur Williams, and Mr. E. Righton.

James Whitney, a carman, at the Worship Street Police Court, London, has been ordered to pay a fine and costs £21 5s., for having in his possession a horse suffering from infectious disease, not giving notice to the police with all practicable speed, and further with turning the animal on to a common.

It is stated that Sir Walter Riddell has retired from the judgeship of the Whitechapel County Court, the duties of which he has for some time to a considerable extent discharged by deputy. He was first appointed a county court judge in 1856 (North Staffordshire), and was transferred to Whitechapel in 1863.

A measure is under the consideration of the City of Paris which will be a great boon to the people. It is a diminution in the price of gas, to facilitate its use in all houses lighting and heating. The municipality makes a sacrifice in taking this initiative, and it shares the profits with the company, and receives about eight and a half millions yearly.

A labourer ploughing in a field at Southwick, on Lord Westmorland's estate, turned up an earthen jar, which broke in pieces, disclosing ninety-one silver Roman coins, including some of Vespasian, Hadrian, Nerva, and Antoninus. The finder of this treasure-trove, which has been taken possession of by the chief constable, has been reported to the Secretary of State.

The *Broad Arrow* says:—"We are told that officers are wanted for the army. The news is good, though it does not square altogether with the slowness of promotion in that force. However, it is said that the pressing demands of the army for officers, have induced arrangements to be made for the accommodation of an increased number of cadets at the Royal Military College.

Miss Genevieve Ward's occupation of the Lyceum Theatre in August will be employed in the production of a new romantic drama, written by Messrs. Palgrave Simpson and Templar, and entitled "Zara." Miss Ward is to play a double *role* in it, and is to sing as a gipsy a song in Romany, written by Mr. Leland. In the company are included a daughter of the late W. Phillips, and Mr. J. H. Barnes.

The arrival in Paris is announced of the Sultan of Zanzibar, Said-Bargash. This potentate intends to make a tour through Europe.

In consequence of the scarcity of funds the Durham County Rifle Association have decided to adjourn the annual review until 1880.

The sum of £5,000. is required before the buildings of the proposed Selwyn College can be proceeded with. A site has been selected and purchased.

Carefully-compiled reports from the principal grouse-shooting counties of Scotland agree in stating that the prospects of the sportsmen this season are fairly good.

The London Hospital Sunday Fund now amounts to £26,101., and it is contemplated to distribute it in about a fortnight, after the awards have been sanctioned by the Council.

The strike of woollen weavers at Vienne (Isere) has now lasted three months. At a meeting held a few days ago the operatives decided, by 504 votes against 14, to continue the struggle.

The Beaver Line steamer Lake Nepigon has arrived at Liverpool, from Montreal, with 795 sheep, 91 head of cattle, and 41 superior carriage horses, delivering them in capital condition.

It is now regarded as certain that the Cathedral of Cologne will be completed in 1880. The finials of eight metres in height that are to crown the towers have been commenced.

Ewart Greiggs, painter, has been, at the Marylebone Police Court, London, committed for trial on the charge of the manslaughter of his son George, whom he killed with a bread knife.

The Union Company's steamer Danube, which has sailed from Southampton for Cape Town, took out amongst her passengers, three officers and fifty-three rank and file of the Army Hospital Corps.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has awarded the navigating officer's naval pension of £50. a year, vacant by the death of retired Commander Samuel S. Flinn, to retired Staff Commander Christopher George.

The Czar of Russia has sent the first-class decoration of the Red Cross to the deaconnesses of the Protestant Hospital, Tottenham, in acknowledgment of services rendered during the late Russo-Turkish war.

The strike of the Radstock and Whitlington colliers against a reduction of 5per cent in their wages is over, the men, after being idle about a fortnight, having all returned to work at the decreased rate of pay.

Between eight and nine o'clock the other night an immense shoal of fish passed up the Mersey, in the direction of Garston. The waterside men do not remember such a shoal visiting the estuary for a number of years.

The nailmakers of the Westphalian coal district have been on strike for an advance of wages since June 1. Meanwhile some of the associations have made arrangements for beginning work on their own account in Essen.

Signor Giacomo Dina, one of the most distinguished ornaments of the Italian periodical press, has died at Turin. He has been for many years connected with the *Opinione*, and was a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Dr. George Macdonald, the novelist, assisted, by Mrs. Macdonald and his family, is about to give a series of dramatic representations at the Langham Hotel, the scenes represented being taken from Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

A town's meeting has been held at Carnarvon to protest against the scheme propounded by the principal of Jesus College, Oxford, by which, it is contended, a number of scholarships especially founded for Welsh boys will be thrown open.

Early the other morning four men, in the employ of the lessee of the Preston Corporation's Ribble salmon fishery, hauled in one of their nets, and found within it a large otter, one of the finest that has been seen in the Ribble for years.

Ten brickmakers have been charged at the Bootle Police Court with assaults in connection with a trades union disturbance. Six of the prisoners were also charged with wounding a police-sergeant. All the men were remanded, and bail was refused.

Occasional Papers.

THE CARNIVAL:

Translated from the French for the Guardian by CRAYON SKETCHER.

THE CARNIVAL.

20th February. What an uproar without! Why these appealing cries and these shouts? Ah! I remember: we are come to the last day of the carnival; these are the masqueraders who pass.

Christianity has not been able to abolish the drinking bouts of former times. It has changed their names. That which it has given to these liberty days announces the end of the feasts and the month of abstinence which follows. Literally, carnival means, "down with flesh." It is a farewell for 40 days to the fat poulets and fat hams much celebrated by the singer of Pantagruel. Man prepares himself for privation by surfeit, and finishes damning himself before commencing to be penitent.

How is it that we find in all epochs and in all nations some one of these foolish fetes. Are we to believe that for man reason is an effort for which the feeblest must repose themselves every now and then. Condemned to silence, according to their rule the Trappists recover their speech once a month, and on that day all speak, all at once from the rising to the setting of the sun. Perhaps it is the same all over the world. Obliged all the year to be decorous, orderly, sensible, we indemnify ourselves during the carnival for a long restraint. This is a door opened to our foolish fancies until then driven back into a corner of our brains. As during the days of the Saturnalia the slaves become, for a moment, the masters, and everything is given over to the madcaps of the house.

The cries increase in the street, the troops of masqueraders multiply on foot, in carriages, and on horse back. It is who will manœuvre the most in order to shine for a few hours, to excite curiosity or envy; then, to-morrow, all will take up again, sad and fatigued the anguish of yesterday.

Alas! I thought with regret, each of us resembles these masqueraders; too often life is entirely but one unpleasant carnival.

And yet man wants fetes to relax his mind, to rest his body, to brighten his soul. And can he not have them without these coarse pleasures? For a long time economists have sought for the best employment for human activity. Ah! If I could only discover the best employment for his leisure! One will not fail to find labours for man; who will find recreation for him. Work furnishes bread for each day, but it is mirth that gives relish to it. Oh! philosophers search for pleasure, finds us diversions without brutality, joys without selfishness, in short, invent a carvinal which will be pleasant to everybody, and which will make no one ashamed. 3 o'clock. I have just shut my window; I have stirred my fire. Since it's a holiday for everybody. I intend it to be one for me. I light my little lamp on which on great days I prepare a cup of that coffee my portress' son has brought from the east, and I look in my library for one of my favourite authors.

Here is, first of all, the amusing cure of Mendon; but his personages too often speak market place language.—Voltaire, but by laughing always at men he discourages them. Moliere, but he hinders you from laughing by forcing you to think. Lesage! let us stop at him. Profound rather than grave, he preaches virtue by making you laugh at vice; if bitterness is now and then in his inspiration, it is shrouded always in liveliness; he sees the sins of the world without condemning them, and knows all its meanness without loathing it.

Let us here name all the heroes of his work: Gil Blas, Fabrice, Sangrado, the Archbishop of Grenada, the Duke of Serme, Aurore, Scipion. Pleasant or graceful images spring up before my eyes, people my solitude, convey to it for my amusement, this carnival of the world of which you are the bright masqueraders. Unluckily, at the same moment whilst I am making this invocation, I recollect I have a letter to write which must not be delayed. One of my garret neighbours came to ask me for it yesterday. He is a sprightly old man, who cares for nought but paintings and engravings. He returns every day nearly with some drawing or painting of little value, no doubt; for I know that he lives leanly, and the very letter I am to write out for him proves his poverty. His only son, just dying, and his widow, left without resources with an old mother and a child, had written to him to ask a home. Mr. Antoine has asked me in the first place to translate the letter, then to reply with a refusal. I promise this response to-day; let us first of all fulfil our promise. The Bath newspaper is before me; I dip my pen into the inkstand, and I scratch my forehead in order to call forth the eruption of ideas when I perceive that my dictionary fails me. Now, a Parisian who wishes to speak English without a dictionary resembles a sturling from whose one has taken its supports; the ground trembles under him and he stumbles at the first step. I, therefore, run to the book-binders where my Johnson has been left; he lives on the ground floor, the door is partly open; I hear muffled complaints; I enter without knocking, and I perceive the workman near the bed of his companion; this latter has a violent fever and is delirious. Peter looks at him with an air of bad humour—embarrassed; I learn from him that his companion has not been able to wash himself this morning, and that since then he has turned worse from hour to hour. I ask if a doctor has been sent for?

"Well, yes," replies Peter gruffly; "but for that one must have money in one's pocket, and the man has no bills for economy's sake."

"But you," said I, "a little astonished, are you not his friend?"

"Yes," interrupted the bookbinder. "friend as the horse is friend to the porter—conditionally. that every horse will draw the cart for his pay, and will eat his share of the peck of oats."

"You do not intend, however, to allow him to be deprived of attendance."

"Pooh! he may take care of the bed until to-morrow, since I am for the ball."

"Are you going to leave him alone?"

"Must one break an engagement because one's companion has a headache?" asked Peter sharply.

"I have a rendezvous with some others at Father Desdoyer's. Those who are ill have but to drink liquorice—that's good enough.

While speaking thus he unties a parcel from which he produces a working costume, and proceeds to disguise himself. I strive in vain to rouse in him fraternal feelings for the unfortunate man who groans near him. Peter listens to me impatiently, being intently set upon the pleasure which awaits him. At last, shocked by this brutish egoism, I pass from remonstrances to reproaches; I declare him responsible for the consequences which may attend such an abandonment of the invalid. At this, the bookbinder, who was just going out, pauses—

"But thunder! what do you wish me to do," cries he, stamping his foot; "am I obliged to pass my carnival making warm foot-baths, perchance."

"You are obliged not to allow a fellow man to die without assistance," I said to him.

"Can he go to the hospital then?"

"Alone, how can he?"

Peter makes a determined movement.

"Well, I am going to take him," he commences again. "I will be sooner rid of him. Come get up man!"

He shakes his companion who has not taken off his clothes. I observe he is too feeble to walk; but the bookbinder does not heed, he compels him to rise; his spirits sustaining him he arrives at the porter's lodge, who runs to seek a hackney coach. I see the nearly fainting invalid, and the impatient workman enter, and both departs, the one to die, perhaps the other to dine at the Courtille.

6 o'clock. I went and knocked at my neighbours who opened the door for me himself, and to whom I have returned the letter, concluded at last, and intended for his son's wife. Mr. Antoine thanked me very much and pressed me to sit down. This was the first time that I had entered my old amateur's garret. A tapistry spotted by the dampness, hanging in tatters here and there, an extinguished stove, a folding bed, two unmatched chairs constitute the set of furniture. One notices chiefly a large number of engravings piled up, and of paintings, without frames, turned against the wall. At the moment I entered, the old man was at table, dining on some hard crusts of bread which he was soaking in a glass of sweetened water. He perceived that I was noticing the scantiness of his fore, and he blushed a little.

"My supper is not very tempting to you, neighbour," he said smiling.

I replied I was thinking it at least very philosophical for a carnival supper. Mr. Antoine shook his head and sat down again to table.

"Each festival has it's peculiarities," he resumed, again dipping a crust into his glass. There are several kinds of judges of good living, and all feasts are not designed to please the palate. Involuntarily I looked around me if perchance I could discover the invisible banquet which could make amends for such a supper.

Without doubt he understood me, for he got up with the authoritative slowness of a man who is sure about what he is going to do, searched behind several picture frames, took out a painting over which he passed his hand and which he silently placed in the light of the lamp. It represented a beautiful old man, seated at a table with his wife, his daughter and children singing, accompanied by musicians whom one could see in the background. At first sight I recognised this painting. I had often admired it at the Louvre (a public edific in Paris, principally employed as the National Gallery), and I declared it was a magnificent copy of Jordaen's (An admired historical painted, born at Antwarp, 1594, studied under Van Vort, his father-in-law, and also under Ruben. His portraits were greatly praised for their accuracy, and are distinguised for their powerful, brilliant, and harmonious colouring. He died in 1770.)

"A copy," shouted Mr Antoine.

"Say an original, neighbour, and an original improved by Ruben! Look at the old man's head, the young womans dress, and the accessories. One might almost count the strokes of the brush of this herculian colourist. This is not only a masterpiece, it is a treasure, a relic! The Louvre collection is a pearl, this is a diamond."—And leaning it against the stove, as was his wont on his holidays, he again steeped his crusts without lifting his eyes from the wonderful painting. One would say that his inspection conveys to them an unexpected delicateness. He ate slowly and emptied his glass little by little. His wrinkled face brightened, his nostrils swelled, it was good. And then he said to himself "a feast for the eye.—You see I have my fete also," he pursued, shaking his head triumphantly, "others run to restaurants and balls; this is the carnival which I enjoy."

"But if this picture is truly so precious," I replied, "It would be very dear."

"Well, well," said Mr Antoine, in a haughty careless tone, "at a good time and a wishful buyer, it would realise something like 20,000 francs."

I started suddenly backwards. "And you have bought it," I exclaimed.

"For nothing," he replied lowering his voice; "these brokers are fools; mine has taken this for a student's copy; he gave it me for 50 louis, ready money. I paid him this morning, and now he wants to break his promise."

"This morning!" I repeated, glancing involuntarily at the letter of refusal which Mr Antoine asked me to write to his son's wife, and which still lay on the little table.

He paid no attention to my exclaimation, but continued to survey Jordaen's work in a sort of ecstasy.

"What a knowledge of light and shade," he murmered, sibbling his crust with delight; "what relief! what brilliance! where do we find this transparency of tint, these magical reflections, this force, this naturalness!"

And as I listened to him, unmoved, he took my astonishment for admiration, and slapped me on the shoulder.

"You are fascinated," he exclaimed, with gaiety, "you did not anticipate such a treasure. What do you think of my purchase."

"Pardon me," I replied seriously, "but I am of opinion you might have done better."

Mr Antoine held his head erect. "How so," he exclaimed. "do you think me a man to be deceived as to the merits of a picture, or as to its value."

"I doubt neither your taste nor your knowledge; but I cannot help thinking that for the price of the painting which represents to you the family entertainment, you might have been able to have——"

"What then?"——

"The family itself, sir."

The old lover of fine arts cast a glance at me, not of anger, but of distain

"Evidently I have just betrayed myself as a barbarian, incapable of comprehending the arts, and unworthy of enjoying them."

He arose without replying, hastily took up the picture, and carried it back again to its hiding place behind the cartoons.

This was a style in which to dismiss me; I bowed and went out.

Seven o'clock. Returned home again, I find my water boiling on my little lamp. I begin to grind my Moka coffee, and I prepare my coffee pot. For a solitaire, the preparation of his coffee is the most delicate and most attractive domestic operation; it is the chief work in the housekeeping of a bachelor. Coffee is the middle, so to speak, between the physical and the spiritual nourishment. It operates agreeably, at once, on the feelings and on the mind. Its flavour alone gives to the mind I do not know what joyous activity; it is a spirit which lends its wings to our fancy, and carries it away to the country of the thousand and one nights. When I am sitting in my old arm chair, with my legs crossed before a blazing fire, one's ear pleased by the singing of the coffee pot, which with my fire-dogs seem to cause the smell gently excited by the effluvia of the Arabian bean, and my eyes half closed by my hat being pressed down over them, it often seems to me that each cloud of the sweet-smelling vapour takes a distinct form; there I see, as in the mirage of the desert, castle after castle whose varied forms my wishes would fain form into realities. At first the vapour increases, and I perceive a cottage on the slope of a hill. Behind is a garden enclosed by hawthorns through which runs a brook, towards the brink of which I hear swarms of bees humming. Now the landscape is again increasing. Here are fields planted with apple trees where I discern a horse and plough waiting for their master. A little further on at the corner of the wood, which resounds with the thud of the axe, I recognise the hut of the clog-maker covered with grass and shavings. And in the midst of these rustic pictures I see so nothing like a representation of myself floating and passing. This is the phantom which promenades itself in my dream The bubbling up of the water newly boiling obliges me to interrupt the meditation in order to refill the coffee pot. I remember now that I have no cream. I unhook my tin can and descend to the milkwoman's. The woman Denis is a robust country woman, who came when quite young from Savoy, and who, contrary to the custom of her compatriots, has never returned to the country. She has neither husband nor child, notwithstanding the name which people have given her, but her kindness—always on the alert—has secured to her the name of *mother*. Valiant creature, alone in the conflict of life, she fills her humble place by working, singing, relieving, and leaves the rest with God. From the milk-woman's door I hear long bursts of laughter. In a corner of the shop, three children are seated on the floor. They wear the smoky costumes of little Savoyards, and hold in their hands long slices of cheese. The youngest of them is daubed with it up to the eyes, and this is the cause of their gaiety. The mother Denis points them out to me.

"Let me see these little children as they feast themselves," she says, passing her hand over the little glutton's head.

"He has had no breakfast," observes his female companion by way of exercise.

"Poor creature," says the milkwoman, "alone, without protection in the streets of the great city, where there is no other Father but the great God."

"And, that is why you are to them as a mother," I rejoined quietly.

"What I do is very little," replied Mother Denis, measuring my milk, "but every day I gather a few together in order that they may appease their hunger once. Dear children, their mother will repay me in Paradise. Besides, they remind me of the mountains, when they sing their songs and when they dance it always seems to me that I again see our grandfather."

At this the eyes of the country woman have become moist.

"Then you are recompensed by the remembrance of the good you have done them," I began again.

"Yes, yes sir," says she, "and also by their joy. The laughter of these little ones, sir, is like the song of a bird, it gives you cheerfulness and fortitude for life."

While speaking she had cut some more slices of bread and butter, and added some apples and a handful of nuts.

"There cherubs," says she, "put those in your pockets for to-morrow and run away."

Now I turn away.

"I have ruined myself, to-day," she adds, "but one must have one's carnival."

I went away without saying anything. I was too muce touched. At last I have discovered true pleasure. After having seen the egotism of sensuality and of pure intelligence I found the joyous devotedness of benevolence. Peter, Mr Antoine, and Mother Denis each had their carnival, but for the first two it was but a *fete* of sense, whilst that of the third was a *fete* of the heart.

HEWORTH.

The early history of Heworth is wrapped in obscurity. The village of Nether or Low Heworth, sometimes facetiously called the "Infant daughter of Jarrow," has been in existance eight or nine hundred years. Bill Quay, Heworth Colliery, High Lane Windy Nook, and Wardley, are places of modern growth. Heworth is derived from an old Saxon word "worth," a village, a very appropriate name, as it has been a small place since its first foundation. The population of our parish (excluding Felling), was in 1871, nearly 5,200. For ecclesiastical purposes we have two churches. St. Mary's, Heworth; and St. Alban's, Windy Nook; both in the Deanery of Chester—one of the four wards into which the county of Durham is divided. During the invasion of the Scotch, Heworth in conjunction with the outlying villages of Newcastle-on-Tyne, suffered severely from the ruthless invaders who laid waste the country and often left the inhabitants without the means of subsistence. When pilgrimages were common to the tomb of the Venerable Bede and the Cathedral of St. Cuthbert, Heworth Village became a resting-place for these religious devotees. In the days of the "Merry Monarch" many lads and lassies danced round the May pole from the "canny town."

Between thirty and forty years ago Heworth was one of the prettiest places on Tyneside,—poisonous gasses and fumes from chemical factories and copper works have destroyed nearly every vestige of beauty. In those days, "flowers formed one of the first delights of early ages," now they are "sources of recreation to the most profound philosophers. As is well known, poets have almost exhausted their panegyrics on them, and well do they merit them. Longfellow says:—

"Spake full well in language quaint and olden,
One who dwelleth by the castled Rhine
When he called the flowers, so blue and golden,
Stars, that in earth's firmament do shine."

In the cold dreary month of December, when the common observer saw no beauty in the fields, the botanist would discover—judging from specimens still found—many a pretty wild flower in some secluded or sheltered spot. In January, too, if the weather was mild, one saw a star-like primrose, or bunch of violets, while golden-eyed dasies everywhere caught the eye, sprinkling his path. In the months of February and March, we found the primrose, cuckoo, violet, and buttercup, while in the garden abounded the polyanthus, snowdrop, and crocus. How delightful to roam in the fields and gardens in April or May, the latter month being remarkable with the poets for its large number of flowers; how cheering and animating to behold the beauties of the floral world, and to pluck the sweet and varied flowers as one passed pleasantly along. After wheat-harvest flowers were not so plentiful; spiked loosestrife, tutsen, hypericum, bean, pea, and other leguminous and unbelliferous plants the most common. The labiate family, the most odorous, having many sweet-smelling flowers in it. This family exhibits no rich colour, or tempting show of fruit, it does not appeal very directly to either the sense of taste or of sight; but it is richly odoriferous, and enters largely into the composition of some of our most fashionable perfumes. To this family belong the lowenders, mints, thymes, hyssops, basil, rosemary, and marjoram,—all plants of gay renown as Shenstone remarks:—

"Herbs, too, she knew, and well of each could speak,
That in her garden sipped the silvery dew,
Where no vain flower disclosed a gaudy streak,
But herbs for use, and physics not a few,
Of gay renown within those borders grew,
The tufted basil, pun-provoking thyme,
And fragrant balm, and sage of sober hue."

Besides these were the chamomile, the dandelion, violet, snowdrop, pink, and primrose—"the funeral flower for youth."

In addition to the "gems of the earth" were majestic forests, and orchards of luscious fruits, extending from the banks of the Tyne to beyond the present churchyard. The whole was a rustic scene of dazzling splendour.

The churchyard, well known to our readers, reveals some curious graves. On entering is seen the monument to William Richardson, testifying to the honesty of the deceased, who paid thirteen shillings and eightpence in the pound. Closely adjoining is a flat stone inlaid with brass, whereon is inscribed:—

"Sacred to the memory of
Richard Dawes, M.A.,
Author of Miscellaneous Critica."
"Let no man move his bones."

The oldest legible stones are dated 1623, 1688, and 1694. On the opposite side of these last three there is a stone which runs thus:—

"Sacred to the memory of
Dorothy,
Wife of Joseph Dale, of Low Heworth,
Who died Feburary 28th, 1825, aged 66 years."

During 32 years, the time in which she practised midwifery, she was the means of ushering into the world upwards of 3,260 children.

Near this is one headed "Mortality," under which is written:—

"He that hath the fairest prospect of life before him and may promise himself many years of health and happiness to come, may, before the next dawn, lay all his youth and glory in the dust—

"The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, and man dieth."

"The pestilence that walketh in darkness, the arrow that flieth by day, and sickness that destroyeth at noonday—

In short, every element, every climate, all nature is full of death."

Looking over the poetical epithets, the principal couplets are:—

"Life is uncertain, death is sure.
Sin is the wound, Christ is the cure."

The rhythm of the next is slightly incorrect,

"Here lies the one that's now no more,
Not lost but gone before"

Succeeding this is:—

"Without one warning to her given,
Her soul was called from earth to heaven."

This reads rather like blank poetry:—

"Through life he was dearly beloved,
In death deeply lamented."

The last is:—

"Thou little spot, preserve this precious dust,
Till Christ shall come to raise it with the just,"

Coming to four lines a favourite with many, we have:—

"Our friend is gone before
To that celestial shore;
Found the rest we toil to find,
Landed in the arms of God."

[It will be noticed that "find" does not rhyme with "God."]

This is more in conformity with the rules of poetry:—

"We shall sleep, but not for ever,
There will be a glorious dawn,
We shall meet to part, no never,
On the resurrection morn."

Succeeding this there is:—

"Happy who in Jesus live,
But happier still are they
Who to God their spirits give,
And 'scape from earth away."

Illustrative of sudden death we have:—

"I left my home in perfect health,
I little thought of death so nigh,
Since God thought fit to call me hence,
And with His will I must comply."

Also:—

"Death to me short warning gave,
And quickly took me to the grave;
Then haste to Christ, make no delay,
For no man knows his dying day."

And:—

"Take warning by our sudden call,
That you for death prepare;
For it will come you know not when,
The manner how, nor where."

On a brother and sister, who died both when 19 years of age:—

"Weep not, dear parents, but be content,
For unto you we were but lent;
In love we lived, in peace we died,
You asked our lives, but God denied."

The next is:—

"Sleep on dear parents
With Christ to rest,
Though dead, you live
In memory yet."

The sentiments of this are similar to the foregoing:—

"Farewell, dear friends, my life is past,
In heaven may we unite at last,
Mourn not for me, nor sorrow make,
But love my Saviour for my sake."

Another is thus beautifully worded:—

"Her latest leaf hath fled—
Life's beaming sun hath set—
She sleeps now with the dead,
But is remembered yet."

So is the following:—

"They die in Jesus and are blest;
How calm their slumbers are,
From sufferings and from woes released,
And freed from every snare."

The following is expressed in few words:—

"This life's a dream;
All things show it,
I thought so once,
But now I know it."

Descriptive of the uncertainty of life:—

No age so young that death will spare,
All ages—they must die;
Therefore to die let all prepare,
To live eternally."

Also:—

"Thus the messenger was sent to cut the thread of life,
And in a moment brought to moulder in the dust.
Beloved as a husband, parent, friend, most dear,
And now does rest in peaceful silence here."

And:—

"Ah! she is gone, whom we so dearly loved,
Whose tender kindness we so often proved
Ah! yes, she's gone, her happy spirit's fled,
And now she's numbered with the silent dead."

One who counsels the sorrowing to be comforted:—

"Mourn not for me my friends most dear,
I am not dead but sleeping here,
My glass is run, my grave you see,
Wait but a while you'll follow me."

This is much the same in other words:—

"Their happy souls are gone on high—
Oh grave, where is thy victory—
In heaven above they joyful sing,
All conquering death where is thy sting."

There is only one epithet of three lines which came under my notice:—

"God nothing does, nor suffers to be done,
But thou would'st do thyself, could st thou but see
The end of all events as well as He."

Over four lines, the most singular is that to Grace, Margaret, and Ann Douglas, who died July 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, 1869. The words are:—

"Three children dear, their parent's hope and trust,
Were early called to mingle with the dust;
A fever's baneful influence on them lay,
And death relentless mark'd them for its prey,
In three successive days they droop'd and died,
And blighted thus a father's, mother's pride;
But Christ at last their sleeping dust shall raise
With heavenly choirs to celebrate his praise."

The next is on sudden death:—

"Death to us short warning gave,
And quickly took us to the grave;
So haste to Christ, make no delay,
For no one knows his dying day;
Take warning by our sudden call,
That you for death prepare,
For it will come you know not when,
The manner how, nor where."

The last is as follows:—

"Farewell, farewell, my partner dear,
No longer you shall see me here,
I'm joined with all the saints above
To sing of Christ's redeeming love.
Farewell, farewell, my children dear,
I will no more enjoy you here,
I hope to meet you all again
In heaven where we'll for ever reign,
I leave you to the care of Him
Who died on Calvary for your sin,
And sing with Him His praise above."

The present Parish Church of St. Mary's, Heworth, was built in 1822, during the incumbency of the Rev. J. Hodgson, author of the "History of Northumberland and Durham." It is a neat commodious building, capable of holding more than 600 persons, including the gallery. The structure is cruciform in shape. From the top of the tower fine views may be had of the surrounding country. There are splendid illuminated windows at the east end, the one over the altar has the crucifiction, with Mary and St. John on either side of the cross. When the sun shines through the upper window the effect is very pretty. The other scenes are illustrative of the Annunciation, Birth, Ascension, and Last Judgment. A stained window was put up by one of the patrons of the church about eighteen months since, to commemorate the 43rd ministry of the late vicar—Rev. Matthew Plummer. Connected with the church are two vestries, an upper and a lower. This is rather uncommon. The mural monuments are to the Brandlings (formerly chief landowners of the Felling) and the Russells of Heworth Hall. Great improvements have been made within the interior of the sacred edifice quite recently.

As far as school accommodation is concerned, Heworth can not be ashamed. There are National (mixed) Schools at Heworth Colliery; Parochial Schools at Low Heworth and Windy Nook; and Board Schools at Wardley and Bill Quay.

As aids to education we have Sunday School Libraries at High and Low Heworth, and also a Mechanics' Institute at the High Lanes. The library belonging to St. Mary's School, contains between four and five hundred books. I am sorry I cannot give particulars about the Mechanics' Institute library.

While on the subject of education I may say that according to the returns for May—the latest out—the Board Schools of Heworth Parish accommodate 682 children, with an average attendance of 518, a per-centage of nearly 76, leaving room for 170 more scholars; the National and Parochial Schools can hold 546, with an average of 281, or nearly 52 per-cent. leaving a deficiency of 265; or a total of 435. This proves what I have already asserted that if the parents would co-operate with Board and National teachers, there is plenty of accommodation for all scholars. The same applies with equal force to Felling, also under the Heworth School Board.

Heworth. J. G. MAJOR.

A marriages has been arranged between Mr Denison Pender, youngest son of Mr Pender, M., and Miss Beatrice Ellison, only daughter of Mr Cuthbert Ellison, one of the Metropolitan magistrates.

ANSWER IF YOU PLEASE.—Can anyone tell why men who cannot pay small bills can always find money to buy liquor, and treat when among friends? Can anyone tell why young men who are always behindhand with their landlords can play billiards night and day, and always be ready with a game of cards when money is at stake? Can anyone tell how men live and support their families, who have no income and no work, when others who are industrious are halfstarved? Can anyone tell why four-fifths of the young women prefer a brainless fop under a tall hat, with tight pants and a short coat, to a man with brains? Can anyone tell why it is that some mothers are ready to sew for the distant heathen, when their children at home are ragged and dirty? Can anyone tell how a man who is always complaining that he cannot afford to buy a newspaper, and from week to week borrows it of his neighbours, can afford to attend every ball and entertainment in the village halls?

The Liverpool Water Committee have issued a report of the deputation which waited upon the Waterworks Committee of the Manchester Corporation, with the view of obtaining a supply of water from Thirlmere. The Liverpool Committee say that it is not advisable to rely on the Manchester scheme when considering the water supply question, and recommended that what is known as the Vierniew scheme be adopted.

A deputation from the inhabitants of South London have waited on the Metropolitan Board of Works, and presented a memorial calling attention to the serious damage arising from floods. Without suggesting what steps should be taken, it was contended that it was the duty of the Board to devise some practical measure to prevent the injury complained of. The subject was referred to the General Purposes Committee.

Public Notices.

152 is the WINNING NUMBER of the SCREEN Drawn For at 2, Siemen Street, Blackhill.

NOTICE.

TRESPASSERS on Number One Farm, will be prosecuted. 693n

LOOK OUT for the DIPTON BRASS BAND SPORTS AND GALA, on August 16th, 1879. For particulars, see Bills. 217n

NOTICE.

BURNOPFIELD FLOWER SHOW POSTPONED TO AUGUST 30TH. 216n

NOTICE to the Subscribers to Mr. George Burkett's Testimonial Fund.—The Presentation will take place on Saturday first, July 26th, 1879, at Seven o'clock p.m., in the Co-operative Store Long-room, Consett. 224n

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.

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

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

ANY Person found Trespassing in pursuit of Game, gathering Mushrooms, Brambles, &c., on Middle Heads, Olliverford, Middles, Knitsley Grange, Allen Heads Lyerdeen, Rowley, Dean Houl, and Healeyfield Farms will be Prosecuted as the Law directs.
July, 1875. 7132

CONSETT WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.

THE Duties of the above Schools will be RESUMED on Monday, July 28th, at Nine o'clock a.m. Mixed School in the New Premises, Gibson Street. Mr. JACKSON, Master; Mr. BATEMAN, Assistant Master. Infant School in Nelson Street, for Two Weeks, then in the New Premises, Gibson Street Miss WHITE, Mistress. 231n

WE, the undersigned, having withdrawn our names from the List of Candidates, touching the pending School Board Election for Benfieldside, with the view of saving the Township the turmoil and expense of a Contest, beg most sincerely to thank those gentlemen who took part in our nominations, and all who might have given us their support had an Election taken place.

WILLIAM TELFORD.
221n JOSHUA LAX.

AUCKLAND FLOWER SHOW,
AUCKLAND PARK,
WEDNESDAY, 13TH AUGUST, 1879.
FULL BANDS OF
2ND LIFE GUARDS, FROM LONDON,
and
3RD NORTHUMBERLAND ARTILLERY.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS. 230n

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, } Secs.
GEORGE RIDLEY, }
Beamish, May 29th, 1879. 68n

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.

WESLEYAN METHODIST SOCIETY,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE CIRCUIT.

A GRAND CIRCUIT GALA.

In connection with the above Society, will be held in the Spa Grounds, Shotley Bridge, on Saturday, July 26th, 1879. The Proceedings will be Opened at Two o'clock with a GRAND CONCERT, by the United Choirs of the Blackhill, Consett, and Leadgate Societies. A PUBLIC TEA will be provided at Half-past Three, and in the Evening a TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION will be held, when the following Gentlemen will take part:—Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, Temperance League Agent, Gateshead; JOHN CHARLTON, Esq., Blaydon; Rev. CHARLES SWANNELL, Gateshead; Rev. JOSHUA FIELDEN, Consett; and J. H. CADMAN, Blackhill. Grounds Open at One o'clock. Admission—Adults, 6d.; Children under 12, 3d. Tickets for Tea, 6d. each. The Proceeds to be devoted to the liquidation of the Circuit Debt.

J. H. CADMAN, }
G. RICHARDSON, } General Secretaries.
196n JOHN MUIR, }

GRAND EXCURSION TO ALNWICK.

THE ANNUAL TRIP, promoted by I.O.G.T., Shotley Bridge, will be Run to Alnwick, on Monday, July 28th, 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 6·45 a.m., stopping at Shotley Bridge at 7, Ebchester at 7·5, and Lintz Green at 7·15. Return Train will leave Alnwick at 6 p.m. 519n

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership lately subsisting between us, the undersigned, HENRY GOOD and THOMAS POGUE, carrying on business as Cocoa Room Keepers (on the LOCKHART Cocoa Rooms principle) at No. 15, Newmarket Street, Consett, in the County of Durham, under the style and Firm of "GOOD and POGUE," has this Day, Friday, the 25th Day of July, 1879, been Dissolved by mutual consent.
All Debts due or owing to or by the said Partnership Firm, will be received and paid by the said THOMAS POGUE, who will in future carry on the said Business on his own account.
As witness our hands on this, the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred-and-seventy-nine,
HENRY GOOD
THOMAS POGUE.
Witness to the signing hereof,
JOSEPH HOWARD,
238n Consett, Co. Durham.

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!
☞ SPECIAL PURCHASES OF NEW GOODS!!
☞ DESPERATELY CHEAP!!!

THOMAS LATHAM,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

HAS the pleasure to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has just received a large Stock of NEW GOODS, consisting of Calicoes, Flannels, Hollands, Men's Mercery, Millinery, &c., at Prices (in consequence of the continued Depression of Trade and the continuance of Rain and unfavourable Weather) which will astonish the Public.

☞ NOTE THE FOLLOWING FEW QUOTATIONS—

PURE SOFT WHITE CALICO, 2d. per yard.
40in. GREY CALICO, good quality, 2½d. per yard.
72in. FINE TWILLED SHEETING, 7½d. per yard.
4-4 HOLLAND, 3½d. per yard.
5-4 HOLLAND, 4½d. per yard.
FAST COLOURED PRINTS, good Cloth, 2½d. per yard.
BROWN AND GREEN DRESS ALPACCA, 3½d. per yard.
BLACK PERSIAN CORD, good Cloth, 6½d. per yard.
ALL-WOOL SHAWLETTES, good size, 7½d. each.
100 BLACK STRAW HATS, 3½d. each.
MEN'S SCARFS, Checked Silk, 5½d. each.
MEN'S ANGOLA KNIT HOSE, 6d. per pair.
MEN'S FELT HATS, from 1s. 11d.

THOMAS LATHAM,
(NEXT DOOR TO MR. DAVISON, IRONMONGER,) FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 219n

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. 6891

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.

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,
AND 197, WESTGATE ROAD,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 150n

I. DODD,
SADDLER AND HARNESSMAKER,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

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

To Lend.

MONEY TO LEND on Private Mortgage.—Apply to WM. HALCRO, Solicitor, 2, Mount Pleasant, Consett. 599k

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. 115n

Wanted.

WANTED, for a few Weeks, Two or Three ROOMS, in or near to Front Street, Consett.—Address, stating terms, to 'Z.' *Guardian* Office.

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

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. R. Sewell.

Alexandra Hotel, Havelock Street, Consett.

MR. R. SEWELL will SELL BY AUCTION, on Monday, July 28th, at the above Hotel, the following MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising 2 Counters; 2 Pairs of Counter Scales; Bell; Pair of Copper Scales; Pair of Flour Scales; Tradesman's Desk; 2 Vinegar Jars; 7 Taps; Picture; Flour Bin; 2 Bottles, &c.; 2 Barrels; 2 Currant Sieves; 2 Barrows; 3½ Dozen Bobbins; small Coffee Mill; Hay Knife; Scoops and Funnels; Tea Caddies; Show Bottles; Tapes and Threads; Press; Desk Bedstead; Iron Bedstead and Mattress; 6 Polished Kitchen Chairs. Also, 6 Kitchen Chairs; 6 Cane Chairs; and a quantity of Hens.
Sale at One o'clock. 283n

By Mr. W. Raw.

Cemetery Road, Blackhill.
Valuable Household Furniture for Sale.

MR. WILLIAM RAW will SELL BY AUCTION the remaining Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to Mr. GEORGE BURKITT, who, with his wife and family, is about to emigrate to New Zealand, on Saturday, July 26th, comprising Mahogany Cheffioneer and Bookcase; Three Chests of beautiful Mahogany Drawers; Kitchen Press; Desk Bed; Kitchen Table; Chair; Painted Chest of Drawers; Flour Bin; Cornice Poles and Shades, in the Drawing and Dining Rooms. Window Blinds and Rollers; Picture; Iron Bedstead and Mattress; Passage Oilcloth; Linoleum in Bath-room and Stair-landing; 3 Carpet Mats; 2 Door Mats; Wringing and Mangling Machine; Poss Tub and Staff; Washing Tub; Wire Fencing; Swing, &c.
Sale to commence at Four o'clock precisely.
Sale Office, Blackhill. 215n

No. 18, Walton's Row, Blackhill.

MR. WILLIAM RAW instructed by Mr. JAMES MURPHY, who is about to emigrate to America, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE on Saturday, July 26th, 1879, comprising Kitchen Press; 2 four-poled Bedsteads and Mattresses; Iron Bedstead and Mattress; 2 Flock Beds; Kitchen Table; 3 Chairs; 2 Child's Chairs; Clock; 4 Stools; Round Table; Cradle; Washing Tubs; Clothes Basket; 3 Bird Cages; 9 Pictures; Poss Tub and Staff; Kettle; Pans; Fender and Fire-irons; Ware; Paraffin Oil Lamps, Pails, &c.
Sale to commence precisely at One o'clock.
Sale Office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 212n

Furnace Row, near Consett Ironworks.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, honoured with instructions from Mr. ANDREW WILD, who is about to emigrate to New Zealand, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Furnace Row, near the Consett Ironworks, on Monday, July 28th, 1879, a part of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Mahogany Centre Table; 6 Balloon-backed Mahogany Chairs, in Hair-seating; Mahogany Easy Chair, in Hair-seating; Rocking Chair; 2 Arm Chairs; Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating; Mahogany Couch, in do.; 2 Chests of beautiful Mahogany Drawers; Birch Dining Table; Desk Bedstead; Washstand and Dressing Table; good Oilcloth, containing 16 square yards; 2 Wire Window Blinds; 3 Fenders; 2 Sets of Fireirons; Carpet; Chamberware; 5 Door Mats Oilcloth; Stair Carpet and Rods; Oil Painting, "Stag at Bay," and other Pictures; Chimneypiece Ornaments; 2 Cruet Stands; 2 Sets of Wine Decanters; 2 Sets of China; 2 Sets of Jugs; and other valuable Requisites. Books—"Iron and Steel Trade," in 1 large volume; "Life of Dr. Livingstone," 1 volume; Mackenzie's "History of England," beautifully Bound; in 3 large volumes; "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," in 2 large volumes; "Merchant and Iron Trades Guide," by Hogg. The whole of the Books are in excellent condition. Also, 8 Hens, 4 Chickens, and Cock.
Sale to commence precisely at One o'clock.
Sale-office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 198n

32, Durham Road, Blackhill.

MR. WM. RAW, instructed by Mrs. WILLIAMS, who is leaving Blackhill, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, her HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on Saturday, August 2nd, 1879, comprising—Mahogany Couch, in Leather; Arm Chair; Iron Rocking Chair; Kitchen Table; round Tea Table; 8 Kitchen Chairs; 3 Cane-bottomed Chairs; Mantle Mirror; 2 Iron Bedsteads; Mattress; Flock Bed; Fender and Fireirons; Poss Tub; Kettle; Pans; full Set of beautiful Stone China; Set of Trays; Chamber Ware; Ware and Glasses, &c. Books—"The Pictorial Gallery of Arts," in 36 shilling parts, with nearly 4,000 Engravings, together with the two premium Steel Plates, and other Books.
Sale to commence at Four o'clock precisely.
Sale-office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 211n

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.

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, WARE, &c., for Sale by AUCTION, at Leadgate, on Monday and Tuesday, August 4th and 5th 1879, belonging to Mr. MATTHEW CAISLEY, who is leaving the place and declining business,
Mr. H. BROWN, Auctioneer,
Consisting of a great variety of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Elastic-side Boots; Children's Elastic-side and Laced Boots, Copper-tipped; Ladies' Strong Laced Boots; Gentlemen's Do. do.; Ladies' Spanish and Cloth Slippers; Gentlemen's Carpet Slippers and Clogs; Hardware; Fenders and Firelrons; Gridirons, &c.; Brass Bed-room and Mantlepiece Candlesticks; Paraffin Lamps; Cutlery; Memorial Card Frames; Fancy Baskets, Clothes Baskets, &c.; Mats; Zinc Pails; Scuttles; Dust Pans, &c.; Bannister Brushes; Whiting Brushes; Brush Heads; Clothes Brushes; Black Lead Brushes; Clothes Lines; Broom Heads, &c.; Earthenware; Glass and China, &c.; Steamers and Tins, &c.
Sale to commence each day at Two o'clock. 222n

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

Sale of Valuable Property.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON is favoured with instructions from Mr. JOHN PARKER, to offer for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the House of Mrs. SEYMOUR, Puddlers' Arms Inn, Front Street, Consett, on Thursday, August 7th, 1879, at Half-past Seven o'clock in the Evening promptly, all that excellent Freehold Tenement PROPERTY, situate in Front Street, Consett, comprising Shop and House of Five Rooms, Pantry, and all Conveniences, now in the occupation of the Proprietor.
☞ This attractive Property is well built, is in splendid condition, and is in a very desirable situation. The Gas Fixtures are included in the Sale and a respectable, good, and remunerative business is attached thereunto.
The Shop Fixtures, Counters, &c., will be Sold separately after the Property.
For further particulars and inspection of the Property, apply to the Proprietor, or the Auctioneer, Dipton.

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

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

By Mr. A. Brodie.

Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett.
Important Sale of Superior Linen and Woollen Drapery, comprising Cloths, Dress Goods, Wool Shirts and Shirtings, Aberdeen and Saxony Winceys, Shawls and Shawlettes, Scotch Wools, and nearly every other article connected with the Trade.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Victoria Sale-Rooms, Consett, on Monday and Tuesday, August 4th and 5th, 1879, the Superior Stock of LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY, removed for convenience of Sale. Particulars in future Advertisements.
Sale to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock each Evening. 237n

Blackhall Mill, near Ebchester.
Sale of Valuable Freehold Property.

MR. A. BRODIE, is instructed by the Mortgagee to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the House of Mr. WILLIAM CHARLTON, Railway Hotel, Ebchester Station, on Wednesday, August 6th, 1879, at Seven o'clock in the Evening, all that FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Four Rooms, as occupied by Mr. JOHN PARK and another, together with TWO COTTAGES immediately adjoining, in Course of Erection, and now Joist Height, and the Building Land contiguous, with a Frontage of 90 feet or thereabouts, and a Depth from Front to Back of 60 feet or thereabouts. Further particulars may be had from the Auctioneer, at his Office, Town Hall, Consett, or from
THOMAS WM. WELFORD, JUN.,
236n Solicitor, Consett.

41, Derwent Street, Blackhill.
Sale of Excellent Household Furniture, Feather and Down Beds, and miscellaneous effects.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mrs. MCKEE (late Mrs. TURNBULL) to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises No. 41, Derwent Street, Blackhill, on Monday, August 4th, 1879, the whole of the excellent HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS, comprising Excellent Kitchen Press; Mahogany Couch; Mahogany Chest of Drawers; Round Table; Tea Table; Kitchen Table, Kitchen Drawers; Longsettle; Arm Chairs; Rocking Chairs; 5 Kitchen Chairs; 4 Cane Chairs; 2 Iron Bedsteads; Camp Bedstead; 3 Mattresses; Feather and Flock Beds; good eight-day Clock; Wash Stand and Dressing Table; Cheffioneer; Cocoa Matting; Fenders and Fire-irons; Glass; China; and Earthenware; together with all the Kitchen Utensils and Sundries, and 17 head of Poultry.
Sale to commence at One o'clock exactly.
As the owner is about to emigrate to America, there is positively no reserve. 226n

Benfieldside Edge Road, near Blackhill.
Valuable and Substantial Copyhold Property for Sale.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mr. THOMAS HALL, who is about to emigrate to New Zealand, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the house of Mr. RICHARD MURRAY, Royal Hotel, Blackhill, on Thursday, August 7th, 1879, at Seven o'clock in the Evening, subject to conditions to be then and there produced, all that Substantial, Newly-built, and Commodious COPYHOLD HOUSE AND SHOP, situate in Benfieldside Edge Road, together with the BUILDING GROUND immediately contiguous on either side, the whole having a Frontage to the Vale of the Derwent of 100ft. or thereabouts, with a depth from front to back of 110ft. or thereabouts, and covering an area altogether of quarter-of-an-acre or thereabouts. The House and Shop is at present occupied by Mrs. ANN SMITH, at an annual rental of £20, and the Building Ground is available as Sites for Four Houses, plans for three of which have already been passed by the Benfieldside Local Board. There is also a good supply of Stone on the Ground. The tenant will show the Premises, and further particulars can be had from the Auctioneer, at his Office, Town Hall, Consett. 228n

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

JOSEPH OLEY,
THE AGRICULTURAL AUCTIONEER AND VALUER.
OFFICE—
10, WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

For Sale.

A LITTER OF YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE.—Apply to M. RAINE, 9, Cutlers' Hall Road, Blackhill. 227n

FOR SALE, a CARRIAGE, by ATKINSON and PHILIPSON; Open or Close; One or a Pair of Horses; not been much used.—Apply at Derwent House, Shotley Bridge, any morning before 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE, a GREY PONY, 13 h.h., also, a STRONG SPRING CART, to suit Greengrocer, with SPRING WAGGON and SPRING PONY CART.—Apply to JAS ALLEN, Annfield Plain.

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

For Sale.

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. 90m

28 and 30, Durham Road, Blackhill.
Valuable Business Property for Sale by Private Contract.

ALL those Valuable BUSINESS PREMISES, containing Front Shop, Kitchen, and 2 Rooms above, together with DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining of 2 excellent Rooms and other conveniences, Warehouse, Yard, &c. The Shop and House is now in the occupation of Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL, Grocer, &c., and the Dwelling House in the occupation of the owner Mr. WILLIAM HEAD.
For particulars apply to Mr. WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 213n

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the undermentioned Freehold and Copyhold PROPERTIES, situate at Consett, Blackhill, and Blackfine, in the County of Durham, in the following Lots:—
Lot 1.—Freehold PROPERTY, situate in Shakespeare Street, Consett, known as the TOWN HALL, with FOUR SHOPS thereunder, let on Lease at £80 per annum. Also, a SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, let at £8 per annum; and FOUR COTTAGES, with necessary Conveniences, producing a yearly rental of £31 11s., with the YARD, called Shakespeare Square, containing 884 square yards, or thereabouts.
Lot 2.—Nine Copyhold DWELLING-HOUSES, with Yards, &c., situate and being No. 1, Buckham Street, 73 and 74, Durham Road, and Nos. 1, 3, 7, 9, 13, and 15, Armstrong Street, Blackfine, producing a yearly rental of £71 10s., or thereabouts.
Lot 3.—Nine Copyhold DWELLING-HOUSES, being Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, Silver Street, Blackhill, producing a yearly rental of £58 10s., or thereabouts.
These Copyhold Properties are held of the Manor of Lanchester at a nominal fine.
Full particulars of the above Properties and Terms of Sale can be obtained of J. L. DALE, Esq., Solicitor, 8, Furnival's Inn, London; of Messrs. INGLEDEW and DAGGETT, Solicitors, Newcastle-on-Tyne; or Mr. WM. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill, where a Plan of the Premises can be seen. 191n

To Let.

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, 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 30ft.—Apply to R. LOVAT, Medomsley, Lintz Green Station. 801m

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.

TO BE LET, at Durham Road, Blackhill, and may be entered upon at August Term, a DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Seven Rooms, with a good Yard and large Shed behind. Would suit a Cowkeeper, Contractor, &c. The Tenant, Mr. GEO. WESTGARTH, will show the Premises, and further information may be had by applying to THOMAS LONGSTAFF, Leadgate. 194n

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

Contracts.

THE Committee of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, Blackhill, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the Alterations and Improvements to be made in the Old Wesleyan Chapel.
Specifications to be seen on application to Mr. S. LEYBOURNE, Blackhill, who will show the premises. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
All Tenders to be in on or before Friday, August 1st.

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

THE Leadgate Local Board invite TENDERS for about 250 Yards of FLAGGING and PENNING in St. Ives Road, Leadgate. Specifications and Bills of Quantities can be seen by applying to THOMAS LONGSTAFF, Surveyor, at the Board-room, any Afternoon, on or after Wednesday, July 23rd. Tenders to be sent to the Board-room before Three o'clock on Wednesday, July 30th.
By Order of the Board.
193n M. COUPLAND, Clerk.

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

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. 76n

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

RUNNING at MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB SPORTS, on Saturday, August 2nd.

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN
AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF 48 COLUMNS,
PRICE ONE PENNY.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON
AT FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
where Advertisements are received up to Nine o'clock that morning.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

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

Advertisements are not charged less then 1s. each insertion. Paragraph Advertisements, Government Advertisements, Parliamentary Notices, Prospectuses of Public Companies, Local Board, School Board, and Parochial Electors are charged double the above rates.

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, JULY 25TH, 1879.

THE DOOM OF THE INNOCENTS.

THE beginning of the end is always perceptible when the leader of the House of Commons moves that Government shall have priority on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. The request this year is accompanied by ominous indications, and the public view with regret, though without surprise, that a longer share of good intentions than usual will lack fulfilment. The slaughter, indeed, promises to be something terrific, and the legislation of 1879 may certainly be said to have reached a minimum, if not a vanishing, point. Considering the announcements and the talk, to what an impotent conclusion have we come! The Criminal Code, so much needed, is thrown overboard; so are the Bills relating to Patents for Inventions, County Boards, and Irish Grand Juries. Under the heading "if possible" are the Banks Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, and the Valuation Bill, neither of which, so far as we can see, stands a chance of being passed in a complete form. Only the Army Bill, the Irish University Bill, the Estimates, the Votes of Credit for South Africa, the two Indian Finance Bills, and the Public Works Loans seem likely to be carried through. These will form quite material enough for Parliamentary attention, and it is difficult to see what else can be done during the short time before the commencement of the sportsman's holiday. That the Bankrupcy Bill should pass is very desirable, considering the faulty nature of the present law and the expectations which the Government have encouraged. At a period of commercial depression, moreover, the necessity is all the greater. Lists are still increasing and failures are as thick as leaves in Autumn. The poor Bank Bill seems destined to be modified, or, rather, shorn of some of its original proportions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer speaks tenderly of his bantling. "An important portion" of it he hoped to pass. The objectors to the measure are numerous and, we may add, fastidious. Not only are there technical difficulties in the way, but some rather unreasonable prejudices. The old-established Banks object to be classed on the same level as institutions distinguished by the name of "limited." If they descend, they to some extent stultify themselves, inasmuch as for years past they have regarded their position as far above limited Banks as the old Lady of Threadneedle Street is above themselves. They pride themselves, not altogether without reason, on the attainment of a stability which up to recent times was unchallengeable, and deem it half a hardship that they should be called upon to alter their constitution because one or two black sheep have been caught in the fold. But the Bill in question was designed to benefit rather than to injure them; and unless they can prove that public confidence has not been shaken, or that they themselves have not felt the vibration, there seems a very strong necessity for making the change designed. The truth is that there is more envy amongst banking companies than amongst any other institutions. Witness the restrictions put upon Scotch banks opening in London, and the deprivations sustained by provincial banks having head offices in the Capital, to say nothing of the petty jealousies observable in the regulations of the Clearing House. There was not much backbone in the Bill as at first brought forward; but from the meetings and discussions which have since taken place a scheme ought by this time to have been produced which should satisfy the public as well as the Banks. We are inclined to suspect that the reaction which has, happily, set in—the renewal (that is to say) of confidence, and the return to a more healthy state of business—must be regarded as a hindrance to banking legislation. While the panic lasted any change in the law was deprecated for fear of crudeness and haste: now it is over bankers, and probably Parliamentary representatives also, see less necessity for action. Yet it should be remembered that rainy days are still possible. If the Government do not succeed in completing this as well as the Bankruptcy Bill, they richly deserve the sentence some are only too anxious to pass upon them; namely that by postponing the Dissolution they have brought the wheels of Parliament to an ignominious standstill.

WALKING at MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB SPORTS, on Saturday, August 2nd.

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.

A VORACIOUS FISH.—A cod was purchased in Newcastle the other day, and on opening the stomach there were found seven soles, seven whitings, two lings, and three lobsters.

The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Lord Chamberlain, has by special warrant appointed Mr. James W. Benson, of Old Bond Street and Ludgate Hill, jeweller and watchmaker in ordinary to Her Majesty.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT SOUTH BENWELL.—At the Moot Hall Police Court, on Saturday, a widow named Ann Eledon, 45, Newcastle, was charged with attempting to commit suicide at South Benwell last Monday. It is alleged that she threw herself into the Tyne near the Delaval Boat Landing, where the water is pretty deep. A boatman named William Thompeen saw the occurrence, and, getting out a boat, he, with assistance, drew the woman out of the water. The case was adjourned for a week in order to ascertain the mental condition of the woman.

SAD DEATH OF A DURHAM VIEWER'S SON IN AUSTRALIA.—Intelligence has just been received at Seaham Harbour of the death of Mr. Henry Turnbull, aged nineteen years, son of Mr. William Turnbull, formerly viewer at Hetton-le-Hole and Seaham Colliery. Mr. Turnbull emigrated from Seaham Colliery to Australia about four years ago, to take the management of the Newcastle Coal Company, New South Wales, Australia. On the 2nd of May last, the deceased young man received a kick from a horse, and died three days afterwards.

BAZAAR AT TANFIELD.—On Wednesday and Thursday last, a bazaar was held under distinguished patronage, in the National School, Tanfield, in aid of the Church Restoration Fund. The Vicar of the parish, the Rev. T. Hewan Archdall, M.A., in introducing the Mayor of Gateshead, by whom the Bazaar was opened, stated that the cost of the restoration, including a new organ, was a little under £2,300, towards which John Eden, Esq., of Beamish Park, had generously given the munificent donation of £1,000, besides having a few years ago built a handsome tower to the Church, and lately given an acre of land, free of all cost, for a new church-yard for the parish. The colliery owners, Messrs. James Joicey and Co., also gave the large sum of £500 towards the Restoration Fund. Having expressed his gratitude to Miss Handcock, the hon. sec., for the great energy and tact she had manifested in all the arrangements, and to the other ladies who had provided the stalls, he called upon the Mayor to open the bazaar.—The Mayor expressed his pleasure at being present, not only because he was always glad to assist in so good a work, but also on account of the feelings of friendship and regard which he entertained for their Vicar. He also expressed his admiration of the tasteful arrangement of the stalls, and of the many beautiful objects which were provided to tempt buyers.—A hearty vote of thanks to the Mayor was proposed by Mr. Handcock and seconded by Mr. Arkless, and carried by acclamation.—The stalls were provided by the following ladies:—Stall 1, Mrs. Archdall; 2, Mrs. Clark, and Mrs. N. Clark; 3, Mrs. Agar, Mrs. Robinson, and Mrs. Wilson; 4, Miss Handcock; 5, Mrs. Harold, and Mrs. Ridley; refreshment stall, Mrs. Watson.—The bazzar, which was very well attended both days, realized over £255.

ANNFIELD PLAIN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—The members of the above society celebrated their ninth anniversary on Saturday last, when 525 persons partook of tea, after which a public meeting was held in the Society's long room, presided over by Mr. Henry Carss, Benfieldside, who interested the meeting with an appropriate address on the system of co-operation, which offers a most favourable opportunity to the thoughtful and thrifty of practicing a wise economy, and cultivating honest and provident habits. With a little attention, any person possessed of ordinary intelligence and common sense will understand the nature of the system, and perceive the benefits to be derived from it. The Secretary (Mr. Wm. Bell) read the report, which stated that the total cash received during the year was £20,010, being a decrease of £1,323 of the previous year; the receipts average £36 per member; the net profits on the year's business, after paying all expenses, amount to £2,245 or eleven one-fifth per cent., which sum has been distributed as follows—£240 for interest on share capital; £1,709 as dividend on members' purchases; £215 reduction of buildings; and £81 to the reserve fund. The rate of dividend paid during the last four quarters has been, September, 1878, 2s. 2d. per pound; December, 2s. 2d. per pound; March, 1879, 2s. per pound; June, 2s. per pound for the year on members, purchases, making an average dividend for the year of 2s. 1d. The average amount of profit for each member of the society for the year is £3 11s. 9d. The number of members is 572. The share capital amounts to £4,538, being £933 less than last year. The present share capital averages £8 per member; the reserve fund amounts to £460, nearly equal to one-tenth of the share capital. When it is considered that the Society's buildings, which are comparatively new, have been depreciated £1,220 during the last five-and-a-half years, or about one-third of the entire cost, it is self-evident that the Society has been very prosperous and is in a sound financial position. The total business done by the Society is £99,637, realising a net profit of £11,165. There has been a subscribed capital of £4,907; and there has been withdrawn from share capital, including interest and dividends, £10,785, showing that £5,878 has been withdrawn or distributed more than has been subscribed, and the total value of the assets, which is £5,256 belonging to the members, has been made by the Society. During the last six years the Society has paid an average dividend of 2s. 2d. in the pound on members, purchases. During nine years there has been distributed amongst the co-operators at Annfield Plain and its vicinity each year £1,196, which is the average. Mr. Wm. Robinson, Shotley Bridge, was then introduced to the meeting, and gave a telling address on the "Rochdale Pioneers, and the commencement of co-operation."—Mr. R. Turner, of Springwell, gave an outline of the Society's commencement and progress. The meeting closed with the usual votes of thanks. The tea tables were presided over by the following ladies:—Misses Richardson, Hawkin, Gladders, Calder, Gibbons, Johnson, Urwin, Trueman, and Hutchinson, and Mesdames Robson and Taylor.

LEAPING at MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB SPORTS, on Saturday, August 2nd.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—A meeting was held in the above Chapel on Thursday se'nnight for the purpose of making a presentation to Mr. A. Campbell, who is about leaving the circuit, to enter upon a course of study at the Theological Institute, Sunderland, preparatory for the work of a minister. The presentation consisted of a choice selection of books, which were given by the members of the society as a mark of their high appreciation of him, thus showing their practical sympathy to one who has so long been identified with them, both as a member, Sunday-school teacher, and local preacher. The meeting was ably presided over by Mr. W. Robinson, who in the course of his remarks alluded personally to Mr. A. Campbell in terms expressive of his deep satisfaction that he (Mr. Campbell) had been called to a higher sphere of usefulness, and wished him every success in his new sphere of labour. Mr. T. Mackay then addressed the meeting on the great work of preaching. His remarks were very pertinent, and were listened to with great attention. Mr. T. Huddlestone next addressed the meeting in his usual interesting manner, after which the Chairman called upon the Rev. A. Latimer to make the presentation. In doing so, Mr. Latimer gave wise counsel, which could only have been given by an experienced minister. There was something practical about Mr. Latimer's speech. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the high privileges young men have now in contrast with the times when he entered the ministry, twenty years ago. In making the presentation, he read over the list of books which formed the present. The following is printed and placed in each book:—"The Theological Institutes of the Rev. Richard Watson, in four vols., with analysis, by the Rev. J. Bostow; Milner's Church History, in six vols.; Milner's English History; Morell's Grammar; Graham's Elocution; Whateley's Logic and Rhetoric; Colenso's Arithmetic; Wayland's Moral Science; Taylor's Elements of Thought; Easy Lessons in Reasoning; and Dr. Ogilvie's Student's Dictionary, are this evening presented by us, the Primitive Methodist Society, Shotley Bridge, to our young friend, Alfred J. Campbell, about to enter the Theological Institute, Sunderland. With this small gift we desire to express our high estimate of his christian character, our pleasure at the great Head of the Church calling him into the ministry of his Gospel, and our sincere hope that his future life may be one of intensest devotion and fullest success." Mr. Latimer then formally presented the books, and said he hoped they would not only have a place in his library, but in his mind. Mr. Campbell then feelingly responded, remarking that the great kindness shown upon the present occasion was more than he deserved. He assured them that he fully appreciated the motive that had prompted them to make him such a present. He had always met with kindness from them, and felt glad that he had been associated with them for so long a time. He could not help but feel leaving home and its surroundings. He should have many pleasant memories to go with him, and though he was leaving the society at Shotley Bridge it was to enter upon a wider sphere of usefulness which he felt he was deeply called to. He knew the work was great, but he went forth not in his own strength, but in the strength of one who had said "Lo, I am always with you." To him preaching was a great work. When he took into consideration the great mass of mankind who were destitute of Christ, he felt moved by the spirit of God to go forth and preach that Gospel which was able to make men wise unto salvation. After votes of thanks were given to the chairman and speakers, the meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the doxology, and prayer.

THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' GALA.

The united friendly societies held their fifth annual demonstration on Saturday, in a field near Consett Hall. The weather was unsettled throughout the whole of the day, and this militated against what otherwise would have been a successful gala. The arrangements were perfect, and, as far as circumstances would permit, were carried out by the able and indefatigable secretary (Mr. Davies) and his coadjutors. The committee had engaged three bands of music, and these took part in the procession, which, as usual, was an attractive feature in the day's proceedings. At two o'clock, a procession of Oddfellows was formed at Shotley Bridge, which headed by the Winlaton Band, proceeded by way of Wood Street, Chapel Bank, Front Street, and Durham Road to Highgate, where a halt was made to allow the Blackhill Foresters to fall in. The procession then moved forward to the old Surgery, where it was joined by the Blackhill Sons of Temperance. A move was next made to the Commercial Inn, at which place the Blackhill and Broomhill Mechanics joined the procession, which then marched up Durham Road, Derwent Street, Foundry Row, and Pasture Drift Road, to the end of Victoria Street, Consett, where the Catholic Benefit Society joined it. The whole procession afterwards marched forward, and was in turn joined by the Consett Foresters, Consett Sons of Temperance, the Netherton Band, Consett Oddfellows, Free Gardeners, and Mechanics. Simultaneously, a procession was being formed at Leadgate, the first society to get into position being the Leadgate Foresters, who, headed by the Leadgate Sax-horn Band, left their court-room at half-past two, and, marching into Front Street, were joined by the Mechanics and Juveniles. A halt was made at the "Golden Lion" to allow the Oddfellows to join in rear of the Foresters. The procession then marched by way of Sherburn Terrace to the end of Medomsley Road, where the Leadgate Foresters halted. The Leadgate Board then marched by way of Medomsley Road and Trafalger Street, the various Societies and Bands following in the under-mentioned order:—Consett Foresters, Blackhill Foresters, Leadgate Foresters, Blackhill Sons of Temperance, Consett Sons of Temperance, Netherton Band, Oddfellows (B.U.), Leadgate, Shotley Bridge Oddfellows (B.U.), Blackhill and Broomhill Mechanics, Consett Mechanics, Leadgate Mechanics, Winlaton Band, Catholic Benefit Society, Free Gardeners, Leadgate Oddfellows (M.U.), Consett Oddfellows (M.U.), Foresters' Juveniles, Sons of Temperance Juveniles, Mechanics' Juveniles, and Oddfellows' Juveniles; in which order the procession afterwards marched by way of Medomsley Road, Trafalger Street, Middle Street, Front Street, and Brick Flat Lane to the field. The marshals of the various orders were as under:—Foresters, Mr. Richard Wilson; Oddfellows (M.U.), Mr. William Graham; Mechanics, Mr. Ralph Walton; Sons of Temperance, Mr. Geo Shimmin; Catholic Benefit Society, Mr. Chas. Chapman; Free Gardeners, Mr. William Shell, sen.; Oddfellows (B.U.), Mr. James Shepherd. The tea was under the management of the committee, the contractor being Mr. Thomas Rowe, of Leadgate, who had a plentiful supply of tea and comestibles on hand. The total number of persons who partook of tea was 1,411. The tables were presided over by Miss Glendinning, Mrs. Ann Cleghorn, Mrs. Bickerton, Miss Ann Whitfield, Mrs. Martha Appleton, Miss M. Reenan, Miss A. Dallen, Miss A. McKenna, Miss M. Burk, Miss Burk, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Johnson, Miss Moss, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Davison, Miss S. Smith, Miss S. Wright, Mrs. Reed, Miss Green, Miss McAleer, Mrs. M. Mealey, Miss A. Mealey, Mrs. Heslop, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Dent, Mrs. E. Davies, Miss Thompson, Miss Postle, Miss Riddle, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Robinson, and Miss Stoker. The sports were carried out under the management of Mr. Henry Lamb and Mr. T. O. Muir. The proceedings closed with a ball, Mr. Richard Wilson acting as M.C.

WRESTLING at MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB SPORTS, on Saturday, August 2nd.

AN ENCROACHNENT ON THE HIGHWAY NEAR CRAGHEAD.

At the Chester-le-Street Petty Sessions, on Wednesday—before Colonel Johnson (chairman), Colonel Shappee, D. H. Goddard, Esq., and Captain Johnson—Stephen Oxley, farmer, appeared in answer to a summons taken out by Mr. J. McGregor, surveyor to the Durham and Chester-le-Street Highway Board, for encroaching upon a highway, called Craghead Lane, near Craghead, by making an enclosure within fifteen feet of the centre of the carriage-way.

Mr. McGregor conducted his case himself, whilst Mr. Atherley Jones, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. F. Smith, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. McGregor stated that complaint was made to the Highway Board that an encroachment on the highway had been committed in the township of Edmondsley, and he was instructed to examine the place and, if necessary, take out a summons. On the 2nd inst., he went to the lane in question and found the defendant's fence to be within thirteen feet four inches of the centre of the road. The information was laid under the Highway Act, which provided that no fence should be made within fifteen feet of the centre of the highway.

Mr. Jones said there was no dispute as to facts.

In cross-examination Mr. McGregor stated that he saw the defendant about the fence, and he said he would "fight it." Witness had not got the measurements with him, except in his head. The fence was composed of wire rope, with thorns interwoven. The encroachment had existed for something like three or four months. The one foot eight inches which was wanting in the road had been always part of the highway, but had never been macadamised road. There was never a fence previously in this place, but there had been one thirty feet further back, and fifty-three feet four inches from the centre of the macadamised portion of the road. Witness would not say there were not a few whinbushes, or something of the kind, which anybody could step over.

Mr. Jones: There was then a fence of whin bushes?—Witness: Something of that kind.—And extending in the same place as that which was put up a few months ago? Within a foot or two.—Was there not a fence of whin bushes on this exact spot? I don't call that a fence.

Witness continued: The piece of land was an arable garden, which came close up to the road, and, previously to the fence being put up, it came up to the whin bushes. The fence may have been in exactly the same place as these latter, but he did not believe it was. When measureing, he took, as the centre of the road, the centre of the piece of road which had been repaired during the last six months. That piece was fifteen feet wide. He did not measure the width of the road from the centre of the other side.

Mr. Jones said the law was that if anybody encroached on a road actually dedicated to the public, they would be liable to punishment. The Act laid down that no encroachment was to be made within fifteen feet of the centre of the road, and it did not matter in the slightest whether composite had been put down in any part of it. The fact was that whether a road was macadamized, or only a grass tract, it was still a road. The surveyor came there and said he had only measured one side of the road, and it might be that there were fully thirty feet or more on the other side.

In answer to the Chairman, Mr. McGregor said he had not measured the whole width of the road lately, but, from a plan he had prepared some years ago, he found that the whole width of road dedicated to the public was sixty feet.

Mr. Jones said he took the preliminary objection that no dedication to the public had been proved.

The Chairman remarked that the bench were bound to protect the public, and see that they had a proper amount of highway.

Robert Turnbull, farmer, one of the members of the Durham and Chester-le-Street Highway Board, stated that he knew the road in question, and had known it for fifty years. He had told the defendant not to take in the piece of road, but he had persisted in doing so. He was present when Mr. McGregor measured the distance between the centre of the macadam and fence.

The Chairman said they must either adjourn the case for further evidence, or Mr. Jones must call his witnesses. Did he not admit that it was sixty feet wide at one time?

Mr. Jones said it might be as wide as that from the centre to the other side.

Mr. McGregor stated that the sixty feet included the garden, and he pointed out on the plan the direction of the original road, saying that at one time the garden was open to the public.

Mr. Jones did not deny this. In the case of "Easton v. The Richmond Highway Board," it was held by the Lord Chief Justice that the sides of a highway meant land forming part of a road, but did not extend to land which, though by the side of the road had not been dedicated to the public. He (Mr. Jones) admitted that this garden was open to the highway, but denied that it was ever dedicated to the public. In the case he had just referred to, the piece of land on which the alleged encroachment was made was a village green, through which ran the road. The macadamized portion of the latter was eight feet wide, and the grass came up to it, not being distinguishable from the green. The decision of the Lord Chief Justice was that, unless there were proof that the green had been dedicated to the public, it could not be regarded as part of the highway.

The Chairman said that, at present, the Bench were quite prepared, from the evidence before them, to convict.

Mr. Jones drew attention to the case of "Coggins v. Bennett," in which it was laid down that the information must be laid within six months after the encroachment had taken place or there could be no conviction, and he said that as whin bushes had been planted intentionally, the encroachment had been made for several years.

The Chairman observed that he thought it would be better to take the case to a higher court.

Mr. Jones stated his client was not a rich man, and it would be irksome to have to go to a higher tribunal. With all due deference, however, he must insist that the cases he had brought forward were conclusive.

The Chairman said the Bench must protect the public.

Mr. Jones: But not at the expense of private individuals.

Mr. Jackson, late copyhold clerk and bailiff to the Chester-le-Street and Lanchester manors, was then called. He stated that he knew the piece of land in question, and had known it for thirty-five years and upwards. To his knowledge it had been enclosed for thirty-five years. It had been broken up at different times for upwards of thirty years. The fencing pulled down by Mr. McGregor had been standing for upwards of twelve years. It was composed of posts, wire, and thorn bush. Witness never saw a whin at the place, and it had been his duty to go about the place a good deal. No encroachment whatever had been made on the highway by Mr. Oxley during his tenancy; the fence was in the same position as it was twelve years ago, and in the same position as the original thorn fence which was there thirty years ago.

Mr. Oxley, the defendant, was sworn, and stated that the land in question was conveyed to him twelve years ago, and at that time there was a fence of sod with sticks on the top of it, and some posts. He had never moved the fence forward, neither had he pulled it down and put another

QUOITING, BOWLING, &c., at MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB SPORTS, on Saturday, August 2nd.

fence in its place, but he had many a time repaired it.

In answer to Mr. McGregor, witness said the first wire fence was put up seven or eight years ago.

Mr. Smallwood produced a plan of the road at this place, and stated that it was thirty-four feet wide at one point, and thirty-six feet wide at another.

The Chairman said the Bench had given patient attention to the case, and, to the very able argument, and very numerous cases brought before them by Mr. Jones. They were, however, satisfied, from the evidence brought before them, that the allegations in the information had been proved, and they convicted the defendant of having made the encroachment, and inflicted the nominal fine of 5s. and the costs incurred.

The Bench allowed a case to be stated.

Stephen Oxley, the defendant, had taken out a summons against Wm. Hardy, a labourer, for pulling down the fence in question, on the 23rd of April, and the Bench now heard this case.

The defendant admitted that he pulled the fence down.

The Bench dismissed the case.

PRIMITIVE METHODISM.

CAMP MEETING AT CONSETT.

Sunday last was a cold, raw, damp day—more like a day in November than one near the middle of July—and certainly one quite contrary to our expectations and desires. The common wish now is that we may have a little fine weather, and the special expectation of people in relation to Sunday last was that we should have a "hot day," for, during the preceding week, we had had been told from the far west that a "wave of heat" was coming in our direction, and that it would get to us about Saturday or Sunday. Weather prophets do hit on sometimes, but not always. Their failing sometimes shows them to be only men after all. It is otherwise with God and His prophecies. His is "a sure word of prophecy whereunto we do well to take heed." But what we have to say of Sunday last is that cold and raw and damp as it was the Primitive Methodists boldly turned out to hold their annual camp meeting. They were to be seen astir as early as nine o'clock. Seemingly they had a preparatory service in the chapel, perhaps a prayer meeting, for they are very fond of asking God's blessing on what they are going to do. This preparatory service being over, they commenced their usual procession. They made a start down in the back of Puddlers' Row, and after threading their way through the town until fully half-past twelve o'clock, they parted for dinner, but not for the day, for they met again about half-past one o'clock down at the low end of Delves Lane and sang their way up it, and then down Front Street to the Chapel. They also met at the Fountain between five and six o'clock and sang, prayed, and exhorted there. The day's procession, we observed, was of a well conducted and lively kind Both the circuit ministers were present, one giving out the hymns and the other striking the tunes. The hymns pleased us, for they were full of theology, holding out to the public a full salvation, present and eternal, to all that believed in Jesus Christ. The tunes, too, pleased us, for they were both easy and lively. We don't despise a tune because of its slow time. Such tunes as "French," "Job," and "Luther," in our opinion, will never be surpassed. Still, we prefer such tunes as were sung on Sunday in the Primitive Methodist procession for outside work. We believe in adaptation, "a place for everything, and everything in its place." The singing was now and again interspersed with brief exhortations to the public—warning them of the evil tendency of sin, and urging them to give it up and to lead holy and useful lives. These exhortations seemed to be from ordinary working men, yet men evidently converted to God: they could not have talked as they did without a knowledge "of the truth as it is in Jesus." We were glad to hear them, and we hope their labours were not in vain in the Lord. The afternoon service was held in the Chapel, and it was an enjoyable one to us. There were several speakers, all laymen. The minister who gave out the hymns in the procession, took his place as leader in the Chapel also. He evidently knows how to conduct a camp meeting, for, in our opinion, he did his work well on Sunday. Perhaps he has had much of it in times past; and "practice makes perfect." The first speaker was a Mr. Greenwood, who based his remarks on the words, "It is Christ that died." If we have anything to say of him, we should say he is a thorough Primitive Methodist, and a good man. His remarks were good, and feelingly expressed, so much so, that the meeting "took fire," so to speak, and not a few were the "Hallelujahs," etc., from all parts of the building. The next speaker was a Mr. Aitken. He also did well, we thought, but was of a much calmer cast than his predecessor. His basis was that statement of Scripture which saith "My spirit shall not always strive with man." We hope that those who heard him will so think of their soul's salvation as not to put it off until it is for ever too late. The third speaker was a Mr. T. Huddlestone. He was like Mr. Greenwood, of lively expression, and talked about man's moral malady, and the balm in gilead and the physician of souls until the people were all on "fire" again. The fourth and last speaker was a Mr. Bushby. He talked about people's loving God, and entreated the children to seek Jesus in early life, assuring them that they would find him. He was very nice all through, but not so lively as those who spoke before him. We were glad of his remarks to the children. We like to see the children noticed and talked to about their salvation. We believe in their conversion. A child is ever believing in some person: why may it not believe in Jesus that said, "Suffer little children to come unto me," etc. Besides, many men and women have been converted while very young. While we, then, express our thanks for the remarks on Sunday to the children, we also express our hope that the Primitive Methodists will continue to preach to the young as well as to the old. We also pray that they may have great success in this direction. Having enjoyed the day so far, we followed on in the good way until the camp meeting ended. The day was a good one. We have been in better "love-feasts" than that was on Sunday night, but it would be difficult to get into a better prayer meeting. Truly "the power of the Highest" rested on the assembly. Any person in the meeting unconverted would in our way of thinking feel very uncomfortable, for the natural man understandeth not these spiritual things. The truthfulness of the above statement is evident also from the fact that one woman ventured forward to be prayed for, and found peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. But we must conclude our story of the Primitive Methodist's camp meeting. We do so by wishing we had many such days of grace.

A WITNESS.

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

THE LOST HEIR;

or,

THE DAYS OF THE STEWARTS.

CHAPTER VI. (Continued.)

[illegible] was James, seventh Earl of Derby and feudal King of Man, who suffered for his loyalty to Charles I.

As we have not as yet fully described Lord Charles to our readers, we will take the present opportunity of doing so; and as we have no wish to tire their patience by lengthy descriptions we will do so as shortly as possible. Lord Charles Stanley (heir to the Earl of Derby) was tall, but slight, and delicate in appearance; he was, nevertheless, handsome, highly educated, and refined in manners, but not of that noble bearing so highly developed in his father, partaking more of the delicate constitution of his mother.

Dinner was now announced, the Earl conducting the Countess, Lady Emma following—apparently nothing loth—with James Channing, while our hero and Lord Charles brought up the rear. The dinner passed off very agreeably, although while the servants were present, the topics discussed were of a general character; afterwards, when they were more in private, the Earl earnestly desired to know in what way he could serve our two friends.

Each disclaimed all idea of recompense, saying they had only done their duty. Though the Earl, seeing the delicacy of our friends, did not again press the case, still it was evident from his thoughtful manner that he was very anxious to serve them.

During the conversation which ensued, William expressed a distaste for becoming a lawyer as his friends seemed to wish; at the same time he displayed, in animated language, his predilection for the army.

The Earl told our friends that he had been sent for by his Majesty to attend a cabinet council, at which it had been resolved that, as matters in the country had become very serious and a rising of the people was more than probable, each nobleman should hasten down to his estates and raise as many troops as possible, to be immediately embodied with the regular army. This order of the council was to be carried out at once; and the Earl himself was about to hasten down into Lancashire and Cheshire for that purpose, and if William would accept a commission in his corps, he should be very happy to offer him one, and should feel honoured by his accepting it.

William said that it was the very thing that he desired; he would at once communicate with his friends on the subject, who, when they saw his strong desire to follow a military career, he had no doubt would accede to his wish.

The Earl said there need be no great haste, as some months would necessarily elapse ere the fitting-out and training of the new levies would be completed. Then, turning to Channing, who had previously expressed his predilection for the ministry, he said that the vicarage of St. Michael's Church, Macclesfield, would in a few months be at his disposal, as the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Charles Burnett, was in extremity, and could not possibly last long. He freely offered the charge to Mr. Channing, who thanked his lordship for his kind offer, which he frankly accepted. He said that to enter the ministry had been the ardent desire of his life, but hitherto he had had no opportunity of doing so.

The Earl further informed them that it was his intention to hold a farewell ball at Latham House prior to his permanently joining the army, to which Channing and our hero would be invited, and he should certainly expect them to be present, as he could inform them that there would be a considerable number of Williams's brother officers there, to whom the Earl would himself introduce him.

After an evening pleasantly spent in conversation and music, our friends took their leave and returned to college. A few weeks afterwards took place the examination, at which our friends greatly distinguished themselves, and obtained the degrees they anticipated, Channing's being that of M.A.

CHAPTER VI.

The ball, the dance, the masquerade,
To-day may bear the sway;
The morrow's sun may see us stand
In battle's dread array.—*The Author.*

A few days after the examination our friends received cards of invitation to the masked ball, which was to be held at Latham House on the following Monday evening. Vast preparations were in progress, and much excitement prevailed throughout the *beau monde*, as well as considerable anxiety manifested, particularly amongst the fair sex, as to the characters to be assumed, for even royalty itself was expected to be present. Many were the disappointments, heartburnings, and jealousies occasioned by the non-receipt of an invitation.

In the meantime William had received his commission as a lieutenant in the Earl's regiment of cavalry, which was also accompanied by his regimentals, and an intimation that horses could be furnished him from the Earl's splendid stud. As the distance was great, Channing and he commenced their journey at once, after William had bid his friends farewell. Channing, however, would return to the college until the vicarage was vacant, and enjoy the fellowship he had obtained.

Owing to the distance they arrived at Latham House somewhat late, the ball having lately commenced. They were received by the major domo with the most profound respect, and were conducted at once to their dressing rooms. When having renovated their outward man, they were conducted to the ball-room, where a most diverting and diversified scene awaited them.

Here might be seen a sober-looking Independent in conversation with what we would now call a ballet dancer, whilst there was Julius Cæsar promenading with a beggar girl. The groupings were both diverting and curious, one illustration of which will suffice to give our readers some idea of their incongruous character. In one quadrille which had been formed near our friends were King Canute, and a flower girl, Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, and a Lady Abbess, a thread-bare poet (out at elbows) and Venus, the Goddess of Love, a Chaldean astrologer and Queen Mab. Characters the most diverse might be seen grouped together in all directions, each striving to keep up their various assumptions in the most natural manner. Kings and beggars, monks and dancing girls, soldiers and sailors, tinkers and noblemen, tailors and astrologers, angels and demons were jostling each other in every direction; altogether the scene was (as we have previously stated) rich, gay, and diverting in the extreme, particularly to our friends, who had seldom had an opportunity of seeing such a strange assembly, and never on such an extensive scale.

They had scarcely time to note the scene around them, ere they were accosted by the Earl, who was dressed in his military costume as a general officer. He said they had all been anxiously expecting them; and he at once conducted them to the Countess, by whom they were received with great cordiality. She said that Lord Stanley and Lady Emma had been very anxious to see them, but they had just now joined the dancers, among whom, no doubt, the friends would presently meet with them. She would not detain them longer now, as it was the Earl's desire that they would prolong their visit for a few days; owing to the bustle and confusion of the evening, he could not then make it convenient to introduce them to the friends to whom he had alluded, and which he was very anxious to do. Many of the persons present would leave at the conclusion of the ball, and only a few select friends remain, to whom the Earl greatly desired to make them known; but this he had deferred, for the reason stated, until the following day. Having paid their respects to the Countess, the two friends strolled amongst the dancers in hopes of meeting with Lord Stanley and Lady Emma.

As they sauntered slowly along, gazing about them, they saw coming towards them a figure in black velvet domino. He was masked, though from what could [illegible] face it was evidently of a [illegible] man. His walk was slow and stately; and he was followed at a short distance by two figures dressed as clown and pantaloon, and who, whilst ever and anon performing the antics pertaining to their assumed characters, evidently maintained a keen watch over the first figure, who at the moment of their passing was addressing the clown in the following strain:—

"Odds bodikins, Steenie, thou art somewhat clumsy in thy efforts to night; by my halidome, thou'lt either break thy own neck or somebody else's pate, either of which accidents would be somewhat inconvenient just now."

The pantaloon laughed right merrily at the abortive attempts of the clown to perform some of the nimble antics of that celebrated individual in the pantomime.

Scarcely had these characters passed, when another, dressed as a monk approached them. This individual, though some distance from, was evidently keeping the three in sight. His figure, though youthful, partook strongly of the sombre character of the first; he passed slowly forward in the wake of the three, and like them was soon lost in the crowd.

Scarcely was the monk out of sight when they were accosted by a gipsy, dressed in the usual red cloak and straw hat, (called from them the gipsy-hat), of that nomadic race, and carrying on her arm a basket containing scent bags, brooches, rings, and trinkets of a similar character. She was evidently not young yet was certainly good looking, though from her being masked the upper portion of her face could not be seen; she was somewhat tall, and her walk stately, and her appearance altogether was charming.

"Will your honours," said the gipsy, "buy something from poor Nelly? here are muscodine bags to keep the moths from your clothes, rings for your finger, pins for your cravats, and brooches for your lady loves; please encourage poor Nelly."

"I am sadly afraid," said William, "that your wares are somewhat of a flimsy character, and more intended for ornament than use."

"In that," said the gipsy, "your honour is somewhat mistaken. This guard, though only of plaited silk, has the property of guarding your heart against false and sudden impressions, whilst some of the other articles are equally effective in guarding the wearer against the approach of uncharitable constructions; these rings, in like manner, are good security against self-conceit. Won't your honours purchase now?"

"According to this, Nelly must be a magician, and a most powerful one too," said William. "Could she kindly give us a specimen of her art?"

"Shall I reveal to you the past or the future?" said Nelly.

"Nay," replied our hero, "e'en let it be the future, since that is still in the web of time."

"Suppose I give you first the past, to prove to you the truth of my art, and afterwards that which is to come to be a guide in your path of futurity."

"E'en be it so, fair Nelly, said our hero; "as you have said so let it be."

"But your honours are no doubt aware, that my hand must first be crossed with silver," said Nelly, "ere my spell will work; it may be either with coin or bullion, small or large; but for your own sake let it not be with anything that bears an edge; let it also be with something by which you will not suffer loss, yet which you will remember in years to come, as the object must be by me retained."

William, struck with the earnest tones and manner of the gipsy, was completely carried away by the novelty of the scene, not of course that he expected anything to result except badinage; he however complied with her request, and placed in her hand an antique silver seal which had been given to him by a schoolfellow, and which bore the impress of a crest of a somewhat remarkable character, viz., an open hand with a heart in the palm, transfixed with an arrow, on receiving which the gipsy first crossed her own palm with it, and then proceeded carefully to examine the lines of our hero's left hand.

For upwards of a minute not a word was spoken by either party; at last the silence was broken by the gipsy, who had previously placed in his palm an egg-shaped crystal, into which she seemed to be earnestly gazing.

"I see," said she, "the street of an ancient inland town; it appears to be the market-place, in the background of which appears a church, with square tower of massive stone. To the north of this church is another building, the entrance to which is by a double flight of steps, which can be ascended either from the north or south; it seems to be a prison or police-court—probably the town's-hall, as I see a policeman or watchman on the steps. Opposite this hall I see another street, upon the corner of which is the name Chestergate, and a short distance up this street is a large inn, having over its door the name of Simon Greaves. The inn is an ancient structure, with a framed wood front, and has a large passage or gateway, near which is standing a post-chaise. I now see a lady, dressed in dark materials, coming from the inn; her veil is down, so that I cannot see her face. Near her stands another lady, bearing in her arms a baby. The first lady kisses the baby; she is evidently weeping, and seems to be bidding the party—(for a gentleman has since joined them)—adieu. She ascends the chaise, and the door is closed behind her, and the vehicle whirls on its way. The scene now changes. I see another street in the same town; it is a narrow, ill-constructed throughfare, and about its centre is a large grammar school, near which are several cottages with diamond-paned windows and thatched roofs. Over the top of the first cottage, which is a small shop, appears the name of W. Boothby. I now see the backs of these cottages; they are divided from a large field—evidently the playground of the school—by a low stone wall. The cottage to which I have alluded is on fire. A woman is in the field. She is wringing her hands, as in great distress. A youth of about thirteen is [illegible]. He presently fetches a ladder, which he hurriedly mounts, and, with a rake which he has taken up with him, dashes in one of the upper windows. He now leaps into the room, and for a while is lost to sight. He reappears, bearing a bundle, with which he proceeds to descend. He has passed but a few rounds of the ladder, when the flames burst from the window; he, however, reaches the ground in safety, but not a moment too soon, as the cottage is now enveloped in flames. The gallant youth now delivers the bundle to the woman, who, as she receives it, falls upon her knees in an ecstasy of thankfulness. The bundle is her child, who has been saved from a most dreadful death."

The gipsy now removed the crystal from his hand, and ceased speaking, turning to our hero. She asked, "Do you recognise the scenes?" For a second or two he could not reply, so astonished was he at the gipsy's revelation. With respect to the first scene he had no recollection other than the locality, which he at once registered as the Bate Hall, in Macclesfield, but had little doubt that in some way it referred to him. The second scene he as immediately recognised as an incident which had occurred previous to leaving the school in King Edward Street, which was certainly the school described by the gipsy. He confessed as much to the gipsy, and begged her if she knew ought of his early life, to relieve his anxiety by relating it.

To this the gipsy replied that it was not given to reveal all the mysteries of the past. What she had done was simply to prove her knowledge of the future, which, if he was willing to hear, she was willing to impart. She saw misfortune looming in the future to himself, and a violent death to one he revered; but the mystery of his birth would ere that be revealed to him, in which revelation she might probably assist. There was one promise she wished him to make, which was, that when he again received the seal he had given her, he would immediately follow the messenger who brought it to whereever he might wish to conduct him, as the mystery would then be revealed.

To this our hero gave his solemn promise, not being able to extract anything more definite from the gipsy.

Ere she departed, however, she wished to give him some advice which he would do well to follow. The advice was in reference to four figures he had just met. Evil times were certainly approaching, but [illegible] figures in the black velvet domino and the pantaloon would ultimately restore the fortunes of his family, who would through the latter become more wealthy and powerful than before; but that under all circumstances he must beware of the clown and the monk.

On giving our hero this advice the gipsy suddenly disappeared in the throng, and by no effort on his part could he again find her. In his endeavours to do so he got separated from his friend, and whilst busily employed in seeking him he was tapped on the back by a figure in the dress of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, who on raising his mask proved to be no other than Lord Stanley himself.

"Why, wherever have you been hiding yourself?" said Lord Stanley. "Here have I and my sister been engaged in seeking you this last hour: we have met with Mr. Channing, and he and she are by this time tripping it on the light fantastic toe." On being deserted by my loving sister, who at once accepted your friend's invitation to dance without saying 'by your leave,' or uttering even the slightest apology for leaving me alone in my glory, I set out on my travels to find you, and after searching amongst blue, red, black, yellow, and green dominoes, and getting lost amidst a bevy of nuns, from whence I with difficulty extricated myself, I have at last, thank the stars, succeeded in finding you. And now having done, be kind enough to attend me to the refreshment saloon, where by this time we, no doubt, shall meet with the Earl and a few friends, to whom it is his desire, as they will not be here tomorrow, to take the present opportunity of introducing you.

William laughed at the badinage of Lord Charles, but, of course, immediately attended him to the saloon, where, as he had said, they found the Earl in company with no less personages than the four remarkable figures who had been alluded to by the gipsy; they were now unmasked, and were in close converse with the Earl, who, as soon as William made his appearance, motioned him to advance. He did so, when the Earl said, addressing the black velvet domino—

"I beg of your Majesty to be allowed to introduce to your Mr. William Bates, one of our recent deliverers from the flood, now one of your Majesty's commissioned officers."

To this introduction the King (Charles I.) gave a most gracious reply. He said, "We are proud in having such brave youths enrolled in our new levies; nor have we any hesitation in expressing our confidence that they will distinguish themselves, and soon become ranked among our noblest cavaliers; in the meantime, I beg of them to consider me, not so much their King as their friend, for such they will ever find in Charles Stuart."

William was next introduced to the Prince of Wales (the pantaloon), who received him equally graciously, but with more pleasantry. He was next introduced to Prince James (afterwards James II.).

(To be continued).

BROUGHT TO JUSTICE;

or,

GRACE HENSON'S ABDUCTION.

CHAPTER II. (Continued.)

"Villain, give back my babe!"

"Hush, Mary," was the reply; "do you not know me? I am your husband."

"Give me back my Gracie!" she cried unheeding his words.

"I'll go and bring her back," he said, although he felt that his promise might be in vain.

Calling in assistance and putting on his hat, he left the house, feeling sick at heart. He went to the doctor, to whom he related his story, and begged him to accompany him home, and they forthwith set out.

When they entered the room, in which sat Mrs. Henson, she arose and rushed toward the doctor.

"Wretch," she shrieked.

He held her gently, then turning to Charles Henson, he said,—

"Your wife's mind is a little unsettled by this great shock, and it is impossible to tell at present whether the malady is permanent or not." He then administered a narcotic and departed, leaving the poor young man in great grief.

The prospect of the restoration of his wife's mental faculties appeared less probable to Charles Henson than the recovery of his child. His sorrow could not have been much greater were she laid in her grave, had there not been a faint light of hope burning in his bosom that her reason would again return. He was now to her a stranger. She had no more preference for him than for one whom she had never known. Insanity drives love from the soul; it turns friends into enemies.

After many vain attempts to recover his lost child, Henson once more consulted the doctor in regard to his sick wife.

An examination of her case was made, after which Dr. Bethume said,—

"I fear that your wife's malady is quite serious,—beyond present recovery, though I trust she will ultimately be restored."

This announcement in regard to the condition of his wife produced a severe shock on the mind of Charles Henson.

The news of her sudden loss of reason produced great surprise and sadness in the minds of her friends. Her husband made still more strenuous efforts to recover his child. He offered a large reward for her recovery and the arrest of her abductor. On the restoration of Gracie depended, as Charles Henson believed, the return of his wife's reason. For the present, at least, he was induced to send her to the insane asylum.

If the objects that have made home happy to the heart be removed, then there springs in the mind an aversion for the place as intense as was the love we bore it before. There was a silence in those rooms that weighed heavily on young Henson, and he missed the soft tones of his loved ones sadly. He felt the hand of loneliness clasp him with an oppressive power.

The following week he rented his house—hopes of the restoration of his family forbade him to sell it. He left H——, telling no one his destination; he knew not himself. How long he was to be gone, whither his steps tended were hidden in the dark depths of the future. There was one object in his mind—the recovery of his child and the punishment of its abductor.

CHAPTER III.

In one of the Western States, some years subsequent to the events narrated in the preceding chapters of our story, there lived a band of outlaws that had for a long time inspired the greatest terror in the hearts of the people of the surrounding country by their acts of cruelty. Possessed of very swift horses, and ever on the alert for the approach of danger, they had so far managed to elude the power of the numerous organizations that had been raised for the purpose of capturing them.

There was one person belonging to this band who in no manner participated in any of their evil deeds; who seemed like an angel among Myrmidons. The person of whom I speak was a young girl whose life had been associated with that of the outlaws ever since she could remember. Her constant association and companionship with these hardened men had in nowise blunted the finer sensibilities of her heart, nor changed her desire to leave their presence. Her attempts to escape would have, in all likelihood, resulted in failure, and, knowing this, she quietly abided her time, trusting to the future to develop some means of escape.

She could complain of no ill-treatment on the part of any of the outlaws; nor even a harsh word had ever been addressed to her by one them. She was always treated with respect; and her slightest wish was acceded to.

She had no remembrance of a mother, and her inquiries in regard to her brought no satisfactory [illegible] known as her father ever since she could remember—that her mother had died many years since in a distant country. Beyond this information Maria could glean nothing.

Sando Quarillo, the chief of the "Banded Brothers," a name applied to the outlaws, was reclining on a pile of skins in a large, roomy cave, one morning in May. In stature he was tall, with angular features and sallow complexion. His hair was dark and long, nearly touching his shoulders. His face was beardless giving him a youthful appearance. He was a fit representative of Spanish villainy; his sensual lips and cold, steely eyes proclaimed a cruel, wicked heart. Among his own class he was a faithful friend, but to an enemy he was vindictive and revengeful. He knew no mercy save when it alone furthered his purpose.

The place in which he sat, at the time we introduce him to the reader, had a semi-obscure appearance. It was situated in the side of a mountain, not at the base, but a couple of hundred feet above. The entrance was concealed by a thick heavy undergrowth that completely excluded the rays of the sun. This undergrowth could, however, be moved and left aside, so as to allow the light to enter the cave.

Above the cave stood a large hollow tree, in the top of which was stationed a sentinel, in such a manner that, although able to view the country for miles around, he remained invisible. On the approach of danger the sentinel could give the alarm without moving from his place. If there was danger of the outlaws being overpowered, there was sufficient time for them to leave the cave, push back the undergrowth to its natural position, and quietly steal down a deep gorge in the side of the mountain, a short distance from the base of which the horses were kept carefully guarded. Taking into consideration these advantages, there was no great wonder that they had for so long a time evaded the power of the law.

"Maria," said Quarillo, as the young girl stood in his presence, "be sure and be back by four o'clock, as we leave to-night for Cross Canyon."

She stood near him, holding a small rifle in her hand, in the act of going hunting.

"I shall try and be back by that time; I shall not go far."

"Be careful of yourself, Maria, there's danger in the woods near here."

"I don't feel afraid as long as I have my trusty rifle with me."

"But your rifle might sometime betray you."

"It never failed me but once, and then it was on account of a rain-storm; the priming became wet, and it would not go off." So saying, she left the cave descending the gorge, and was soon at the foot of the mountain.

A cool, refreshing breeze fanned her cheeks as she passed slightly along. Presently she came to a river over which a large tree had fallen. With steady step she began to cross over. Below, she could hear the rushing water as it swept along under her feet. Farther up the stream rose lofty escapements, inaccessible to the feet of the most skilful climber. On the top grew gigantic trees that looked like mere saplings to anyone standing at the edge of the water. Down the river extended a large level plain, in the midst of which was a lake, thickly encircled by trees and bushes. Further beyond was a tall mountain whose summit seemed to pierce the clouds.

Maria crossed the river in safety, and soon after entered the woods. Proceeding some distance, she heard a squirrel chirp, but deeming it not worth her while to shoot it, she allowed it to remain unharmed. The next instant a deer rushed past her. Instantly she raised her rifle to her shoulder, and fired at the retreating animal. Whether it was skill or good chance on her part she could not be certain, but she had the satisfaction of beholding it fall to the ground dead.

The deer being too heavy for her to carry alone to the cave of the outlaws, she determined to leave it where it lay, and get one of the men to come after it. She started to return to the cave, when, chancing to cast her eyes upwards, she saw a sight that sent a cold chill through her frame. On the limb of a huge tree a panther crouched as if in readiness for a spring. Its eyes flashed fire, and its tail moved too and fro; the rifle of the young girl was unloaded, and she had no other weapon with which to defend herself. Her eyes were fixed on the terrible animal. It was a time that would have tried much steadier nerves than hers.

At the time she beheld the animal in the act of leaping upon her, she turned to run from the place, at the same instant shrieking loudly, and before it could gather itself for a second spring, Maria was beyond its reach. The panther darted in pursuit, and rapidly gained on the young girl. Presently she emerged from the woods and came within hearing of the river that she had crossed a short time previously. Close behind she could hear her pursuer. Every moment she expected to feel his sharp claws tearing her flesh. Suddenly the animal leaped toward her; she lowered her body as he did so, and the panther went past her over the bank down into the roaring waters below.

She rushed to the brink, and, looking down the dizzy height, saw the panther struggling in the current. Maria had loaded her rifle, which, in spite of her being hard pressed, she had managed to retain in her possession. She raised it to her shoulder and fired. The shot proved fatal; the animal immediately sank, dyeing all the water with a crimson hue. The body rose shortly afterward, and floated down the stream.

Maria, after loading her rifle, prepared to leave the place. She had gone only a short distance when she heard some one cry out—

"Was that you that just fired, Maria?"

She looked in the direction whence she heard this question, and saw, at a short distance from her, a queer-looking man.

He was short in stature and hideous in appearance. His coarse, massive head rested on a thick neck, his legs were short, while his arms were long and thin, and while he stood straight up, extended below his knees. He had that very day joined the band, and, as yet, had not spoken a word to Maria, although she had noticed that he had kept his eyes upon her.

She looked at the dwarf with disgust, and said,—"Yes, Vocho, it was I; where were you when I fired?"

"In the woods," he answered, pointing in another direction.

"How came you there? I left you at the cave when I came away."

"The captain was afraid that you might get lost."

"So he sent you as a spy! Did you not see me when the panther was after me? I suppose you took very good care to keep out of danger. How I hate a cowardly spy."

"I couldn't have come if I had wanted," he said. "I, too, had a fight with a panther, or else I should have helped you."

Maria knew the man spoke falsely, but, nevertheless, she said,—

"Indeed!"

"Yes; it was probably the mate to the one that attacked you."

"I did not hear you fire."

"Before I had a chance the animal sprang at me. See," showing a dagger, "I plunged this into his heart."

"I should like to see the panther," said Maria.

"He escaped," was the reply.

"I understood you to say that you plunged your dagger into his heart."

"So I did."

"Then it did not kill him?"

"Oh, no—that is not instantly."

"How far did he go?"

"I don't know; I didn't wait to see."

"I don't believe you had a fight with a panther or any other animal," said the young girl contemptuously.

"Girl, if you were a man I'd plunge this dagger into your heart for those words."

"If I were a man you would not dare do it. You are too cowardly."

The dwarf was fairly pale with rage as he heard these words. He grasped his dagger tightly as he stepped toward Maria.

"Beware!" he said, "I cannot endure much more of this."

She smiled quietly, and they walked along for some distance, when Maria said,—

"Vocho, there's a deer that I just shot lying in the woods. He is too heavy for me to carry to the cave. Will you go after him?"

The dwarf grinned as she uttered these words.

"I am not a fool," he said, scornfully.

"I do not understand you."

"Very well; I shall not try to enlighten you."

"Then you will not go after the deer?"

"No."

"I suppose you think I'll run away if you should leave me."

"It makes no difference what you suppose. I shall wait until you are at the cave, or under the vigilance of some one else, before I leave you."

Maria quickened her steps, hoping thereby to get away from her tormentor, but the dwarf kept close to her, greatly to her annoyance.

"Why do you keep so close to me?" she cried, angrily.

"Because I don't want you to get away from me, I fear my presence is disagreeable to you. Is it because my hands are soiled with blood, or is it that my form is ill-shapen? I am not my creator. If I were I should have been an Adonis. What if I have committed murder. Am I worse than your father?"

Maria feeling that it would be of no use to try to get rid of the dwarf until they reached the cave, walked on in silence.

Finally they came to the tree that had served the young girl as a bridge across the stream. She began to pass over. When about half way across the dwarf pretended to stumble against her, sending her into the surging river. She gave a shriek as she fell, but the sound was hardly audible above roar of the water.

"There!" cried the dwarf. "She'll never insult me again."

(To be continued).

WIT AND HUMOUR.

The first thing in a boot is the last.

A Stage 'Wait.'—A 'heavy' father.

A coal combination is a public coal-amity.

'The Prussian Diet.'—Lager and sauerkraut.

'Straws show which way the wind blows'—the m[illegible]

Often 'Utter' Failures.—'Pronounced' successes.

Mr. Pints has four beautiful daughters—just a half-gallon of sweet lasses.

Greenland has no cats. Imagine cats in a country where the nights are six months long.

Carbuncle.—A fiery globule found in the bottom of mines, and on the faces of drunkards.

Law is like prussic acid—a dangerous remedy, and the smallest dose is generally sufficient.

Cockney Axiom.—After people are wasted the author of dissipation, they usually visit their uncles.

Ten years from now stealing will have become a thing of the past. There will be nothing left to steal.

When may a man's friends naturally suppose that he has gone amis-sing? When he has gone a-courting.

A man that runs against a wheelbarrow may be compared to an instrument of science—baro-meter.

Widows above fifty cannot marry in Portugal. The law is designed as a protection for aged and innocent bachelors.

A young lady says, she longs for fingers like the prongs of a pitchfork, with diamond rings enough to fill them to the ends.

The lack of money is a weight upon the bosom; the possession of it a heaviness in the chest. We prefer to sustain the weight.

In 1418, iron balls were not used for cannon, since [illegible] an order for making, at Maidstone, [illegible] bullets for the King's [illegible]nance.

When a young gentleman kisses a young lady, she very naturally says, 'Oh, Dick, the idea!' And so, also naturally replies, 'No, love; not the eye dear, but the *cheek*, dear.' Which is perfectly true.

A writer on style says, 'It is the fashion in France for ladies to take their tea in bonnets and gloves.' One objection to this is that some of the new bonnets do not hold much more than a lump of sugar.

A lady, who has long been recognised as an uncompromising opponent of the use of tobacco in any form, did actually account for early rising, the other morning, by saying she was 'up to snuff' the early breeze.

Doting mother: 'Yes, I shall be happy to give you the wages you ask; but I shall expect you to love the children.'—Nurse: 'I shall be very happy to do so ma'am; but, of course, that would be an extra.'

'Madam,' said a medium, 'your husband's spirit wishes to communicate with you.'—'No matter,' said the widow. 'If he's got no more spirit in the other world than he had in this, it's not worth bothering about.'

The pedestrian fever has even extended to the most secluded precincts of the family circle. We hear of several young ladies of highly respectable parents who are training to walk, and nearly all of them are under two years of age.

'Miss,' said a gentleman proffering his arm and umbrella to a lady in a shower, 'permit me to be your beau.'—'Thank you for your politeness,' was the reply, 'and as I have plenty of fair weather beaux, I will call you my rainbeau.'

Among the Zulus, a nation of the Kaffirs, according to etiquette, the mother-in-law cannot face the son-in-law, but must hide, or pretend to hide, when she sees him. In this country the custom is reversed. It is the son-in-law who does the dodging.

Young housewife; 'What miserable little eggs again! You really must tell them, Jane, to let the hens sits on them a little longer!'

He said but little, yet as he gazed on the mutilated edge of his best razor, he mentally vowed never again to marry a woman with corns.

It is safe to guess of what a young man is thinking when he takes short steps, and holds his arms as though a little hand rested on the crook of his elbow.

'Cream-colour,' which is a popular shade, varies as in the milk trade from a beautiful blue to yellow.

Young Mother: 'What do children say when they get candy?'—Infant recipient of confections: 'More.'

A wag lent a clergyman a horse that ran away and threw him, and then claimed credit for spreading the Gospel.

Law is very like a sieve; it is easy to see through it, but one must be considerably reduced before he gets through.

'Can you spell donkey with one letter?' asked a silly young man of a bright girl.—'Yes,' she answered,—'U.'

What is the difference between a plan of a battle-field and a roast pippin?—One is a war map, and the other is a warm apple.

It requires about as long to get a girl well out of her twentieth year as for a horse to get beyond 'eight years old this spring.'

A well-known M.P. recently began a speech with the assertion that 'he could not keep silent without saying a few words.'

A military man, pitching into an opponent, exclaimed, 'Why, his sword was never drawn but once, and that was in a raffle!'

A young lady was seen to go into a pawnbrokers' the other day to pledge her troth. N.B.—She was engaged to the assistant.

A man who was in love with a beautiful Hebrew girl, on hearing that she was sick, exclaimed, 'Oh, my precious pearl—my Jew-ill!'

The shipment of live stock at the port of Montreal for Great Britain during the first six months of the present year was 15,803 head of cattle, 3,425 sheep, and 1,079 hogs, against 4,238 head of cattle, 2,436 sheep, and 763 hogs during the corresponding period last year.

Judge Flanagan, in an application in action for £5,000 damages for breach of promise, brought by a Miss Fowler, of Dublin, against a Mr. Gordon, county of Down, has ordered the defendant to make a disclosure upon oath of all letters and documents pertaining to the cause.

A refreshment club has just been opened in Somerset House by the clerks, in order to meet the difficulty occasioned by their being, for the most part, restricted from leaving the premises during official hours, even to obtain refreshment. The club is to be opened at noon only.

A retired naval captain, named William Armitage Farnshaw, having residences in London, the Isle of Wight, and Wath-on-Dearne, has been committed for trial by the Leeds Stipendiary for committing a forgery and misappropriating £700., payable under a marriage settlement.

The freehold business premises, No. 91, Watling Street, London, which occupy an area of about 3,700 superficial feet, and are let on lease for a term having nineteen years unexpired, at £1,380 per annum (subject to a perpetual charge of £24 per annum), have been sold for the sum of £27,000.

The Bishop of Peterborough states that a clergyman of undoubted orthodoxy and learning writes to him that if the rubric which Convocation wishes to add to the Athanasian Creed should become law "he would be forced to consider whether he could remain in the ministry of the Church."

Mr. Richards, a member of the Falmouth Town Council, has been committed to prison for fifteen days by the County Court Judge for refusing to pay the Falmouth rector's rate. He states that he declines from conscientious reasons, and will never pay. Much excitement has been caused by the incident.

An action has been brought at the Maidstone Assizes, by a widow to recover damages from the South-Eastern Railway Company for causing the death of her husband. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £900, and apportioned to the widow £400, and £125 to each of her four children.

One of the 100-ton guns has passed a satisfactory examination at Woolwich, firing a projectile weighing 2,000lb. with a charge of 463lb. of cube powder. The four guns of the same calibre which were purchased with a portion of the war credit are to be stationed on the fortifications at Malta and Gibraltar.

A woman, calling herself Countess of Heinrutch, has given an extraordinary personal history in the Common Pleas, in the course of an action against Messrs. Furbur and Co. for illegally disposing of her property. The jury said they did not believe her evidence, and returned a verdict for the defendants.

John Hardwick, acting manager of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, and John Hart and Alexander Donaldson, money taker, have been tried for defrauding the lessee of the theatre of various sums of money. Donaldson was acquitted; Hardwick and Hart were convicted, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

A case of hydrophobia is reported from the outlying village of Drayton, in Somerset. Edward Miller, 51, was, as far back as three years ago, playing with a little dog belonging to Mr. Gillard, when he was bitten in one of the hands. The wound was cauterised, and soon healed, but Miller has now died from hydrophobia.

The landlords of Herefordshire have not been backward in recognising the depressed state of agriculture. On the Moccas Estates the Rev. Sir George H. Cornwall, Bart., has returned 10 per cent. on the half-year, the Rev. G. H. Davenport 15 per cent.; and Major Decie, of Brockleton Court, has returned a quarter's rent.

At Cardiff, a few nights since, as Caravena a Dutchman, was passing by the house of Brucheferi Celestino, when, as he alleges, he was dragged in and stabbed by the latter. Both men and some others drew knives, and Caravena was stabbed all over the body, while Celestino sustained a wound in the hand.

A crowded meeting of the owners of property and ratepayers has been held at Lynn, to take into consideration the recommendation of the Town Council to subscribe £40,000. towards the extension of the present dock system, the money to be raised on mortgage of the borough funds. The recommendation was negatived by a large majority.

In the Exchequer Court, an information was brought to recover a penalty and treble duty in respect of an alleged fraudulent return by Mr. J. H. Hall, zincworker, in regard to income tax. The jury found that the defendant's form had been improperly filled up, but not with any fraudulent intent. Judgment was reserved.

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RATEPAYERS' MEETING AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir not having time last week to forward you my report on the extraordenery meeting which was held in our magnificent townhall thursday night the 17 inst I do so this week with the greatest of pleasure hoping you will give it speace in your next issue and obige the meeting was called according to law—for the purpose of reviwing the County rate basis or standard and adopting such measures as the vestry might deem expedient, some time in the afternoon of the said day the caretaker, of the hall was instructed by my noble and Eloquent friend, to have the hall in readynese for half-past seven, where-up in he set to work in a most fashonible manner and obeide the order with great toast, pomp, and scelerity, as the hour arrived for the meeting to assemble I made my appearince in the hall dressed in my priestly garments with pencil and peaper in my hand, but to my great surprise and astonishment there was only assembled. I cast a rapid glance round the splendid hal and admired its grandure but more especiely the platform which was most beautyful decorated and well furnished with Chairs to the amount of, 2,4,88,877,4,48,975 but unfortunatly none of them were ocipied only the one which stood in the midest and that was the chair of knowledge of good and evil, which was ocipied by my noble and Eloquent friend, who was voted to it by this extraordnery meeting which consisted af three in number and the (sweep) acting as repoter the meeting was opened buisness went on quietely, on it I-ll make no comment further than let the public know that my noble and Eloquent friend was instructed, by the meeting to go to Durham and inquire into the resting question after which the meeting termenated in A vote of thanks to the Chairman which was recived with lowed cheers and Applaws.—Yours Affectionately,

JOE HARRISON, Chimney Sweep.

Shotley Bridge, July 22nd, 1879.

LOKILL TOPICKS.

To the Edditor ov the Consitt Gardian.

MR. EDDITOR, DERRAR SOR,—Aw wundor if ye heve vor noticed them big bills that hes been klagged up at all th' street cornors, wi them mimick lettors, R. A. O. B., for a heedin; an, aw dar say, they war a pusill te mony a one, an yar humbill servint amang th' rest, until aw meyed inkwirees, an wat de ye think is th' meenin, nee mare nor leess than Royill Antleedilloovian Order ove Buffilloes (marry wat a neyme), that's gan to heve a pick nick at th' Spa Well Grunds, Shotlee, next Munday. Aw had okhashun to be in Newcassell th'uthor neet, an aw hawd th' plishor ove inspectin th' diffarnt prizes thit hes to be kompeeted for, an aw wis istonised at th' numbar an th' vallee ove thim, ispeshlee one, as it appeered to me to be a goold tickar. But aw wadent like to say wethor it wes th' reel simin peure or not, for ye knaw they git up things noosadays to deceive th' eyes ove ameyst ivoreebodee. Aw wundor if wor Waskolee wettor wad teyest like awi else if it wis drunk oot ove one ove th' bonnee kups.

Noo, sor, aw heve hard it said mony a time that "aud fouyls wis th' warst ove feuyls," an am not gannen to say wethor it is or is not th' kase. But sartin aw is thor wis a mikstor ove beyth aud an yung at th' Frindlee Societees Galla last Settorday, an it appeered to me to be a varry feulish thing for onyboddee thit haud ony gumshun aboot thim to tramp aboot amang th' klarts thit haud akkumalatid on th' roads, an aw haud nee doot it wad be a greet hindorace to their sukksess. But its nee use, Mistor, kas th' klark ove the wethor hesent wanted to be distorbed wi thor hamorin at th' big drums. Aw wundor wat for the frindlee societees ove th' districkt as weeill as th' Gud Templors, kannit heve a trip te sum pleyce ove intorest, an it wad be a change an a plishar to see sumthing else than slag heeps an ballast heeps, things ye kan see ony day of th' week.

Noo, Mistor, aw see thor is a moovemint afloat to try an raise funds to send Mistor Joseph Howard to Kwensland, an aw wad like to off'r a sugestin, an that is that a konsart be got up to try an raise th' needful. War kanny Vickar mite be induced to place th' new skuyl at thor dispoasill, an aw kan ashure ye, Mistor, that it is admirilee adepted for sick-like things, an besides it is for a benovellent obgeckt, an, on that akkoont, sum ove war lokill amitures wad be shure te gie thor sarvisis gratise on this okkashun, an besides sum ove war brass bands mite obligo th' kommittee, as thor meystlee komposed ove pitmen.

Deear me, sor, did yee ivor see sick wethor as this affor. It meyks one fritened to put there top koat or thare nickorbockors off for feer they katch thare deeth ove koad. Aw heeard a farmar say thit they (th' farmars) wad all be rooned this yeear, for thare krops wad all be a failar, an th' landlords wad get th' farms intive thare awn hands, an thin they (the landlords) wad find th' seekrett oot, an wid be glad to get thim off thare hands ageyne at aw much lawer rent thin they are gettin at prisent. Aw heve had a krak wive a few men ove this klass, and they all komplain ove th' high rents thay heve te pay. Hopein ye injoy gud hilth, Mistor, aw beg to reemane, yors troolee,

RAG SALL.

Blackhill, July 22nd, 1879.

SPIRITUALISM.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Would you kindly allow me to make a reply to "Lover of Justice," who states that he also attended Mr. Baitey's lectures, and that he failed to see the one-sidedness of his discourse? His failing to see the one-sidedness is from the fact that he knows nothing about Spiritualism. Had "Lover of Justice" investigated Spiritualism, as I have done, he would have had more light on it, and thus been enabled to have seen the one-sidedness.

Mr. Baitey himself said that there was a certain percentage of the phenomena true. I failed to hear him deal with the true side of his discourse, and when a friend and myself reminded him that he had not fairly dealt with the subject, he acknowledged that he had used hard words against it, but he hoped that he had not offended any sensitive Spiritualist present, as he consciously felt that he had been a little out of course.

This I take to be a personal acknowledgment from himself that he only had dealt with one side of the picture. At one time of my life I would have applauded Mr. Baitey's colloquy, but since I left the Primitive Methodist camp and honestly investigated true Spiritualism, I am able to testify to the fact of having held sweet intercourse with the spirits of those who once lived here in the flesh, friends that I knew while living here. Only last Sunday I attended a *seance*, where the materialised "spirit" form of a little girl put her little arms around my neck and kissed me with the tenderness of a sister. That is one fact on the other side of the picture among the many I have witnessed. My friend also refers to my remarks on Christianity. Let me remind him that I did not say it was creeds, forms, &c. I referred to it as it now exists, and I think that the meanest capacity cannot fail to see the distinction.

If you take the New Testament for your guide, my friend, show me where I am to find the true Christian body to-day. Jesus said, "These signs shall follow them that believe in me." Where are the existing signs now? He also refers to my remarks on the more enlightened Spiritualists. This phase he cannot rightly understand. I will try and enlighten him on that point. Now, the fact is this, since there are degrees of intelligence and degrees in capacity, an individual with a good capacity, under favourable circumstances, soon becomes enlightened on any subject he applies himself to—Spiritualism included. What my friend means about the practical part of Christ's teachings being unimpracticable to the Spiritualist, I have his meaning yet to learn. I would like him to have defined his assertion more clearly.

My friend also thinks that I misrepresented Mr. Baitey in reference to Dr. Sexton's opinion. I did no such thing. Mr. Baitey said that was the Dr.'s opinion. But the fact is, Mr. Baitey's talk is nearly all made up of other people's opinion, and not by his own investigation. Again, he says that Dr. Sexton's belief now is evidently a contradiction to what he believed when a Spiritualist. He ought not to make such wild assertions without having good grounds to stand upon. I have a letter of Dr. Sexton's before me now. In one clause he says—"I don't care one straw for the word Christian Spiritualist. By it I mean that I am a Christian and a Spiritualist." Does my friend need plainer language? I could quote more if necessary. Again, if he will read the report of Mr. Baitey's lectures (published in your journal) he will find that it bears me out in my statement about Mr. Baitey trying to bring Spiritualism on a level with Sectlarians. I fear that he was not an attentive hearer. He also states that one thing he noticed was that he (Mr. Baitey) had a convietion that the "ism" he was attacking was false, &c. My conviction is this—had it been false, there would not have been so many scientific minds investigating the subject, and, moreover, had it not been a scientific question, it would never have found a place among the British National Association of Science at Glasgow in 1874. Did Primitive Methodism ever find its way there? I have not heard tell of it, if it ever did.

As to the sweeping down of cobwebs, I think that it is Mr. Baitey and his followers who want the brush in respect to their views on the subject.

In conclusion, I say Spiritualism is a true "ism." It is the backbone of Christianity to me. I have experienced the truths of them both. They are one—when viewed from the true "basis" *of all, our Father*—God. —I beg to remain,

A TRUTH SEEKER (WM. TODD).

July 24, 1879.

NOTES FROM ANNFIELD PLAIN.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

In common with many of your readers, I cannot but think that there has been far too much ado over the unfortunate Prince Napoleon. That he was an amiable, gallant young man I will not deny. It was his gallantry that cost him his life. I heartily sympathise with his bereaved mother in her affliction, but not more so with her than with other mothers, who, during the course of this unhappy war, have been bereft of sons equally brave and dear. But the worst of the whole matter, to my mind, is that a brave young officer, such as, in the past, Lieutenant Carey has proved himself to be, has to have all chance of obtaining distinction in his profession ruthlessly cut off, simply because his companion was not so fortunate as himself in getting on to his horse, and thus escaping the assegais of the savage Zulus.

Nothwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Annfield Plain Store people had a very successful day on Saturday. Tea was provided in the Society's long room, when nearly 500 (so I am informed) partook of "the cup which cheers, but not inebriates." The bread, of various kinds, was all that could be desired, and reflects great credit on those who had the making of it. In the evening a meeting was held, Mr. Henry Carss occupying the chair. Mr. William Bell, the secretary of the Society, was first called upon to give the report, which went to show that the Society was standing in a very favourable position. Mr. Robson then read a short extract from J. G. Holyoak's work on the "Rochdale Pioneers," supplemented by a few sensible remarks of his own, which were heartily applauded. Mr. Robert Turner then gave a graphic description of the early struggle of the Societey, and how they had been enabled to achieve their present success. Mr. Carss then sung in his own peculiar style a humorous melody entitled "Nay John," after which the meeting was brought to a close in the usual manner.

"Didn't it serve him right?" "Who?" ask many of your readers. Why the Rev. J. C. Holliday, clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, United States. Being at St. Paul's, in London, the rev. gentleman, quite accidentally, falls in with a man, who is an entire stranger to him, but being (at least he said so) an American, the rev. gentleman enters into conversation with him concerning their native country. After a while the stranger proposes a visit to the Holborn Restaurant, as one of the sights of London. His proposal is immediately accepted. While there they talk over a variety of subjects, then separate, but agree to meet again. Somehow or other the meeting then arranged does not come off. But about a week or so after, the rev. gentleman again falls in with his companion. After mutual recognition, they retire to the "Restaurant." They are not long in before a raw Irishman makes his appearance, asks leave to sit down beside them, calls for a drop of cider, and joins in the conversation. Having learnt that they belonged to America, the Irishman expresses his love for their country, and informs them that he has had bequeathed to him, by a rich uncle, the large sum of £30,000. By a codicil in the will £1,000 was to to be distributed amongst four really deserving persons, one of which he had already found. The clergyman's companion informs the Irishman that they were responsible persons, and knew many deserving objects in America, and asks, as a test of his expressed love for their country, that he should give them each a share. This the Irishman consents to do, on condition that they present him with some mark of "confidence." The clergyman's companion, or rather the Irishman's companion, for such he undoubtedly was, immediately turned out a one hundred pound bank note and gave it to the Irishman, who went out with it, but came back, and said he was perfectly satisfied, and returned it to its owner. The clergyman was then asked to show a similar mark of confidence, which he did by placing nine five pound notes and two pounds in cash in the hands of the Irishman, who again went out, but this time did not return, no doubt being perfectly satisfied with what he had got.—I am, yours truly,

JACKSON DICKINSON.

Annfield Plain, July, 22nd, 1879.

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.

TANFIELD *V.* STANLEY.

This match was played in connection with the Stanley Sports on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the Tanfield team by twenty-five runs. Score:—

TANFIELD.		STANLEY.	
A. Temple, c Pattison	2	M. Docherty, b Temple	1
D. Temple, b Lynn	10	M. Lynn, b Temple	9
E. Reay, b Lynn	3	J. Jordan, c Temple	6
J. Curry, run out	13	A. York, c Temple	14
T. Jewitt, c & b Harkness	10	J. Harkness, c Curry	7
T. Snowdon, b York	25	T. Siddle, b Reay	12
E. Dunweedy, c Pattison	3	E. Hewes, c Temple	6
H. Morton, b York	8	J. Mayes, st Curry	4
T. Saunderson, b York	2	B. Sould, st Curry	1
J. Robson, not out	2	— Morton, b Reay	1
S. Lucas	1	W. Janson, not out	0
Extras	7	Extras	9
Total	86	Total	61

DEATH OF A HEXHAM CENTENARIAN.—Mrs. Margaret Waters, died last week at her residence at Quatre Bras, Hexham, in her hundreth year. The deceased lady would have completed her 100 years in five weeks. We may state that this is a well authenticated case. The deceased, who was mother-in-law to Dr. Thomas Stainthorpe, has been possessed of all her faculties and going about until a few days ago. The deceased heard John Wesley preach at Hexham.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN MADDISON, JUN.—On Sunday last, one of the most promising young men in this district—Mr. John Maddison, only son of the respected postmaster of Dipton—"passed that bourne from which no traveller returns." Mr. Maddison had recently passed with high honours various scholastic and scientific examinations, and his rapid progress in his studies gave promise of future achievements. The interment took place at Collierly, on Thursday, and his remains were followed to the grave by a large number of sorrowing friends.

Local Police Courts.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, July 21st.—Before A. TOWN, Esq. (chairman), J. PRIESTMAN, Esq., and JAS. ANNANDALE, Jun., Esq.

A COUPLE OF DISORDERLY PITMEN.—Joseph Attey, of White-le-Head, and James Doodle, Bushblades, miners, were severally charged with having been drunk and disorderly at Leadgate. P.C. Curson stated that on the 6th inst., about six o'clock in the evening, he found defendants on the road between Redwell Hills and Leadgate. They were drunk, and on being spoken to used threatening language. Half-an-hour afterwards, he had to eject the defendants from the public-house at Redwell Hills.—They were ordered to pay 5s. each and costs.—Defendants were further charged with refusing to quit the licensed premises of Margaret Turner, at Leadgate, on the same date. Attey was also charged with damaging a counter. Mrs. Turner said defendants entered her house, "The Coach and Horses," and asked for some beer. As they were already drunk she refused to let them have it. They began to use bad language, and she told them if they did not leave the house she should have to send for a policeman. They then got up, but before going out, Attey kicked the counter and broke it. Doodle did nothing beyond using bad language and refusing to quit when asked.—Supt. Oliver said this was Attey's sixteenth appearance. He was a notorious blackguard. On the day in question both defendants appeared at that court, and were on their way home when they committed the offences laid to their charge.—Attey was fined 10s. and Doodle 5s. and costs for refusing to quit. In the case of wilful damage, Attey was ordered to pay a fine of 1s. and costs, and the damage, 3s. 6d.

AN APPLICATION.—Mr. Halcro, solicitor, appeared before their worships and applied for a warrant empowering him to take possession of a house at present occupied by Mr. Jas. Oliver, at Iveston. He claimed under a mortgage deed, which he produced.—Mr. Edmund Balleny, of Greencroft, said he appeared on behalf of his father to oppose the application. His father, he said, held a mortgage on the property, and had agreed to purchase it. He had the mortgage deed in his possession.—Mr. Halcro: Are you a solicitor?—Mr. Balleny: No.—Mr. Halcro: Then I must object to this.—Mr. Balleny (moving to where Mr. Granger, solicitor, was sitting): I shall place myself in the hands of Mr. Granger.—Mr. Granger said he could not take up the case on the spur of the moment. If he took the case up, the application would have to be adjourned.—Mr. Halcro quoted the case "Reed *v.* Davies" to show that the justices were bound to grant the warrant notwithstanding the title set up by a third person. Of course, continued Mr. Halcro, if he did anything wrong, Mr. Balleny would have his remedy.—Mr. Routledge, clerk in Mr. Halcro's office, was then called, and proved serving the usual notices on Mr. Oliver. Witness saw Mr. Oliver on Saturday, and he still refused to give up possession.—The Chairman said the warrant would be granted.

TRESPASS.—Andrew Parkin, a boy, Lintz Calliery, was charged by P.C. Turner with trespassing in a meadow field belonging to Mr. Wm. Murray, at the Leazes, Burnopfield. It was stated that a good deal of damage arose in this way. Fined 1s. and the damage (6d) and costs.——Patrick Sherry, of Leadgate, was summoned for trespassing in a grass field belonging to Mr. Henry White, and doing damage to the amount of 1d. Fined 1s. and the damage and costs, 8s. 7d. in all.——Jesse Agerson was charged with trespassing in a grass field belonging to Mr. White, on the 7th inst. P.C. Curson having proved the case, a fine of 1s. and the damage and costs was imposed.——James Croney, miner, Leadgate, was summoned by P.C. Firn for trespassing on land in the occupation of Mr. Smith, Crookhall. The constable said he saw defendant and his young woman leave the proper footpath and walk past Mr. Smith's garden.—Defendant said he and hundreds of people had walked that way without molestation. He was not aware he was doing wrong.—Mr. Smith, the farmer, was called, and said a good deal of damage was done by people trespassing across the field, and he wished to put a stop to it.—Defendant was ordered to pay a fine of 1s. and the damage (3d) and costs.

A FEROCIOUS DOG.—Michael McNally, beerhouse keeper, was charged with not having his dog under proper control. Mr. Granger prosecuted, and Dr. Carr defended. Susannah Arthurs, the complainant, an old women, said on the morning of the 5th July she went to Mr. McNally's shop for some eggs. Mr. McNally was in the shop, and a dog was also there. Mr. McNally said he had no eggs, and complainant was putting her hand on the knob of the door to come out when the dog sprang at her, and bit her hand severely.—The Chairman: What kind of a dog is it?—Complainant said it was a black retriever.—Mr. Granger said he believed it was a well-known dog.—Complainant, continuing, said after the dog bit her, Mr. McNally twice washed the blood off her hand. She had been attended by Dr. Renton. She had requested Mr. McNally to destroy the dog, but he said he would not do so unless ordered by the magistrates.—Cross-examined by Dr. Carr: I have been in Mr. McNally's house many a time before. I never saw the dog with a muzzle on. It was between six and seven o'clock in the morning when I went to the shop, which was then open. I had a stick in my hand, but never attempted to strike the dog with it. I did nor ask Mr. McNally if my son was in his house, and was not advancing farther into the house when the dog bit me.—Ellen Arthurs, daughter of the complainant, said on one occasion, on going into Mr. McNally's shop, the dog attempted to bite her.—Sergt. Traumer said about half-past eleven o'clock on the night of the 28th June he saw Mr. McNally's dog try to bite a man. Witness and two constables went up, when the dog flew out of the passage at them, but missed them. One of the constables threw a stone at the dog. Mr. McNally came out, and on being told what the dog had done, he said the constable had served it perfectly right.—Cross-examined by Dr. Carr: No person had ever complained to him about the dog.—Thomas Kirkup, a clerk in Mr. Dickinson's office, was also called, and stated that one day, while passing Mr. McNally's house, the dog ran at him and attempted to bite him.—Dr. Carr, in defence, said Mr. McNally himself was anxious to protect the public. The dog was not savage, and he thought an order to keep the animal under proper control would meet the justice of the case.—P.C. Fryer was called, and said he had seen the dog muzzled, but that was after it bit the old woman.—The Bench ordered Mr. McNally to keep the dog under proper control, and also to pay the costs.

ALLOWING A PONY TO STRAY.—Wm. Mordue, of Iveston, was summoned for allowing a pony to stray on the highway between Iveston and Lanchester, on the 11th July.—Mrs. Mordue, who appeared instead of her husband, admitted the offence, but said the animal had been taken away by a couple of boys named Suddes and Turnbull.—A fine of 1s. and costs was imposed.

ASSAULT AT BLACKHILL.—Alice Graham was charged with assaulting Elizabeth Nelson. Complainant and defendant are girls living at Blackhill. Graham's mother gave evidence in favour of the police some time ago, and this led complainant and other girls to call Mrs. Graham a perjured —— in defendant's presence. Defendant resented this language by throwing a stone at complainant, the missile striking her on the head and making it bleed.—Defendant admitted throwing the stone which hit complainant on the head, but said it was meant for an elder sister. Several girls, she said, who accompanied complainant, were the first to throw stones.—A fine of 2s. 6d. and costs was imposed.

A COMPROMISE.—John Coleman, ironworker, Blackhill, was summoned for assaulting John Moor, on the 5th inst. Complainant said he did not wish to press the charge. Defendant had already promised to pay the costs.—The Bench allowed the case to be compromised on the costs (5s.) being paid.

ASSAULT ON A SISTER.—William Knowley, miner, Dipton, was summoned for an assault on Elizabeth Moody, at Dipton. Complainant said she and her husband and seven children lived with a brother at Dipton. On the 28th of June defendant entered her brother's house, and, after getting his pipe, asked for a cup of tea. She made him some tea, and he afterwards began to abuse her, eventually knocking her over. Her head struck the bed-post, and was cut. The complainant added that her brother was drunk at the time, otherwise, she believed, he would not have done it.—Defendant said he was drunk, and did not remember what happened.—Complainant, in answer to the Bench, said she did not wish to press the case; all she wanted was peace.—Defendant was fined 5s. and costs, 12s. 6d. in all.

ASSAULT AT CONSETT.—Ann Brannigan, married woman, was charged with assaulting Mary Conway, another married woman, at Consett. Complainant said on the 9th inst., she went to Mrs. Brannigan's door, and made a complaint against defendant's daughter who had the previous night thrown a stone at her. While she was speaking, Mrs. Brannigan picked up a tub of water and threw it over her.—Sergt. Tranmer said Mrs. Conway presented herself at the Police Station after the alleged assault. Her clothes were then completely saturated with water.—Defendant, in defence, said she threw the water over Mrs. Conway to "stop her mouth." On a previous occasion, she stated, the complainant went to her house and gave her a good "ploating." She also alleged that complainant was in the habit of spitting in her face when she met her on the street.—The Chairman said if complainant spat in defendant's face she had her remedy. Anything that had passed on a previous occasion did not justify the present assault.—Defendant was then fined 5s. and costs, 16s. 6d.

BALL PLAYING AT LEADGATE.—Chas. Monaghan, John Jordan, Charles McPartland, John Meeley, jun., Owen O'Neill, Charles Fuller Boyd, Edward Mullen, John Green, and James McVey, were charged with obstructing the footpath at Leadgate. Dr. Carr defended. P.C. Firin said on the 11th July, about half-past seven o'clock in the evening, he found defendants playing at ball and obstructing the footpath. He had previously cautioned them.—Dr. Carr said ball playing was an innocent recreation, and he hoped defendants would not be heavily fined.—The Chairman said the fine would be as small as possible, namely 1s. each and the costs. They had rendered themselves liable to a penalty of 40s. and costs.

KEEPING A DOG WITHOUT A LICENSE.—John Toward, slater, of Castleside, was fined 17s. 6d. and costs for keeping a dog without a license. P.C. Phillipson prosecuted.

DRUNK.—William Birtley, miner, Tanfield, was charged by P.C. Longstaff with having been drunk on the highway between Tantobie and Pickering Nook, on the 11th inst. The constable said defendant was lying on the road shouting and swearing. Witness had to assist him home. As defendant did not appear, a fine of 10s. and costs was imposed.——Edward Cornforth, miner, Tanfield Lea, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence, on the same date, The complainant said defendant was one of a gang known as the "First Eleven." On the date named he was drunk at Tantobie, and created a disturbance by wanting to fight. Fined 5s. and costs.——John McGarrity was fined 5s. and costs for being drunk at Consett, on the 19th inst.

THE AGE OF STEEL.—The Consett Iron Company, Limited, who have excellent facilities at their large works, are contemplating going into the manufacture of Bessemer steel from Cleveland pig iron on an extensive scale.

Delays are dangerous; therefore, if you are suffering from a bad Cough or Cold, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, or any other affection of the Chest and Lungs, delay not, but at once go and get a Bottle of "Budden's Balsam of Horehound and Coltsfoot." One Dose relieves; one bottle generally cures. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Wholesale—ISMAY. Agent for Consett—Mr. DAVID IMRIE, Chemist, Front Street. 548m

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. Company.

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.

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.

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.

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market, there was a fair supply of wheat from the coast, but little from abroad. Millers having of late bought pretty freely caused the demand for wheat to be limited, but holders on the spot asked high rates on account of continued wet weather, and high irregular prices had to be paid by needy buyers. Maize hardening. Oats in less demand than on Saturday, but prices remain unchanged. Flour 2s per sack dearer.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 20 beasts and 480 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there is little change to note; if anything, it was rather worse. The supply of beef comprised 1,280 head. The better qualities of both bullocks and heifers were in tolerably good request, at about previous currencies, but for all other sorts sales were in a languid state, and the tendency was in favour of buyers. The inclement state of the weather is telling severely on all kinds of fat stock, and there are loud complaints of their weighing badly when brought to the scales. The number of sheep and lambs was 6,600. Good Leicester Cheviots (wedders), about 18s. a quarter, were scarce, and fully maintained former rates, but for the middling and inferior description it is rather difficult to give accurate quotations, and a total clearance was barely effected. Lambs of the choicest qualities sold freely at late rates, but the middling sorts stood long in the market, and prices had a drooping tendency. Pigs: 590 were shown. The pork trade was in a sluggish state, and prices receded 3d per stone from Tuesday last. The day was unfavourable for holding the market, rain falling most of the day, while accounts from the country are something dismal. Prices for this day, sinking offal:—Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 10s 0d to 10s 3d; secondary sorts, 8s 3d to 9s 3d; first-class oxen, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; middling, 8s 3d to 9s 3d; cows and inferior, 7s 3d to 8s 3d; pork, large, 4s 3d to 5s 9d; do. small, 7s 0d to 8s 0d; 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 15s 0d to £5 0s 0d; new land hay, £4 0s 0d to £5 10s 0d per ton; wheat straw, 1s 9d to 2s 0d; barley straw, 2s 0d to 0s 0d; oat straw, 1s 9d to 2s 0d per thrave. Carts of hay at market, 22; carts of straw, 4.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market the attendance was again small, and business dull. Wheat brought 53s to 54s per qr. In barley and oats no change.

HEXHAM PROVISION, Tuesday.—Butter, 10d to 1s per lb; eggs, 10 to 12 for 1s; chickens, 2s 2d; ducks, 2s 0d to 2s 6d each; rabbits, 1s 6d to 2s 6d per couple; potatoes, 1s 0d to 2s 0d per stone; onions, 2d; apples, 4d; cherries, 4d per lb; carrots, 2d per bunch; cucumbers, 6d to 1s 0d; cabbage, 1½d to 2d each; gooseberries, 2½d; strawberries 1s; blaeberries, 6d; red currants, 6d per quart; peas, 1s per beatment; flour, extra superfines, 2s 2d; superfines, 2s 0d; fines, 1s 10d; maslin, 1s 8d; oatmeal, 2s 2d per stone.

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, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; Indian corn, 6s 0d to 6s 3d per boll. Indian corn, £7 to £0 0s per ton. Beef, 7d to 10d; mutton, 7d to 10½d; veal, 9d to 10d; lamb, 11d to 1s; bacon, 3d to 4½d; hams, 5½d to 6d; cheese, 6d to 7d; lard, 6d per lb. Chickens, 1s 0d to 2s 3d; ducks, 2s 0d to 2s 6d; hens, 1s 0d to 2s 0d each. Hares, 2s 0d to 2s 6d each; wood pigeons, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per brace. Butter, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; do, salt, 1s to 1s 2d per lb. Eggs, 11 to 12 for 1s. Cherries, 4d to 6d per lb; black currants, 1s; red do., 8d; strawberries, 1s 4d; gooseberries, 3d per quart; onions, 2s; green peas, 1s 0 to 1s 4d per peck.

DURHAM POTATO MARKET, Saturday.—Potatoes, rounds, 1s 0d; kidneys, 2s 0d per stone.

WESLEYAN GALA.—We beg to remind our readers that, as will be seen from our adverising columns, Saturday first (the 26th inst.) is the day selected by the Wesleyans of this district for the holding of their gala at Shotley Spa. The committee have, we understand, made every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of their visitors, and it needs only a fine day to make the affair a success. We notice that in addition to the open air concert in the afternoon a temperance demonstration is to be held, which, judging from the names of the speakers, will no doubt prove an attraction to the many temperance people of the neighbourhood.

GATESHEAD AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—We are glad to learn that since the prize list for this show was issued, and noticed in these columns, the prospects of success continue to improve. The members of the Gateshead Town Council have presented the society with a donation of £16 16s. for special prizes, which have been appropriated to classes 7, 14, 27, 45, and 49, as representing nearly all the different varieties of the show. Mr. Geo. Snowball, of Gateshead, has also presented a cup, value £3 3s. for poultry, in classes 55 to 60 inclusive. The stewards for carrying out the arrangements of the show have been appointed, and with good entries in the different classes, it only requires favourable weather to ensure the success of the show.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

OXHILL—On the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. W. Elsdon, of a daughter.

BYER MOOR COLLIERY—On the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr. Geo. Lamb, of a daughter.

DIPTON—At the Besom, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. James Morpeth, of a daughter.

At the same place, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr. James Johnson, of a daughter.

At the Delight Cottages, Dipton, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr. John Bowes, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NEWCASTLE—At the Register Office, on the 22nd inst., Mr. Wm. Jones, of Annfield Plain, to Miss M. J. Lumsden, of Consett.

LANCHESTER—At the Register Office, on the 19th inst., Mr. James Castle, of Annfield Plain, to Miss E. Smith, of Kyo.

At the same place, on the same day, Mr. B. Johnson, to Miss Makepeace, both of Leadgate.

At the same place, on the same day, Mr. G. Lowson, to Miss H. Richardson, both of Oxhill.

At the place, on the same day, Mr. Thos. Hogg, of Benfieldside, to Miss D. Stephenson, of Tin Mill Place, Blackhill.

TUDHOE—At St. Charles's Chapel, on the 11th inst., Mr. Patrick Boyle, to Miss Alice McCabe.

DEATHS.

EDMONDBYERS—On the 24th inst., aged 47 years, Mr. Joseph Snowdon, innkeeper, deeply regretted. Interment at Ebchester, on Sunday, at Four o'clock; the friends will please accept this intimation. 235n

BLACKHILL—On the 25th inst., James Alfred, eldest son of Mr. Wm. Turner, aged 23 years. Interment at Benfieldside Cemetery, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at Two o'clock p.m.; the friends will please accept this intimation. 274n

BLACKSTONE BURN—On the 24th inst., aged 37 years, James Denholm. Interment at Benfieldside, on Sunday, at 2·30 p.m.; the friends will please accept this intimation. 232n

DIPTON—At High Collierley, on the 20th inst., in his 21st year, John, the only son of Mr. John Maddison,

SCOTSWOOD—On the 19th inst., aged 49 years, Isabella, wife of Wm. N. Arkle.

BARNSLEY—On the 20th inst., aged 54 years, George Minto, late of Medomsley.

WILLINGTON—On the 18th inst., Elizabeth Jane Hall, aged 23 years.

TUDHOE GRANGE—On the 19th inst., Miss Jane Ann Snowball, aged 24 years.

LANGLEY MOOR—On the 19th inst., Winifred, infant daughter of Mr. J. E. Caveney.

WINLATON—On the 22nd inst., Ann, wife of Mr. Jacob Bushy, aged 37 years.

BYER MOOR—On the 23rd inst., in his 74th year, Thos Brown, late of Winlaton Mill.

EAST EDMONDSLEY—On the 19th inst., aged 20 years, Margaret Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Young

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