The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 982. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 27TH, 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. 34ta

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

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

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

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BLACKHILL.
JON. C. WYLIE, MASTER.

DAILY Readings in English, Latin, and Greek Scriptures. Daily Readings in French Literature. Daily French Correspondence. Terms Quarterly.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING.

ELIZABETH SMITH,
PLUMBER AND GASFITTER,
SHERBURN TERRACE, CONSETT,

BEGS to inform the Public that she intends carrying on the above Business, and hopes by prompt attention to orders, combined with reasonable charges, to merit a share of public patronage and support.
Consett, July, 26th, 1878.

FARM SEEDS.

NOW ON SALE:
FINE NEW SPRING TARES.
FINE POTATO AND TARTARIAN OATS.
FINE MAPLE PEAS, &c.
CLOVERS AND GRASS SEEDS.
G. H.'S CELEBRATED MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.
TURNIP SEEDS.
GARDEN SEEDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Ammonia-fixed and Phospho Peruvian Guanos, Turnip and Potato Manures, Crushed and Dissolved Bones and Top Dressings for Field or Garden use, Nitrate of Soda, and Agricultural Salt.

GEORGE HOBSON,
HARPERLEY MILLS, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,
AND CATCHGATE.
(ESTABLISHED 1817.) 654h

TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

TO EVERY PERSON sending Orders for Cutlery, as below, we will present Gratis, without any Extra Charge,

A SILVER-PLATED TEAPOT,
Value Half-a-Guinea,

Made of Hard White Metal, elaborately Engraved, well-plated with PURE SILVER, and beautifully finished. On receipt of the annexed "Coupon" and P.O.O. for 10s. 6d., we will forward to any address—

TWELVE TABLE KNIVES,
TWELVE TABLE FORKS,
And
ONE PAIR OF CARVERS TO MATCH,

White Hafts, every Blade warranted Steel, and will Present a SILVER-PLATED TEAPOT, as above. If the Cutlery alone is not considered WORTH THE MONEY, THE SAME TO BE RETURNED IN FULL. Send stamped envelope for copies of Testimonials from hundreds of customers, also Press notices in upwards of Fifty Provincial Newspapers.

"CONSETT GUARDIAN" COUPON.

ON receipt of this Coupon and P.O.O. for 10s. 6d., we promise to forward Twelve Table Knives, Twelve Table Forks, and One Pair of Carvers, and to Present One Silver-plated Teapot, value Half-a-Guinea.

Name..
Address...
County..

WARD & CO.,
ELLIOTT ROAD, STEELBANK,
SHEFFIELD.
P.O.O. payable to THOMAS WARD.

Every description of Cutlery and Electro-plated Goods made to order. Old Articles Repaired and Replated equal to new.

TESTIMONIALS.

Great Western Railway Goods Department, Bilston.

Dear Sir,—I received your letter of the 26th inst., and I have received the goods quite safe. I am very much surprised to find the goods of such excellent quality; they give great satisfaction, and we are all very pleased with them. I have shown the goods to some of my friends, and they will be giving you an order this next week.—I remain, yours truly,
G. ROSE.

Grange Park, Alresford, Hants.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the safe arrival of the box of cutlery, and we are very much pleased with it indeed. I have no doubt you will receive some more orders, as several of my friends to whom I have shown the cutlery have said they would send for a similar lot.—I beg to remain, yours respectfully,
T. SMITH.

Dovercourt.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the goods forwarded by you on the 20th inst. The goods are highly satisfactory, and I hope at some future time to give you further orders.—Yours respectfully,
J. FRANKLIN.
Mr. T. WARD.

Ashley, Stockbridge, Hants.

Dear Sir,—We received the knives, forks, and teapot safely on Saturday last, and are quite satisfied with them. The teapot is well worth the money. I will recommend it to others.—Believe me to be yours respectfully,
JOHN BROWNING.

Blackpool.

Sir,—Received box of knives and teapot correct, and really am astonished how they can be supplied for the money.—Yours truly,
J. HOPWOOD, Sergeant Instructor, 25th L.A.V.

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. 666a

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BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
91 & 93, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

JAMES JOHNSON, Family Grocer and Tea Dealer. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees, 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.
TERMS—CASH. 879a

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

SEND TO THE POST OFFICE

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

WILLIAM STEWART AND SON,
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 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 Shop.
PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &c.
Novelty—
"EARLY ENGLISH" CLOCKS
In Wood and Ormolu, Decorated with Blue China, Wedgwood, &c., From £5 5s.
Made solely by Benson.

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

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

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

SUMMER SEASON 1879
CLARETS FOR EVERY-DAY USE,
PURE, WHOLESOME, BEVERAGE WINES OF FRANCE
Shipped by W & A Gilbey direct from their Establishment in the Medoc to their Stores in London, and sold by their Agents throughout the United Kingdom

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

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

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

SPARKLING "BRUT-SAUMUR" CHAMPAGNE
FROM FRANCE—FIRST QUALITY
FIRST SHIPMENT RECEIVED IN MARCH, 1879

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

BRAND ON CORK
CASTLE
BRUT
SAUMUR

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

SPARKLING SAUMUR CHAMPAGNES

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

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

AGENT—
W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT

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

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

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

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

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WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!!!

A PRESENT to each Purchaser of our GUINEA GOLD RING.

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

IMPROVED
CONCRETE FLOORING.

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

ESTABLISHED 1854.

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others supplied with any quantity of PORTLAND and other CEMENTS, PLASTER, HAIR, LATHS, LATH TACKS, &c.
CONCRETE FLOORING executed in all its Branches. Cement Ridging.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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

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

VALUATIONS made for Probate and Legacy Duties.
Agent for the SALE of BUILDING SITES at the following places:—Benfieldside Estate, Broomhill Estate, Ebchester, Low Finings Estate, Langley Park, Consett, Leadgate, and Blackhill.
☞ All Business promptly and carefully attended to.

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

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

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

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

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

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT with the AWARDED ROADS, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERING PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1781; also a note of the various
CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS
OF THE SEE OF DURHAM.

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

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

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

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

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

Poetry.

MY SLAIN.

This sweet child which hath climbed upon my knee
This amber-haired, four-summered little maid,
With her unconscious beauty troubleth me:
With her low prattle maketh me afraid.
Ah, darling! when you cling and nestle so
You hurt me, though you do not see me cry,
Nor hear the weariness for which I sigh,
For the dear babe I killed so long ago.
I tremble at the touch of your caress;
I am not worthy of your innocent faith;
I who with whetted knives of wordliness
Did put my own childheartedness to death,
Beside whose grave I pace for evermore,
Like desolation on a shipwrecked shore.

There is no little child within me now,
To sing back to the thrushes, to leap up
When June winds kiss me, when an apple bough
Laughs into blossoms, or a buttercup
Plays with the sunshine, or a violet
Dances in the glad dew. Alas! alas!
The meaning of the daisies in the grass
I have forgotten; and if my cheeks are wet,
It is not with the blitheness of the child,
But with the bitter sorrow of past years,
O moaning life, with life irreconciled;
O backward-looking thought, O pain, O tears!
For us there is not any silver sound
Of rhythmic wonders springing from the ground.
—*Richard Realf.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

(BORN, MARCH 16TH, 1856; DIED, JUNE 1ST, 1879.)

Hush, Friend and Foe! No more his name
Shall raise a thought of France's shame
Or patriot's fret,
Nor shall he shine, a wandering star,
To guide the hopes of friends afar—
That star has set!

Launched on a sunlit ocean's breast,
The zephyrs curl no wavelet's crest—
On speeds the barque.
Adrift too soon on stormy sea,
Black rise the billows on the lee:
The night grows dark.

Safe moored awhile 'neath alien skies,
In friendly port the frail craft lies
With flapping sail;
Then speeds once more across the main,
And dares the billows yet again
And courts the gale.

O loving eyes that from the shore
Scan the wild waste of waters o'er,
God help thee now!
The barque that sped long leagues away
On barbarous coasts lies wrecked to-day—
Wrecked keel and prow.

Hush, Friend or Foe! and let two lands,
Sisters in sorrow, link their hands
Across his grave.
Forget all else, O France, to-day,
Save that the exile far away
Was young and brave.

GEORGE R. SIMS.

From No. 3 of "One and All."

"ACCEPTED AND WILL APPEAR."

One evening while reclining
In my easy chair, repining
O'er the lack of true religion and the dearth of common sense,
A solemn visaged lady
Who was surely on the shady
Side of thirty entered proudly and to crush me did commence:

"I sent a poem here, sir,"
Said the lady, growing fiercer,
"And the subject which I'd chosen, you remember, sir, was 'Spring;'
But, although I've scanned your paper,
Sir, by sunlight, gas and taper,
I've discovered of that poem not a solitary thing."

She was muscular and wiry
And her temper sure was fierce,
And I knew to pacify her I would have to l—fib like fun.
So I told her ere her verses,
Which were great, had come to——bless us,
We'd received just sixty-one on "Spring," of which we'd printed one.

And I added, we've decided
That they'd better be divided
Among the years that follow—one to each succeeding spring.
So your work, I'm pleased to mention
Will receive our best attention
sing !yeanr of euineteen-forty, when the birds begin t
I th

The Consett Guardian.

HINTS OF A DISSOLUTION.

DROWNING men catch at straws and despairing taxpayers make the most of a Chancellor of the Exchequer's hints. We were told the other night that this Zulu War was not to last beyond July; that is, Sir GARNET's arrival is to set matters straight. A crack of the whip is to bring the disordered team of oxen into the traces. The Colonial trek-waggon, which is now stuck fast in a gully, with mud up to the fellies of the wheels and the cattle's horns where their tails should be, is to be set straight on its ends and then, Heigh Presto! Peace with Honour is to spread her white wings to convoy back our homesick troops. How we catch at the faintest hope of this kind! How Sir STAFFORD's cautious hint that the war will not be of long duration or cost as much as the prophets of evil predicted, has been echoed by the official and semi-official Press! Heartily do we wish it in the interests of the country, which is above party, and which will have to pay the cost, whichever policy shall prevail at the Dissolution which is imminent. The signs of that event in the Autumn are thickening fast, and whatever doubts we might have on the subject those hints of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE will completely and finally dispose of. Nothing, of course, is certain in the future, except that the opposite to what we expect generally happens. Still, we are entitled to think that this hint was not let fall by accident. It lets us into the nature of the secret instructions given to Sir GARNET WOLSELEY, and it also throws a steady light on the intentions of the Cabinet. It is now felt even by their own too timid supporters that they let a golden opportunity slip by last Autumn. After the somewhat theatrical reception of our two returned diplomatists at Charing-Cross and the banquet in the Wellington Riding School the announcement of a Dissolution would have been received with a shout of triumph by the Conservative party. The Liberals were at a disadvantage; the "bag and baggage" policy was a byword; Russia had been met and courageously turned back at the very gates of Stamboul; and the Treaty of San Stefano, if not torn up, had been treated as if it were a nullity. If prestige on the Continent is worth anything, it may be said that our name as a Great Power stood higher than it had done at any time during the last twenty years. We must go back to the days of Lord PALMERSTON's plucky check-mating of France under THEIRS in the affairs of Syria, to meet with a case where we stood so high in the reputation of Europe. Lookers-on, it is said, see most of the game, and in the judgment of France, who of all people are the last to say a good word in favour of English *élan*, we had at last re-established ourselves as a Great Power in Europe. This was the opportunity of the Conservative party, which for reasons which perhaps never will be known, they allowed to slip by. The result has been that, having missed their chance in the recess of 1878, they are offered one more chance of a voluntary Dissolution in the Autum of this year. In 1880 it will be too late. A Dissolution any time next year will have no meaning at all; on the contrary, it will only imply that the Ministry is afraid to face the country, and every General knows the difference between giving battle and merely accepting it. It is a rule in war that the attacking party is, or ought to be, the victorious, and the same holds good in political warfare. The Zulu King, it has been said, holds the cards in his hand, and can make or mar the present Ministry. But it is nearer the mark to say that the winning card is in Sir GARNET WOLSELEY's hand. He has instructions, no doubt, to secure CETEWAYO such terms that he cannot stand out against, and, this once secured, the rest of the programme will be swiftly carried out. A Dissolution in such a case as this will be regarded in a very different light from a mere Dissolution by effusion of time. The Ministry will be able to challenge the country on its policy as a whole, and the country will give a much more indulgent verdict than if its patience is tried by another Session of a moribund Parliament. "He who meets death will never dread it," is true of parties as of private persons, and the lesson is probably not lost on our astute Premier.

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

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

THE INVALID'S FRIEND.—TODD'S QUININE WINE.—Dr. Wheatley, writing from the Crescent Carlisle, says:—"I have much pleasure in giving my testimomy 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.

A FERN VALLEY.—"There is a wide field before the enthusiastic lover of nature for the indulgence of a passion for fern culture, if consideration of cost do not stand in the way. What, for instance, could be more delightful, where the necessary expenditure could be freely undertaken, than the creation under glass of a fern valley? Given a natural valley or gorge between parellel hills, and why might not the space from hill to hill be roofed with crystal, the roof supported at each end with pillars of stone, with glass between? Under such a covering, even if the natural features of the site were not of a nature to provide a home for ferns, masses of rock and a stream of water could be introduced, and, by a proper regulation of the temperature, the most delicate and beautiful as well as the most noble of the cryptogamic growths of the tropics would flourish and a little fern world of wondrous beauty might be created. On the estates of the wealthy in numerous parts of these islands there is many a rocky glen or valley where the experiment could be tried. If through the course of such a valley, to be thus domed with glass, a natural stream wound its way, on each side tree ferns could be planted. On its margins the larger species of herbaceous ferns might be gathered, and so disposed as almost to hide the streamlet's course under a wealth of glorious fronds. Massed up rocks, too, on each side of a rude pathway, running parallel with the water-course on either margin, might afford a congenial home for the rock-loving members of the flowerless family. On each hill-side above the streamlet many a broad platform of earth or rock would afford space for creeping brake or clustering polypody, whilst on many a craggy point and in many a moist and sheltered nook, congenial habitats might be found for the fern of the open cliff and of the dripping cave. In such a glen or valley, with a climate of moisture and heat, the ferns of the tropics, forgetting that they were no longer in the humid depths of primeval forests, would unroll their glossy fronds, and rise to a height unknown without the limits of their [illegible] world. The maidenhair would no longer miss the air of the sea coast, and the glossy-fronded *Asplenium marinum* would develop as grandly as it could in its wild and dripping rocky cavern."—*The Fern World.* By Francis George Heath.

PROPERTY SALE AT CONSETT.

On Monday afternoon, several valuable lots of freehold property, forming part of the estate of the late Mr. John Seymour, were submitted to public competition by Mr. Adam Brodie, auctioneer, at the Royal Hotel, Blackhill. There was a large attendance. The Auctioneer, in opening the sale, said that although many people, from the great depression that had prevailed for a considerable time past, were disposed to look despondingly at trade prospects, yet if we read the periodical returns of the export trade, we would find that things were steadily improving, and there was no doubt that ere long the demand for iron and other manufactures would be as brisk as ever it was. With respect to the position of the Consett Iron Company, there was no doubt that, as a company, they had attained to a foremost rank—having been enabled, in good times, to pay dividends of 40 and 60 per cent., and even during the recent depression as far as 15 per cent., besides extending their works out of revenue, and accumulating a reserve fund of £140,000. Doubtless whatever changes might take place in the iron trade they would be fully able to compete successfully with other firms and companies. Under these circumstances, therefore, it might fairly be assumed that public-house and other property in Consett would be profitable, either for investment or occupation, in the future as it had been in the past. As the important lots which were now offered for competition were perhaps better situated for business than any other in the district, he might fairly anticipate that the bidding would be brisk. The first lot consisted of the "Stirling Castle Inn," containing cellar, bar, snug, kitchen, tap room, club room, sitting room, two bed rooms, stable and yard, together with a freehold butcher's shop and premises adjoining, containing shop, slaughter house, kitchen, three bed rooms, small lumber room, yard, stable, and shed. This important block of property, Mr. Brodie remarked, had a frontage of eighty feet into Ox Place. It was the nearest licensed public-house to the Consett Iron Works, and had, so far as a drinking house was concerned, the best position in the district, and would, no doubt in the future, as it had been in the past, be a source of emolument to the owners. The bidding was as under:—

Mr. J. T. Potts, Tynemouth	£500
Mr. Whittaker, Consett	600
Mr. McGurk, Consett	700
Mr. Whittaker	800
Mr. McGurk	900
Mr. Whittaker	950
Mr. Christopher, Blackhill	960

The property was ultimately sold to Mr. Thos. Seymour for £1,500. Lot 2 was the freehold public-house known as the "Coach and Horses Inn," Consett, containing cellars, bar, snug, two tap rooms, kitchen, shop, club room, sitting room, and three bed rooms; also the freehold shop next the "Coach and Horses Inn," occupied by Miss Thompson; together with the freehold dwelling-house and shop, containing shop, large warehouse, five bed rooms, yard, stable and loft, at present occupied by the trustees of Mr. James Lake. The Auctioneer remarked that this property occupied a commanding corner position at the junction of Middle and Front Streets, and for any business purpose was the best situation in the district, a large trade being now carried on in the public-house, whilst of the two shops included in the block, one had been occupied as a provision shop, and the other was a handy lock-up shop in the hat and men's mercery trade—the whole forming one of the most valuable business premises in this important district. The following were the bids:—

Mr. Nicholson	£800
Mr. McGurk	1000
Mr. R. Hedley	1100
Mr. Arnison, Sunderland	1200
Mr. Hedley	1300
Mr. Arnison	1310
Mr. Hedley	1320
Mr. Arnison	1330
Mr. Hedley	1400
Mr. Arnison	1410
Mr. Hedley	1420
Mr. Arnison	1430
Mr. Hedley	1500
Mr. Arnison	1510
Mr. Hedley	1520
Mr. Arnison	1530
Mr. Hedley	1550
Mr. Arnison	1560
Mr. Hedley	1600

The lot was afterwards sold to Mr. Henry Lee, the present occupier, for £2,000. The freehold beer-house known as the "Britannia Inn," situate in Victoria Street, and containing cellar, bar, kitchen, pantry, snug, parlour, tap room, club room, sitting room, two bed rooms, stable and yard, was next offered, and sold to Mr. Christopher for £510, the bidding being as under:—

Mr. Parker	£250
Mr. McGurk	300
Mr. Christopher	320
Mr. Arnison	340
Mr. McGurk	360
Mr. Arnison	380
Mr. McGurk	400
Mr. Christopher	410
Mr. McGurk	420
Mr. Christopher	430
Mr. McGurk	440
Mr. Christopher	450
Mr. Arnison	460
Mr. Christopher	470
Mr. Arnison	480
Mr. McGurk	490
Mr. Arnison	500
Mr. Christopher	510

Lot 4 consisted of the freehold dwelling-house and shop in Front Street, containing shop, kitchen, small warehouse, three bed rooms, yard and conveniences, occupied by Mr. George Carey, grocer; together with a freehold cottage behind the same, containing a couple of rooms, occupied by Mr. Robert Storey. Mr. Carey became the purchaser. The bidding was as follows:—

Mr. Wade	£200
Mr. Carey	220
Mr. Oliver	240
Mr. Arnison	250
Mr. Carey	260
Mr. Arnison	270
Mr. Wade	300
Mr. Arnison	310
Mr. Oliver	320
Mr. Arnison	330
Mr. Hedley	340
Mr. Wade	350
Mr. Hedley	360
Mr. Carey	370
Mr. Hedley	380
Mr. Arnison	390
Mr. Hedley	410
Mr. Bainbridge, Shotley Bridge	420
Mr. Hedley	430
Mr. Bainbridge	440
Mr. Hedley	450
Mr. Carey	460

The next lot submitted was the freehold dwelling-house and shop occupied by Mr. William Boal, fruiterer, Front Street. The block contains shop, kitchen, pantry, three bed rooms, yard, and conveniences. A freehold warehouse in Nelson Street, with room above, was included in the lot. The following was the bidding:—

Mr. Hedley	£200
Mr. Arnison	210
Mr. Wade	220
Mr. Arnison	230
Mr. Boal	240
Mr. Arnison	250
Mr. Boal	260
Mr. Wade	270
Mr. Arnison	280
Mr. Hedley	300
Mr. Boal	310
Mr. Hedley	320
Mr. Boal	330
Mr. Hedley	350
Mr. Wade	360
Mr. Hedley	370
Mr. Boal	380
Mr. Wade	400
Mr. Boal	410

The lot was subsequently sold to Mr. Boal for £425. Lot 6, a freehold warehouse in Nelson Street, occupied by Mr. Wm. Aynsley, grocer, was offered next, the following being the bidding:—

Mr. Christopher	£100
Mr. Arnison	105
Mr. Christopher	110
Mr. Arnison	115
Mr. Christopher	120
Mr. Arnison	125
Mr. Christopher	130
Mr. Arnison	135
Mr. Christopher	140
Mr. Arnison	145
Mr. Christopher	150
Mr. Aynsley	155
Mr. Christopher	160
Mr. Aynsley	165
Mr. Christopher	170

The property was afterwards bought by Mr. Henry Lee for £200. A freehold public-house situate at Witton Gilbert, known as the "Glendinning Arms," together with about an acre of land behind the same, was then offered. The following were the bids:—

Mr. Arnison	£200
Mr. Christopher	250
Mr. Bailey	260
Mr. Arnison	270
Mr. Bailey	280
Mr. Arnison	290
Mr. Bailey	300
Mr. Christopher	310

Mr. R. Murray afterwards bought the property for £500. Lot 9, a freehold house and shop at the same place, was next offered, and sold to Mr. Robson for £215. The bidding was as under:—

Mr. Robson, Witton Gilbert	£90
Mr. Arnison	100
Mr. Robson	110
Mr. Hawdon	120
Mr. Robson	130
Mr. J. Hedley	150
Mr. Robson	160
Mr. J. Hedley	170
Mr. Robson	180
Mr. J. Hedley	185
Mr. Robson	190
Mr. J. Hedley	200
Mr. Robson	205
Mr. J. Hedley	210
Mr. Robson	215

The total amount realised for the lots enumerated was £5,810. Messrs. Watson and Smith, of Durham, acted as solicitors for the vendors.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM ON INTEMPERANCE.

The new Church of St. George, Fatfield, was consecrated by the Bishop of Durham on Monday. Fatfield has been partly formed out of the parish of Birtley, sometime part of the parish, or parochial chapelry of Chester-le-Street, and partly out of the parish of Washington; and the church and burial ground surrounding it have been given to the parishioners by the Earl of Durham. The edifice has been constructed after the plans of Messrs. Austin, Johnson, and Hicks, architects, Nwcastle. It is built of red brick in the perpendicular style of Gothic architecture, and has sitting accommodation for between 300 and 400 people. With its bell-turret and its elevated site, the structure forms a prominent feature in the landscape. The internal appointments of the church are of a superior and most complete character. Mr. G. E. Forster, of Washington, had the contract, and he has executed the entire work in a satisfactory manner. A considerable number of the local clergy, including the Ven. Archdeacon Prest, and the incumbent (the Rev. W. S. Reeman), attended the ceremonial; and there was a large congregation. Earl Durham and a party from Lambton Castle were present. There was a full choral service. The Bishop preached his sermon from the text 57th chap. of the book of the prophet Isaiah, 5th verse, and in the course of his observations on the desirability of a weekly offertory, said there were other offerings more precious than gold and silver which they should not withhold, offerings within the means of the very poorest to make—the service of personal sympathy and love. There were many ways in which this service might be rendered; but there was one more especially which he desired to commend to their notice. The demon of intemperance was abroad in this land. With shame, we must confess, that England was its richest prey, and that among the counties of England, Durham had a fatal pre-eminence. How dare we boast our civilisation, our intelligence, our enterprise, our faith, our freedom—our freedom forsooth!—while this fierce tyrant held his thousands and tens of thousands in grinding slavery, driving them whither he would, and arresting them when he would, lashing one man into frenzy, and paralysing another to a deadly stupor; multiplying crime, devastating households, ruining his countless victims in body and soul alike. Here was a work for them which might well call forth all their efforts, and all their devotion. Make it their business to exorcise this fiend from the midst of them. Work in season and out of season, by sympathy and forbearance, by warning, by encouragement, by counteraction, by example, by loving care and forethought, in all things striving to win over the drunkard to habits of temperance. Talk not of drunkenness in the abstract; but of this particular drunkard—this brother, this friend, this workman, this servant. Attack him with the weapon of Christian love, and never leave him until they had transformed the slave of intemperance into the observer of sobriety. Thus they would multiply centres of missionary zeal in the cause of temperance. There was no brother so effective in the crusade against intemperance as the reformed drunkard, who remembered the slavery from which he had been rescued and appreciated the liberty he had regained. All this, he knew, would make great demands on their self-denial and perseverance. But what then? Every such act of devotion and love was a stone piled upon the fabric of a spiritual temple more beautiful and more enduring far even than yonder solid and stately Cathedral that for centuries had crowned the woody banks of the Wear. For these were the precise stones—the emeralds, the sapphires, and the amethysts—which sparkled and gleamed in the walls of the Celestial City, giving back in a thousand brilliant hues the glorious and everlasting sunlight. This, then, was the consecration which the occasion suggested to the worshippers in that church—the consecration to self-denying love. It was a comparatively easy to erect a material structure which should bear His name, but it was infinitely difficult to pile up a spiritual building in their hearts layer by layer, where each fresh stone that was laid cost a hard struggle with self. Well would it be for them if those walls, raised under builders' hands, were the type and counterpart of another structure within, advancing day by day, silently but surely, so that there was no sound of hammer nor axe in the building, but piled up by the axe of self-denial and self-mastery—a temple of truthfulness, and honour, and purity, and mercy, and love.—A liberal collection was made in behalf of the Diocesan Fund.

ALLEGED SHOP AND OFFICE-BREAKING AT SUNDERLAND.

At the Sunderland Police Court, on Tuesday, William Fisher, Thomas Fisher, and David Anderson, little boys, were charged with office-breaking, and with shop-breaking at the South Dock. From the evidence given it appeared that a clerk named Antoni Petersen, with Messrs. Rayner and Moller, locked up the office between seven and eight o'clock on Saturday night, leaving his coat in it. On Monday morning, when he returned, he discovered that the office had been entered Some letters and a handkerchief had been taken from the coat and left in the office, but the coat itself had been taken away. P.C. Clark said he met William Fisher carrying a coat, near the Gladstone Bridge, and having questioned him, he took him into custody. The case was remanded until to-day.—The case of shop-breaking was then taken. James Kelley said his shop at the South Dock had been entered between Saturday night and Monday morning, and several brown paper bags, containing matches, had been stolen. P.C. Clark gave evidence to the effect that shortly after he saw the lad William Fisher with the coat, he met the other two boys with the brown paper bags in their possession. He took the lads to the Station. On the application of Mr. Nicholson, this case was also adjourned till to-day.

THE SUICIDE OF A SEAMAN AT NORTH SHIELDS.

On Tuesday morning, an inquest was held at the Town Hall, North Shields, before Mr. R. Y. Green, Deputy Coroner, on the body of John Henry Robson, seaman, who was found hanging in the house of his father, on Sunday morning.—Mr. J. Robson said he resided at 98, Linskill Street, and was formerly a druggist. The deceased was his son, and had resided with him. His son had latterly gone steward in some steam vessels. He was 37 years of age. On Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, he came into the house and asked witness if there was any supper. Witness told him there was, and left him getting his supper. His son had been leading an intemperate life lately, but on Saturday night, although he had had some drink, he did not appear to have had as much as on previous occasions. The deceased did not look delirious. There was not much conversation passed between them.—Isabella Robson, sister of the deceased, said when she got up on Sunday morning at half-past six o'clock, and on coming out of her bed room, she saw her brother hanging from the bannisters. She went and knocked her father up. Her brother was hanging by a rope to the bannisters of the staircase. She had not noticed anything peculiar about her brother lately.—Edward Shepherd, retired Custom House officer, living at No. 1, Albion Street, said he was called into Mr. Robson's house, when he found the deceased hanging from the staircase. He held the body while his father cut the rope. The body was stiff and cold.—The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by hanging himself with a rope while in a state of temporary insanity.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN AT SUNDERLAND.

On Monday, an inquest was held at the Saddle Inn, High Street, on the body of Hannah Allan, who committed suicide early on Saturday morning by taking poison.—Andrew Allan, a travelling hawker, residing at No. 35, Spring Garden Lane, identified the body of deceased as his wife, Hannah Allan, 58 years of age. He last saw her alive on Tuesday morning about nine o'clock. Owing to some dispute with his wife he left her that morning, and stayed away until Saturday, when he went home, and had to burst the door in, and on going into the house found his wife lying dead on the top of the bed partly dressed.—Sarah Huntley, wife of David Huntley, a hawker living beneath the Allans, said she saw the deceased on Tuesday morning last, and heard her and her husband quarrelling. She never saw the deceased again until Saturday morning. She heard the last witness shove his door in about 1·30 a.m. on the Saturday. On the Tuesday deceased told witness she was going to Durham, and she was under the impression that she had left the house for that purpose. Deceased had a curious temper. On the Saturday morning she found in the house a label or a paper bearing the words, "Oxalic acid: poison," and the name of the chemist where it had been purchased, namely, Ritson and Son, High Street.—George Ritson, chemist and druggist, said a woman came to his shop last Tuesday morning, and asked for some oxalic acid to clean a straw bonnet. He got it for her, and she went away. The label produced was theirs, and it was on a half-ounce packet, the same as he had sold to the woman.—Dr. Francis deposed that he made a *post-mortem* examination of deceased, and found that death had been caused through taking oxalic acid.—The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased [illegible] committed suicide by taking poison, but there [illegible] no evidence to show her state of mind at the time she took it

EXTRAORDINARY STRIKE AT SOUTH WINGATE COLLIERY.

A difficulty of a somewhat extraordinary character occurred at South Wingate Colliery, at the close of last week. It appears that on Wednesday, Mr. Thompson, the viewer and manager, received notice from the men to the effect that if he did not withdraw the notice to leave the colliery that had been served upon one of the workmen, and also make some improvements in the wages, the gear would be brought to bank on the Friday night, the pit would be stopped, and they would remain out on strike until these so-called evils were remedied. They also informed the manager that they would not allow him to give notice to leave to any man who came to the shaft before five o'clock—the offence for which the man in question was dismissed. Mr. Thompson, at once believing that to accede to the ultimatum sent to him would be to destroy all discipline on the colliery, firmly declined to withdraw the notice referred to; and the result was that the day men, instead of bringing their gear to bank on Friday morning, returned home, and the colliery was laid idle that day. Saturday being pay-day, the pit would have been idle at any rate. The representatives of the owners, however, attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Durham Miners' Association at Durham on Saturday, and complained bitterly of the conduct of the men, who were communicated with through wire by the committee, who requested to be informed by them why they had laid the pit idle. The answer given was to the effect that the dismissal of the man in question had caused them to adopt that course. Two members of the Executive Committee, Mr. Wm. Gordon, Ravensworth, and Mr. Robinson, Hetton, were appointed to go to South Wingate and see the men, with a view to effecting a settlement. Those gentlemen appear, from what they have stated, to have been received with the reverse of courtesy, and their attempt to reason the matter with the men met with such responses that they utterly failed to bring about anything like a settlement. The men have since agreed to go to work at the terms upon which they came out.

IRON WORKERS' WAGES IN THE NORTH.

The proceedings in the arbitration on the claim of the employers in the manufactured iron trade of the North of England for a reduction in wages of certain classes of the workmen, are not likely to be brought to an issue for a month, in consequence of the absence of the umpire from England. Some of the figures which have been brought to light by the arbitration are startling. It appears that whilst the owners of works have been unable to work their mills and forges without a considerable loss, and whilst the wages of the puddlers and labourers have been brought down to a very low ebb, the mill rollers, shearers, and one or two other classes of workmen have been receiving wages to the extent, in some instances of from 16s. 6d. to £1 per day, after paying the workmen and labourers employed under them. It is these classes of workmen whose wages are now sought to be reduced; and in all probability on the return of the umpire, Mr. Dale, the case will be ripe for his decision.

WORK AND WAGES IN NEW ZEALAND.

LETTER FROM A FELLING MAN.

As the subject of emigration is engrossing so much attention at present, we publish the following extract from a letter forwarded by Mr John Oxberry, son of an esteemed friend, who emigrated to New Zealand about nine months ago:—

"I have now had eight weeks' experience of gold digging, and though you will perhaps think, when I describe it, that it cannot be the pleasantest of jobs, there is something in the idea that you are digging for gold which makes it even at its worst a far from intolerable job. I will give you a bit of a description of Weatherstones first, and then I will do my best to make you understand one of the many methods by which gold is got from the earth. The province of Otago, about the centre of which Weatherstones is situated, is the most important in wealth and population of the New Zealand provinces. Of all the hilly places that I have seen, Otago is the hilliest. From Dunedin to Weatherstones, a distance of about 60 miles, the scenery is uniformly the same. Hills, hills, nothing but hills. None of them very high—averaging, say, 500 feet—but making up by their numbers what they lack in height. The railway train winds its way amongst them, now careering along the base of one, now between two which rise on both sides like the sides of an enormously deep cutting, now clattering within a few feet of the edges of a lake, and then snorting up a steep incline, making twists and turns to evade this obstacle or that, which would astonish the people at home, whose railways are made as straight as possible in spite of obstacles. The township of Weatherstones lies at one end of what may be roughly described as a quarter-moon shaped flat. The flat is about a mile and a half from end to end, and is fringed on every side by the same monotonous hills which prevail almost everywhere in Otago. Stand in the centre of it and look round you. Hills on every side, all bearing the same look, and all covered alike with the same dirty-green grass. No trees are to be seen, excepting a few stragglers here and there. Farther up the country, at the foot of the Blue Mountains, which you can see by climbing to the top of the surrounding hills, there are large woods I am told, in which any amount of wild pigs are to be found; but round about here we have neither trees nor pigs. Weatherstones contains about 100 or 150 houses, all of them built of either wood or iron. It is but a fragment of what it formerly was. Old residents tell me that at the first of the rush—about seventeen years ago—there were at least 10,000 people here. They have gone, and the only sign of their having been here is the numberless shafts and mounds of earth scattered over the flat and many of the hill sides. The first diggers burrowed under nearly every inch of earth round about here, and what gold we get is what they have missed, or what would not have paid them to work in the way they then worked it, that is, by sinking a shaft and tunnelling the wash or pay dirt out, and then taking it down to the creek and washing it in a long Tom or in a cradle. The way in which my uncle and his partner work is much more expeditious, otherwise it would not pay. As it is, it does not pay too well I believe. My uncle told me that for a good number of months now, neither he nor his partner, after paying the man they had employed his wages, and other expenses connected with the claim, after doing this, neither of them have averaged more than a sovereign a week, and in a country where you pay a sovereign for board and lodging, that is certainly not much of a wage. Gold mining, however, is a lottery. Though their earnings had been so small lately, it is not at all impossible that during the next six months they may get gold enough to pay them a wage fit for a king, or they may get less than they have been getting. Still they work on, hoping for the best. Their method of working is known amongst miners as 'ground sluicing.' Water does pretty nearly all the work. Man only assists or directs it. Imagine yourself to be in a quarry, the face of which is composed of layers of clay, gravel, or sand, instead of stone. Over the edge of this earthern quarry a large stream of water is coming, frothing, and bubbling, and roaring as though it were a live thing. Once at the bottom the water is made to run along against the foot of the face by means of a rough kind of clay wall. Up to the knees in the stream you can see my uncle, his partner, and your 'umble' servant, as *Uriah Heep* would say, each of us hard at work with pick or shovel, helping the water to undermine the earthern cliff which rises 15 or 20 feet above our heads. The bottom of the quarry is a steep incline, and the water confined as much as possible in one channel rushes down, carrying along with it sand and pebbles and lumps of clay, weighing three or four stones. When the 'fall' at which we have been working is sufficiently undermined, over it comes; a huge mass of earth, 20 or 30 tons in weight. This is broken up by our picks and shovels, the water carrying the pieces away as we break them off. When the 'fall' is washed out of the road another is brought down, and so on. We thus manage to get rid of a lot of stuff in a very short time. The great bulk of the earth washed away does not contain a single particle of gold. It is only here and there that the 'pay dirt' is met with. Out of a soft high face there may perhaps be about a foot of gold-bearing earth. To look at it you would almost think it impossible to pay, but it takes very little gold to make an ounce, and an ounce of gold means £3 15s. After leaving the claim or quarry as I have called it, the water runs rapidly along in a channel which has been made for it, bearing with it the lumps of clay and other dirt, which gradually become smaller and smaller by the action of the water. I have rather got before myself, however. I forgot to say that as it leaves the claim the water passes through several boxes or large spouts, which are paved in a rough kind of manner with stones. These stones are not laid flat but in a slanting position. The gold being a heavy substance sinks in amongst them and remains there, whilst the light sand and gravel is carried on by the water. Though these boxes catch the bulk of the gold, they don't catch all, so more boxes are placed about 50 yards below them, and about 200 yards lower still more are placed. Some 'sluicers' only use one set of boxes, but the more boxes the less chance of gold escaping. It is a wet job, for during the best part of the day one is up to the knees in water. I have a pair of long boots, but they are not of much use for water soon soaks through leather. My uncle has a pair of india-rubber boots reaching up to his thighs, and I intend to get a similar pair when winter fairly sets in. In spite of its wetness and coldness I have never enjoyed better health than I am doing. I got my first pay a fortnight ago. We are not paid every week here as at home, but every 'wash-up;' that is, every time the gold is collected up out of the boxes. The 'wash-up' takes place about every six or eight weeks. Two months is a long time to be without one's pay, but it is all the more when it does come. For six weeks' work—minus three half days, which I lost through wet weather—I received £12 18s 9d. That is at the rate of £2 5s a week. A nice wage you will perhaps think, but I can assure you that it is an *uncommonly low one here*, the general wage being 9s and 10s a day; mechanics, 12s and 14s. Even labourers on the road get 8s a day. I only intend stopping until I get into the colonial way of working. There is plenty of work to be had. I could get 9s to-morrow if I choose to go into the mines. Not far from here there is a railway being made, and they are advertising for 200 men. How different to what things are at home! No man with health and strength and willing to work need go short of a meal here."

SAD CASE OF DROWNING IN THE WEAR.

About six o'clock on Tuesday evening last, a boy named Joseph Blair, eleven years of age, accompanied by a number of other lads, was bathing in the shallow side of the river Wear, near to Pelaw Wood Durham. He had been in the water something like half-an-hour, and was in the act of dressing himself when three Durham youths in a boat appeared on the river near to where they were, and as one of the oars was floating in the stream, they called to the boys who had just come out of the water to get into the river, and hand it to them. The boy Blair then undressed himself again, and went into the river, and in endeavouring to rescue the oar, got into deep water, and as he could not swim, the current which was running sharp at the time, carried him down the middle of the stream. The boy cried to the youths in the boat for help, but they did not attempt to save him for some minutes, when, seeing he had baffled with the stream as long as he was able, they threw out their second oar clean into the river, being too timid to hand it to him for fear the boy should endanger their own lives. The lad immediately went down, and diving and dragging operations were at once commenced, and kept up till a late hour on Tuesday night, but with no success. These operations were commenced again at an early hour on Wednesday morning, and continued during the day, but the body has not yet been found.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A HOUGHTON STORE-MANAGER.

At the Houghton-le-Spring Police Court on Wednesday, before Mr. H. R. A. Johnson, Captain Beckwith, and Mr. William Nicholson, George Peele, Houghton-le-Spring, appeared in answer to a summons charging him that he, lately being the manager, secretary, and treasurer of the Houghton-le-Spring Equitable and Industrial Society, Limited, did unlawfully make a certain entry in a certain balance sheet of the above society, which was registered under the provisions of the Friendly Societies' Act, 1875, with intent to falsify the same. Mr. W. H. Oliver, Durham, prosecuted, and Mr. T. W. Graham defended.—Mr. Oliver said he did not know until he got into court that day that in drawing out the summons a mistake had been made. The charge ought to have been laid under the Industrial and Provident Societies' Act, 1876, under which the Houghton society was registered, and not under the section of the Friendly Societies' Act alluded to in the summons. Under these circumstances he asked the Bench to amend the summons, and then he would proceed with the case.—Mr. Graham said the case had already been twice adjourned, and he now applied for the third time to hear the specific charge contained in the summons, and which he was prepared to meet. He submitted that he should not now be asked to meet something else, and also that the error was fatal to the case proceeding without a fresh summons was obtained. No one was to blame but Mr. Oliver for the error.—After some further discussion the Bench held Mr. Graham's objection to be a valid one, and the case was dismissed.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A GATESHEAD PUBLICAN.

At the Sunderland Police Court, on Wednesday, John McCarrick, of Sheriff Hill, was charged with stealing a pony and cart, the property of William Ebden, on Saturday evening last. Mr. W. Bell, solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. T. W. Graham appeared for the defence. P.C. Gibson deposed that on Saturday evening last, the 21st of June, about a quarter to nine o'clock, he was on duty in North Bridge Street, when he saw the defendant driving a pony and cart. He was not dressed as at present, having at that time a grey tweed coat on. He stopped the trap at the Wheat Sheaf, where he called for a pint of beer. Witness asked him whom he was wanting the beer for, and he replied that it was for himself, and he told him he had already had sufficient. He subsequently drove off in the direction of Fulwell. On Tuesday witness went to Sheriff Hill and found the prisoner in the public-house there kept by him. The owner of the pony and cart, Mr. Ebden, accompanied him to Sheriff Hill. He was in plain clothes, and informed the prisoner that he was a policeman from Sunderland, and that he charged him with stealing a pony and cart and harness from the back of the Royal Hotel, Sunderland, being the property of Mr. Ebden, farmer, Fulwell. He replied that it was many years since he was in Sunderland. On the way to Sunderland, prisoner said that if it was taken it was done in a drunken spree. The pony and cart were found at Gateshead on the Sunday.—George Anderson, innkeeper, residing at Fulwell, said he saw the prisoner with the pony and cart in Fulwell village between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday night. He was standing at the door, and the prisoner came up to him and offered to sell the pony for £5, and he said, "You would surely not sell a pony like that for £5." He replied that it was worth £10, but he would take £9 for it. Witness asked him where he was going, and he said to Tynemouth. After going about fifty yards prisoner came back, and said it was the best pony he ever had in his life, and asked whether anyone would buy it. He was perfectly sure that the prisoner was the man whom he saw. He remembered seeing a man in his public-house at Sheriff Hill about a week ago. About ten o'clock that night the same trap came back to the village, but he could not say whether the prisoner was still in charge of it.—Mr. Graham: Suppose I prove that the defendant was at Sheriff Hill that night from half-past eight to eleven o'clock, will you maintain that he was the man you saw?—Witness: I will stick to what I say.—Mr. Bell then applied for a remand until Friday, as he was not at present in a position to lead all his evidence.—Mr. Graham objected to an adjournment. This man was a man of position in Gateshead, and he had Sergt. Turner and another officer from Gateshead, along with other eight witnesses, to prove that this man could not possibly be the man who committed the offence. He could bring twenty more witnesses to prove the same thing. He was not going to have it sent forth to the world that this man had such a serious charge hanging over his head, and consented to any bail.—The Mayor: There is no objection to his being liberated if he provides substantial bail.—Mr. Bell: We do not oppose bail, as the pony and trap have been recovered. Eventually, the case was adjourned till this (Friday) morning at ten o'clock, bail being accepted—£100 for himself, and two sureties of £50 each.

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. 543m

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.

WESLEYAN MISSION AT RYTON.

The Wesleyan Methodist body, who have hitherto been without representation at Ryton, by Wednesday inaugurated their first foot-hold in that place. It appears that some time ago Mr. J. A. Game and Mr. R. S. Holmes, regretting that no Wesleyan Methodist outpost was established at Ryton, consulted with other gentlemen of their persuasion in that village, with the view of remedying this state of affairs, and the result was a determination on their part to endeavour to organise a society in connection with the Wesleyans at Ryton. Having thus decided, the matter was brought before the District meeting held at Sunderland in May last. At that Meeting it was resolved, on the proposition of the Rev. W. H. Milward, seconded by Councillor Wayman of Sunderland, that a circuit, to be called the Tyneside Circuit, and to include Ryton, Crawcrook, West Wylam, Prudhoe, Prudhoe Station, and neighbourhood, should be formed, with the first-mentioned place as its centre. Immediately after the District Meeting had passed this resolution, the friends of the scheme looked out for a site for a chapel at Ryton, and a very eligible half-acre of ground has been selected at the top of Whitewell Lane, and parallel with the main road from Newcastle to Hexham. The cost of the edifice will be somewhere about £1,800 or £2,000. Towards this sum Mr. Game has generously contributed £600, in addition to guaranteeing £100 a-year towards a minister's stipend for five years. The matter now awaits confirmation by the Conference, which will be held towards the end of July. In the meantime, however, a mission has been established in the village. The number of Wesleyan Methodists living in Ryton is not numerous. The formation of a society will be the work of time and labour, and the promoters of the scheme rightly considered that the sooner they began the better. A suitable house was, therefore, obtained and adapted for mission purposes. By the removal of a partition between two rooms, they have formed one large room, capable of holding a large number of people, and quite sufficient to admit of a successful commencement. There are other rooms in the house which will serve the purpose of class rooms, &c. On Wednesday, the opening of this mission room was celebrated in the usual way. During the afternoon, service was conducted in the mission room by the Rev. Wm. Hirst, chairman of the district. In the evening, a public tea was held in a spacious marquee, which Mr. James Hindmarsh kindly permitted to be erected on the top of an airy hill situate a little to the south of the main road east and west. The tea was gracefully dispensed by the following ladies:—Mrs. Game, Mrs. Stephens, Miss Holmes, Miss Nixon, Miss Anderson, Miss Hobbinson, and Miss Ayton, of Ryton; Miss Urwin, Mrs. Metcalfe, Mrs. March, sen., Miss Graham, and Mrs. T. March, of Blaydon; Miss Hawks and Miss Robinson, of Bensham Road Circuit; and Miss Evans, of Sunderland. After tea a public meeting was held in the marquee of Mr. Robt. Robson, of Newcastle. Interesting addresses were delivered by a number of ministers and other friends.

The Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund has increased to £16,000.

At Bromley, Kent, John Savage, has been charged on remand with attempting to murder Alfred Boyes, by stabbing him, on Bromley Common, on Whit-Monday.

The *Athenæum* hears that at the next general election Mr. George Routledge, the publisher, will probably be a candidate for the suffrages of a Northern constituency.

On the breaking up of the Afghan expedition Lieutenant-General Donald Steward, C.B. is to be entrusted with the supreme civil and military charge of the new frontier line.

The *Electrician* says that the British Electric Light Company have arranged to light up the camp of the 3rd Northamptonshire Volunteers at the end of the present month.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has collated the Rev. Prebendary Church, principal of the Theological College at Wells, to the canonry in his gift vacant by the death of Canon Beadon.

Holloway Prison, London, is about to be considerably enlarged. The foundations are already laid for extending one of the wings. It is proposed to build 180 additional cells for male prisoners.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Coroners (England) Bill has determined to recommend that in future medical men shall be disqualified from holding the office of coroner.

Seven houses on the slope of the Avise, near Aosta, in Switzerland, have been swept away by an avalanche, all their occupants being, fortunately, at the time at mass in a neighbouring church.

Epps's Glycerine Jujubes.—Caution!—These effective and agreeable confections are sold by most Chemists, by others, however, attempts are often made at substitution, we therefore deem it necessary to caution the public that they can only be obtained in boxes, 6d. and 1s., labelled James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London. 22n

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

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

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.

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.

THE LOST HEIR;

OR,

THE DAYS OF THE STEWARTS.

CHAPTER I.

> Ah, me! for aught that ever I could read,
> Could ever hear by tale or history,
> The course of true-love never did run smooth.
>
> *Midsummer Night's Dream.*

The moon was shining cold and bright, gilding with its silvery splendour the church tower and quaint roofs of the good old town of Macclesfield, and causing the hoar frost to sparkle like gems of every possible hue—Macclesfield, that ancient town, known even in the days of pagan Rome; celebrated for its ancient castle, its romantic scenery, and its silk manufactures; now known all over the globe—equally noted too for the adjacent heights of Alderley Edge, with its antique beacon, its copper ores, and its yellow sandstone; for the "cloud-capp'd" Nancy, with its white building overtopping the Kerridge range; for the towering heights of Tegsnose, Shuttlingslow, and the Cloud, noted for their fire-formed trap and granite, forced, by some convulsion of nature, through the superincumbent strata, and for their antique fossils and interesting geological relics, perpetual mementoes of long bye-gone ages.

Deeply interesting too to the philanthropist and the antiquarian are the remains of the numerous market crosses, commemorative of the great plague of 1665 and 1666, which may still be seen at Coppice Edge, Gawsworth, and other country districts round the town. Good old town! why shouldst not thou also be renowned in story?

It was Christmas Eve in the year of grace 1622. The chimes that rang out the three-quarters-past eleven, and the bells of Saint Michael's tower had commenced their final peal, to welcome in "Old Father Christmas," (that grand old fellow who never comes but with tidings of great joy,) with bright log fires, merry hearts, and right good English cheer. Heartily welcome art thou, old friend! to our hearts and our homes; and none can say thee nay. May the earth be gladdened by thy presence, so long as time shall endure!

The ancient hostelry of the old "Bate Hall" was about closing its portals for the night, the company having partaken of the wassail bowl, and retired to their own homes to celebrate the event of Christmas Day. The landlord of the inn, old Simon Greaves, was standing at the door listening to the merry peal of the bells, which now rang out loud and clear, but their jingling harmony was presently marred by the cracking of whips, and the loud rattling of a carriage over the rude paving of the street called Chestergate, at that time paved with rough uneven boulders.

The carriage had come from the direction of Knutsford, along the Chester Road, and was a postchaise, drawn by four horses, and driven with much noise and commotion by two postilions. It shortly arrived at the door of the inn, where it stopped.

From the carriage immediately descended a lady of noble stature and appearanne, who inquired whether she could be accommodated with lodgings and refreshments for the night. The landlord at once replied in the affirmative, and called Dame Margery, his wife to welcome the stranger. The lady, after giving directions for the removal of her luggage, was conducted by Dame Margery to the cozy, well fitted up parlour of the inn, where only the dame and her daughter Jane were at the time located. Jane, at the request of her mother, assisted the lady to unrobe; whilst Dame Margery herself prepared her refreshment.

The appearance of the lady was interesting in the highest degree. She was evidentlly not more than twenty years of age, and her beauty was of rare Grecian type. Her complexion too, was of that clear pink and white, so rarely met with, even in the highest circles. She was somewhat tall for a female, and was dressed in dark, rich, but warm materials, suitable to the season. The gentleness of her manner, and the innate courtesy of her demeanour, combined with her beauty, were calculated to draw all hearts towards her; and such indeed were their effects upon Dame Margery and her daughter.

The refreshments were speedily prepared, and placed before the lady, but it was evident that she was very unwell, for she ate and drank very sparingly of the good things prepared by the dame, and appeared quite enervated, and full of lassitude.

These effects, she said, proceeded from the fatigue of her journey, but the dame judging from her alternate flushing and paling countenance, thought that something more serious was the matter, and wished to know whether she had not better call in medical aid.

To this proposition the lady for the present demurred; she said, "She certainly was very unwell, but she really believed it proceeded solely from fatigue, which a good night's rest might remove; she would retire at once to rest, and should she be taken worse, she would ring the bell, and probably the dame would kindly permit one of the servants to attend her."

The dame said, "The servants, ostlers, and other dependants of the household were enjoying their Christmas festivities in the kitchen, and would probably be too much occupied to attend promptly; she would therefore herself attend upon the lady, whose chamber was next to her own, so that she could do so without inconvenience."

These arrangements made, the lady retired to her chamber, in which a warm fire was constantly kept burning, as visitors were frequent at the inn.

Dame Margery, from frequent attendance on the sick was somewhat acquainted with the diagnosis of disease, and from certain symptoms which she had observed in her visitor, she thought it probable that medical aid might be required at a short notice. In order, therefore, to be in readiness she resolved not to retire to bed, but to take her rest on a couch in the anti-room, adjoining the lady's bed-room.

As she surmised, so it occurred; for in less than two hours the lady's bell rang somewhat sharply. On Dame Margery's entrance she found the lady pacing the room, apparently in great pain. Her pains appeared to be spasmodic, and from their frequent recurrence, and the appearance of the lady, (who was now partly undressed), Dame Margery concluded that she was about to become a mother.

This opinion was confirmed by the lady herself; who, in order to remove all unpleasantness from the mind of the dame, explained that she had been on a lengthy visit to her relatives in Scotland, and whilst there a clandestine marriage had taken place unknown even to her relatives; she was then hastening to the residence of a friend, where she would be well cared for, and secrecy maintained. She had been attended by her maid as far as Liverpool, but the maid was there taken ill, and was obliged to remain with a relative. An accident too had occurred between Liverpool and Warrington, the horses took fright, which had caused her great alarm, and which was probably the cause of her sudden illness. Her name was Lady Constantina Mordaunt, and the place to which she was proceeding was near Belper, in Derbyshire. She was wealthy, and had sufficient means with her to pay for any expense, trouble or accommodation she might require; and she desired medical aid to be at once procured.

The explanations appeared perfectly satisfactory to the dame, who at once hastened for Dr. Bates, a skillful and somewhat noted surgeon, though far from wealthy, who resided near the inn. He was quickly in attendance, and in a few hours a fine boy was brought into the world, the mother also doing well.

For three weeks the invalid was assiduously attended by Dame Margery and her daughter; and for the same period she was visited daily by Dr. Bates. At the end of that time the lady appeared convalescent, and expressed her determination to proceed on her journey. But, previous to doing so, she wished to speak privately with the dame, who at once stated that she was at perfect liberty, and willing to hear her.

When they were alone, the lady informed the dame that she was in great agitation and uneasiness of mind. Her marriage had been celebrated privately, and her husband, as yet a minor, was under the control of his parents; besides which there was also a disagreement between the families, which, for a time, rendered the publicity of the marriage a matter of impossibility. She would be glad, therefore, if she could obtain a respectable and kind nurse for her child, who would be well remunerated. Could the dame assist her in this matter?

The dame said that the best person to consult would be Dr. Bates, who had had great experience as accoucheur, and would therefore be very likely to know where a wet nurse was most likely to be obtained.

Dr. Bates was accordingly sent for, and soon made his appearance before his patient. On being made acquainted with what was required, he appeared somewhat thoughtful; and, after some consideration, he said that in the course of an hour he would again see the lady, by which time it was probable that he should be able to find a nurse such as the lady desired.

He then withdrew, but ere the hour had elapsed he again made his appearance, and informed the lady that his wife was willing to take charge of the baby; she had recently had a boy, but the child was since dead. The reason he did not immediately accept the proposal was that he wished first to consult his wife; he had done so, and she was quite willing to accept the nursling, who would find in her a kind and loving mother, as well as nurse.

The lady expressed her great satisfaction at Mrs. Bates' acceptance of the charge of the infant, and further said that she would immediately place in the doctor's hands the sum of one hundred pounds for the maintenance and care of the child, and would yearly remit a similar sum so long as he remained with them.

She then gave some further instructions concerning the babe, who she desired should be called William; she also gave the doctor a sealed packet, which she said contained all necessary intelligence and instructions, and which was only to be opened as directed. Concerning the child, she further stated that communications addressed to Lady Constantina Mordaunt, Belper, would be sure to reach her, and when she changed her residence she would forward the doctor the necessary address.

The doctor was perfectly satisfied with these arrangements, and after the lady had often fondled and kissed her babe, the doctor brought his wife—a highly-educated and lady-like person—who took away the child; and the lady, having taken the doctor's address, and well remunerated the dame for the care and attention she had received, ordered her chaise to the end of her journey.

The carriage was quickly in readiness, and the lady, after bidding farewell to the doctor and the dame and bestowing a pearl necklace on her daughter Jane, was conducted to the chaise by the doctor, to whom she stated that she would visit her child as frequently as she could find opportunities of doing so. The signal was given to the postillions, and the lady proceeded on her journey homeward.

(To be Continued.)

FOISTING A CHILD UPON A SHOPKEEPER.

A few days ago, a respectable-looking woman, dressed in black, and carrying a child, accosted a daughter of Mr. Tebbutt, shoe dealer, of Coppenhall Terrace, Chester Street, Crewe, and asked her to mind her child for a short time. The girl said she would ask her mother, and led the way to the shop. The woman repeated her request to Mrs. Tebbutt, and said that she had just come from Stockport, was in search of lodgings and was very tired. Mrs. Tebbutt consented that her daughter should nurse the child for an hour while the woman went to look for lodgings and sent a parcel off from the station. The woman, who appeared to be between twenty-five and thirty years of age, and had dark hair and wore a white border in her bonnet, went away in the direction of the station, and did not return. The child is a girl, between four and five years of age, with blue eyes, which are remarkably large, and curly hair; but the thinness of its arms and legs suggest the idea that it has not been very well fed, and that it has probably been put out to be nursed. Its clothing, though clean and plentiful is not valuable.

A COTTON MILL BURNED DOWN DAMAGE OF £20,000.

Shortly after half-past ten o'clock on Sunday morning a destructive fire broke out at the extensive works of Messrs. Joshua Crook and Sons, cotton spinners, Springfield Mills, Blackburn Street, Bolton. The firm is one of the oldest in the town, having been established early in the present century. The mills are three in number, and contain an aggregate of about 80,000 spindles. The fire broke out in No. 1 mill, and is supposed to have been caused by sparks emitted from revolving machinery. In a few minutes, after the alarm was raised a number of the workpeople were upon the spot, and by means of the hose, fire extinguishers, hand-pumps, &c., which were kept on the premises endeavoured to arrest the progress of the fire, but in vain. The brigades of Messrs. Cannon Brothers, of Messrs. Ormrod and Hardcastle, and of the Corporation were also speedily in attendance, but all that they could do was to prevent the fire spreading to the No 2 mill, and in this they were fortunately aided by the direction of the wind. The mill, however, in which the fire broke out was completely wrecked. The engine-house, which was divided from the spinning-room by a party wall, was saved. It contained a beam engine of 40 nominal horse-power. The damage, which is estimated at about £20,000, is almost entirely covered by insurance. About 70 persons will be thrown out of employment by the catastrophe.

TERRIBLE COLLISION AT SEA.—SUPPOSED LOSS OF 80 LIVES.

A telegram from Calcutta, May 27, says:—Ava (P. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer), Captain Dickinson, bound to London with a full cargo, was totally lost by collision at 2.30 a.m., 24th inst., about 65 miles south of the Sandheads, with the ship Brenhilda, Captain Scurr, from Algoa Bay, in ballast. The Ava was run into nearly amidships, had a large hole made in her side, filled rapidly, and went down in less than twenty minutes after the collision. Of about 150 persons on board, 53, including ladies, children, and passengers, and part of the crew, and all the officers of the ship except the captain, doctor, and purser, were saved by the boats of the steamer, and received on board the Brenhilda. The remainder (numbering 70 persons; by another report, between 80 and 100), including, as far as can be ascertained, the whole of the deck passengers, the captain, and the greater part of the native crew, are missing, and, it is feared, have gone down with the vessel. One of the boats was smashed by the collision, and one stove in by the sea. The Brenhilda hove to after the collision, but she had drifted to some distance from the Ava, and the first boat containing the passengers was nearly two hours reaching her. During this time the boat in question was half filled with water, partly owing to the heavy sea, and partly owing to the plug being knocked out in bailing. The other two boats remained near the scene of the disaster until daylight, and succeeded in rescuing several persons from the water. The chief officer also returned with the first boat, manned by a crew from the Brenhilda, but nothing was then to be seen of the Ava and those who were on board when she went down. The Ava went down by the stern, after her deck had blown up with a loud report and her masts had fallen, the foremast falling across the bridge. A few minutes after the ship was struck there were fourteen feet of water in the engine-room. The Brenhilda has arrived in port with the survivors from the wreck, much damaged about the bows, and is reported to be kept afloat by her collision bulkhead only.

Public Notices.

REV. H. PHILLIPS

(Ex-President of the Conference) at Consett Primitive Methodist Chapel Anniversary on Sunday and Monday, July 6th and 7th. See Special Bills. 137n

NOTICE.

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

A BRAKE will leave ROBERT CHRISTOPHER'S LIVERY STABLES, DELVES LANE, CONSETT, for STAGSHAWBANK FAIR, on July 4th, 1879, by way of Castleside and Allansford. 125n

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

TO BANDMASTERS and BANDSMEN.—WEST STANLEY BAND CONTEST and SPORTS, likewise, a CORNET CONTEST will be held on August 2nd, 1879.—For conditions, apply to R. D. WELSH, East Stanley, Chester-le-Street. 95n

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

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

THE LIVERY STABLES, CONSETT.

A BRAKE will leave for Stagshawbank Fair on Friday, July 4th, at Six a.m.

118n WILLIAM MURRAY, Proprietor.

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE INSTITUTE AND READING-ROOM.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the above Institute will take place at Seven o'clock p.m. on Monday next, June 30th, and SALE OF PAPERS at Eight o'clock. Mr. OLEY, Auctioneer. 133n

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, Oliverford, Middles, Knitsley Grange, Allen Heads Lyerdeen, Rowley, Dean Houl, and Healeyfield Farms will be Prosecuted as the Law directs.

July, 1875. 7132

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

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

Contracts.

TENDERS WANTED, for BUILDING a WALL, &c., at Shotley Bridge. Plans and Specifications to be seen at Mr. LAX'S, Hardwareman, Shotley Bridge. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. 143n

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the several Works required in the ERECTION of a DWELLING HOUSE, WAREHOUSE, AND OFFICES, at Catchgate, near Annfield Plain, for Mr. GEORGE HOBSON, Harperley Mills.

Drawings, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract may be seen at our Offices, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on and after Thursday, the 26th inst.

Tenders are to be delivered to us on or before the 10th day of July, 1879.

The Proprietor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN SMITH AND SON,
Shotley Bridge, June 20th, 1879. Architects.

To Let.

STINTS for Cattle; taken in at 1s. per week.—Apply to Mrs. JORDON, New House, Blackhall Mill.

TO LET, SWISS COTTAGE, Shotley Bridge. Immediate possession can be had.—Apply to P. OSBORNE, Durham Road, Blackhill. 128n

COTTAGE AND GARDEN TO LET, at Donley Ford, near Woodlands.—Apply to Mr. HAANSBERGEN, Woodlands, Consett. 131n

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

TO LET, TWO HOUSES of Four Rooms each, in Derwent Street, Consett.—Apply to JOSEPH MURRAY. 119n

TO LET, a HOUSE, situate at 46, Sherburn Terrace, containing Two Rooms and all Conveniences.—Apply to W. DAGLISH, South Medomsley, Dipton. 134n

TO LET,

EATAGE of GRASS, near Consett. Horses, 4s.; Cows, 3s. per week. Ponies or Small Cows by arrangement.—Apply to WILLIAM SHELL, Builder, Consett. 116n

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

TO LET, Twenty Three-Roomed COTTAGES, situate in Lanchester. Rent, 2s. per week.—Apply to Mr. SADLER, Stationmaster, Lanchester. 107n

TO LET, STINTS for Cattle or Sheep, on Rich, Old Grass Pasture, well watered.—Apply to Mr. PATTINSON, 23, South Field, Chester-le-Street. 99n

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

A HOUSE TO LET, with immediate possession, in Sherburn Terrace, Consett, containing Six Rooms.—Apply to T. W. WELFORD, Solicitor, Consett. 11n

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

TO LET, and may be entered upon immediately, the large and convenient SHOP, immediately adjoining Mrs. ELDON'S, Victoria Street, Consett.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 46n

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

SOUTH TANFIELD LITERARY INSTITUTE.

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

NOTICE.

MARQUEES! MARQUEES

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

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 Fischues in special designs (Black and Coloured), Shawls, Skirts, &c. A select assortment of Ladies' Underclothing and Baby Linen.

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

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
CONSETT AND DIPTON. 36n

☞ THE NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT!
☞ SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SEASON!!

THOMAS LATHAM,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

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

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

Special attention is invited to his New Stock of

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

GREY CALICOES from 1¼d per yard.
HOLLANDS from 3½d per yard.
WHITE FLANNEL (all Wool), 9½d., usual price, 12½d.

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

MEN'S SHIRTS, COLLARS, and SCARFS.

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

MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES. KITCHEN RANGES.
REGISTER, GILL, HALL, AND SHOP STOVES.
GAS COOKERS, HEARTH TILES, &c.

DINNING AND COOKE, HOT WATER ENGINEERS,
91, 93, AND 95, PERCY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 689h

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

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

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

NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

SIMON ROWE,

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

Funerals and Parties of every description supplied.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

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

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

I. DODD
(Widow of the Late A. H. Dodd),
SADDLER AND HARNESSMAKER,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

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

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

BELTS AND HOSEPIPES MADE AND REPAIRED.

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

GOOD AND POGUE, FROM LOCKART'S.

THE COCOA ROOMS, at 15, Newmarket Street (Two Doors from the Store), will be Opened to the Public on Friday Next, July 4th, from Four a.m. to Eleven p.m., under the same class of management as Mr. LOCKHART'S, of Newcastle. Tokens on Sale at the Rooms. 141n

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN WILKINSON,
BONESETTER, KYO,

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

NOTICE.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
DURHAM ROAD, ANNFIELD PLAIN,

HAVING been commissioned, will Purchase Dead Horses, Ponies, Cows, &c. Removal on the shortest notice. Good price given. 78n

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.

JOSEPH WHALEY,
STANLEY,

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

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.

For Sale.

BUILDING SITES

FOR SALE, in Sherburn Terrace.—Apply to Mr. J. CALVERT. 731m

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, 2 Langshan Cocks and 3 Hens, March, 1878; 2 Game Hens, March, 1878; 8 Cross-bred Hens, March, 1878; 16 Chicks, 11 weeks old; 14 Chicks, 7 weeks old; 3 Pullets, March, 1879.—Apply at Shotley Bridge Station. 127n

FOR SALE, Four-Horse Power VERTICAL ENGINE and CYLINDER BOILER, with Feed Pump, Hot Well, and Connections, in good working order, with Foundation complete.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 36n

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

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. P. Osborne.

Under a Distress for Rent.
Highgate, near Shotley Bridge.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, June 30th, 1879, at Two p.m., the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other EFFECTS, belonging to F. SWINBURNE, consisting of Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Chests of Drawers, Chairs, Tables, Fenders and Fireirons, Filter, Ale Measures, Taps, &c.

144n P. OSBORNE, Auctioneer.

By Mr. W. Raw.

Blue Row, Crookhall, near Consett.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, having received instructions, will SELL BY AUCTION (under Distress for Rent) the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to Mr. A. SURTEES, Grocer, Crookhall, near Consett, on Tuesday, July 1st, 1879, comprising Oak Dining, Kitchen, and Tea Tables; Twenty-four-hour Clock; Longsettle; 3 Arm Chairs; 10 Kitchen do.; Writing Desk and Drawers; High Chest of Mahogany Drawers; 3 small Chests of do.; Fenders and Fireirons; Mahogany Spoon Case; small Tables; 2 Bedsteads; 3 Feather Beds; Feather Bolsters and Pillows; Shop Counters and Scales; and numerous other Articles.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock precisely.

Sale-office, Blackhill. 136n

By Mr. J. Jenkins.

Railway Hotel, Sherburn Terrace, Consett.

MR. JOHN JENKINS has received instructions from Mr. T. REDSHAW, who is leaving the above Hotel, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, 30th June, 1879, part of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Centre Table; Sofa; Longsettle; Bed-room Drawers; Cottage Piano; Iron French Bedstead and Mattress; Down Bed; Flock Bed; about 15 yards of Oilcloth; 4 Tables; 4 Forms; an assortment of Pictures; a quantity of Beer Tins; Eight-day Clock; Windsor and Cane Chairs; Fender and Fireirons; Tubs, Pans, Pails, &c.

Also, at the same time and place, belonging to Mr. D. LOGAN, the incoming tenant, a Bay Horse, 16 h.h.; Four-wheeled Conveyance; Gig; Spring Cart; Coup Cart; Set of Cart Harness; Set of Gig Harness; 2 Marquees, 60ft. by 30ft., and full length, 106 feet; 3 Ducks and Drake; 12 Hens and Cock.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 142n

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

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

JOSEPH OLEY,
THE AGRICULTURAL AUCTIONEER AND VALUER

OFFICE—
10, WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

TO 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

Lost.

LOST, on the 25th inst., between Rowley and Consett, a BRASS OIL COUP, belonging to a Cart Wheel.—Anyone returning the same to JAMES BELL, Rowley, or to the *Guardian* Office, will receive 2s. 6d. reward. 132n

To Lend.

MONEY TO LEND on Private Mortgage.—Apply to WM. HALCRO, Solicitor, 2, Mount Pleasant, Consett. 699k

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, a YOUTH who has been accustomed to go with Pair of Horses.—Apply to JOHN FRENCH, Carrmyers, Catchgate. 130n

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

AGENTS WANTED to SELL LUBRICATING OILS. Commission 10 to 15 per cent.—"BETA," Sidmouth Lodge, Park Road, Richmond, London, S.W

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL. Must be accustomed to Farm Work and a Good Milker. Apply to ROBERT TOWNS, West Law, near Shotley Bridge. 77n

BOARDING-OUT OF CHILDREN.

THE Guardians of the Poor of the Lanchester Union are desirous of Boarding-out some of the Orphan and Deserted Pauper Children, who are under the age of Thirteen years; an allowance of 4s. per week will be made for each child, together with 10s. per quarter in lieu of Clothing. Applications should be made to the Relieving Officers or to the Workhouse Masters.

By Order.
WM. HENRY RITSON,
Clerk to Guardians.
Lanchester, June 26, 1879. 145n

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27TH, 1879.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

MUCH surprise was expressed when it was announced that Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON, the heir of the BONAPARTES and the hope of the Imperialists, had determined to go out to South Africa to fight side by side with our army in that distant land. "He was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow," and it was certain that for the exiled Empress to part with her boy, and the lad to tear himself away from his mother, must have been a painful separation. But though the young Prince thus casting in his lot with our soldiers in Zululand gave ground for surprise, it was readily admitted that he displayed a courage worthy of his name, and a kindly feeling towards his adopted country, which was heartily reciprocated. The Prince Imperial—for, though he had strictly speaking lost the right to be thus called, this was his familiar appellation—was indeed always a favourite with our countrymen and countrywomen, and hence the sudden and startling news of his death was recently received with sad and intense interest. We need not refer to the circumstances of his death, already so fully narrated. We will but say that the very common remark, "He ought not to have gone there," referring to his volunteering for South Africa, was equally applicable to the reconnoitring expedition in which he met with his lamentable death. But the event itself has created an immense sensation in the country, and certainly not less in France. While the names of the troopers who were assegaied with him were not even known for some time after the news of the Prince's death arrived, the fact that "Death loves a shining mark" was at once illustrated in the deep interest manifested in the assassination—for such it was—of Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON. Nor was this surprising. He was the heir and hope of Imperialism, and in him the BONAPARTISTS of France concentrated their aspirations. And, whatever views might be held in our own country relative to the fallen Imperial cause, his widowed mother was held in the highest esteem and affection, and he himself was beloved for his personal qualities. Though he died so young his history was a chequered one; but it was chiefly as a soldier from his childhood and as an aspirant to the throne of France, that he was spoken of amongst us. His toys when he was a mere child were warlike; at six years of age he was made a corporal of the Imperial Guard; and he was but a boy of fourteen when his father took him to the battle-field in the Franco-German war. "I take my son with me," said the Third NAPOLEON, "notwithstanding his tender age. The life of camp is unsuitable for youth, but with the name he bears he cannot, he must not, be absent from my side." The Emperor thus appealed to a military nation, and the response was one of universal satisfaction. The young Prince was frequently under fire during the war, and we all remember how his father proudly spoke of him as having "received the baptism of fire," at Saarbruck. How this was followed by the defeat and surrender of the Emperor and his army at Sedan, and how speedily the Empire and its chief fell together, the once powerful sovereign becoming a captive and an exile, is fresh in all our memories. But when the Empress and her son sought an honoured retirement at Chislehurst they still found a large party of adherents in their own country and ours. It was on NAPOLEON EUGENE LOUIS JEAN JOSEPH BONOPARTE, the only son of the father Emperor, that the Imperialists were founded. And when the Empire fell and the Republic was developed the Imperialists still cherished the hope that some day either the fallen Emperor or he whom they regarded as the rightful heir to the Throne of France would assume that exalted position. The death of the Emperor intensified this feeling, and the blow that the Imperialists have received in the intelligence of the sad death of the Prince cannot well, therefore, be exaggerated. The NAPOLEONIC star has long been in the descendant, and it may now be said to have set for ever. The Imperialist Senators and Deputies have met and declared that, notwithstanding this death, "The Empire still lives." This is mere idle declamation, and, much as we may lament the brave Prince's cruel and honourable death, it may be hoped that it will be the means of consolidating and strengthening the Republic institutions of France.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The death of the Prince Imperial has caused almost as much sorrow amongst us as though one of our own Princes had fallen. Truth is stranger than fiction. That the head of the house of Buonaparte should die fighting as an English soldier is what the most venturesome of prophets would never have dared to predict. With all their real greatness, the Napoleon dynasty were responsible for more bloodshed than Zenghis Khan or Tamerhane, and the first of the family to perish by the sword (if an assegai may be called a sword) has perished in a miserable fight with African savages. The Prince gave promise of the genius of his race. He had acquired quite a popularity in the land of his exile. He was a prime favourite with his fellow-students at Woolwich. Her Majesty, the Queen, is known to have had a special liking for him, and before the young man went away to South Africa she is said, in a parting interview, to have taken a ring off her own finger and put it upon his as a keepsake. It need hardly be added that he was the idol of his mother, once the most brilliant woman in Europe, and now exiled, a widow and childless. The sympathies of all Englishmen are with the unfortunate Empress, and in France even the fickle populace, who adored her in her greatness and hooted her in her downfall, must commiserate the lonely sorrow of the woman who was formerly the centre of Parisian splendour and the dictator of fashion to Europe. At the present moment it is difficult to judge of the political effect of this melancholy occurrence. The Prince Napoleon was never popular with the Buonapartists. Under the Empire of his cousin he passed for a Republican. He may possibly figure by an union of Republican and Bonapartist votes as a future President of the Republic, but the French nation ought to have had sufficient experience of Buonapartes in that position to allow them to fall into the snare. It is perhaps more likely that the chronic struggle for power across the Channel will be limited in future to the Republican and the Legitimist, and the Orleanist parties.

The secret of the Dissolution is still well kept. Death will come to the present Parliament "like a thief in the night." Sir Stafford Northcote's speech at the Tower Hamlets had an election ring about it, and some are inclined to think that it portends an Autumn Dissolution. The general impression, however, is that another Session will take place before the much-looked-for time arrives. It is usually the Opposition party which is best prepared for an election. The Conservatives were best prepared last time, and the Liberals bid fair to be this. The importance they attach to single seats may be seen by the arrangements by which both the Leader and the ex-leader of the party forsake safe constituencies for the chance of winning a victory by the aid of a great name, where otherwise the Conservatives would be tolerably secure. The Conservatives might play the same game to advantage in some instances; for example, if Sir Stafford Northcote were to stand for Birmingham and send Captain Burnaby to North Devon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer might oust Mr. Muntz, who is the least popular of the Birmingham trio, whilst the author and performer of "The Ride to Khiva" would be tolerably sure of being returned in Sir Stafford's shoes for North Devon. The time is gone by when parties could afford to throw away their best men on small and sure constituencies.

The *Examiner*, which, under recent management, is well posted up in all matters bearing on Hebrew finance, lets us into the secret of the energetic interposition of Germany in bringing the Khedive to his senses. It tells us that the first impulse of the German representations to the Khedive was given by Baron Erlanger. The banker's claim against the Khedive was allowed by the Egyptian Courts, but the Khedive refused to pay. As Baron Erlanger was able to prove that French creditors, similarly situated, had been paid, the German Government made his case a peg on which to hang its note. The result is as we see. This energetic step of Germany has forced our hand. We had to consent to a joint action on the part of the Powers, and, consequently, in all probability Ismail will give way for some member of his family who will consent to govern under a European Commission of supervision.

Lord Derby the other day was facetiously sceptical as to the existence of the ideal character, a capitalist on the look out for an estate and unable to find an investment in land. He would not long have to look out at present, there are so many estates in the market. It is seldom, however, that a ring fence estate of no less than 4,000 acres in one of the Metropolitan counties comes to the hammer as in the case at present. General Bagot has lately died, and by his will the Ashstead estate, cut up into some twenty or thirty lots including the adowson of two livings, is all for disposal. Now is the chance for a returned Colonial; but the list of millionaires wanting acres is remarkably small at present.

The *Saturday Review* might as well be called the "Salisbury Review," since, for family reasons, Mr. Beresford Hope has put his organ at the disposal of the Marquis, with whom he is connected by marriage. It was a power in its day some twenty years ago, when the late Mr. Cook was the editor, and when as the organ of the Puseyite-Polite section (as they were then known) in politics it took a distinct line of its own, free, but not too free. All this is now a thing of the past. It is a tame echo of the Salisbury policy, and since, for some mysterious reason best known to himself, Lord Salisbury has sold himself to the spiritless policy of keeping Turkey above water for the sake of its Hebrew creditors the leaders of the *Saturday* on the subject are so tame that they might be written—as in some cases they are—by juniors at the Foreign Office.

Thomas Cooper is, one of those men who are so incessantly busy that they grow old without the world noticing it. Mr. Cooper is very nearly eighty, and yet he is lecturing and preaching from year's end to year's end up and down the country. He has been absent from London of late for a long time on a lecturing tour in the provinces. He has returned, however, at length, and preached last Sunday with his usual vigour and eloquence in the Falcon-square Chapel. "Purgatory of Suicides', is not distined perhaps to live in English Literature but it is a work of considerable power; and it is impossible] to hear Thomas Cooper lecture without being reminded of the fire of his early Chartism and the vigour of his early poetry.

Talking of preachers, the great De Witt Talmage has been with us some time without creating a sensation. He is going to lecture throughout the country. He has admirers here as well on the other side of the Atlantic, and will, no doubt, make money out of his tour. After the recent "Investigation" it is not surprising that the Doctor requires a little holiday.

The rage for Sarah Bernhardt is really a little ridiculous. Although certainly an excellent actress, she is not so far superior to other actresses, either French or English, as to justify the lavish and almost fulsome adulation which is showed upon her. More wonderful than her acting is her power as an artist and sculptor. Her works, indeed, are defective in technical execution, and do not evince imperlative excellence either in conception or feeling. But, in face of the fact that she commenced her artist life just six years ago, they seem almost like the result of inspiration than even of genius. Her name together with that of the President of the Royal Academy stands forth as a grand protest against the narrow opinion of a commercial age that excellence is only obtainable in a single department whether of mental or manual labour. The new Art Gallery in Piccadilly where Mdlle. Bernhardt's statuary and paintings are exhibited could not have made a better start. There is a tremendous rush to see them.

We have had a good deal of tropical rain, and so perhaps Mr. Noel thinks we shall have a corresponding proportion of tropical sunshine this Summer, and that may be the reason for his experiment in planting palm trees and exotic flowers of rare beauty near the Piccadilly entrance of Hyde Park. They certainly look very pretty; but I would not bet much upon their surviving four weeks of London atmosphere.

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 GIRL DROWNED IN THE DEARNESS.—On Wednesday afternoon a girl named Sarah Alderson, aged nine years, and whose parents live at Waterhouses, was passing over the stream by means of a narrow plank, when she lost her balance and fell into the stream and was drowned immediately. The body was found at four o'clock on Thursday morning, a few yards from the plank off which she fell.

A ROBBERY PREVENTED. — Two youths named Thomas Carrigan and Henry Thomas were sent to prison on Monday for twenty-one days by the Bishop Auckland Bench for being in the Witton Park Iron Works a little after midnight the same morning for a felonious purpose. They had a ladder reared against the side of a store-house, one of them being on the roof with his shoes off.

COCOA ROOMS FOR CONSETT.—Our readers, on referring to the advertisement columns, will observe that cocoa rooms will be opened in this town on Friday next. A place of refreshment of this kind is much needed in the neighbourhood, and we hope it will meet with the patronage it deserves. The business will be under the management of Messrs. Good and Pogue, late in the employ of Mr. Lockart, so justly celebrated for these first-class establishments. We learn the premises will be opened by Wm. Jenkins, Esq., and the Vicar, the Rev. F. Steggall.

SACRISTON.—On Sunday last, a camp meeting was held at Sacriston, in connection with the Primitive Methodists of that place. In the morning the members and friends formed in procession, under the leadership of the Rev. W. Welford, of Durham. The front street and village rows were perambulated, in the course of which a number of hymns were sung and brief addresses delivered. In the afternoon divine service was held in a field, which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the members by Mrs. Hunter. Addresses were delivered by Mr. R. Rutherford, of Edmondsley; Mr. J. Wylie, of Sacriston; and Mr. A Thompson, of Framwellgate Moor. The meeting was conducted by the Rev. W. Welford. There was a large number of people present. In the evening, a public lovefeast was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, which was crowded.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH SABBATH-SCHOOL, WESTWOOD.—The teachers of the above School celebrated their anniversary on Sunday last, when three sermons were conducted by Mr. Geo. Crowe, of Whickham. During each service the children recited portions of Scripture, dialogues, and poetry, and, under the leadership of Mr. Ralph Gibson, sung a shoice selection of hymns suitable for the occasion. A large number of teachers and friends were preseut. On Saturday last a public meeting was held, when addresses were delivered by Mr. Crowe, Rev. A. E. Pearce (circuit minister), and Mr. Matthew Foggon, of Blackhall Mill. Mr. Joseph Elliott, of Dinnington Colliery, occupied the chair. The meeting was an interesting one, and the audience was large. Mr. Wm. Pearson presided at the harmonium.

KNITSLEY,—Recently, the scholars connected with the Knitsley Primitive Methodist Sunday-school had their annual treat at Woodlands, where they were entertained by Mrs. Haansbergen, who has always taken a warm interest in the Sunday-school. The scholars sang several pretty tunes on the lawn in front of the Hall, after which they were regaled with cakes and oranges. The anniversary services have been held, and were attended by a larger number of people than usual. After the usual tea, a public meeting was held, Mr. David Wheatley, of Leadgate, presiding. The other speakers were Mr. Wm. Smith, Blackhill, Mr. Lowes, Templetown, and Mr. Robt. Brown, Delves Lane. On the Sunday following, services were conducted by Mr. Brown in a field kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Spencer. About 700 persons were present at the evening service. The choir was conducted by Mr. Nathan Fawell, under whose tuition it has made rapid progress. Mr. Michael Fawell presided at the harmonium.

LANCHESTER WORKHOUSE.—The contract for the enlargement of the Workhouse at Lanchester has been given to Mr. Wm. Shell jun., of Consett. The following is a list of the tenders:—

	£	s.	d.
Jacob Glaiston, Newcastle	6683	4	9
Jos. Kyle and Sons, Barnard Castle ..	6457	0	0
E. B. Reed, Newcastle	6435	2	6
Thos. Wherritt, Middlesbro'	6356	16	6
Broomhead and Keswick, Newcastle ..	6282	0	0
John Jopling, Chester-le-Street	6115	18	10
Jos. Ridley, Tow Law	5996	0	0
N. and R. Reed, Newcastle	5796	8	1
Wm. Forster, Croxdale	5654	7	2
Carr and Rowe, Tow Law	5590	17	8
Wm. Ridley, Tow Law..	5575	3	8
Robson and Tremble, Hetton-le-Hole ..	5534	1	9
Hurst and White, Langley Moor	5464	8	8
John Miller, Newcastle	5343	0	0
John Forster, Medomsley	5327	0	0
John Whaley, Durham	5316	9	5
J. E. Middlemas, Corbridge..	5269	11	7
Walton and Ward, Lanchester	5228	10	0
G. Westgarth and McAdam, Benfieldside ..	5094	8	0
Gibson and Mordue, Dipton..	4952	0	0
Armstrong and Raine Bros., Blackhill ..	4941	1	8
Wm. Shell, jun., Consett	4916	2	4

PROPERTY SALE AT IVESTON.—On Monday evening last, four cottages situated in Iveston Lane were, by order of the mortgagee, offered for sale by auction at the house of Mr. John Simpson, innkeeper, Iveston, Mr. Adam Brodie officiating as auctioneer. The conditions of sale having been read by Mr. Halcro, of Consett, solicitor to the mortgagee, objections were taken to the vendor's power to sell, Mr. D. Balleny, of Little Greencroft, claiming to have some prior lien on the property. The Auctioneer remarked that, in looking round the room, he was glad to see that in the company present they had the Mayor of the Borough and most of the Corporation, and he had no doubt that those gentlemen, who, though not lawyers, were most of them well versed in the law (having been called upon to settle such knotty questions as that of the Iveston Pond) would understand that if they bought the property now offered, the vendor, having undertaken to deduce a good title to the same, would doubtless satisfy any purchaser in reference thereto. The property was then put up with the following results:—Mr. Geo. Nicholson, Leadgate, £70; Mr. T. Longstaff, Leadgate, £80; Mr. Geo. Nicholson, £85; Mr. E. Balleny, Little Greencroft, £90. There being no further bidding, the property was withdrawn at a reserve of £210.

CORNSAY GOOD TEMPLARS.—On Saturday evening last, the members of the "Peep o' Day" Lodge of the I.O.G.T. met in the British School-Room, Cornsay, when the subject of "Vegetarianism" was introduced by Bro. Wm. Starforth for discussion. After a short discussion, in which several of the members took part, the members retired to the house of Bro. N. Gott, where a sumptuous feast from the vegetable kingdom had been prepared by Mrs. Gott, according to request. There was a grand display of vegetable dainties, which abounded with attraction, and which reflected credit on the services of Mrs. Gott. After the members had done justice to the good things provided, a meeting was held, presided over by Mr. Henry Dobinson. Short addresses were given by Bros. N. Gott, G. James, R. Russell, and J. Harker; also several melodies and recitations were given by Bros. G. Noble, G. Benson, J. Doughty, S. Hacker, and E. Jacques. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. Gott for the able manner in which she had prepared the supper, to Mr. Henry Dobinson for having so ably filled the chair, and to Mr. Gott and Dr. Taylor for the interest they had displayed, and for their valuable services in connection with the supper. A very pleasant evening was spent, which will be long remembered.—*Correspondent.*

At the Durham County Petty Sessions, on Saturday, a young woman, named Jane Hancock, the wife of a miner residing at Edmondsley, was remanded on a charge of stealing a quantity of silk from the shop of Mr. William Blackburne, at Edmondsley.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY.—Miss Ellen H. Steggall, whose high position in the examination of persons not members of the University of Durham we noticed last week, has been awarded the first prize of the University for girls; and also the Dean's prize for the best recitation of the 5th Canto (900 lines) of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake." Miss Steggall received her education under Miss Kell, of Roxburgh House Academy, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TRIAL OF A WEED EXTRACTOR.—A trial of Messrs Ord and Maddison's corn-weeding machine took place on Tuesday afternoon in a field belonging to Mr. Wright, at Haughton-le-Skerne, and, as usual, was very interesting, changing the colour of the field from bright yellow to green, and it seemed to be highly approved of by all the spectators. This machine is going to be exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Show at Kilburn next week, and will doubtless receive a great deal of attention.

"A FRIEND OR A CUSTOMER?"—At the Bishop Auckland Police Court on Monday, before Colonel Hall and Mr. J. Jobson, William Bainbridge, a butcher, residing at Billy Hill, near Crook, was charged with being on licensed premises during prohibited hours on the 14th inst. Defendant was fonnd by a police-constable in the Crown Hotel, Sunniside, at about eleven o'clock on the date stated. Mr. Milburn, for the defence, endeavoured to show that defendant was on the premises as a private friend, and asked for an adjournment in order to call the landlady, which was granted.

UNIVERSITY HONOURS FOR PRIMITIVE METHODIST MINISTERS.—The Rev. H. B. Kendall, superintendent of the Spennymoor Primitive Methodist Circuit, has just taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Durham University. He was previously stationed at Durham, and attended classes at the university while fulfilling his circuit duties. He removes to Middlesbrough next month. He is a nephew of the Rev. Henry Kendall, the well-known Congregational minister at Darlington, and his father is the Rev. C. Kendall, of Hull, widely known in the Primitive Methodist Connexion.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.—It is expected that the Right Rev. Dr. Lightfoot, Bishop of Durham, will take up his residence permanently at Auckland Castle some time next week, where great preparations are being made for his reception. Since the departure of his predecessor, the Right Rev. Dr. Baring, a large staff of workmen has been employed in renovating and decorating the Castle. The painting and decoration are being done by Mr. Laidler, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the furnishing has been entrusted to Mr. Robson, upholsterer, of the same town. The furniture is of the richest description, and the spacious and magnificent apartments present an appearance of splendour commensurate with the position which, as Bishop of Durham, His Lordship will be called upon to sustain.

THE MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT.—At the Houghton-le-Spring Petty Sessions on Wednesday, before Mr. H. R. A. Johnson, Captain Beckwith, and Mr. W. Nicholson, an elderly man named Edward Smith, was charged with unlawfully assaulting his wife Emily at Easington Lane on the 20th inst. From the evidence of complainant, it seemed that on the day named her husband struck her repeatedly with his fist and knocked her about. In answer to the Bench, the defendant denied that he had used his wife badly, and said that the assault arose in consequence of his wife having been living with another man for four months. He asked the bench to grant him a separation. The complainant said she had no objection to a separation, and the Bench, under the powers of the Matrimonial Causes Act, granted a judicial separation, and ordered the defendant to contribute 3s. 6d. per week towards his wife's maintenance.

BURNHOPE COLLIERY.—The members of the I.O.G.T. at the above place gave an entertainment in the School-room on Saturday night last. The entertainment consisted of songs, melodies, and recitations. All of the performers strived to please and interest the large audience, and if it may be judged from the clapping of hands which succeeded each piece their efforts were successful. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the evening was a singing contest for four beautiful prizes offered by the Lodge, to be competed for by members only. Two of the prizes were for lady members of the Order, and the others for gentlemen. After keen competition, the prizes were awarded as follows:—Females, first prize, Sister Lees; second, Sister Anderson. Males, first prize, Brother J. Ball; second, Brother D. Anderson. The meeting was ably presided over by Brother G. Holt, who greatly added to the night's entertainment by his humorous remarks. The judges were Mr. M. Brown, Burnhope, and Brother Daglish, South Moor, whose awards, it is but fair to add, gave universal satisfaction. The night's entertainment was brought to a close in the usual way.

SAVAGE ASSULT UPON A POLICE-SERGEANT.—At Bishop Auckland Police Court on Monday, James Brown, miner, was brought up in costody charged with assaulting Sergeant Cruickshanks at West Auckland on Saturday night.—The Sergeant stated that at about half-past eleven o'clock at night, hearing a disturbance near the Rose and Crown public-house, West Auckland, he went there, and found the prisoner very drunk. He positively refused to go home when so requested, and struck the officer over the head with a stout walking-stick about a dozen times. The Sergeant said he had his cape on at the time, and it took him some time to get his arms free, or else the prisoner would not have had the chance to strike him so many times. With the assistance of Police-constable Elliot the prisoner was handcuffed; but even then he was very violent, and kicked the officers severely about the legs.—Defendant said the Sergeant first struck him, and then he "pitched in" to the officer.—The Chairman: Have you anything else to say?—Prisoner: No, sir; it's all out of spite.—The Chairman: Then you will be sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, with an additional ten days if you don't pay the costs.

THE ZULU WAR.—The following minute was passed at the recent yearly meeting of the Society of Friends:—"At this the annual meeting of the Society of Friends, we have had under serious consideration the position in which our beloved country is placed, by the hostilities carried on against uncivilised and heathen peoples, who are nevertheless children of the same Heavenly Father, and equally with us the objects of redeeming love. We last year issued and widely circulated an appeal to our fellow Christians, in which we fully set forth the grounds of our belief in the unlawfulness of all war to the Christian. We now solemnly protest against the flagrant violation of the Divine Law involved in the aggressive war undertaken against the Zulu people; and plead earnestly that no sentiment of so-called national honour, or the necessity of maintaining the prestige of the nation, or the need of avenging the losses we have sustained, may stand in the way of a speedy and merciful termination of the war. We emphatically dissent from the plea so frequently urged, that the evil of such wars may be extenuated as opening the way for the promulgation of the Gospel of Peace. On the contrary, we undoubtedly believe that missionary enterprise is greatly retarded by the warlike action of civilised nations towards the heathen races; and we would appeal to our fellow Christians to unite with us in earnest effort for promoting a truly Christian policy towards other nations."

MAD DOG.—On Sunday last, a black retriever dog, said to have been mad, was shot by P.C. Robinson between Shotley Bridge and Ebchester.

CAMP MEETING.—On Sunday last, the Primitive Methodists of Leadgate held their annual camp meeting. The weather being inclement, the whole of the morning was employed in missioning the streets. There was no opposition or annoyance incurred in any part of the town. The people listened respectfully to the Gospel, which was heartily preached and sung to them. In the afternoon, a service was held on the Green, near Bradley Workshops, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. E. Campbell, A. S. Coates, I. Unsworth, J. Charlton, J. Turnbull, and J. Gowland. The meeting, though not numerously attended, was very enjoyable. A public lovefeast was held in the chapel in the evening, when the Lord very graciously visited His people and blessed them. The day's proceedings were under the direction of the Rev. A. Latimer, the superintendent of the circuit.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. — Mind and body are so closely entwined that for the former to be vigorous the latter must be healthful. The first step towards the maintenance of health is to secure perfect digestion, which is readily obtained by this noted medicine, the most competent effectually to restrain every adverse influence which can mar, impair, or vexatiously modify this all-important process. The student, merchant, man of pleasure, and the humblest labourer may each in turn derive vigour, ease, and strength from occasional doses, or a longer course of Holloway's purifying Pills. However wavering the mind or unstrung the nerves, this fine medicine will track the derangement to its source, where it will overthrow it and establish order and purity in its place.

SALTERS' GATE.—The anniversary services of the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday-school at the above place were celebrated on Saturday and Sunday last. On the former day tea was provided, after which a public meeting was held. The Rev. G. Sanderson (superintendent of the circuit) occupied the chair. Interesting and instructive addresses were given by the Rev. J. H. Kirkness, Tow Law, Mr. J. Maddison, Frosterley, and Mr. J. Gowland, Waskerley. On Sunday, the Rev. G. Sanderson conducted two services, which were held in the large engine-room. A pleasing feature in the afternoon service was a model lesson by the third reading-class, conducted by Mr. Eales. The latter gentleman's method of teaching cannot fail to instruct and gain the attention of the children. The ready manner in which the various questions were answered was highly commendable. In the evening, the preacher took for his text the words—"My son give me thine heart," and in the course of an eloquent sermon earnestly urged upon his hearers the necessity of responding at once to the call. A choice selection of hymns was rendered by the children and choir, under the leadership of Mr. W. Mitchell. A collection was taken at each service, realizing in all about £6, which will be devoted to school purposes.—*Correspondent.*

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A BAILIFF.—At the Bishop Auckland Police Court on Monday, William Piers, County Court bailiff, was charged with assaulting Sarah Ann Fell, a married woman living at Hunwick Lane Ends, on the 14th inst. From the opening statement of Mr. J. T. Proud, who appeared for the prosecution, it seems that a judgment had been obtained in May last in the County Court, against complainant's husband for the value of a sewing machine, and an execution at once issued for £5 5s. debt and costs. This amount was paid in three instalments, the last one being paid into the County Court, before the execution was levied, which was not until about a month afterwards. In making the levy it is alleged Piers committed the assault compiained of.—Mr. Parker, for the defence, pointed out that the matter could only be heard by the County Court Judge, and the Bench concurring, dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction. Mr. Proud remarked that he preferred to go to the County Court, but that the summons had been taken out before the matter came into his hands.

THE SUNDAY CLOSING BILL.—On Tuesday, at the ordinary meeting of the Hexham Board of Guardians, held in the Board Room, Hexham, Major Nicholson in the chair, Mr. Joseph W. Wilkinson moved that the Board petition Parliament in favour of the Bill for closing public-houses on Sunday. He believed he was acting in the interests of the working class. He did not wish that the hard-earned wages of the week before should be spent in the desecration of the Sunday.—Mr. Christopher Grey seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr. T. W. Welford. Mr. Welford believed that if the public-houses were closed on Sundays, the people would buy drink on Saturday nights, carry it home, and drink it at home. Thus the evil would be doubled, as it would teach their wives and children to drink. In Ireland and Scotland it was said there was no such thing as drinking on the Sundays; but let them go amongst the people in those countries, and they would see there was more drinking in private houses.—Mr. S. Pattison supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. W. Trotter.—Mr. Matthew Smith said he was an advocate of temperance, but he must say he had seen more drinking on Sundays in Scotland than in England.—On being put to the vote, the motion was carried by twenty-three to three votes. Copies of the petition will be sent to Messrs W. B. Beaumont and Edward Ridley for presentation to the House of Commons.

SPIRITUALISM.

A couple of lectures against Spiritualism were delivered in the Assembly Room, Consett, last week, by the Rev. W. Baitey, of West Auckland. The Rev. R. Herries, Baptist minister, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance.

The LECTURER began by saying no new system had received such an amount of attention as Spiritualism. It had been investigated by the ablest and best minds in all countries. He detailed the history and growth of the system, which had its home in America, and was introduced to England by Mr. Home, the distinguished medium. He then passed on to the great investigation of the system by the Dialectical Society in 1870, and the wonderful things attested to by the various witnesses. Among other things it was said Mrs. Guppy had been taken by the spirits from her household accounts, borne a distance of three miles, and dropped through a roof and three ceilings, to the room where the *seance* was being held; and there was not a crack in the ceiling nor a scratch upon her person. The lecturer showed a spirit photograph, together with the portrait of the person whilst living. He also exhibited a quantity of spirit writing, and referred to written communications in his possession from a spirit inhabiting the planet Mars. The lecturer then stated the fundamental principles of the system, and proceeded to discuss the methods of investigation by which we might arrive at a true knowledge of Spiritualism. It was the boast of Spiritualism that the system was built upon facts. He (the lecturer) was willing to take this basis and test it accordingly. Some accounted for the facts on the principle of demonology, but the lecturer maintained that this principle would not account for the whole of the phenomena. He then examined at some length the theory of trickery, and showed that much of the phenomena could be traced to this source, whilst the whole of it was produced by Messrs. Maskelyn and Cooke in their Hall, London. He showed the utter failure of the great investigation of the Dialectical Society. He quoted from the report of the six committees, and pointed out the barrenness of the results, even when the most distinguished mediums were present. He also quoted from the leading London papers, showing the opinions held by the Press respecting the published report of the investigation. The lecturer admitted, however, that whilst there was much to discredit the system, as one largely supported by trickery, there was nevertheless a small per centage of genuine phenomena, which might be accounted for on the principle of mesmerism, or animal magnetism. He showed several points of correspondence between Spiritualism and mesmerism. He recited some striking instances of mesmeric influence, by means of which doctors have been enabled to perform the most difficult operations. Persons under mesmeric influence have spoken thoughts far above their ordinary capacity. They have read blindfolded the smallest print, and played successfully the most difficult games. The lecturer showed Spiritualists taught that the spirit of the living man might leave the body in a state of sleep, and make itself visibly present amongst friends at a distance. He quoted from the testimony of Spiritualists themselves, that the testimony of the spirits was not reliable, and closed by urging his hearers to seek the fellowship of God, who was nearer than any spirit, and who could tell us anything they might be able to tell us without risk of error or deception. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN having invited discussion,

A GENTLEMAN asked the lecturer to explain how it was that whilst mediums could foretell future events, people in a mesmeric state failed to do so.

The LECTURER said it was true that Spiritualists professed to be able to foretell future events, but it was rather strange that not a single event of national importance had been predicted in this way.

Mr. VENICE DUNN having asked several questions bearing on the subject,

Mr. A. JACKSON said he once remembered reading an article by the late Norman McLeod, in which a friend of the writer's expressed his firm belief that Spiritualists obtained assistance from His Satanic Majesty. (Laughter.) The learned Doctor, however, was of opinion that His Majesty had enough to do in his own sphere without going (or even sending the smallest of his subjects) to *seances* to entertain respectable ladies and gentlemen. (Renewed laughter.)

A GENTLEMAN said he had seen it stated that all the important discoveries had been made through spiritualistic agency.

The LECTURER said in the report of the Dialectical Society a member asserted that there was not a single invention nor a single discovery in science but what had been anticipated by Spiritualists. In his (the lecturer's) debate with Mr. Burn, he challenged the latter gentleman to point to a single invention or discovery in science that could be traced to spiritualism for its origin. Oi course, Mr. Burn could not name one. (Applause.)

Mr. FENWICK HALL said some twenty-one years ago several gentlemen in the Bishop Auckland district dabbled in Spiritualism. They professed to to be table-rappers, &c., but he had a three-legged table in his possession which defied all the efforts of the spiritualists to move it. (Laughter.)

Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, in the course of a few remarks, said Spiritualism was opposed to the Divine teaching, and had a tendency to deceive and mislead. He couldn't conceive how any person could stand before an audience and assert that the spirit world was under the control of man. (Applause.)

Mr. THOMAS JOHNSON said he atended a *seance* held at Blackhill, some time ago, and the medium communicated certain facts concerning a deceased relative which struck him with surprise. Could Mr. Baitey assist him on the point?

The LECTURER put a number of questions to Mr. Johnson, and it was elicited that the latter gentleman had gained admission to the *seance* through the medium in question, though Mr. Johnson still expressed his conviction that the medium could not have been previously cognisant of the facts which he related at the *seance* in question

The lecture on Thursday evening was Spiritualism in relation to science and religion. The Rev. W. H. Milward occupied the chair.

The LECTURER said in the previous lecture he had discussed the phenomena, in this lecture he would discuss the value and tendency of the system. Spiritualists admitted the disciples of the system had to make sacrifices. But they ought not to require this of men unless they had substantial advantages to offer. Spiritualists make great pretensions to both science and religion. It was said there had not been a science or invention but what had been investigated by Spiritualists. They admitted that many of the facts of Spiritualism could not be accounted for on the principles of science as taught and held by eminent scientists. It was strange, if Spiritualism was a science, that it should be out of harmony with every other branch of science. If it be a science it should show some of its scientific parts, and at least it should supply a scientific theory of its own phenomena. In any such theory there should be consistency and agreement. We might pass by its contradiction with scientists generally, but if we find that it contradicts itself on the plainest and most vital points, then it does become a question whether it has any credentials to truthfulness. The lecturer then pointed out the incompetency of the most of the mediums for scientific investigation. He also adduced testimony from Sergt. Cox, Professor Faraday, Professor Carpenter, Professor Huxley, Lord Lytton, Geo Henry Lewis, Professor Crooks, and other eminent scientists, all of whom had examined the system and had come to the conclusion that it was not worthy of credence. He examined the authority of Judge Edmonds and showed it was not worthy of confidence. Spiritualists had secured the testimony of the spirits respecting the spirit state—the manner in which the spirits made themselves visible, and the manner in which they did the many wonderful things attributed to them. He held on these points there ought to be no disagreement. Contradiction on any of these points was most fatal to the system. He showed how the spirits of Professor Hare and Swedenborg contradicted each other on the locality of the spirit state. He showed also that entirely opposite theories were held on the subject of Materialisation, and the manner in which the spirits did their work. Their theories were not consistent with each other, whilst they were directly contrary to the commonest and best established principles of natural science. He challenged the Spiritualists present to name a single law or new discovery which the system had brought to light. Respecting the relation of spiritualism to religion, the lecturer quoted the words of William Howith, who was well acquainted with it and declared that every where it announced itself as the sworn enemy of the religion of Christ. The lecturer showed that it could make no claim upon Christians, for it could not advance their morality. It could do nothing for the depraved because it denied the doctrine of depravity. It effected no change in infidels, because its views on many questions were identical with those of Bradlaugh. The lecturer then gave some startling quotations from Spiritualists themselves, asserting that the system was highly immoral in its character, and had done great harm to many families. The lecturer then closed by a stirring appeal, urging the young to be on their guard against the system, and requesting Spiritualists more carefully to examine the foundations of the system.

At the close of the lecture several gentlemen in the room took exception to one or two statements, and a discussion ensued. One gentleman, referring to England's greatness, said it appeared to him that we had attained our present position by the sword. Another person in the room objected to the redicule cast on the system by the reverend lecturer, while a third (Mr. Todd) said he had attended several *seances* and never saw anything of a demoralising nature.

On Friday evening, Mr. Baitey delivered a lecture on "Wit and Humour." The Rev. B. Moody presided. A hearty vote of thanks was given to the rev. lecturer at the close.

THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The news of the Prince's death was communicated to the Empress at Chislehurst by Earl Sydney (on the part of the Queen) and Father Goddard, the Catholic priest. The Empress's grief was beyond all bounds. A despatch from the Central News Agency says that the Empress received the news with an agonised cry and sank into a stupor. When the telegram was forwarded her Majesty was still insensible.

Her Majesty, on receiving intelligence of the Prince Imperial's death, telegraphed direct to ex-Empress Eugenie her deep sorrow and heartfelt sympathy in the great trouble which has befallen her. The Prince and Princess of Wales also telegraphed their sympathies with the ex-Empress. In Woolwich, where the prince was well-known, the most profound sorrow is felt.—A very large number of telegrams of condolence have been sent through the French embassy to Chislehurst. The members of the embassy have unofficially expressed sympathy.

THE QUEEN'S SYMPATHY.

The *Court Circular* says:—"Her Majesty received with the deepest concern the terrible intelligence of the death of the Prince Imperial, for whom the Queen had sincere regard, and whose untimely loss fills her with profound sympathy for the bereaved Empress Eugenie." In consequence of the death of his Imperial Highness the Prince Napoleon, her Majesty's state concert, has been posponed.

A Dundee correspondent telegraphs—"Just before the royal train started from Dundee her Majesty beckoned Sir John Richardson to the window of the saloon carriage, and in the course of a short conversation referred to the melancholy death of the Prince Imperial. Her Majesty expressed to Sir John her unfeigned sorrow to learn the sad intelligence, and as she spoke tears started to her eyes, and she was deeply affected. The Queen and the Princess Beatrice wore deep mourning."

TRIBUTE BY THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Soldiers Daughters Home the Duke of Connaught alluding to the death of the Prince Imperial said.—"The losses which we have sustained have been in an especial manner brought home to us by the sad news that came from the Cape. You will all understand I refer to the death of the Prince Imperial. Although not an Englishman, he had the feelings of an Englishman and he was proud of being allowed to serve with the English army. I have had the pleasure of knowing him for many years, and have known him as a kind friend, a true gentleman, and a true soldier."

The *Times* writes:—The death of the Prince Imperial is a political event the importance of which cannot be questioned, even if it has not the momentous character it might once have possessed. The Imperialist party in France have agreed in loyalty to his name. The great strength of the Empire among the people was uprooted in 1870 almost beyond recovery, yet it was always possible that a nation, wearied of disorders, should turn to the representative of dynasty associated with much of the glory, if also with some of the disasters, of France. This feeling has not yet arisen, and the Prince was himself too young to have excited confidence in his own political powers. But he had done nothing to injure the possibility of a revival of the popularity of his family, and his father's friends associated their future with his name. His death makes Prince Napoleon the inheritor of the Empire according to the law of succession of the Bonaparte family, and the Prince is as much an occasion of division as the Prince Imperial was a means of reconciliation. A Bonapartist Prince who was also a Democrat was, like Philippe Egalite, suspected and distrusted in turn by all. It will be difficult for M. Rouher to swear devotion to this new inheritor of the Bonapartist pretensions. Prince Napoleon has, indeed, two sons of some 15 and 17 years of age, and loyalty may fasten around their names; but for the time the counsels of the Imperialist party in France must be distracted, and the possibility of a return of the Empire must appear more and more shadowy in popular estimation. The Republic may thus gain in stability by the partial disappearance of one competitor, and it is even possible that the violence of the Chamber may be abated through the effect of the blow that has fallen on the Imperialist party.

The *Standard* says:—"The Prince Imperial was a young man of singular promise, intelligent, studious, enterprising, winning in manner, popular with all who were thrown in contact with him; an affectionate son, a pleasant comrade. Had he lived he might have risen to the greatest things, and it was probable that he would have proved equal to any position in which destiny might have placed him. It is difficult to imagine a stranger, sadder freak of fortune than that the heir of a mighty race, the hope of a great party, should fall in an obscure skirmish in Africa in a quarrel not his own. Deep as is the feeling of regret which the news excites among Englishmen much greater will be the blows which it will inflict upon the hearts of his advocates in France. To the hopes that have so long supported them it will be a crushing stroke. It is the end of Imperialism, for Prince Napoleon, now the head of the family, is abhorrent to the Bonapartists of France. As to her to whom the loss is most cruel, most crushing of all we need say nothing, but the deep and heartfelt sympathy of every heart will be with the most sorely tried lady, who, having nobly supported years of exile, buoyed up by hopes of a great future for her son, now in the hour of her grief stands alone, bereft of all—of husband and of son, of state and of pomp, of friends and of hope, an exile in a strange country.

The news of the death of Prince Louis Napoleon (says the *Daily News*) will be received in this country with universal sympathy and regret. A private telegram received from Madeira the other evening merely announced the melancholy fact and further details which came later to hand are exceedingly scanty. The Prince, whose gallantry and spirit had made him popular with the troops, was with the column under General Wood. This column occupies the post of danger, and the Prince had joined it probably with the desire of having a speedy share in active fighting. He has fallen, however, not in actual conflict, but by an ambush or surprise into which he and his companions seem to have fallen by too great confidence. There is something peculiarly melancholy, in this sudden cutting off of a young life on which many expectations may have been placed. The struggle itself is scarcely one in which much honour is to be won, and the unfortunate Prince has been doomed to fall by the assegai of a savage when he was himself ignorant even of the neighbourhood and the whereabouts of the enemy. The Prince was in his twenty-fourth year. He was born on the 16th of March, 1856, and his birth was announced to France in a manner characteristic of the Emperor. He was a weakly child, and for some years it was not thought likely that he would survive to manhood. In 1870, however, he had become stronger in health, and was taken by his father on the campaign against Germany. He saw fighting for the first time at the battle of Saarbruck, and Paris laughed its sceptical laugh when his father telegraphed to his mother that he had just received his baptism of fire, that the men had wept to see him so calm, and that he had picked up a spent bullet which fell at his feet. The Emperor, however, soon had other cares to occupy him, and nothing more was heard of the young Prince till he landed with the Empress at Hastings on their flight from France after the defeat at Sedan and the revolution which founded the Republic in Paris. In England the young Prince was always received with respect and sympathy. He joined the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and acquitted himself there with considerable distinction. At the final examination in 1875 he stood [illegible] in a class of [illegible]; and he was always regarded as having inherited, not the personal characteristics, but some of the military instincts of his family. We need say nothing now of the effect of his death on the politics of France. In England he was never regarded in the political capacity as a Pretender to a crown. He was here only the emigrant prince who with his widowed mother represented a great overthrow. The sympathy felt for the Empress in the great sorrow which now falls on her will be universal and sincere.

A telegram from Callao announces that the Peruvian ironclad Huascar has bombarded Autofogasta and captured two Chilian transports, and that the Chilian wooden war vessel Covadonga had stranded in Autofogasta roadstead. There was afterwards an engagement between two Chilian ironclads and the Huascar, but without any decisive result.

Mr. Ingram Bywater, Fellow of the Exeter College Oxford, is likely to be appointed sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library, in the place vacanted by the Rev. J. W. Nutt.

The Primitive Methodist Conference has closed its business sittings in Leeds. Grimbsy was chosen as the place for next year's Conference.

The *Times* understands that it is in contemplation to divide the new Archdeaconry of Southwark, vacant by the death of Archdeacon Fisher.

The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank have made a payment of a second dividend of 3s. 4d. in the pound to the creditors, and this, with the former instalment of 6s. 8d., clears off one-half the liabilities of the bank.

General Outram, who has had his services commemorated by a statue on the Thames Embankment, is to have his life written by Sir Francis Goldsmid. The work, which has been a long time in preparation, will probably be soon ready for publication.

At another meeting of the delegates from the vestries and district Boards of the metropolis, has been held, it was resolved to prepare a memorial for presentation to the Home Secretary on the subject of the evils of the present system of water supply to London.

The St Petersburg Municipal Council, under the presidency of M. le Baron Koff, in its sitting of the 30th of May, decided on erecting electric lights by the Jablockhoff process on several points of the city, particularly on the great bridge of Citernaya —*Electrician.*

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, reports received from Mr. Kieth Johnson, commanding the East African expedition, will be read, on an excursion to the Usambara Hills, and on information obtained regarding routes between Dar-es-Salaan and Lake Nyassa.

The *Builder* states that a plot of land in Northumberland Avenue, London, adjoining the Grand Hotel has been let, on which a theatre for Mr. Toole is to be erected. The ground rent is £5,000 per annum but the land affords space for shops and other buildings besides the theatre.

Free trade literature is again finding its way into circulation in Spain. Sir Louis Mallet's pamphlet on Reciprocity has been translated into Spanish under the direction of Senor Rodriguez, the consent of the Cobden Club having been obtained to its republication.

It is estimated that the expense of maintenance of the Army Reserve will be increased before March 31, 1880, by a sum of £17,500, owing to the additional number of men who will pass into the reserve during the present year, on the completion of the term of service for which they were originally enlisted.

Mr. Sclater Booth has refused a request preferred by a deputation from the Town Council of Derby, that they might be permitted to defer putting the Artisans' Dwellings Act into operation upon the ground that it would entail great expense upon the ratepayers, which they were not in a position to pay.

The Home Secretary has promised to address his constituents at Leigh early in the Parliamentary recess. The visit of the right hon. gentleman is to be made the occasion for a great political demonstration. It is expected that the new Conservative Club at Leigh will be opened by Mr. Cross.—*Leigh Journal.*

The report of the Irish Fisheries Inspectors shows that the total number of men employed in 1878 was an increase of 333 on the previous year; there were also 377 more vessels. The export is on the whole favourable. The value of the herrings captured in 1878 in the nine principal fisheries of the Irish coast was £220,000.

The Queen has appointed Lord Dunglass, eldest son of the Earl of Home, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Berwick, in the room of the late Duke of Roxburghe. It is also announced that the Queen has conferred upon Mr. Thomas Backhouse Sandwich, her Majesty's Consul in Crete, the dignity of Companion of the Bath.

The Astronomer-Royal states that Lewis Swift, of Rochester, New York, announces the discovery of a bright comet, with a short tail, on June 16. The motion was detected on June 20, at one a.m., when the position was:—R.A. 2 hours 30 min., decrease 58 deg. north, with a daily motion of a little over one degree north.

Five of the women who attacked the "black leg" colliers at Eckington, Derbyshire, have been arrested. After being brought before a magistrate they were remanded, bail being given by their husbands for their reappearance. A subscription has been opened to defray their expenses. The women have also made several street demonstrations with music in aid of the men on strike.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, London, William James Lockett, was committed for trial on the charge of defrauding the Royal Standard Benefit Society, by obtaining sick allowance for twelve months—21s. a week for the first half of the year, and 10s. 6d. a week for the second—all which time he was stated to have been earning 6s. 6d. a day at an indiarubber factory.

Another explosion has taken place at Dinas, Rhondda Valley, South Wales. It is reported that a collier entered a disused working in the Isha Colliery with a naked light, when an outburst occurred, and two men were seriously burnt and one or two horses killed. Three hundred men were in the pit at the time, but they were brought to the surface without further mishap.

At Preston, a few days since, Joseph Delegher and James Maraga, two Italian organ grinders, were committed for trial on the charge of stabbing Francis Day of Preston, and Michael Ryan of Chorley, on Whit-Monday. Ryan has been in the Infirmary, and was only then able to appear. Prosecutors were interfering with a man who was assaulting a woman, when prisoners stabbed them.

Berlin is fast becoming a highly-favourable centre for the study of ethnology. Some time ago a tribe of Esquimaux attracted large crowds to their quarters in the Zoological Gardens. A family of Patagonians is about to be introduced by Professor Virchow to the Anthropoligical Society, while the latest phase of enterprise in this respect is the importation of half-a-dozen live Zulus.

The old frigrate Constitution, now lying at Brooklyn unloading exhibits returned from the Paris Exhibition, had her keel laid in 1794, and was launched three years later. She bombarded Tripoli in 1804, and in 1812 she captured the Guerrier, Wasp, and other vessels. It is said by naval officers that not a particle of the original wood is now in the old frigate except the mizzentop sail bitts.

The younger of the two brothers, Americans, named Andrews, who crossed the Atlantic in the Nautilus, the smallest sailing vessel that ever made the voyage, has intimated his intention of again attempting the feat in that vessel, which, after being exhibited in London and at the Paris Exhibition, is now at Brighton, whence he contemplates starting. He will be alone, except that he will take a pet dog, and is confident of success.

THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

Owing to the boisterous weather the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Eddystone Lighthouse could not be performed. It was proposed that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh should steam round the rock and dispense with further ceremony, but the weather was too squally to admit of this, and the ceremony stands postponed to August. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded in the Galatea to Oreston, where the lighthouse works are situated, and spent some time in witnessing the operation of preparing the stoneworks there. Subsequently they landed at Devonport, and proceeded by special train to Dartmouth, where they dined on board the Britannia with Gaptain Fairfax and Lord Ramsay

EXCITING SCENE IN A CHURCH.

On Sunday an alarming incident occurred during service at Broughton Church, which adjoins Broughton Castle, the residence of Lord Saye and Sele. The church is now being restored, and the service takes place in the aisle, the roof of the nave being supported by large beams. While the congregation were singing the first hymn, and before the rector, the Rev. C. F. Wyatt, had ascended the pulpit, one of the beams fell without the slightest warning, and smashed one side of the pulpit to pieces, and also several of the pews. A number of the congregation immediately rushed to the door, and a good deal of consternation ensued. Mr. Wyatt pronounced the Benediction, and the service came to an abrupt termination. The piece of timber fell immediately over the heads of a number of school children, but fortunately no one was injured. Had the timber given way while Mr. Wyatt was in the pulpit, he must have been killed.

A FATAL FIRE.

On Monday morning the premises occupied by Mrs. Sheppard, 112, Corve Street, Ludlow, were discovered to be on fire. The house is an old one, and a great deal of timber had been used in its construction. It contains many rooms, which were let off to lodgers. Mrs. Sheppard, who is sixty years old, was the first to discover the fire, and Serjeant-major Proctor, of the 10th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers, who lodges in the house, was aroused, and it was mainly owing to his exertions that the whole of the premises were saved from destruction. The fire was found to have broken out on the ground floor, in a room occupied by an old man named Samuel Dodd. This room was one mass of fire. Serjeant-major Proctor, with what little assistance was at hand, procured buckets of water, and after a time somewhat checked the progress of the flames, which extended to the room over head, in which another man was sleeping. This man was woke up by the oppressive heat and jumped out of bed, but the flooring of the room was so hot that he had to mount the bed again, and he had a narrow escape. Police-constable Higgins entered the apartment occupied by Dodd, and with difficulty found his dead body amidst the burning mass of material. It presented a fearful spectacle. The head and right hand were entirely consumed, and the body was otherwise so much charred that it was with difficulty removed. The fire-engine arrived shortly after, and the buildings in a short time were secured from further damage. At present the origin of the fire is not known.

INVASION OF ENGLAND AND DEFENCE OF LONDON.

The other afternoon Colonel Nugent read a paper on "The Defence of Capitals" at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall; General Stephenson presiding. Colonel Nugent said there were three modes by which capitals ordinarily situated might be defended; first by a continuous line of fortifications; secondly by a girdle of detached forts placed round the capital at such a distance as should prevent its bombardment; and, thirdly, by detached camps placed far in advance of the capital, in positions indicated by the ground and by the road of approach. Whatever wars we are engaged in, it was absolutely necessary that our commerce should not be stopped. Our position did not render us invulnerable, for on numerous sides Great Britain could be approached. It would be unwise to rely entirely on the Navy, for it was not ubiquitous, and its power was finite. Our supremacy on the sea might not always be maintained, and therefore the necessity of defending London. Military and other reasons imperatively demanded the construction of defensive works around our capital. Captain Watson, and other speakers, urged the importance of the question, and he remarked that the question which most concerned Englishmen was the defence of London, for none of them could deny the possibility of an invasion of England. It had occurred before and might again.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The programme of the forthcoming prize meeting of the National Rifle Association is just issued. The camp will be ready for occupation on Saturday, July 12, and the shooting will begin on Monday, the 14th at nine o'clock. The first great event will be the declaration of the winner of the Silver Medal and Badge, on Thursday, the 17th. The winner of this much-coveted distinction is the champion large-bore shot of the meeting. The St. George's contest, which is now second only in interest to the Queen's, will be shot for on Friday, the 18th. The Lords and Commons match is fixed for the afternoon of Saturday, the 19th—ten shots at 200 and 500 yards. On the same day the National Challenge Trophy and the China Cup will be shot for; and the shooting for the Prince of Wales's Prize (£100. and badge) will be concluded. On Sunday, the 20th, there will be the usual church parade and Divine services at eleven o'clock. The second stage of the Queen's Prize and the Public Schools Veterans' Trophy will be shot for on Tuesday, the 22nd; and the principal events are as follows:—Wednesday, the 23rd, Donegall Cup, Oxford and Cambridge, Albert (second stage); Thursday the 24th, Elcho Shield, Kolopore Cup, Ashburton Shield (Public Schools), Spencer Cup (under the new conditions), Volunteer Cadets' Match; Friday, the 25th, Dudley (any rifle), Bass, (military breech-loader), and the Loyd-Lindsay. The prizes will be distributed on Saturday, the 26th. The executive committee will be the Earl of Wharncliffe, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Wilmot, V.C., M.P. Earl Stanhope, Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Oxley. and the rest of the staff is the same as last year. The preparations are in a forward state, so that everything forebodes a successful meeting. An important addition has been made to the programme at the last moment. On the last Saturday there will be a contest among troopers from each regiment of household cavalry and cavalry of the line for the "Royal Cambridge Challenge Trophy,' the conditions being similar to those of the Loyd-Lindsay contest.

A GREEK MERCHANT SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

A widow named Hall, 34 years of age, has brought an action in the Queen's Bench Division against a Greek merchant namod Schillizzi.—The plaintiff's husband, who was a clerk in the Law Institution, died in 1872, leaving her with one girl, then about four years old, and a stepson. Since her husband's death she had been engaged in various houses of business in London, and in December, 1877, she was in the service of a firm at Finsbury as a buyer of mantles for them, with a salary of £150 a year. The defendant, Mr. Demetrius Stephanovitz Schillizzi, who is a man of wealth, is a member of the firm of Schillizzi Brothers, of Austin Friars, in the City. On the afternoon of the 15th December the plaintiff returned from her business in the city by an omnibus, from which she alighted in front of the mantle shop of Mr. Robinson, in Oxford Street. Here she noticed a little dog which apparently was lost, and she spoke to a policeman on its behalf. The defendant, attracted by her appearance, had followed her into the omnibus, and he got out when she did, and took advantage of the incident above mentioned to commence a conversation with her. Having given the policeman the necessary money to send the dog to a dog's home, he walked along Oxford Street with the plaintiff, bought her a locket for £4 10s., and drove with her in a cab to Notting Hill, where she was going to dine with some friends. The case for the plaintiff was that two days after this she and the defendant met again, and he then proposed to her and was accepted by her, and that his proposal was referred to by him verbally a few days afterwards. At this time the defendant was living at Hypatia Villa, Kensington. On the 27th December the plaintiff, it having been previously arranged between them that this should be done, took lodgings—a sitting room and two bedrooms—for herself and the defendant in Norfolk Street, Strand. Here the defendant stayed three days. The Plaintiff afterwards had lodgings at Hornton Street, and at Bedford Gardens Kensington, at both of which places the defendant visited her. In February, and again in April, the defendant went to France and Italy for his health, and many letters passed between the parties. The letters contained expressions of intense affection on both sides, and the plaintiff in two of them alluded to the defendant's promises. In June, 1878, the defendant broke off the alleged engagement, telling the plaintiff that he must again go abroad for his health. As evidence in corroboration of the plaintiff's case as to the promise, a Mr. and Mrs. Hobson were called, who stated that the defendant had called upon the plaintiff while she was lodging with them. The letters were also relied upon. It was submitted at the close of the case for the plaintiff that there was no material evidence in corroboration; but his lordship declined to stop the case. The case for the defendant is that he never promised to marry the plaintiff; that the promises alluded to in the plaintiff's letter was a promise to allow her £10 a month, and to pay for her lodgings; and that the object of the intimacy between him and the plaintiff was immoral.—The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verbict for the defendant.

THE RUSSIAN CORN BEETLE.

The *Globe* learns from Warsaw that the German Government is about to despatch a commission to South Russia to report upon the ravages perpetrated by the corn beetle. In Kharkoff and seven other provinces, the beetle has inflicted so much damage among crops, that the entire rural population, by Imperial decree, has been rendered liable to obligatory labour, in suppressing the pest. In Ekaterenslav alone the damage done this summer already exceeds 5,000,000 roubles.

FATAL TERMINATION TO A FIGHT.

A navvy named John Malton, aged 32, a native of Lincolnshire, received injuries a few nights since in the course of a fight at Halesowen which ended fatally a few hours after. The deceased and two fellow-workmen, after receiving their wages went along the railway to their residence. On the road a dispute arose between them, and three men began to fight. They were seen fighting near a bridge which spans the road. In the course of the struggle the deceased was knocked over the wall of the bridge, and fell a considerable distance to the road. He received shocking injuries, and was picked up and carried to a hut on the line, when the surgeon who was called in, did not think it desirable to have him removed. The following day he was taken home, but he died a few hours afterwards. The two men, Thomas Price and Isaac James, who took part in the fight have been arrested on a charge of having caused the death of the deceased.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE.

There was a very large congregation, including several members of Parliament, attracted to the special Sunday evening service at Westminster Abbey on Sunday night the sermon being delivered by the Bishop of Manchester. In the course of his remarks the right rev. prelate said the whole of London had been delighted during the last three weeks with the exquisite and finished acting of the Comedie Francaise. No doubt the art of this troupe was as near perfection as possible, but in the interest of morality he could have wished that this accomplished body of actors and actresses could have been seen in parts of which the purport and thought were less frequently compromising. Speaking of one of the plays, the critic of one of the morning papers had said, "It is the best excuse for the extreme riskiness (playful phrase) of the central incidents that the action passes in a world which is as ideal to us now as that of the comedies of Wycherley and Congreve." Now, he was not quite so sure about the ideality of that world. A few days ago, in speaking of M. Alfred de Musset's play, *Il ni faut Jurer de Rien*, the critic said, "Let this be noted with a white stone as one of the pieces to which papas may take their daughters." This, be it remembered, was not the language of a prudish moralist or religious fanatic; but that of the critic of the *Times.* The right rev. prelate feared neither their papas nor daughters would take his words to heart. The anxiety to be able to talk about these things at dinner parties, for fear that they would be thought stupid or were fresh from the country, caused people to do things which they would not otherwise. No doubt, if he had forgotten, Mr. Thomas Hughes would have reminded him that there were 10,000 homes, mostly of the upper and middle classes, which had escaped this taint, chiefly because they had not been exposed to it, and in these homes boys and girls were growing up under proper parental care, and who would maintain all that was worthy and noble in the national life; but immoral contagion spread fast and wide, and the manners and fashions of London and Paris soon reached our provincial towns and villages. They were told sometimes that they were not sufficiently grateful for the services competition had rendered them in regard to cheapness, but how much gratitude did they owe it in regard to morality? The *summum bonum* had not been obtained because he could buy manufactured goods at half the price his grandfather paid. Naturally, at this moment, men turned to the teachers of religion to see if there was any help in them, but he was afraid, in many instances, they would turn in vain, as the men were engaged in other things; and they had not yet learned what were the most important questions which would occupy their attention. They were too much occupied with talking about doctrines which had long ceased to interest human beings. Only the other day he read of a clergyman, at the meeting of the English Church Union, saying that there was a great future for the Church, and in the same breath going on to discuss whether the cope or chasuble should be worn in the administration of the sacrament. What reasonable man could care about such a point as that. It seems to be too precipitately assumed by some teachers of religion that most of the people might be roughly divided between those who believed nothing and those who believed everything.

Advices from Soderham state that the great labourers' strike in Sweden is entirely at an end, all the men having returned to work.

Typhoid fever amongst swine is on the increase in the Buckrose division of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The death is announced of Mr. Craven Robertson, the well-known impersonator of Captain Hawtree in "Caste." The deceased visited Birmingham some weeks ago, but was unable to appear, owing to an attack of illness which resulted in his death at Aston, near Birmingham.

Colonel George Cheney, R.E. president of the Royal Indian Engineering College, at Cooper's Hill, contradicts the report that it is in contemplation to close that institution.

A petition in favour of the Sunday Closing Bill has been sent from Middlesborough, signed by the large number of 5,988 females over sixteen years of age. The petition was over 39 yards long.

The other night a child, aged eight, fell into the river at Briton Ferry, Cardiff, and another child, aged nine, at once jumped in and rescued her.

A PUZZLING CASE.

A correspondent writing, says:—"A singular case of very-much-marrying came up before the Borough magistrates London, on Monday. Henry Mosforth was charged, by the direction of the Nottingham Board of Guardians, with neglecting to maintain his wife, and the chargeability was proved. On being spoken to by the relieving officer, before the summons was taken out, said he would not maintain the woman as his marriage with her was not lawful. The Clerk to the Guardians put in a certificate of marriage between the two parties.—Hugh M'Holroy was called, and said he was the man mentioned in the certificate of marriage, and that the person claiming to be Mosforth's wife was the woman he married. He married her in the name of Margaret Parlington. As a matter of fact, when he was married to this woman in 1866 he had previously been married to someone else, but he then thought his wife was dead. He had been very lucky in his marriages. He was charged with bigamy and acquitted, his first wife turning out to have been married before he married her, and he had seen her husband since.—For the defence it was stated by Mr. Belk that Mrs. Parlington while already married intermarred with Mosforth, the latter marriage, therefore, being illegal.—Mr. Morley, clerk to the Board of Guardians, pointed out that according to M'Holroy's statement he was married to another woman before he married Mosforth's wife, and the marriage between M'Holroy and Mosforths wife was void—M'Holroy on being called, said that before he was married to Parlington he had been married, and that his wife came and claimed him before his second marriage, but in the result it turned out that she also had been previously married. He had married a young woman named Elizabeth Steel before marrying Parlington, but he ascertained that she also was married. They lived together for two or three years and had a child, but suddenly she was missing, and he came to Nottingham, and while he was here she claimed him. In answer to the magistrate's clerk, he said he had married someone else since he married Partington, "she" having given him permission to marry. The Clerk to the Guardians saying that M'Holroy was acquitted of the charge of bigamy on his agreeing to go back and live with his wife, M'Holroy said it was nothing of the sort, and that he would not acknowledge it.—In the end the magistrates acknowledged their inability to settle the matter.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO CHISLEHURST.

The Royal party left Windsor on Monday travelling by a special train on the South-Western Railway, at five minutes past five, and reached Chislehurst at 6.10. The Queen was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Marchioness of Ely as Lady-in-Waiting. Preceded by two outriders, the distinguished party drove slowly to Ely House, and it is satisfactory to note that the people who formed the fringe of the route observed the sad mission on which the Queen was bent by acknowledging her presence with silent salutations. The whole of the occupants of the one carriage were clad in the deepest mourning.—On alighting at the entrance to Camden House, her Majesty was received by Prince Lucien, the Duchess de Mouchy, and the Duc de Bassano. The interview with the ex-Empress lasted nearly an hour, and then the Royal party returned by the same route to windsor, leaving by a special train at 7.10. It had been originally intended that her Majesty should have returned some half an hour earlier, but on arriving at Camden House the arrangements were altered. Immediately after the departure of their Royal Highnesses, the Duc de Bassano informed the representative of the Press Association that the Queen had been conducted to the boudoir of the Empress, and that their greeting was of a most affecting description. They were then left alone, and when her Majesty left the Empress appeared to be much more tranquil. With reference to the letters of condolence which have been received, the Duke states that Marshal MacMahon had written, but that owing to the immense number of such epistles it had been overlooked that day.

AZTECS IN NEW MEXICO.

The Hon. L. Bradford Prince, who has lately returned to New York from his official residence in Mexico, gives an interesting account, which is published in the *New York Times*, of the present state of the territory of New Mexico and of the Pueblo or Indians, of whom about 7000 of the old Aztec nation and religion are still scattered about the territory in some fourteen villages. There is no more lawlessness in New Mexico, Mr. Prince says, than in a New England community, except in the border regions, particularly on the Texas side. The natives are a peaceable, polite, law-abiding people, and have great respect for the authorities. The outrages are almost invariably committed by Americans, desperate characters, generally coming from Texas. American fruit grows to perfection in New Mexico, and the valley of the Rio Grande will be the orchard district of the south-west. Gold-mining is described as at a standstill, owing to legal proceedings preventing clear titles being given at present in the principal districts. The Spanish customs of two centuries ago prevail almost all over the territory, and the people are hospitable to a fault, especially around Albuquerque and Bernalillo, where the wealthiest old Spanish families live There are single individuals there who own more than 100,000 sheep. One of the most interesting of the Pueblos is Taos, where the inhabitants nearly all live in two large stone buildings, each about 400 feet long and nearly 200 feet wide, and five stories high, somewhat pyramidal in shape, each story being slightly smaller than the one under it. Each building contains an immense number of rooms, and the stores are all reached by ladders from the outside, the only entrance to the rooms being through a hole in the ceiling. Each building contains about 200 people. The buildings are not at all ruinous, but are kept in perfect repair, and are always scrupulously clean. The rooms have no windows or arrangement for light, except the hole in the ceiling, and a round hole in the outer rooms, about the size of a stove pipe through the wall. All the rooms are thoroughly whitewashed, and are kept so white and clean that they are light enough for comfort. Hardly an atom of dust is to be found in any of the rooms, and the grounds about the buildings are kept cleanly swept. The people are always hospitable to strangers, but no visitor is ever allowed to penetrate to the centre of the building, where, it is said, there is a great *estufa* in which the sacret fire of Montezuma is perpetually kept burning, and where the ancient rites of the Aztec religion are still performed. Each Pueblo is governed by officers elected by the people every year, who are implicitly obeyed. When disputes arise they are settled by their own tribunals. No troubles ever come to the knowledge of the territorial authorities. The men are nearly all agriculturists, and the Pueblos own the finest farming lands of the territory. The women make all the pottery that is used in that section of the country, which is all made by hand, without a wheel, and is very accurate in shape. The furniture in the room consists principally of lounges covered with skins. The Pueblo Indians are citizens of the United States, having been citizens of Mexico at the time of the treaty of peace. Although they are entitled to vote and hold office, they have not done so for a number of years, preferring to be exempt from taxation. Some of the educated ones can read and write Spanish The men wear pantaloons and blankets, and men and women are exemplary in morals. They never intermarry with the Mexicans, and the men are not as small as the Mexican Aztecs, although the women are small.

Friday being the anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne, the occasion was celebrated with the customary rejoicings.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales will hold its annual meeting this year at Cardiff on October 13 and four following days.

The Speiserthor, the last remaining gate of the town of St. Gall, Switzerland, which dates from

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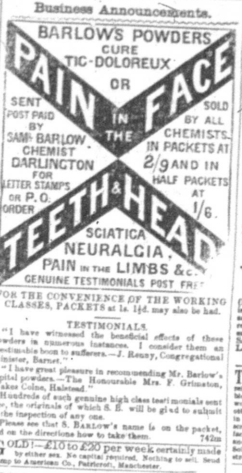
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South Pontop	Mr John Lee.
Stanley	Mr J. B. Armstrong, newsagent
Street Gate	Mr Robert Stokel.
Sunniside	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tanfield	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tanfield—East	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tanfield Lea	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tantobie	Mr Robert Stokel.
Tow Law	Mr Wm. Allison, newsagent. Mrs Barlow, newsagent. Mr John Dodd, stationmaster.
Westwood Colliery	Mr W. Thompson, newsagent

Local Police Courts.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, June 23.—Before A. TOWN, Esq. (chairman), J. PRIESTMAN, Esq., and JAS. ANNANDALE, Jun., Esq.

DRUNK AT CASTLESIDE.—Thomas Foster, lead-miner, Horsleyhope Mill, was summoned by P.C. Phillipson for having been drunk and disorderly. The constable said on Saturday he was on duty near Castleside Vicarage, where he found defendant staggering about drunk. He was cursing and swearing. Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 5s. and costs.

AN UNRULY SAINT.—Joseph Saint, labourer, Dipton, was summoned for a similar offence, at the above place, on the 14th inst. Sergt. Edgar said defendant was very drunk and created a disturbance. As defendant did not appear, he was fined 10s. and costs.

A WEAK BRAIN.—Andrew Martin, an old man, was charged with being drunk at Blackhill. P.C. Rogerson said on Saturday afternoon, the 14th inst., he saw defendant visit several public-houses. He was put out of Elliott's public-house very drunk.—Defendant pleaded guilty. A little sup, he said, flew to his brain. He was fined 5s. and costs, but not having the money he was allowed fourteen days to pay it in.

DRUNK AT HOBSON COLLIERY.—Christopher Lambert, of Clough Dene, was also charged with being drunk. P.C. Longstaff said on Monday night, about twelve oclock, he found defendant drunk at Hobson Colliery. Defendant pleaded guilty.—The Chairman said he would be fined 5s. and costs.—Defendant asked for time.—The Chairman: Has he ever been here before?—Supt. Oliver: No, this is his first appearance.—P.C. Longstaff thought defendant would pay the money.—The Chairman: We will give him fourteen days to pay the fine in.

DRUNK AT TANFIELD.—John Foster, of Tanfield, was charged by P.C. Longstaff with having being drunk at the above place on Saturday night.—Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 5s. and costs.—Defendant said he would pay the money in fourteen days. He was a householder.—P.C. Longstaff expressed his opinion that Foster would not pay.—The Chairman: Has he been here before?—P.C. Longstaff: No; he has not been long in the district.—Foster: I have been in the district twenty years.—Sergt. Tranmer said he had known Foster for a number of years. He had been before the court several times, and had always paid the fine.—Defendant was then ordered to pay the fine within fourteen days.

DRUNK AND REFUSING TO QUIT AT TANFIELD.—William Birtley, miner, Tanfield, was charged by P.C. Thompson with being drunk at Tanfield, and also with refusing to quit Mr. Irwin's public-house at that place. The constable said he was requested to go to Irwin's house, where he found defendant drunk and quarrelsome. He was requested to leave the house, but refused.—Mr. Irwin, the landlord, said defendant behaved very indifferently. He cracked him and his sons out to fight. When witness attempted to put him out he kicked him.—Defendant pleaded guilty.—The Chairman said defendant would be fined 10s. and costs for refusing to quit. The charge of drunkenness was dismissed.

DRUNK IN CHARGE OF A PONY.—Henry Anderson, yeast manufacturer, Consett, was charged with having been drunk whilst in charge of a pony. P.C. Cumming said on the 16th inst he was on duty between Derwent Cottages and Number One, and saw defendant riding on a pony. He was drunk, and fell off. A woman assisted him to mount again, and as soon as he saw witness he galloped away towards Number One.—Defendant admitted the offence. On the day in question, he said, he bought the pony, and got a glass too much over the bargain.—He was fined 10s. and costs.

A DANGEROUS DOG.—Mansfield Richardson was charged with keeping a dog, which was said to be dangerous to the public. The dog accompanied a grocer's cart, and bit a child named Burn, living at Cutlers' Hall. It was said that the child had first struck the dog, but this was denied. The magistrates ordered it to be kept under proper control. Mr. Dickinson defended.

PAYING HIS FINE UNDER PROTEST.—John Richey, of Dipton, was summoned for allowing a horse to stray on the highway. Sergt. Edgar said about twelve o'clock on Saturday night he found defendant's horse straying on the highway near Harelaw. It had a bridle on. Defendant denied that his horse was out on the night in question, though he admitted that the animal was straying on the Friday night.—Defendant was ordered to pay a small fine of 1s. and the expenses.—Richey said he would pay the money under protest, and apply for a new trial.

CHIMNEY FIRING.—Philip McArdle, of Consett, ironworker, was summoned for allowing the chimney of his house to be on fire. Sergt. Thornton said between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday night he was in Middle Street, and saw flames issuing from the chimney of defendant's house in Princess Street. On going to the house he found the front door standing open, and the "blazer" up. There seemed to have been an old basket on the fire. A fine of 1s. and costs was imposed.—Patrick McManus, labourer, Consett, was summoned by P.C. Murdock for a similar offence. The offence was not denied, and defendant was fined 1s. and costs.

MISCHIEVOUS BOYS.—William Grey (12), of Consett Terrace, was summoned for damaging a waggon belonging to the Consett Iron Company. The defendant and two other children appear to have taken a sprag out of the wheel of the waggon which was set in motion, and narrowly escaped running on to the top of the furnaces.—The Chairman said a great deal of damage might have resulted from the boy's act. A fine of 2s. 6d. and costs would be inflicted, in addition to 5s. damage, making 15s. in all.

NEGLECTING TO MAINTAIN A FATHER.—Edward Parker was charged by Mr. Moon, relieving officer, with allowing his father, Roger Parker, to become chargeable to the common fund of the Lanchester Union. Mr. Moon said the defendant's father was receiving out-door relief at the rate of 2s. per week. Parker lived in his own property at Templetown, and his father resided with him.—Defendant said the house did not belong to him.—The magistrates made an order for 2s. a-week.

NON-ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.—Thomas Brady, of Back Havelock Street, was charged under the bye-laws with neglecting to send his child, John Brady, to school. Mr. Ward, Attendance Officer, said during nine weeks the lad had only attended school nine times. The Guardians were paying the school pence.—The Chairman: Why don't you send him to school?—Defendant: His mother sends him every day.—The Chairman: It appears he does not get there.—Defendant: I cannot help that. He is black and blue with the beating he has got for not going to school.—Mr. Ward: I have seen the lad playing in the streets during school hours. I have told Brady's wife and daughter where the lad was, and they admitted they knew he was not at school. They once admitted that he was out selling oranges.—The magistrates fined defendant 5s., including costs.—Michael Ward, Trafalgar Street, Consett, was also charged under the bye-laws with neglecting to send his child, Annie, to school. Mr. Ward said the child only made twenty-two out of a possible ninety attendances.—Fined 5s., including costs.—Peter Gogherty, of Thomas Street, Consett, for neglecting to send his child, Patrick, to school, was also fined 5s., including costs.—John McIntyre, 12, Princess Street, Consett, was charged with a similar offence. Mrs. McIntyre said her daughter could not attend school, having been ill a month.—Mr. Ward produced his diary, which showed that the girl had not been absent from school for more than a fortnight at a stretch.—A fine of 5s., including costs, was imposed.——Thomas Crawley was also charged with neglecting to send his son, Thomas, to school.—Mr. Ward said the magistrates had already ordered defendant to send the child to school, but the order had not been obeyed. During the past ten weeks the child had only made thirty-two attendances out of a possible ninety.—Mrs. Crawley pleaded poverty as an excuse for not sending the child to school.—Mr. Ward said Mrs. Crawley had three sons working, and her daughter was employed at the brick-flats.—Defendant was fined 5s., including costs.——John Megan, 45, King Street, also summoned for refusing to comply with a previous order, was ordered to pay a similar penalty.

LOCK-UP CASES.—Thos. Hobdy, Henry Murphy, Thomas Williamson, and Miles Batey, all in custody, were severally charged with having been drunk. Each defendant was fined 5s. and costs.

A DISPUTED CHARGE OF DRUNKENNESS.—James Ward, a respectably dressed young man, was charged with having been drunk. The witnesses on both sides were, at the defendant's request, ordered out of court. P.C. Featherstonhaugh stated that about twelve o'clock on Saturday night, he heard a noise in Victoria Street, where he found defendant very drunk. He was staggering about the flags. Witness asked defendant his name, and he replied by asking what a thing like him wanted it for. Defendant afterwards seized him by the neck and dragged him towards a shop.—Cross-examined: I did not go into Mr. Barry's shop and order all the men out. When I saw you first you were five or six yards from the barber's shop. I was never in the shop at all. When I took you to the Police Station I charged you with being drunk.—P.C. Minto was called, and said defendant was the worse of drink. When witness first saw Featherstonhaugh and the defendant they were near the barber's door.—Defendant said the policeman was assaulting him, and he ran into Mr. Barry's shop.—In cross-examination, P.C. Minto admitted that he saw Ward rush into the shop—away from the policeman. He did not hear defendant give Featherstonhaugh his name and address—The Chairman: Have you any doubt about Ward being drunk?—P.C. Minto: He was very drunk, your worship.—Ward: You said just now that I was the worse of drink.—P.C. Minto, in answer to further questions, said when Ward was taken to the Police Station he was charged with being drunk.—Ward said the charge made against him by Featherstonhaugh on reaching the Police Station was for calling him a long, skinny ———.—Sergt. Thornton was next called, and said when defendant was taken to the lock-up he was charged with being drunk and disorderly. He was drunk.—Cross-examined: Featherstonhaugh did not strike you in my presence.—Defendant said on the night in question he was in Mr. Barry's shop. After leaving, he met the policeman, who assaulted him. He called Thomas Barry, barber, who said on Saturday night defendant entered his shop about a quarter to eleven and remained till three minutes to twelve. He was arguing with another man about politics. He was sober. While they were sitting, Featherstonhaugh looked in at the door and asked them if they didn't think it was about time to go home. The constable closed the door, and went away, and Ward and the other men shortly afterwards went out. About three minutes after, Ward returned with his hat off. P.C. Minto followed him into the shop and took him away to the lock-up.—Cross-examined: There was no disturbance among the men after they left the shop.—Michael Rogers said he was in the barber's shop on the night in question, and saw Ward. There were no signs of drink about him. P.C. Featherstonhaugh opened the door and asked them if it wasn't time to go home. They walked out, and shortly afterwards witness heard a scuffle near Mr. Barry's shop, and on going back he heard Ward say to the policeman, "stop a moment, and I will go with you quietly." Witness was of opinion that Ward was not drunk.—Michael Kerr was also called, and swore that Ward was sober at the time he was taken by the constable.—The Chairman said there was a doubt in the case, and it would be dismissed. Very probably Ward had got excited over the discussion.—Two men named Turnbull and Markey were fined 5s. each and costs for being drunk at Consett on Saturday night.—The cases were proved by Sergt. Thornton and P.C. Minto.

BASTARDY.—William Dodds, clerk, Newcastle, was charged with being the putative father of Alice Mowbray's illegitimate child. Dr. Carr appeared for complainant, and stated that defendant's father was a town councillor.—The magistrates made an order for 3s. per week for sixteen years.

THEFT OF BOOTS.—Thomas Fletcher, a travelling shoe-maker, was brought up in custody of Sergt. Thornton charged with stealing a pair of boots belonging to Mr. Potts, Middle Street, on Saturday night.—Defendant admitted the offence, and was committed to Durham gaol for a month with hard labour.

Correspondence.

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

THE ANCIENT FOOTPATH.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—In reading over the business of the Benfieldside Local Board, as given in your paper of last week respecting the Ancient Footpath, Mr. Murray in that very remarkable letter of his seems to take a firm stand, and assumes an antagonistic attitude. He puts our Local Board at defiance, and is just going to do, and allow things to be done, as he thinks proper. Now, sir, this is a very wonderful attitude for a man to put himself into, especially with respect to a public right such as the one before us, and should Mr. Murray live twenty years he will perhaps see stranger things come to pass than the opening of the footpath. But, sir, it was never stopped; I have lived in the neighbourhood all my life and I never knew of any legal steps being taken to stop the road, so that it is as open and free to be walked on to-day as it was forty years ago, so that there is no necessity for any ceremony, either public or private, in dedicating the footpath to the Board and to the public, as it already belongs to them; and, were I so disposed, I should have no fear in giving Mr. Richard Murray the opportunity of bringing me up for trespass for walking through his garden. But why don't the people that want the use of the road go and enjoy their privileges, and not wait until the question be settled between Mr. Muraay and the Benfieldside Local Board? I am led to think that they see in Mr. Murray a great ghost, they fight so shy and are so afraid to put their toe to the mark. I can easily imagine that were a case of a similar nature to be dealt with where the individual was less favourably circumstanced than is Mr. Murray, he would not be dealt with in such a gentle manner, but the old saying would prove true—"Circumstances alter cases." I am glad to see that our old friend, Mr. Carss, came to the front in this case, as he has done on many occasions when the rights of the people were at stake. He is the right man in the right place. Right is right, and wrong is no man's right. Let us hope that the Board will act with more determination, and try to regain the confidence of the people.—Yours truly,

AN OBSERVER OF MEN AND THINGS.

SUPPOSED PICKPOCKETS AT THE HALLELUJAH HALL.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I beg to warn the public against a thief, or thieves, who frequents the Hallelujah Hall. Last week, Miss Jackson had her pocket picked, and another young woman left the place *minus* her shawl. It is to be hoped the leaders of the Army will station one or two policemen in different parts of the Hall, so that the dishonest person may be detected.—Yours, &c.,

A SOLDIER.

May 25th, 1879.

A SHOTLEY BRIDGE CELEBRITY.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—In the *Guardian* obituary of May 16th, 1879, is recorded the death of Mrs. Jane Ramsey of Snows Green, aged sixty-eight. Mrs. Ramsey, or, as the deceased lady was more familiarly known, "Jinny Ramsey," deserves more than a passing notice. Jinny was one of the Shotley Bridge Village worthies. 'Tis true her name may not be inscribed on the roll of fame—no marble monument may mark the place of sepulchre—nevertheless Jinny has left behind a heritage of kind deeds that makes her memory fragrant to many. Jinny was quite an original. A native of Northumberland, she inherited many of the characteristics of a true Northumbrian. She was a remarkably tall, active, strong woman. Her education was limited, but she made up her loss by her natural wit and intuition. She was strongly opposed to innovations. When the hook and sickle were abandoned for the scythe and cradle for cutting corn, Jinny contended the old way was best. As she was a first-class shearer, she could hold her own with the best of shearers, male or female. She was equally clever at binding and stooking, but the introduction of the reaper was the greatest revolution. When she saw the waste resulting from the reaper compared with the use of the hook or sickle, Jinny was astounded and ready to quit the field with disgust. Jinny was equally opposed to the wringing and washing machines. When washing at the houses of the neighbouring gentry and urged by the servants to use the wringing machine, Jinny would chaff and joke, and before some of our modern lady servants got hold of the handle, Jinny would have a tub full wrung out and off to the hedge with them. She was at home whether in the harvest field among the golden grain, in the turnip field among the swedes, in the garden weeding, planting potatoes, spreading muck, forking corn, or in the laundry among the finest of fabrics. Jinny could take a turn at the roughest and the finest of work common to woman. Were any of the neighbours sick, Jinny's services were at command. She would laugh at placards about infection. "Does my neighbour need help?" was the question Jinny put to herself. Her cheerfulness would almost have mended a patient. While she was as gentle as the dove, so strong and so healthy was Jinny, that she could almost live without sleep in her early days. She was the mother of a large family of sons and daughters. After a hard day's shearing and travelling several miles, Jinny would return home, strip, and bake bread, pies, &c., to serve the family for a week; at other times wash a week's washing, or sit up nearly all night darning stockings, patching trousers, jackets, &c., in fact, at one time of her life Jinny appeared to labour night and day; yet, see her when you would she was always blithe. She never complained. When work was before her she went at it and did it. Then she was as honest as the day is light. She required no watching. Whatever was assigned her she did it faithfully. The figure of Jinny is missed from the village of Shotley Bridge. In the hamlet of Snows Green her neighbours miss her kind looks and cheerfulness—her family a mother's care. Jinny's illness was short and severe, and when nearing the Jordan of Death she sought and found her Redeemer. Her body was interred at Medomsley Churchyard to await the call of Him who is the Resurrection and the Life.—Yours truly,

H. CARSS.

June 21st, 1879.

SPIRITUALISM.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—As a good deal has been said by Mr. Baitey during the past week on the above subject, with your permission I would like to make a few remarks on the ground-work of this new sect called "Spiritualists." As every body knows there are a great variety of religious denominations in existence at the present time, and their teachers tell us (almost without exception) that we have got souls which are immortal, and cannot die—the fruit of which doctrine is Infidelity and Spiritualism. Spiritualists think that if the doctrine of the serpent—Gen. iii 4—be true, they may reasonably hold converse with their departed friends. And who, believing the serpent's doctrine, can point the finger and say unreasonable? I would like to ask modern teachers where they get their authority to preach with such dogmatic positivity the doctrine under discussion? I don't think it is the Bible which a certain spirit, at Friday's meeting, advised us to read, which was certainly excellent advice—advice which I should think he and his kindred spirits would have no objection to follow themselves. To ascertain if it is, let us read Gen. ii, 7—"And the Lord God formed man dust (margin) of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life (lives in the originial) and man became a living soul." This and the theology of the day scarcely harmonizes; it ought to have read, "and man became an immortal soul." Ver. 8, "And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed." Ver. 9, "And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food; the tree of *life* also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil." Ver. 16, "And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat." Ver. 17, "But of the tree of the Knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it; for in the day that thou eatest thereof dying thou shalt die" (margin). Dr. Adam Clarke says (page 17 of his Commentary) that "The marginal readings are essential to the integrity of the text; 'and they are of so much importance as to be in several instances preferable to the textual readings themselves,' and they 'are to be preferred to those in the text in the proportion of at least *eight to ten*.'" Hence my reason for quoting the marginal readings. Ch. iii. 19. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken; for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." Ver. 22, "And the Lord God said, Behold, the man is become as one of us, to know good and evil; and now, lest he put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live for ever." Ver. 23, "Therefore the Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground from whence he was taken." Ver. 24, "So he drove out the man; and he placed at the east of the garden of Eden Cherubims, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life." Now, if Adam, the "living soul," was immortal, how was it that the Lord God planted the "tree of life," but that by partaking of its fruit his existence might be perpetuated, as see 22nd verse. If any other meaning can be put on it, I should like to know what it is. Do you think Paul understood himself to have an immortal soul when he says, Rom. ii, 7, "To them who by patient continuance in well doing, *seek* for glory, and honour, and immortality, eternal life." Not many months ago I heard one of the stars of the "Ecclesiastical Heavens" declare, before a public audience, that the "immortality of the soul was not positively taught in the Scriptures," though he would endeavour to prove it nevertheless. So he commenced with arguments very much within the limits of criticism. The very words of his text made him anything but an enviable name, which were, "The soul that sinneth, it shall die," Ez. xviii, 4, also 20. Justin Martyn writing (A.D. 150) said, "For if you have conversed with some that are indeed called Christians, and do not maintain these opinions, but even dare to blaspheme the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, and say that there is no resurrection of the dead, but that the souls, as soon as they leave the body, are received up into heaven, *take care that you do not look upon these*. But I, and all those Christians that are orthodox in every respect, do know that there will be a resurrection of the body and a thousand years in Jerusalem, when it is builded again, and adorned, and enlarged, as Ezekiel, and Esaias, and the rest of the prophets declare." Dialogue with Trypho, the Jew, section 80. Further down the stream of time, we have Martin Luther ironically responding to the decree of the Council of Lateran, held during the Pontificate of Pope Leo:—"I permit the Pope to make articles of faith for himself and his faithful—such as the soul is the substantial form of the human body, the soul is immortal—with all those monstrous opinions to be found in the Roman dunghill of decritals; that such as his faith is, such may be his gospel, such is disciples and such his church, that the mouth may have meat suitable for it, and the dish a cover worthy of it." Luther's Works, vol. 2, folio 107, Wittemberg, 1562. William Tyndall declares that "In putting departed souls in heaven, hell, and purgatory, you destroy the arguments wherewith Christ and Paul prove the resurrection." Fufther. "The Pope joineth the spiritual doctrine of Christ, and the fleshy doctrine of philosophers together—*things so contrary* that they cannot agree. And because the fleshy-minded Pope consenteth unto *heathen doctrine*, therefore he corrupteth the Scriptures to establish it. If the souls be in heaven, tell us why they be not in as good case as the angels be? And then what cause is there of the resurrection?" Most of your readers will know that he translated the Scriptures into English and suffered martyrdom in 1536. Richard Watson remarks, "That the soul is naturally immortal, *is contradicted by Scripture*, which makes our immortality a gift, dependent on the will of the Giver." Institutes, vol. 2, p. 250. We will now ask Herodotus, the oldest historian, if he knows anything about the *authority* of the spiritual teachers of our times. He writes as follows:—"The Egyptians say that Ceres (the goddess of corn) and Bacchus (the god of wine) hold chief sway in the infernal regions; and the Egyptians also were the first who asserted the doctrine that the soul of man is immortal." Herod p. 144. I think it would be as wise of Mr. Baitey if he would set about hewing the tree down (as he is qualified enough if he had the mind to do it) instead of lopping off the branches. In conclusion, I will say, as I said at the meeting, that the men in white cravats, for proclaiming the doctrine of the "immortality of the soul" without Bible authority, are far from blameless.—Yours, etc.,

E. T.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—On reading your report of the Benfieldside local Board which appeared in your valuable paper of the 20 inst I fiend Mr Carss Charges certain members of the said board with conspiracy been Amongst them and the rights of the public he says have to be sacrificed I think that he Mr. Carss is the only one who has A claim to the said title and if all our members were like Mr. Carss the Irish Portion of the community would get a very small share of the fairplay but thank God they are not lik e Mr. Carss they are quite the reverse they are men of Knowledge pluck and firmeness and there is great Credit due to the Chairman of the said board for making Mr. Carss withdraw his Charge of Conspiracy after he had withdrawn the said Charge he Mr. Carss reminds me of the 'fallen angels' and their King lucifer, who through their pride became loe So Mr Carss become the same when he had to withdraw his charge of conspiracy and like lucifer thaught ha-d have reveng 'lucifer' insulted the Almighty but 'Carss' insulted A man A man who has done more good and all belonging to him in one day than ever Mr Carss has done or all belonging to him shall ever do to the end of time I aske the ratepayers of the township of Benfieldside whos Good will it was to put in Dr Renton at the head of the pole by A considerable number above seven hundred votes is he what Mr. Carss has called him a thing I trow not he is A Gentleman and A man who will go through fire and water to save you from deanger A man who has the respect and the Good wish of all, a man who will attend to the poor that cannot give him A farthing but instead of teaking from them gives to them and nurishes them with all the necessaries of life I say such a man deserves to have the respect and the good wish of all, and I sincearely hope there will be no more inshiting languid at our local board and my earnest prayer is and evermore Shall be may they meet in peace and part in peace but not in peaces.—Yours truly,

JOE HARRISON, Chimney Sweep.

Shotley Bridge, June 26th, 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.

STARS *V.* CONSETT (2nd ELEVEN).

A match between two elevens' of these clubs was played on Saturday last, on the ground of the former at Shotley Spa. The Stars went first to the wickets and played a very good innings of 55; Turnbull and Siddle batting in good style. The Consett man took the defensive against the bowling of Messrs. Motley and Wilson; but, unfortunately, as soon as three "overs" were completed, the heavy downpour of rain, which set in about half-past five o'clock, brought the play to a premature close. The match thus resulted in a draw, decidedly in favour of the Stars, whose fielding was capital, and showed an improvement on what has been seen for some years past. Appended is the score:—

STARS.	
T. Barron, c Heymour, b Stoker	0
W. Turnbull, b Stoker	12
— Motley, c Lamb, b Davison	4
W. Foggon, run out	2
R. Wood, b Stoker	1
W. Wilson, c Heymour, b Stoker	0
J. Ridley, c Lamb, b Stoker	10
W. Gibson, b Stoker	0
R. Lowes, c Lamb, b Davison	4
J. Siddle, b Davison	12
W. Stephenson, not out	3
Extras	7
Total	55

CONSETT.	
W. Stoker b Motley	1
J. Freake, b Wilson	1
G. Bennison, b Wilson	2
C. Davison, not out	3
J. H. Turnbull, st Turnbull	2
E. Lamb, not out	1
R. Heymour	to bat
T. Jackson	
W. Kirkup	
T. Jones	
T. Kirkup	
Extras	1
Total	11

WATERHOUSES *V.* CROOK (2nd ELEVEN).

This match was played Saturday last, and resulted in an easy victory for the Waterhouses team. The bowling of Messrs. J. Fletcher and R. Johnson for the Waterhouses side was very good; Maycock also handled the bat well. The following are the scores:—Waterhouses, 67; Crook, 19.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT *V.* WHICKHAM.

The return match between these clubs was played at Whickham on Saturday last, and resulted in a draw, the thunderstorm putting a sudden termination to the game. Appended is the score:—

CONSETT AND DISTRICT.	
J. Foreman, c Mowbray, b Atkinson	4
W. G. Reid, b Atkinson	2
W. Brears, b Bourn	8
M. C. Carr, b Atkinson	6
W. Palliser, c Atkinson, b Bourn	0
W. R. Foggon, b Atkinson	0
Geo. Renton, b Bourn	2
Richard Smith, b Atkinson	5
T. W. Welford, b Atkinson	0
Robert Park, not out	10
J. T. Routledge, b Atkinson	1
Extras	8
Total	46

WHICKHAM.	
R. Warren, nor out	10
J. Mowbray, not out	5
J. M. Bourn, b Routledge	1
Wm. Bourn	To bat
Jos. Bourn	
J. H. Berkley	
T. Atkinson	
R. B. Clark	
Wm. Cheesman	
R. Atkinson	
J. Scott	
Total	16

REDWELL HILLS *V.* WESTWOOD.

A match was played at Redwell Hills on Saturday last, and after a well-contested game resulted in a victory for the home team by three runs. Appended is the score:—

REDWELL HILLS.	
J. Snaith, c Bailey, b Graham	9
J. Walton, c Robinson, b Graham	4
J. Davison, c Bailey, b Robinson	4
R. Shield, b Graham	31
E. Lumley, b Graham	0
J. Parker, run out	0
T. Shield, b Bailey	1
M. Winter, run out	5
A. Graham, b Graham	0
E. Turner, c Graham, b Bailey	4
J. Nicholson, not out	2
Extras	6
Total	66

WESTWOOD.	
G. Graham, b Shield	35
J. T. Robinson, run out	0
W. Bailey, run out	1
T. Davison, b Shield	4
M. T. Wheatley, c Walton	0
R. Armstrong, c Shield	7
P. Stubbs, b Lumley	8
W. Stoddart, not out	3
R. Bell l b w, b Shield	0
W. J. Harrison, c Parker	0
W. Leighton, h w	0
Extras	5
Total	63

FATAL MINE ACCIDENT AT HEDLEY HILL.—Robt. Watson, aged forty-five years, Hedley Hill, was working in Cornsay Drift, on Monday, when a quantity of stone fell upon him, and injured him so severely that he died at his own home on Tuesday at noon. Deceased was married, and leaves six children.

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—We have again to report small arrivals of wheat, from both coast and abroad, and little offering to-day from the growers, but demand continues inactive and holders being firm at late prices, only a limited business resulted. Oats quiet, fully late prices maintained. Other grain without change since Saturday. Flour firm. Inspector's return of the quantities and averages of British corn sold in Newcastle market in the week ending June 24th, 1876:—Wheat, 187 qrs, 42s 2d; barley, — qrs; oats, 159 qrs, 21s 11d.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—The supplies of all descriptions of grain were again small, and business still continues quiet. Wheat 44s to 47s. per qr; oats 26s to 27s 6d. In barely no change.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 102 beasts, but an increase of 1,659 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there is little or no change to notice in cattle, while both sheep and lambs come to hand in middling condition, especially the latter. Twenty-one good useful bullocks from Canada were on offer. The supply of beef comprised 1,580 head. The beef trade to-day was less active than it has been for some weeks past, yet prices did not recede to any quotable extent. A fair amount of business was done by the south dealers, 300 being bought on Monday, and towards the close business was languid, with a middling flush. The number of sheep and lambs was 5,687. The mutton trade was in a somewhat sluggish state, at about ½d per lb decline from Tuesday last. Lambs were a shade easier, as the high prices are checking the consumption. Pigs: 679 were shown. The pork trade ruled steady at former rates. The day was exceedingly unfavourable for holding the market, drenching showers of rain falling most of the day, and the weather has rather an unsettled appearance. Prices for this day, sinking offal:—Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 9s 9d to 10s 0d; secondary sorts, 8s to 9s; first-class oxen, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; middling, 8s 0d to 9s 0d; cows and inferior, 7s 0d to 8s 0d; pork, large, 4s 6d to 6s 0d; 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, 70s to 95s 0d; new land hay, 75s to 105s per ton; wheat straw, 1s 5d to 1s 10d; barley straw, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; oat straw, 1s 4d to 1s 8d per thrave. Carts of hay at market, 58; carts of straw, 23.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—Oats, 5s 6d to 7s 0d; barley, 7s 6d to 9s 6d; beans, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; peas, 8s 9d to 9s 0d. Indian corn, 6s 0d to 6s 9d per boll. Indian meal, £7 0s per ton. Beef, 7d to 10d; mutton, 7d to 10½d; veal, 9d to 10d; lamb, 1s; bacon, 3d to 4½d; hams, 5½d to 6d; cheese, 6d to 7d; lard, 6d per lb. Chickens, 1s 8d to 2s 0d; ducks, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; hens, 0s 0d to 0s 0d each. Rabbits, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; pigeons, 0s 9d to 0s 0d per brace. Butter, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; do, salt, 1s 0d to 1s 2d per lb. Eggs, 13 to 14 for 1s. Onions, 2½d to 4d; cherries, 1s; strawberries, 1s 3d; gooseberries, 3d per quart.

HEXHAM PROVISION, Tuesday.—Butter, 8d to 10d per lb; eggs, 13 to 14 for 1s; chickens, 2s 0d each; rabbits, 2s to 2s 6d per couple; potatoes, old, 10d to 1s 0d per stone; do. new, 2d to 4d per lb; onions, 2s 6d to 3s per stone; cucumbers, 4d to 6d each; gooseberries, 4d to 6d per quart; rhubarb, 1d per bunch; cherries, 1s 0d per lb flour, extra superfines, 2s 2d; superfines, 2s 0d; fines, 1s 10d; maslin, 1s 8d; oatmeal, 2s 2d per stone.

DURHAM POTATO MARKET, Saturday.—Potatoes, 11d to 1s 0d per stone; new do. rounds, 2d to 3d, kidneys, 6d per lb.

NEWCASTLE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET, Friday.—There was a supply of Dutch gooseberries, the first of the season, at the wholesale market to-day; they sold at 18s to 20s, and English at 24s to 28s. per cwt. New Dutch carrots realised 2s per dozen bunches. Turnips, 4s to 6s. of the usual weights. A few Dutch cherries were disposed of at 6s 6d. All sorts of old potatoes are nearly done; champions sold at £6 16s. There are a few reds and regents. New Maltese potatoes are disposed of at 12s to 14s. per cwt; Jersey kidneys, 18s to 20s, and rounds 13s to 15s per cwt. Lisbon onions 16s to 20s; Levant, 18s to 20s. Valentia oranges are very scarce; they were sold at from 23s to 28s. Greens and other vegetables have not been quite so abundant to-day as last week.

LANGLEY PARK COLLIERY.—A large number of miners who have been out of employment for a considerable period in different sections in the county have found employment at Langley Park Colliery, the property of the Consett Coal and Iron Company (Limited).

BAND CONTEST AT BEAMISH.—On Saturday, a most successful brass band contest was held at Beamish, near Chester-le-Street. The contest was promoted by the members of the John Friendly Society, Beamish, and was held in a large field lent for the occasion by Mr. Thomas Ironside, of the Shepherd and Shepherdess Inn. Eight bands competed, these being Pelton Fell (Mr. Henderson Price, conductor); Spennymoor (Mr. Rayne); Cowpen Colliery, Blyth (Mr. F. Armstrong); Beamish (Mr. John Rodham); Woodlands (Mr. Wood); Chester Moor (Mr. Wood); Lumley (Mr. Henderson Price); and Dipton (Mr. Ponton). The secretary (Mr. J. Ironside, jun.), and the committee were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Henry Murray, director of the Newcastle Constabulary Band, as judge; and the difficult task of classifying each band according to its merit was performed to the satisfaction of all concerned. After each band had played two selections Mr. Murray declared the Woodlands band to be entitled to the first prize, £6; Chester Moor to the second, £2 10s.; and Lumley to the third, £1 10s.; and placed the other bands in the following order:—Cowpen Colliery, Pelton Fell, Spennymoor, Beamish, and Dipton. The music was on the whole of a high-class character. There was a very large attendance of the public to witness the contest, and had the weather been favourable more people from a distance would no doubt have been present. After the band contest, a public tea was help in a marquee erected in the field, and prizes were offered for flat-racing, pole-leaping, &c. For the flat-race some real good competitors came out, but had to run under a great disadvantage, as the rain came down in torrents while the heats were being run off. Mitchison was first in the final, Brown second, and Curry third. The leaping was very moderate, owing to the slippery state of the ground. A ball wound up the day's proceedings; but on the whole the undertaking was a decided success, and great praise is due to the acting committee, and it is hoped they may again put forth such an attractive programme another year and have a brighter day to crown their labours.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

DEATHS.

MUGGLESWICK.—At Coalgate, on the 26th inst., aged 69, Phillis Copeland.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.—On the 22nd inst., aged nine months, John G. Jackson.

CATCHGATE.—On the 15th inst, aged 54 years, Robert Blackburn.

STAMFORDHAM.—On the 23rd inst., aged 62 years, John Phillipson.

USHAW MOOR.—On the 22nd inst., aged 45 years, Mr. Thos. Dawson.

TOW LAW.—At the Post Office, on the 1st inst., aged 16, Eliza Mary, daughter of the late Wm. Harrison.

STANHOPE.—At West Terrace, on the 18th inst., aged 72 years, Mrs. Mary Bell.

On the 22nd inst., at Chapel Square, aged 22 years, Eliza, wife of Mr. Wm. Brown.

TUDHOE COLLIERY.—On the 19th inst., Mr. John Brown, aged 61 years.

On the 19th inst., aged 71 years, Mr. Peter Simpson.

BIRTLEY.—On the 22nd inst, aged 70 years, Elizabeth, relict of the late Robert Nevins.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at the Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett, Friday, June 27th, 1879.