The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 703. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, JUNE 6th, 1874. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

BIRD'S EYE RETURNS.

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

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

Valuations effected for Probate, &c. 227c

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

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER
LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS—CASH. 879a

FUNERAL ECONOMY.

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

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

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TO PARTIES FURNISHING.

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

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

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
FURNITURE BROKER & HARDWAREMAN,
CATCHGATE,

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

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL, CATCHGATE.

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

☞ Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare 235a

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Business Announcements.

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

NEW ARRIVALS of BERLIN, PARISIAN, LONDON, and YORK GOODS in fashionable High Combs, Fancy Arrows, Daggers, Pins, Ornamental Hair Twists and Coils. French Fans and Brushes, Berlin Ivory Fans, Rimmell's Perfumery, Rare Honeycomb Sponge, &c., &c. First-class Artists at counter and in rooms.
29, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE,
C. ROUGIER, PROPRIETOR.
Wholesale Warehouse, York. 449d

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

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and Prize Books. Periodicals, Weekly and Monthly, of all kinds. All kinds of Tin and Hardware Goods, Jewellery, &c.
Memorial Cards and Raffle Tickets on the shortest notice. Pictures Framed neatly and cheaply.
Agent for the *Consett Guardian*, advertisements for which are received and inserted at moderate charges.

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

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

JOHN BORTHWICK, AGENT.

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

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

CASTILE OR OLIVE OIL SOAP.

FOR THE TOILET..................In Tablets.
FOR THE HOUSEHOLD AND LAUNDRY....In Bars.
FOR DYERS AND SCOURERS, &c........In Bars.

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

Apply to the Manufacturers,
THE WALKER OIL SEEDS CRUSHING CO.,
26, GRAINGER STREET WEST,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Or to TAYLOR GIBSON, and Co., 30, Bigg Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; J. HOPE, Jun., Hexham; and all respectable Grocers and Druggists. 569d

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

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.
PRIZE MEDALIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.
MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.
WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

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

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

Business Announcements.

A WORD ABOUT INDIAN TEA.

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

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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

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

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

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

RED WINES

		Per Bott.	Per Doz.
Castle A	CLARET .. .. .. *Upwards of a year in bottle*	1/0	12/
Castle B	CLARET .. .. .. *Upwards of a year in bottle*	1/3	15/
Castle C	CLARET .. .. .. *Upwards of a year in bottle*	1/6	18/
Castle D	CLARET .. .. .. *Upwards of a year in bottle*	2/0	24/
Castle 1	RED BURGUNDY	1/3	15/
Castle 1	BEAUJOLAIS	1/2	14/
Castle 1	KARLOWITZ HUNGARIAN	1/6	18/
Castle 2	KARLOWITZ HUNGARIAN	1/9	21/

WHITE WINES

		Per Bott.	Per Doz.
Castle A	WHITE BURGUNDY ..	1/6	18/
Castle A	SAUTERNE	1/3	15/
Castle A	WHITE HUNGARIAN ..	1/6	18/
Castle A	HOCK (*Still*)	1/6	18/
Castle A	MOSELLE (*Still*) ..	2/0	24/
Castle 1	SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE	2/5	29/
Castle 1	SPARKLING HOCK ..	2/9	33/
Castle 1	SPARKLING MOSELLE	2/9	33/

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

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

B. MOODY
WATCH-MAKER, EBCHESTER. 708t

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

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

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

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

IMPROVED CONCRETE FLOORING.

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

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

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

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

Business Announcements.

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

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

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

LARGE ARRIVAL OF HATS FOR THE RACES.
BROOKS'
CHEAP HAT AND CAP SHOP,
59, CLAYTON STREET,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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

N.B.—*HATS MADE TO ORDER.* 495d

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

NORTHERN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
Capital (fully subscribed)....£2,000,000.
Accumulated Funds......... 1,241,000.
Annual Revenue............ 413,000.

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

NEWCASTLE TEA WAREHOUSE.

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

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

PRICE THREE SHILLINGS, POST FREE.

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT with the AWARDED ROADS, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERING PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1871; also a note of the various
CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS
OF THE SEE OF DURHAM.
Edited and Compiled by ROBERT JACKSON, for upwards of thirty years Managing Clerk in the Copyhold Office, Durham, and late Bailiff of the Manor.
The whole of the remaining copies of this useful work, which was published at 3s. 6d., having been purchased by ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett, he has determined to reduce the price to *Three Shillings* per copy (post free) in order to effect a speedy clearance.
Also on hand a few copies (being an exact facsimile) of the *Original* LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, recently published by Mr. JOHN CALVERT, at the reduced price of *Two Shillings* (post free).
☞ Every owner or occupier of property within the boundary of Lanchester Common should possess a copy of either of these editions.
Mr. JACKSON will be glad to forward copies of either of these editions by return of Post. For which Halfpenny Postage Stamps or Post-Office Orders made payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett, must be received.
Copies of either of these editions may be also had of Mr. T. Batey, Bookseller, Front Street, and Mr. George Atkinson, Middle Street, Consett; Mr. R. Jacksen, Bookseller, and Mr. S. Walker, Newsagent, Blackhill; Miss Leslie, Bookseller, Shotley Bridge, and of the Agents of the *Consett Guardian*.

THE GUARDIAN.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1874.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

If pure air is the prime necessary of life, pure water is undoubtedly the second, ranking even before food, for a man will die much sooner of thirst than of hunger. And water, like air, is one of Heaven's free gifts to mankind and to the rest of the animate creation; but still these two necessaries are not exactly on the same footing, for, whereas the atmosphere is everywhere, and is generally fit for sustaining life when not contaminated by man himself, water is not universally diffused, nor is it always of a wholesome quality when found even in a natural state. But, on the whole, there is sufficient pure water to be obtained in most countries for the need of the inhabitants. Even in India where a drought would now have brought famine upon hundreds of thousands of persons but for Government assistance, it is found possible to obtain water enough by an extended system of water-storage and irrigation; and therefore it is very appropriate that the relief works upon which the destitute Hindoo peasants are employed should largely consist of excavating tanks and canals. In the savage state, men can fix their dwellings always near water, and when one stream dries they can migrate to another, as the lower animals do; but in a state of civilization, especially where the population has become dense, man cannot always go to the water, and therefore the water must be brought to him. Hence the necessity for a system of water-supply, as long established in our towns. But it is very questionable whether we have yet established such a system of storing and diffusing water as the present state of scientific knowledge would indicate. There is not a year passes by, in which sufficient rain does not fall in this country to supply all our necessities; but we allow that rain to pass away in large and over-flowing streams to the sea, when by intercepting and preserving it pure we might have enough for all our needs. In the *Times* of Monday Mr J. Bailey Denton publishes a letter in which he states that "the perenuial supply of water derived from underground springs and beds depends wholly upon the rains of winter, and is quite independent of rain that may fall in summer, after the unprecedented dry winter just passed," he says "scarcity of water is inevitable, let the coming summer be what it may. If dry, the scarcity in some districts will amount to a famine; if it be wet, those who are fortunate enough to have tanks will have reason to be thankful, while the poor, who cannot pay for the cartage of what they want, must have recourse to dirty ponds and drink polluted water." And then the writer supports the proposition of an inquiry by practical men into the whole question of water-supply and sewage, believing that it is practicable to store and supply water for the the supply of all our districts villages, and dwellings. And when we consider that now, when we are apprehensive of a dearth of drinking water and a scarcity of rain in our agricultural districts, millions of gallons of water are in the aggregate being poured every minute from our land into the sea, without having fulfilled any office for man but to be the vehicle for bearing away sewage and other refuse, it does seem that with our present mechanical and chemical appliances, we are making pitiful waste of a necessary of life at the moment when we are most in need of it. It is high time that a plentiful supply of water for all purposes were insured in every part of our land, and that for domestic purposes that water should be absolutely pure. As it is we let our water roll away to the sea from its store-houses in the everlasting hills, and pollute it as it goes with all sorts of abominations until it becomes unfit for human consumption. Even the water supply of a rich immense town like London is in a great measure taken from a river polluted for many miles above with sewage and land-drainings, where it would be quite feasible to bring into London pure supplies from never-failing reservoirs in hilly districts. With all our modern science and enterprise; it is questionable whether we are not behind the old Romans in the matter of water-supply, and whether we might not learn something from Oriental nations in regard to irrigation. The former did not depend on the Tiber for their domestic supply of water, but brought pure streams of the liquid element from distant hills in aqueducts that are still the admiration of modern engineers; while the latter had for ages learnt to collect water in reservoirs and to use it for purposes of irrigation so as to make themselves independent of the rainfall. A very small proportion of the water that now runs waste and contaminated to the sea would suffice for all our necessities if we properly intercepted, stored, and distributed it. It is strange that we have long ago made the construction of sewerage a public matter, and yet have generally left the supply of water either to private companies or to mere chance. And yet in a national point of view, it would undoubtedly be profitable as well as feasable, to supply water everywhere for domestic use and for irrigation. The sickness and premature death that we should be spared, and the increased supply of food that we should obtain from the land, would make us stronger and richer as a nation. It seems that sewage is not everywhere or even in many situations, applicable for the purpose of irrigation, and there is therefore the more necessity for supplying pure water for that purpose. Every year, as the population increases, and new districts become inhabited, the question of the national water-supply becomes more important, both primarily as regards the domestic supply of water, and secondarily with regard to irrigation for increasing our food-supply.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The celebration of the Queen's birthday on Saturday very appropriately concluded a week which was largely given up to holiday-making; though why this celebration should be held six days after the actual anniversary of Her Majesty's birth is one of those things that no fellow outside of the charmed Court circle can understand. However, a few days after is better than a few days before, as happened some years ago, for the sovereign can at least be congratulated upon having actually completed another year of life. The features of the celebration were of the usual character; but I cannot help thinking that the West-End tradesmen would be more profuse in their decorations and illuminations if the Queen were residing at Buckingham Palace. When not only the heart but the person of the Sovereign is in the Highlands, it cannot be wondered if loyal celebrations here are rather of a formal and humdrum character.

I have alluded to holiday-keeping; but it is worthy of remark that while Parliamentary, official, and to a large extent commercial and professional persons, have been making holiday, judges, juries, and the officials of our law courts have been hard at work. Even on Whit Monday the Courts at Westminster and Lincoln's Inn were open, which was rather hard on jurors and witnesses, to say nothing of suitors and officials. Under the new system of judicature about to be established we may perhaps hope that Bank holidays will be recognised—a relaxation which can well be afforded when the legal vacations are abolished. However, there has been one benefit from the Judges working while our legislators have been at play, and that is that several election petitions have been disposed of in the Whitsun week, which could not have been done under the old system of trial by Parliamentary committees. Considering that we are now in June, and that election inquiries are still pending under the more expeditious trial by Judges, it is pretty safe to assert that if we had still been under the old system, some of the petitions must have stood over until next session. *Apropos* of election inquiries, I may allude to the ingenious plea of the petitioners against the return of Sir Henry James for Taunton They were ordered to pay costs by the Judge; but as Parliament was dissolved the same day, they pleaded that the Judge's order was invalid as it could not have reached the Speaker in time for the required submission to Parliament. The Court of Common Pleas on Friday, however, ordered the petitioners to pay the costs both of the Taunton inquiry and of that motion.

Intending emigrants to Canada who happen to read a recent number of the *Toronto Mail* may well hesitate before putting their intention into execution. It seems that two Englishmen have severally committed suicide owing to despair at finding employment, that there are hundreds of emigrants out of work and unable to find any, and that these and many others would be only too happy to return to old England could they find the means to do so. All this is probably true, though it is perhaps exaggerated; but then what trades do these men know? They are probably clerks who find the market for clerks over-stocked. I believe that in the case of agricultural labourers there is ample scope for employment. It is a pity that such one-sided and sensational statements should have currency. Such half-truths do an immense amount of harm. Such men as Mr Alsager Hill, the manager of the Labour Agency, Mr Hodgson Pratt, Mr Arch, and Mr Tom Hughes should ascertain the truth for us and let us know.

Attracted by a demonstrative fac-simile of alleged spirit-writing, given on the front page of a spiritualistic publication, I invested a penny in it—far more than its worth. The principal article is headed "spirit-writing without mortal contact." It purports to give an account of a *seance* at which this spirit-writing took place, but it mentions neither time nor place. There were only three persons present, and we are told that the lights were put out (of coure), and "behold a luminous point of light appeared to settle at the point of the pencil we had placed on the table, and the light moving to and fro showed the illuminated pencil, and a section of the paper as the writing was being executed." What "luminous light" is, we are not informed; perhaps it is the opposite of dark darkness. One of the three persons said, "I wonder whether they could strike a light." "Raps then spelt out that a match-box should be held under the table, which was no sooner done than a large hand took it from Dr. ——, carried it across, but underneath the table; and, to the surprise of all, a match was struck, and while still burning was placed on the table." One of these passages is that of which a fac-simile is given: "You see I write with a shining light these words you will succeed. I. B. T." This is pretty correct for the spirits, who generally cannot spell. I suppose there are some people who will believe this trash, but of what use, may I ask, is this wretched scribble, supposing it occurred? The next article is communicated by a lady who says that it "was given through her hand by a spirit who in earth-life had been eminent for virtues and beauty of character." Very like a whale! It is consoling to find that this alleged spirit takes a very desponding view of spiritualists on earth, on whom, she says, she looks "from my place in this higher sphere of being," but what or where is that sphere she wisely abstains from saying. The succeeding article is twaddly common-place, but as the writer "very kindly sent a donation towards the expenses" of the publication in which it appears, the editor doubtless values—the contribution! The principal "leader" consists of an elaborate apology for the non-appearance of three articles, by which we learn that one of the three persons is very busy and the other two are ill. The only wonder is that any spiritualists can be well. There is an interesting letter which shows that the spiritualists are all at loggerheads, and that there are the following kinds of spiritualism—Christian, progressive, phenomenal, philosophical, practical, and thoretical! There are also some advertisements from people who I dare say make a pretty good thing of their spiritualism. One calls herself a tranced medium and medical mesmerist, and says she gives "sittings for developement in writing or drawing under spirit control. Another says she is a tranced medium for test communications from spirit relatives and friends; also for the cure of various diseases by spirit magnetism and prescriptions." Let me conclude by asking whether all the spiritualists put together have ever done one action of good by their tricks.

Here is a startling advertisement: "£20 wanted, for 14 days, security value £100 deposited by a tradesman for immediate advance. £9 bonus given. Address," &c. In the same paper in which this appears there are several advertisements from money-lenders who have large sums that can be had at a moment's notice on good security. The moral is obvious. Such invitations as that alluded to must emanate from people desirous to catch flats, and the more the merrier. £9 bonus for the loan of £20 for 14 days is rather too good to be true. The security in such cases usually consists of fictious duplicates, which are easily manufactured.

The rival queens of Opera Bouffe, Miss Soldene and Miss Julia Matthews are about to shine in separate firmaments. In more prosaic terms, Soldene is going to America. Negotiations have been going on for some time but they came to a head the other day when an agreement was signed by the popular vocalist and actress to leave London some time in September.—I have heard nothing more about the Prince of Wales' Company's departure across the Atlantic, and venture to hope that Mr Bancroft has given up all idea of going. We could ill spare from our entertainments that at the little house in Tottenham Street.—I hear that Mr Goodman, late editor of *The Circle*, is writing another play, and all I can say is that the success of his his former one, in the provinces, quite warrants his attempt to win distinction in London.

After an essay in that line, the proprietor of the *Illustrated Review*, has decided, I hear, to leave of the comic journals all the glory and profit derivable from exploiting the cartoon idea.—It is alleged that of late *The Hour* has risen considerably in circulation.—There is still no trustworthy news of the starting of the *Daily Independent*.—Sir John Arnott, proprietor of *The Irish Times'* contemplates starting a paper in London. Is there room for another? After the ineffectual effort of the *Circle* to struggle on, we may fairly doubt it.—Mr Godfrey Turner is stated to be the present *working* editor of the *Telegraph*, and not Mr Edwin Arnold.

THE KIRTLEBRIDGE TRAGEDY.

The man William Jackson, charged with the wilful murder, by cutting the throat of his sister, Elizabeth Jackson, a girl sixteen years of age, at Kirtlebridge, near Ripon, early in May, was on Monday brought up for examination before the Nath magistrate at Northallerton Gaol. Prisoner is said to have been very fond of the girl, and it is supposed that to annoy his father after an unsuccessful effort to get his sister to leave the paternal roof with him, he committed the crime he has now to answer to. About eighteen witnesses were called on Monday in the course of the hearing. This list included the father and mother of the deceased girl, who spoke as to the prisoner threatening them. On the night before he left Carthorpe he had come home drunk, and his father told him to be off. Prisoner said that before he did so there would be blood shed. The wife of a publican at Walworth, in Durham, related an extraordinary conversation which took place between her and the prisoner on the Thursday after the murder. He told her that his sister was to be buried on the following day (Friday), and that she had been murdered by her brother because of keeping company with a man he (the brother) did not like. He said that he had that morning accidentally called at home and seen the girl, that her throat was cut, her head being nearly severed from her body. After leaving this public-house prisoner went towards West Auckland, and a bundle he left in a dray led to his capture. Prisoner was further remanded.

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE NEAR DURHAM.

On Saturday morning an explosion of dynamite occurred at the new colliery in course of being sunk at the Brooms, near Durham,. Fortunately, although the results are of a very serious nature, no effects of a fatal character have as yet ensued. It appears that outside of a small cabin erected near the engine house, there was a number of shots of dynamite for the use of the sinkers, and a quantity of percussion caps in a box. In proximity to the cabin a brazier was set against it full of fire, and within the cabin about half a ton of blasting powder was stored in casks. About twenty minutes before six o'clock, a master sinker named Walter Mason was in the cabin, and John Dixon, a waiter-on to the sinkers, was sitting outside, and it was then that the explosion took place. The cause of the explosion is not known but it is supposed to have been the result either of the percussions being exploded by being blown against the side of the building, or that some of the fire had communicated with the explosive material. The noise of the catastrophe drew a number of workmen about, and Mason was found lying near the brazier, his shoulder being scorched by the flames, from which he was unable to move. Dixon, who appeared to be much hurt, was found lying some distance off. Both the men were removed to the Durham County Hospital where they received the attention they required. Dixon sustained an injury to his mouth, and Mason was much burned about the shoulders and back, and had a deep punctured wound on the hip. Mason, who lives at West Broom cottages, is married and has two children. Dixon resides at the Boyne, and is a married man. Two other men were hit by flying splinters, but their injuries were comparatively slight. One curious circumstance is that while the cabin was raised to the ground the powder remained undisturbed.

Mr R. Rutherford, missionary, Newcastle, has been presented with a portrait of himself in oils, as a mark of esteem from a number of friends.

WILD FLOWERS IN JUNE.

The showers are over, the skiffling showers,
Come let us rise and go
Where the happy mountain flowers,
Children of the young June hours,
In their sweet haunts blow.
Where nor plough nor spade had clomb,
On this native upland leas,
Between the heather and the broom
They have made their chosen home,
Single or in families.

Wet with rain, gleam bell and cup,
Now the westering sunset lays,
From the valley passing up,
Splendour on these grassy braes.
Music too, and of the best,
All about them now is ringing.
For the laverock from her nest
For even-song is heavenward springing,
And raining melody in showers
Down upon the lowly flowers.
And at silent intervals,
While the sunset's round them glistening
Cometh to their eager listening
Sound of latest cuckoo-calls
And of far-off waterfalls.

Lo! the lavish hand of June,
Far and near, the pasture soil,
Brae and hillock, hath bestrewn
With a blaze of Bird-trefoil.
And, whene'er you miss its shining,
See the white and simple sheen
Of the silvery Gallium lining
All the interspace between:
High and low, the alternate gleam
Of their colours is supreme.

Stoop and see a lowlier kind,
Creeping Milk-wort, pink, white, blue,
With the hill-bent intertwined.
Shy, yet hardy, peeping through;
While the Eye-bright twinkles nigh,
With its modest happy eye,
Like one set to bear a gay
Gladsome spirit, come what may.

Here and there on grassy mound
Thyme and Rock-rose interfuse;
On the green knolls they have crowned
Tender gold with purple hues;
Thyme, within whose odorous beds
Murmur still late-lingering bees,
Rock-roses, that droop their heads,
Hastening one by one to fold
Their so delicate discs of gold,
Ere the sunlight leaves the leas.

Coming from you know not where,
What rich fragrance round us shed!
Suddenly, all unaware,
Lo! mid Orchis beds we tread.
Than the odours these bequeath,
Wildlings of the dry hill-side,
Richer none the gardens breathe
From their pampered flowers of pride.

While their scentless sisters white
Near them, and those others dight
With a deeper purple wonder,
Down within their moist marsh yonder,
Why to them is disallowed
That which maketh these so proud.

Where the burn the moor is leaving,
Ere it leaps the upper linn,
To descend the dark dell cleaving,
See the light comes slanting in;
On the heath above the fall,
There along their favourite haunt,
Yellow Lucken-gowans tall,
Nothing loth their splendours flaunt.
All day long, in light winds swaying,
Bright eyes they have been displaying:
Now their globes of gold are furled,
Bidding good night to the world.

Pass we now across the stream,
By the margin of the wood
Hidden lies the tenderer gleam
Of a purer sisterhood.
Wary go—their heathy cover
You may pass, nor once discover.
Underneath, the pure white sheen
Of the starry Winter-green.
Happy flowerets! Stoop and find them,
They will thrill you with their smile.
Go your way, and nothing mind them,
They smile on, and bear no guile.

Now latest lights from topmost heights
One by one are fleetly going;
We descend, and homeward wend
Where white and red wild roses blowing,
And foxglove bells light the dells—
But we will pass—and leave them growing.

—*Sunday Magazine for June.*

COMIC PAPERS.

REASONS WHY I GO TO THE DERBY.

Because the Prince of Wales invariably goes, and as a loyal subject I, of course, feel bound to follow him.

Because my wife has never gone yet, and really, for her sake, I am compelled to sacrifice myself, and make up a snug little party for her escort.

Because all the men I know are certain to be there, and I should hate to be in town with not a soul to speak to.

Because I have been sadly overworked of late, and I fancy that a day's fresh air is just the very thing to set me on my legs again.

Because I was prevented from going there last year, and I promised myself then that this year nothing should prevent me.

Because I rather think I am a good judge of a horse, and can make a pot of money when I see them in the paddock.

Because I intend some day to write a fashionable novel, and Epsom is precisely the place to study character.

Because I hope to meet the betting man, of whom I was so lucky as to win ten pounds last year, and who then vanished without paying me.

Because a friend of mine has told me that a cousin of his has met a man who said his sister had been asked to christen one of the "cracks," and, having drawn it in a sweep, I feel naturally interested in viewing its performance.

Because for the last ten years I have regularly gone to both the Derby and the Oaks, and regularity of conduct is a strong point in my character.

Because I rather fancy that Clara will be there, and I may chance perhaps to meet her.

Because my Lord Tomnoddy has very kindly offered me a seat upon his drag, and his champagne is so capital that really I have not the courage to refuse him.

CHAFF OUT OF SESSION.

Says Billy to Ben—"Competition for place.
We see from the Derby's a different race.
The horse with most backers does not always win."
"But here," Ben replies, "is the Favourite in."

A Contradiction.—In Picture Exhibitions, the observant spectator is struck by the fact that works hung on the line are too often below the mark.

Ritualism and Racing.—It is rather unusual for Epsom Races to be run in June. A horsey man considers it to be an unaccountable omission that the Derby Day is not inserted in the Calendar among the "Moveable Feasts."

Whichever horse you back, for goodness' sake don't back it through a shop-window.

The gentleman who was asked whether he was going down this year, said that he had been going down for the last five years, and would rather like a lift.

Willing-ly!—Where those who would abolish street advertising should go:—To the wall.

Local and General News.

On Sunday evening, a serious riot occurred in Limerick, in consequence of a quarrel between the militia and the civilians. Nearly a thousand persons joined in the riot.

Ejectments have commenced against the miners on strike at Thornley, Wheatley Hill, and Ludworth Collieries, near Seaham. Fifteen of the ringleaders were on Monday evicted, their furniture being removed to a field. No disturbance took place.

The Rev. Mr Knight, formerly of the Free Church, Dundee, was on Monday admitted a minister of the Established Church of Scotland by the General Assembly at its closing meeting. The motion for his admission was carried by 152 votes to 63.

Small steam coal has been reduced from 7s 6d to 6s per ton by the coalowners in Northumberland. Large steam coal remains unchanged at 18s per ton.

The confirmation of the eldest son of the Imperial Crown Prince of Germany is fixed to take place on the 1st of September, but nothing is arranged as to the visit of the Queen of England.

Advices received at the Hague from Acheen state that fresh attacks had been made upon the Dutch troops, but that they had been repulsed with great loss.

The English volunteers have not been very successful in the rifle shooting at Havre. In a private match, however, between thirty English and French officers, sergeants, and privates, the Englishmen proved victorious.

M. Rochefort and two of his friends reached New York on Saturday, but declined the reception intended for them by the Communists and Internationalists of that city.

A telegram from Versailles says that political parties are much preoccupied by a proposed alliance between the Right and Left Centres. The Left are favourably disposed to the proposals of the Right, subject to the condition that the alliance should be founded upon a Republican programme.

The usual weekly telegram from the Viceroy of India continues to be satisfactory. Not only have there been no further deaths from starvation, but two of the deaths previously reported are said to have been improperly returned under this head.

It is stated that the Emperor of Russia, after drinking the Waters at Ems, will proceed to Ingenheim, where he will be joined by the Empress and the Duchess of Edinburgh. The rumour of a meeting of the Emperors of Russia, Germany, and Austria at Ems, is said to be without foundation.

The loss of the emigrant ship British Admiral, which sailed from Liverpool for Melbourne on Feb. 23rd, is reported. A Liverpool telegram says of the 87 souls on board only nine were saved. The captain and first and second officers went down with the ship. Telegrams also announce the loss of the barque Clifton on the Portuguese coast, on the 7th ult., and of the China, of North Shields, at sea.

In the trial under the Drogheda election petition, Mr Justice Barry delivered judgment on Monday. His Lordship was of opinion that the election was not invalidated by the delay in opening the polling-booths, and that there was no evidence that the secrecy of the ballot had been violated, and he would not declare the election void on that account. As to the question of the construction of the polling-booths, he left that to the decision of the Court of Common Pleas.

According to a telegram from Sdyney, another ex-Communist convict has escaped from New Caledonia, and has arrived at that port. From New York we learn that Rochefort has published a letter justifying the Commune, and denouncing the conduct of Marshal McMahon. He considers the dissolution of the Assembly to be inevitable, and believes that the general elections will definitively establish the Republican form of Government in France.

Coal Cutting Machinery.—Some time since a committee of the Midland Institute of Mining Engineers was appointed to inquire into the question of coal cutting machinery, with a view to bringing under the notice of the members the machine they considered best adapted for cutting coal. The first inspection was made a few days ago, when the committee visited the Allerton Colliery, near Manchester, and the Platts Colliery, near Wigan. They examined the machines at work, and appeared to be satisfied with what they had seen.

The Catholic University of Ireland.—On Sunday a most impressive ceremony took place in the chapel of the Catholic University, Dublin, namely, the solemn consecration of the university to God and the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Cardinal Cullen presided, and after high mass Dr Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh, preached a sermon, in which he alluded specially to the subject of Catholic education in Ireland. Referring to the history of the country, he showed that from the earliest ages religion and learning had been inseparably united. The day's ceremony was a magnificent expression of the principle, and he looked upon it as an act belonging to the whole Irish race.

Serious Railway Accident.—The Cornwall Miners' Railway was the scene of a very disastrous accident on Saturday evening. An engine and eleven trucks had arrived at the top of a long and steep incline, when those in charge discovered that for some reason the breaks would not act, and although the steam was turned off the train was increasing in velocity. The superintendent of the line, who was riding on the engine, sprang off to endeavour to put on other breaks, but failed, and with a fearful impetus the train rushed down an incline of one in forty. The driver and guard stuck to their posts, running three miles at a sharp course, and in a deep cutting the train went off the line, embedding itself in the bank, and smashing into fragments the eleven trucks, piling all their contents to an immense height. How the driver, stoker, and guard escaped instant death is astonishing, but they are still living, although all three are greatly injured. The line has been opened for goods traffic a week or two, although the opening celebrations were to have taken place on Tuesday.

The Reservoir Disaster in Massachusetts.—Later particulars of this terrible calamity are brought by the Hamburg and American mail steamer Pommerania, which arrived at Plymouth on Sunday evening, having left New York on the 21st of May. During the previous day, 32 additional dead bodies had been found by working parties among the *debris*, nearly all of them so mutilated and disfigured as to be past identification. The wholesale funerals of the victims previously discovered had been attended by tens of thousands of persons, who had flocked from every part of the State to witness the ruin and render aid. A coroner's inquest was opened on the 20th, and the jury examined the *debris* of the reservoir and took evidence as to its construction. The result was disclosures as to the defective way in which the contractors' work has been done so serious as to elicit from the *New York Herald* vigorous denunciations, and the heading "Such Work is Suicide," and the exclamation from the *Engineer* that "the dam is a perfect abortion." Urgent appeals were being made for additional funds for the relief of sufferers.

NORTH DURHAM ELECTION PETITION.

FRIDAY.

The hearing of the evidence in support of the petition against the return of Messrs. C. M. Palmer and I. L. Bell, who were returned as the Liberal members at the last General Election for the Northern Division of the County of Durham, was continued on Friday, in the County Court, Durham, before Mr Baron Bramwell, one of Her Majesty's Judges appointed to try the election petitions in the present year. Mr Hawkins, Q.C., Mr Serjeant Ballantine, Mr Gifford, Q.C., Mr A. L. Smith, Mr J. E. Gorst, Mr E. L. O'Malley, and Mr Thomas Milvain, instructed by Mr H. E. Brown, solicitor, 11, Pall Mall East, London, agent for Mr Ralph Simey, solicitor, Sunderland, and Mr George L. Owen, solicitor, Sunderland, were counsel for the petitioners: Mr Serjeant Parry and Mr Chandos Leigh, instructed by Mr Hoskins, of the firm of Messrs. Wyat, Hoskins, and Hooker, solicitors, London, Mr J. G. Youll, solicitor, Newcastle, and Mr F. M. Bowey, solicitor, Sunderland, were counsel for Mr Palmer; and Mr Herschell, Q.C., and Mr Hugh Shield, and the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, instructed by Messrs Hoskyns, Youll, and Bowey, were counsel for Mr Bell. Admission to the Court was by ticket issued by the Sheriff of the county, John Fogg Elliot, Esq., and the greatest interest was manifested to witness the proceedings, the court being crowded to excess. Indeed, so numerous have the applications been for tickets of admission that a considerable number were issued beyond the usual accommodation, provided all the holders wished for admission on any one day.

The examination of witnesses in support of the petition occupied the Court all on Friday, thirty-three more persons having given evidence when the usual hour of adjournment arrived. This brings up the total number of witnesses already produced to 126. The graver portions of the inquiry, we may assume, so far as the petitioners are concerned, are now concluded, yet it would seem that not much if at all more than half the districts in which rioting and intimidation are charged to have taken place have yet been touched. So far only seven of the fifteen districts which Mr Hawkins informed the Court would be included in this case have been completed. If the full programme is to be gone through, therefore, several days must elapse before the case of the respondents can be entered upon. There is, however, great probability of a much earlier termination of the inquiry than we have just indicated. There may be no necessity for Mr Hawkins and his learned friends to call another witness, nor for counsel on the other side even to open the case of their clients. An intimation was given by Baron Bramwell, just before the Court rose on Friday, which may have the effect of bringing matters to an immediate conclusion. The trial had not arrived at the stage at which a judge could with propriety pronounce a strong opinion upon the merits of the case, but one at least of the more serious allegations of the petition had been sustained by such a large body of evidence, that it seemed well nigh impossible for the counsel for the respondents to contend against it. We mean the charge of intimidation, partly by acts of violence and partly by threats or hints of withdrawal of custom. His Lordship allowed it to appear that he thought the case of the petitioners, so far as it depended upon these charges, had been substantiated. Baron Bramwell intimated with sufficient clearness that this was his impression, although he might not accept without considerable modification the statements of the witnesses who had given evidence on this portion of the case. That evidence might be more or less qualified by evidence that counsel on the other side might be able to produce but the conclusion to which it pointed would still remain unshaken. The intimation came rather suddenly on Mr Serjeant Parry and his friends. With his Lordship's permission, they would consider the course they would take and communicate their decision to the Court next morning. The kind of settlement that seemed to be at hand, however, did not satisfy Mr Serjeant Ballantine and his friends. The learned Serjeant was not content with the judgment of the Court upon only a portion of the case, although it would involve the election. Another important question remained, "the relation of the sitting members by their agents to what had taken place."

SATURDAY.

The proceedings on Saturday lasted little longer than an hour, but although short, they were by no means unimportant. The Court was appointed to sit at nine o'clock instead of at ten, but for half an hour after that time it had to wait upon the Judge and the leading counsel on both sides, who were engaged in a private consultation. When Mr Baron Bramwell at length took his seat on the Bench, he intimated that he thought it his duty to state now publicly what he had already said in private to the learned counsel. Evidence had been offered before the Court upon allegations of general intimidation and obstruction of the voters, and of participation of the agents of the sitting members in these acts; and also upon allegations of bribery and treating. If the case were to stand as it now stood, and if no more evidence were to be offered by either the petitioners or the respondents, he would have to sustain all the three allegations. He would find the candidates guilty through their agents of intimidation, bribery, and treating. If the respondents could answer all or any of the charges, it would of course be his duty to listen to their evidence, and if possible, even to give all the more weight to it for having at this stage intimated what he might have made out as a *prima-facie* case.

Serjeant Parry admitted that he and his learned friends, whatever evidence they were prepared to offer on the question of intimidation, felt that it would be impossible to prove such a case as would affect the opinion formed by his Lordship. But on the allegations of bribery and treating by the agency of the candidates, they had evidence of a material character to offer.

Mr Hawkins said that it appeared, so far as the petitioners were concerned, that the object they had in view was accomplished, and he would, therefore, not desire to take up the time of the Court and incur additional expense, by leading evidence all over the county in support of a case already established. He would lead no further evidence, and he should not cross-examine the witnesses which the respondents might bring forward; but whilst thus abstaining from further action in the case he would not admit that any evidence led by him was otherwise than true. The learned counsel further observed that as the petitioners had proved their case, they would ask the Court that the costs of the petition might be awarded to them.

His Lordship said that of course, he could not ask Mr Hawkins to continue further in the case. His own duty was to report to the House of Commons, irrespective of what might be the interests of the parties, what he found to be the character of the election; and he would, therefore, hear the evidence of the respondents, and take care himself to cross-examine the witnesses. All he must require of the petitioners was that they should make arrangements to assist him in questions relating to agency.

Serjeant Parry said that the respondents found themselves rather peculiarly situated, not having been prepared for this stage of the proceedings, and, therefore, not having some of their principal witnesses at hand. He was, therefore, compelled to ask for an adjournment until Monday, on which day they would be prepared to finish.

The Judge replied that however reluctant he might be to adjourn, he could not deny the reasonableness of the request, but urged that if Serjeant Parry had any witnesses to call in the meantime, it would expedite matters to have them examined that day.

Mr I. L. Belll, one of the respondents, was then called, and in reply to Mr Herschell, explained the circumstances under which he came forward as a candidate. It was only on the Friday he agreed to stand; so that there were no more than eight or nine working days between that and the polling day. Under these circumstances he found it necessary to commit the whole management of the election to the agents, and to devote himself entirely to speech making. He was not aware of any illegal practices being resorted to and was very much surprised when he heard of them. He came to Durham on the Saturday, and, calling on Mr Crawford, found him at the meeting of delegates. He was thus led to make a few remarks. He heard the version of what purported to be his speech on that occasion read by Mr Farington, and he had no hesitation in saying that it was substantially false. He made no such statements as were there imputed to him, did not abuse Mr Elliot, gave no invitation to 46,000 miners to attend the polling places, and said nothing about Mr Elliot's bribery, or of his paying him back in his own coin. Mr Bell further expressed his entire disapproval of the practices resorted to in his interest, of the visits of deputations to tradesmen, as well as the violence at the polling places.

Mr Palmer was likewise examined, and gave a similar account of the circumstances under which he entered the field, and his ignorance of the details of the management. He also described the circumstances and nature of the agreement to pay Mr Crawford's expenses, denying that any bargain was made for obtaining Mr Crawford's influence. He also denied being present at any of the indignation meetings held at Jarrow before he came into the field as a candidate. He joined with Mr Bell in expressing his disapproval of the intimidation resorted to in his interest during the election. At this stage the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY.

THE MEMBERS UNSEATED.

The hearing of the North Durham election Petition, commenced on Monday, the 25th ult., was brought to a close about one o'clock this afternoon. When on Saturday it was admitted by counsel of the respondentsthat such a case of general intimidation had been established as must vitiate the election at common law, and when the opposing counsel intimated that they did not seek judgment upon the other allegations of the petition, it was plain that the inquiry was nearing its termination. But for the circumstance that some evidence of isolated acts of bribery and treating by alleged agents of the respondents had already been given, judgment might have been delivered on Saturday morning. Uncontradicted, this evidence would have implicated Messrs Bell and Palmer in the malpractices of which persons asserted to be their agents had apparently been guilty, and would have necessitated an adverse decision against them on these points. It, therefore became absolutely necessary that this evidence should be met by rebutting testimony. The inquiry was thus unavoidably prolonged; but the petitioners having accomplished the main object for which the petition was lodged, facilitated progress by the announcement that they did not intend to cross-examine the witnesses produced on the other side. This understanding was faithfully carried out, but the abandonment of the right to cross-examine threw the onerous duty on the Judge, who more than once to-day complained of the inconvenience to which it subjected him, and declared that another time he would take care to make it to the interest of counsel to cross-examine opposing witnesses.

The first case that occupied the Court was that of James Foxton, a Liberal sub-agent, who was charged with having incited the mob at Hetton-le-Hole to acts of violence on the polling day. The case against Foxton rested principally upon the evidence of Charles Chapman, a newspaper correspondent, and Ivson a policeman, who swore that he had made use of the reprehensible language attributed to him. Foxton gave an emphatic denial to the accusation, and his assertion was strongly corroborated by three very intelligent and respectable witnesses—Wm. Whitefield, an employe of the North-Eastern Railway Company; Wm. Robinson, a miner; and Richard Armstrong, a butcher at Hetton. The learned Judge, it afterwards appeared entirely discredited Foxton's statement. His lordship's experience of witnesses is perhaps as extensive as that of any man living, and it may seem presumptuous to set up one's own opinion on such a matter against that of so eminent an authority. But Baron Bramwell, in his otherwise admirable judgment, spoke in severe terms of Foxton as an untruthful witness. We feel bound to say that to us there appeared no foundation for the imputation. Foxton told a plain and apparently straightforward story, and his statement was confirmed by evidence quite as strong and reliable as that upon which the charges against him rested. Frederick Woodman, a delegate, and a paid canvasser for the Liberals, who it was sworn by one Parkinson and another, had moved a resolution at a meeting at Lower Moorsley, pledging the miners to withdraw their custom from tradesmen who supported the Conservative candidates, gave a most positive denial to the assertion. Cross-examined by the Judge, the witness said he considered conduct of that kind was very wrong; he had thought so ever since he understood what liberty was. "A very excellent answer," remarked Baron Bramwell, "I am glad to hear you say so." The case against Isaac Pe kes, who it had been stated while canvassing with two other persons for the blues, had treated voters, and bribed one voter by a present of sevenpence, completely broke down. Perkes and his two friends gave an explanation of the transaction which satisfied the Judge, and everyone, we imagine, who heard it. Henry Todd, a miner and delegate, had been accused of intimidating one Crosby, a shop keeper at Easington Lane, by telling him "he might shut up his shop if he voted for the Reds." Crosby, upon being confronted with the witness, said he did not know him. It was another Todd, an uncle of Crosby, and not a Liberal agent, who had addressed the threat to him. The next witness was John Thomas Sedgwick, agent for Mr Forster, a contractor, of Washington, charged of bribery, apparently upon what seemed rather strong evidence, had been brought against Mr Sedgwick. Early on the polling day he had been seen to give two voters, Swan and Tyndale, 10s. each, and the circumstances attending the transaction were such as to cast suspicion. When explained, however they were innocent enough. Swan and Tyndale worked for Sedgwick's employer, and Sedgwick had only advanced them 10s. each, which was in due course deducted from their fortnightly pay. John Halliman, a schoolmaster at Coxhoe, who it was attempted to show had distributed dinner tickets to voters on the polling day, admitted that he had given away some fifty tickets to canvassers, runners, and others, but denied that a single voter had received one. Two or three other trivial cases of alleged corrupt practices having been cleared up, counsel on both sides abstaining from offering any remarks upon the case his lordship proceeded to deliver judgement.

His Lordship said that all the particular charges brought against the respondents had been disposed of, except that which arose out of the conduct of Foxton. He did not believe the evidence of that witness; on the contrary, he believed that he had given utterance to the expressions attributed to him by the police. But this was not intimidation within the statute, because there was no identification of one or more specific individuals to whom it was addressed. It came under the head of general intimidation. Upon no particular grounds, therefore, he did not find that the respondents had lost their seats through bribery, treating, or intimidation, by themselves or their agents. His judgment would rest upon the ground of general intimidation, what was known as common law intimidation, that is intimidation so general and extensive in its character that it could not be said that the polling was a fair representation of the opinion of the district in which it had taken place. If this had been so partial that it could not have affected the result of the poll, it would have been wrong to set aside the election. But looking to the wide extent of the area over which it extended, and to the actual majority obtained, it could not be shown that the amount of intimidation could not have affected the result. It could not be said that the result would have been the same without this intimidation, and, therefore, proved that there had been no free election. It was Coxhoe, Seaham Harbour, Durham, and Lanchester, into to show its existence in other districts. Threats of the withdrawal of custom were not unlawful in the sense of being punishable like violence, but they were to be deprecated as an infringement of true liberty. There was absolutely no difference between the case of a landlord who would not have a tenant because of his political opinions and a customer who would have a man for his butcher or baker because of his political opinions. This kind of intimidation had been largely practised, and so much was that much less venial, the intimidation which resulted from violence, disorder, and personal molestation. He had been asked to order that this case should not be tried in Durham because the terror, intimidation, lawlessness, and violence prevalent in the county rendered it impossible that a fair trial could be had here. He was told that disturbances would take place, and it was obscurely hinted that he himself would be in jeopardy. He did not believe it, and he refused to have the trial elsewhere. He was certain that it was not the persistent disposition of the people of this county to commit excesses; it was merely an outbreak, and certainly never was belief so fully justified. He never remembered seeing in a court of justice more decorum and order, and he believed that a large portion of the audience consisted of delegates. They seemed to him, and he was satisfied from the specimens put into the witness box that they were a respectable and intelligent body of men, and their conduct had shown it. He was sure they must very much regret what had taken place; they would go back and do their best to prevent the recurrence of a similar state of things. He was not going to say that the wages of miners were too high or their hours of labour too short. If they could improve their wages shorten their hours of work, render their habitations more comfortable, and keep their children out of the pits in order to get them educated, he would exhort them to do so, by all fair means. Nor did he find any fault with Trades Unions, although it was not every one that he approved of. If he were a miner in this county, unless he found something inconsistent with his conscience or feelings of right, he would be a Trade Unionist himself. Nor was he going to say anything in relation to their claims to the franchise in any sense that they could complain of. If they thought they ought to have it, they would be wrong if they did not try to get it, but it was not by the kind of conduct that had been complained of in that Court that they would succeed in getting it. The best way for them to attain their object was by showing themselves law-abiding, right-respecting people. It only remained for him finally to say that the election was voided, because on account of the general intimidation resorted to it was not a free election. It might be hard upon Messrs Bell and Palmer, but the costs of this inquiry must be borne by them.

BARON BRAMWELL'S REPORT.

Subjoined is the report of Mr Baron Bramwell on the North Durham election inquiry laid before the House of Commons on Tuesday evening:—

"Court of Exchequer, June 2, 1874.

"SIR,—A petition against the return, at the late General Election, of Messrs. I. L. Bell and Charles Mark Palmer for the Northern Division of the County of Durham having been duly presented, has been heard before me, and I yesterday determined that the election was void. I now certify that determination to you according to the statute. I report to you that no corrupt practice has been proved to have been committed by, and with the knowledge and consent of any candidate at that election. I further report that corrupt practices have not, and that there is no reason to believe that they have, extensively prevailed at the election to which the petition related.

"I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

"G. BRAMWELL.

"To the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons."

MEETING OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

CANDIDATURE OF MESSRS BELL AND PALMER.

After the decision of Baron Bramwell at the Assize Court on Monday, a meeting of the Liberal party was held at the County Hotel, Durham, to consider the course of action to be pursued in view of the prospective election for the Northern Division of the County. Mr Hugh Taylor, of Chipchase, having been voted to the chair, it was resolved, that Messrs I. L. Bell and Charles Mark Palmer, being eligible for re-election, should be requested to once more stand in the Liberal interest for North Durham. The proposition was received with rounds of cheering, and carried by acclamation. Mr Palmer was not present, but Mr I. L. Bell acknowledged the honour done to his colleague and himself by the unanimous decision of the meeting, and finally it was announced that both Mr Bell and Mr Palmer would consent to be put in nomination again. A subscription was started to defray expenses of the election, and in less than five minutes upwards of £5,000 was subscribed in the room. This sum was increased to £7,000 in a very short time afterwards, and we understand, that on Monday evening over £10,000 had been subscribed towards the election expenses. A committee was formed, comprising the leading Liberals of the district, to conduct the business of the election.

CANDIDATURE OF SIR GEORGE ELLIOT.

Sir George Elliot, one of the two defeated Tory candidates at the last election, has again entered the field, and his address to the electors has been issued.

Official intelligence announces that the Government troops have dislodged and dispersed 4,000 Carlists who endeavoured to prevent them entering Chelva. That place was subsequently occupied without resistance.

RUSSIA AND THE PAPACY.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* states that the Pope has sent an Encyclical to all the Ruthenian bishops complaining of the measures taken by M. Popiel, the Administrator of the Diocese of Chelm, in Russian Poland, to free the Ritual of the United Greek Church from Romish innovations. Those who took part in the insurrection which occurred near Siedlec, in Russia, at the beginning of the year, are extolled by the Pope as heroes and martyrs, and are encouraged to continued resistance by promise of Divine aid. The Encyclical is a vehement declaration of war against the Russian Government, but at the same time it shews the anxiety of the Vatican lest the Austrian Ruthenians of the United Greek Church should throw off the Papal yoke. An ultramontane paper, the *Vaterland*, reports that Archbishop Sembratovicz, of Lemberg, begged the Emperor Francis Joseph, before his journey to St. Petersburg, to intercede for the United Greek Church in Russian Poland. Count Andrassy is said to have shown little zeal in the affair, and the archbishop complains that the new administrator of the diocese Chelm, appointed by the Russian Government, finds his most powerful assistants among the Ruthenian clergy of Austria.

IRELAND: ITS SORROWS AND ITS CURE.

To the Editor of the Guardian.

Ireland! what troublest thee? Thy groans arrest my ear! A ponderous burden of agony oppresseth thee! Art thou manacled and bound? If so, who forged thy chains, and what thy crime, for which thou hast been so effectually bereft of "Liberty, sweet liberty?" How long hast thou been in captivity? and how long is it decreed for thee to remain so? Is there no jubilee for Ireland? Shall not thy prisoners be once set free, and Erin's homes be filled with glee? A dark cloud seemeth to have encompassed thee, but is there no silver lining of hope beginning to arise in thy distant horizon, that will irradiate and chase away the gloom that has for so long a period bewildered thee—darkening thy pathway to national glory—arresting the independence of thy sons, thy daughters, and thy soil? Bleeding, prostrate, and unaided, thou hast stretched out thine hands and beseeched; but a deaf ear to thy petition—a passing by on the other side—to every great extent has been the only attention bestowed on thy helpless and mangled state and condition. Is there no Balm in Gilead, is there no physician there, that thy ulcers may be cured and thy diseases healed? Thou art despondent! what really ails thee? Thy sorrowful countenance betrayeth thee. It silently utters the words thou fain wouldst speak. Thou hast been bereaved! In bereavement thy sorrows did begin. Thy diadem—the Crown of the Emerald Isle! thy throne of equity! thy Sceptre of mercy—where are they now? Gone! and who has appropriated them? Has any officers of justice hitherto gone in search of these missing nation's jewels? What of thy sons and thy daughters? Are they all with thee? Are all well? Nay! Rachael like thou mournest because decimated thy dwellings, whilst others have been coerced to cross the seas—thy resources being far from adequate to sustain them. Others in dungeons dark, weep tears of blood, but not in mercy's sight. Erring in zeal, the law did bondsmen make them. Some know not why they occupy a felon's cell.

* * * * *

Such, sir, have been my meditations whilst sitting in deep thought during the earliest hours of this delightful morn. Earth seems radiant with beauty and glory. The green leaves, and the green carpet with which creation is so beautifully and artistically spread, has somehow inexplicably led my thoughts to that beautiful green isle of the sea, viz., Ireland.

* * * * *

Ireland, sir, is convulsed—not to the extent of Etna or Vesuvius, I admit. She is, however, dissatisfied—and much so—with her present condition. A remedy will have to be applied—she demands it—it is her right. After much thought I have arrived at the conclusion that as the three P.s are all that are requisite to satisfy the advocates of unsectarian education, in like manner will three P.s thoroughly satisfy the wishes and desires of our Hibernian friends, both in and out of Ireland. These three P.s are as follows:—

1st. Her Prisoners.
2nd. Her Pastures.
3rd. Her Parliament.

Give Ireland these, and you redeem her from extremities, from all agrarian crimes, and from everything that worketh abomination. But, sir, withold them and the issues I care not to predict.

Really to my mind, sir, there seems nothing in the demand that appears exorbitant whatever. I think the demands of justice have already been fully satisfied by the long incarceration of those poor, misguided victims of political zeal. It would have been infinitely preferable to have terminated their sufferings on the scaffold long ere now, than to keep them year after year in the seclusion of a dungeon, with anxiety and care gnawing at their vitals and filling their souls with the deadliest of all enemies—blank, blank despair. Britannia! when will redemption's day draw nigh? Had'st thou not better heap coals of fire on Ireland's head by blowing the trump of liberty—opening the prison doors, and commanding the captive to be free? God-like would it be!

"The land is the people's heritage."

So said the poet. So say I. What say you? Looking at this question, sir, we simply have to console ourselves—at least for the present—with the fact that we are just in the same position as poor hairy Esau—"Robbed of our birthright." We want an Agricola to reform our land laws; we shall get, one and Ireland will share in the spoil. This subject is, however, too pregnant with important issues to condense it into the brief space usually allotted to an epistle; besides, I am no Gamaliel in Irish land laws, but I know that great grievances exist more righteous and equitable land and tenure laws in Ireland, I would have them remember this, "a grain of patience is worth an ounce of gold." Justice will arrive though it tarry in coming.

And now for Parliament! Ireland wants one of her own. Yes, in her own country. And who can raise a valid, weighty objection? I think when she demands it, she demands it justly. She possessed one before—she lost it, and it is the highest political wisdom on her part to seek its restoration. It is simply "Home Rule." Grave errors have been formed on this subject. Even individuals possessed of more than average intellect have gone far astray on this important matter. But, sir, it is a fact; simplicity bewilders more wiseacres than knotty problems that are difficult to solve. Accusations of a most unjustifiable kind—suspicions of a most unwarrantable nature have also been alleged and entertained against the champion of his country's cause—Isaac Butt, M.P.—but, fortified with a consciousness of right, he has pushed ahead, unmindful alike of smiles or frowns, flattery or contempt. It is quite the popular opinion that "Home Rule" means nothing more or less than an entire severance of the Union that has for so long bound England and Ireland as one common people. This belief is absolutely erroneous. It contemplates no operation of such a surgical kind. Home Rule is one of the simplest, most practicable, and righteous laws that our senators could enact and our Sovereign ratify. The clauses of the Bill could easily be compressed into a nutshell. They run as follows—Ireland to elect her representatives—the representatives to sit in Ireland—to make laws and frame measures for Ireland and Ireland alone, and lastly, though not least, to submit these laws for the sanction of the then reigning Sovereign for *His* or *Her* veto or assent. Surely this is no extravagant request. If passed, certainly the Commoners of England might exceedingly rejoice because of an approximation to the nine hours movement.

Sir, without entering into a somewhat lengthy list of arguments to further demonstrate the desirability of Home Rule, I will at one enter upon the most important question, and ask the Irishmen around us.—How are you going to possess yourselves of *your* prisoners, your pastures, and your Parliament? I tell you candidly, you will never get an iota of *one* out of the three by force of arms; nor yet by fraud, stealth, violent deeds, bloodshed, and murder. Secrecy and plot will prove your greatest foes. Denunciation of Queen and Government will do much harm and no good. In order to achieve the good you need it will be imperative for you to *agitate*. In agitation all reforms begin. But you must agitate legitimately. Come boldly to the front. You have a cause worthy of your advocacy. The platform is your sphere. Away with your hole and corner gatherings, of which the public know nothing. The public want educating on the subject. Bring lecturers! distribute pamphlets! employ the press! From public meetings and from your district deluge St. Stephen's with petitions. Get the people of the people with you—it is omnipotent! *Vox populi, vox Dei!* One word more. Irishmen! you must united be. If you are divided amongst yourselves you cannot stand. Factions are inimical to your highest and best interests. The men of the 12th of July must shake hands with the men of the 17th of March. Or else—in this your country's great—must for a time fail to exact their demands for the welfare of your brothers and your country.

Do these things and prosper. The English working men will freely aid you—you that so surely be your great reward.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM FRANKS.

Jarrow-on-Tyne, June 3, 1874.

DURHAM CITY ELECTION PETITION.

Sir George Elliot presents his compliments to the editor of the *Guardian* and would feel obliged by the insertion of the following letter which has been sent to Mr John Henderson, Durham:—

Houghton Hall, County of Durham,
3rd June, 1874.

John Henderson, Esq.,
Leazes House, Durham.

Dear Sir,—My attention has been called to the report of your speech made at Durham, on Wednesday, the 27th ult., the report appearing in the local newspapers of the following day. You are reported to have said, "After all the efforts of Mr George Elliot, and of the shoal of attorneys and their underlings, who had done their utmost in Durham for two months to get up evidence, and who had paid handsomely for it, what had been the result?" You also state, "Well, what had Mr George?—he begged that gentleman's pardon and would substitute Sir George Elliot—done? He had not been elected it was true, and could not support the Government in the House of Commons; but he would say, in language which he (Mr Henderson) well knew he had used at the Carlton Club, 'If I do not get the seat for North Durham, I will do the next best thing to it: I will harass those that do get it as much as I can.'"

I have been unwilling to notice these and other similar statements made by you, as I made allowances for the natural irritation which you must feel at losing your seat for the City of Durham, but, as I find that these statements are made the subject of reiterated comment in the local press and elsewhere, I think it necessary distinctly to state to you that I never interfered, in any way, directly or indirectly, in the Election Petition for the City of Durham; also, that I never used in the Carlton Club or elsewhere the words imputed to me by you, or any similar words. Having made this distinct denial of both your imputations, I must ask you as a gentleman and a man of honour, either to substantiate them or retract them as publicly as they have been made.

I shall publish this letter in the local papers, and reserve to myself the right of publishing any reply you may make to me.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE ELLIOT.

FATAL AFFRAY AT WASHINGTON.

On Friday night, a fatal affray occurred at New Washington. From the facts as given to the authorities, it appeared that several Englishmen and Irishmen employed as miners, were at a beer-house called the Stile Inn, at New Washington, when a dispute arose regarding a pipe. Soon afterwards the men were forced to leave the house, as it was closing time, and on going outside a general fight ensued. The Englishmen, proving to be the stronger party, made their opponents run away a distance of about one hundred yards, but the Irishmen, succeeding in getting a reinforcement, proceeded to the place where they had left the Englishmen, who had meanwhile hidden themselves behind a hedge. On the arrival of the Irishmen, their opponents pelted them with stones, and the consequence was that two Irishmen named Thomas Mackin and Henry Fitzpatrick were knocked down and so frightfully injured that they had to be carried home. A medical gentleman discovered that Fitzpatrick was so severely injured about the head, that his case was pronounced hopeless, and he ultimately died about four o'clock on Saturday morning. The other injured man was also discovered to have been severely cut about the head. The police stationed at Washington, after making full inquiries into the affray, deemed it their duty to take into custody four men named Purvis Bolam, Docherty, George Hill, and John Cole.

RECRUITING.—The *Times* says while we willingly admit that the old recruiting system had its merits, we do not doubt that short time has its advantages. It is universal on the Continent, and does not prevent the formation of perfect armies.

PROPOSED NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.—The *Telegraph* says the Central Association on Monday decided to establish a National Liberal Club in the West End to unite all sections of the party throughout England. The project is not connected with the Junior Reform Club.

The general Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland commenced its deliberations on Monday at Belfast. There was a large attendance of members. The retiring Moderator having preached and addressed the Assembly, the Rev. Wm. Magill, of Cork, was unanimously elected Moderator for the ensuing year.

DUEL IN BELGIUM.—A great sensation has been caused here by the fatal termination of a duel. Recently the Echevin of Public Instruction, who was a married man, eloped with a young lady, who was a teacher at one of the public schools. He resigned his place, and was challenged by the brother of the young lady. The challenge was accepted and the duel was fought, the result being that the brother of the young lady received a severe wound, from the effects of which he died on Monday.

THE GREATEST OF THE PROPHETS.—A contemporary is responsible for the following story:—The sect known by the name of the New Prophets which is creating a stir in Huntly. In connection with their progress the following incident happened:—One of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools was lately examining a seminary for girls, and, among other questions, asked the children if they could name the prophets. Nearly all hands were simultaneously displayed. The Inspector further asked them to name the greatest of the prophets. The unanimous cry was "Donald Ross!" The Inspector was amused, the teacher amazed.

A MOTHERS FEELINGS.—There was a black-looking rock near the bar, ominously named the "Wrecker" on account of the many disasters for which it was accountable. One of the latest incidents which had justified its evil repute, was the destruction of a coble from a northern fishing station. It was midday, and the sea was in one of its angry moods. There were three men and a boy in the coble; they attempted to cross the bar, but the boat struck the rock and capsized. Men, women, and children hastened down to the beach, and six stalwart fellows put off to the rescue. The boy was seen clinging to the keel of the upturned boat, and his piteous cries were heard by those on shore. A great wave was rolling towards him; it would break above him and destroy him. The people held their breath as they watched the race between the destroyer and rescue. A woman at whose breast clung a frightened infant, whilst her eyes were fixed upon the boy in such sore need out yonder, gave voice to the prayer of all who stood by—"God! be near him; he's some one's bairn." The boy and one of the men were saved.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Lost.

LOST, from DIPTON, on the 30th ult., a BLACK RETRIEVER BITCH, with White Spot on Breast, and answers to the name of "Blossom."—Anyone returning her to PHILIP HANCOCK, Dipton, will be Rewarded; and if detained after seven days, will be Prosecuted. 954d

To Lend.

LOANS AND MORTGAGES.

MONEY TO LEND, in sums of £50 and upwards, on personal security, at 5 per cent. per annum interest, repayable in One to Seven years.

Also several sums upon Mortgages of Freeholds and Leaseholds from 3½ per cent. Terms 10 to 21 years. No commission charged.

Apply to Messrs. BEVAN, No. 10, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. personally (preferred) or by letter.

N.B.—Interest payable half-yearly and is not required in advance. 803d

Contracts.

TO LET, the BUILDING of a STABLE and CART-HOUSE.—Plans and Specifications may be seen at JOHN WILSON's, Front Street, Leadgate.

TO DRAINERS.

TO BE LET, the DRAINING of all the Workmen's Cottages at South Moor Colliery.—Apply at the Office. 944d

TO MASONS.

TO BE LET, the BUILDING of a Fan Blast Engine House at the Louisa Pit, Scuth Moor Colliery.—Apply at the Office. 945d

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS for the JOINER WORK, PAINTING, and GLAZING required for a Four-roomed House in Sherburn Terrace, Consett, will be received by JOHN JOHNSON, 42, Sherburn Terrace, up to SATURDAY, the 27th inst. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. 957d

TO CONTRACTORS, &c.

TENDERS are WANTED for the Joiner Work, Slating, Plastering, Painting, and Glazing of Primitive Methodist Chapel, Allendale Cottages, near Consett. Plans and Specification can be seen at my office from MONDAY, the 25th, to SATURDAY, the 30th inst.; and at MR. W. RICHARDSON's, Allendale Cottages, from MONDAY, the 1st, to SATURDAY, the 6th of June. Tenders to be sent to me not later than MONDAY, the 8th of June. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

THOMAS SOUTHRON, Architect,
8, Albion Terrace, South Shields. 924d

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

TO CARTMEN.

TENDERS are requested for CARTING LIMESTONE from CARR HOUSE and MEDOMSLEY DEPOTS. Specifications and probable quantities may be seen at the office of the SURVEYOR, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge.

Tenders are to be delivered at the said office on or before Four p.m., June 8th, 1874.

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

By Order,
JOHN SMITH,
Surveyor.
923b

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS WANTED.—The Building Committee are prepared to receive TENDERS for the execution of the several works, in whole or in part, of the proposed NEW CHURCH at WEST STANLEY, Chester-le-Street.

Plans and Specifications may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained on application to Mr. JOSEPH ARMSTRONG, Stanley National School, on any day (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) from ten to four o'clock.

Sealed Tenders endorsed, "Tender for Stanley Church," to be sent to Mr. GEORGE RIDLEY, Stanley, Chester-le-Street, not later than Saturday, 13th June, 1874.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. 907d

TO JOINERS AND OTHERS.

PERSONS desirous of Tendering for the Joiner work, Slating, Plastering, Painting and Glazing, required in erecting a new Bank at Consett, for the North-Eastern Banking Company (Limited), are requested to forward their names to my office.

Copies of the quantities will be supplied to such applicants free of charge.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at my Office, from FRIDAY the 29th inst., to THURSDAY the 4th of June, and at the temporary offices of the Company at Consett, from FRIDAY the 5th, to THURSDAY the 11th of June.

Tenders to be sent to me, not later than FRIDAY, the 12th of June.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

THOMAS SOUTHRON, Architect,
8, Albion Terrace, South Shields. 925d

Wanted.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett. 52c

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

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

TO DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED, Two FEMALES as Apprentices to the Dressmaking Business.—Apply to Miss PARKER, 91, Annandale Cottages. 937d

WANTED, a Strong LAD, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, to look after a Horse and Cow and to make himself generally useful. One who has been in a similar situation preferred.—Apply to JOHN POTTS, Draper, Consett. 943d

TO QUARRYMEN.

WANTED, immediately, Two QUARRYMEN. Apply to Mr. HESLOP, Quarryman, Blackhill. 919d

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

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a good useful GIG, the owner having no further use for it.—Apply A. B., *Guardian* Office. 894d

FINE First Early SEED POTATOES for SALE at GEO. HOBSON's, Seed Merchant, Harperley Mills, near Annfield Plain. 722d

Public Notices.

I, JOHN DIXON, of Derwent Cottages, do hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any Debt or Debts my Wife, MARIA DIXON, may contract after this date June 6th, 1874. 942d

COALS.

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

NOTICE.

ALL Persons found TRESPASSING on the Land at Ebchester Hill, belonging to R. DICKINSON Esq., will be prosecuted according to law. 941d

ROYAL GUION LINE OF STEAMERS TO AMERICA.

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

LOOK OUT for the OPENING OUT of the TEMPLARS HALL and PUBLIC READING ROOM, MEDOMSLEY, on June 13. For Particulars see Hand Bills.

922d F. ROBINSON, Secretary.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, BLACKHILL.

ON MONDAY, June 15th, 1874, the REV. PETER McKENZIE will Preach in the Afternoon at Half-past Two o'clock, and in the Evening deliver his popular Lecture on "DANIEL."

Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock by W. JENKINS, Esq., Consett Hall.

A PUBLIC TEA in the SCHOOL-ROOM between Sermon and Lecture.

☞ *See further announcements.* 905d

HOPSON ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS, on SATURDAY, June 6th. Prizes will be given for Running, Wrestling, Horse Leaping, and Quoit Playing. The Felling Prize Band will be in attendance. Sports to commence at Two o'clock. For particulars see bills.

931d R. S. PATTERSON, Secretary.

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

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

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

787d THOMAS SHERRITT, Manager.

EDUCATION.

NORTH OF ENGLAND
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS,
THE CRESCENT, HIGH ST., GATESHEAD.

THE course of instruction embraces every subject likely to aid in developing the moral and intellectual faculties of the Pupils, so as to fit them for the duties of life.

Home comforts. Liberal diet. Terms moderate. Prospectus free. Address the Principal. 419d

CHEAP COALS.

THE Public can be Supplied with good Unscreened House Coals at 10s. per Ton, or 2s. 6d. per Tub of 5 Cwt., at the new Coal Drift opened out adjoining the Ebchester Railway Station; or with Unscreened Busty Coals at 12s. per Ton, or 3s. per Tub of 5 Cwt., at Broomhill Colliery, near Ebchester Station. Good Unscreened House Coals may also be had at Carr House Coal Depots, at 12s. per Ton or 7½d per Cwt. 464d

MUSIC HALL, CONSETT.
Lessee....Mr. EDWARD FIELDING.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
For the week commencing MONDAY, June 8th,
MR. J. WALTON,
Musical Punch.
MISS LA BLONDE,
the Inimitable.
MR. A. BRADY and MISS M. JOHNSON,
Comic Duettists.
MISS M. OLIVER,
Serio Comic.
THE SISTERS HOWARD'S BALLET TROUPE.

☞ To enable all persons who may feel so inclined to be present, Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD FIELDING have resolved to take their BENEFIT on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 11th and 12th, and will appear both evenings in two new Comic Duologues, written by Mr. Fielding, expressly for that occasion.

N.B.—On FRIDAY, June 12th, the Leadgate Band will be present.

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

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

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

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors.
M. RICHLEY Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 24

Business Announcements.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

MESSRS. SHAW AND ATKINSON

(DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, &c., OF CONSETT),

INTEND shortly, for the convenience of their numerous Customers in that locality, to OPEN the PREMISES at ANNFIELD PLAIN, lately occupied by the CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, with a well-selected STOCK of the following Goods:—

FANCY DRESSES; FRENCH MERINOES; FRENCH TWILLS;
SILKS; PERSIAN CORDS; ALPACAS; LADIES' SILK AND CLOTH
JACKETS; CASHMERE MANTLES; CHILDREN'S JACKETS; SHAWLS;
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS; MILLINERY of every description; SKIRTS.

☞ *A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.* ☜

MESSRS. SHAW AND ATKINSON,

22, MIDDLE STREET, AND 13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 946d

GAS ENGINES.

ALL who require a small amount of mechanical power will find these the most efficient and cheapest Engines. Can be worked by an ordinary jet of gas, and require no attention. No danger of explosion. No extra insurance. Engines made from ¼ to 2-Horse Power. Sole agents for the district, HESLOP, WILSON, and BUDDEN, Engineers and Iron Merchants, 26, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 764d

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN BATES

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

AT MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT,

as Joiner, Carpenter, Undertaker, &c.; also, dealer in Timber, Plaster Laths, Tacks, Hair, &c. 893d

NOTICE.

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

Consett, May 7th, 1874. 880d

WILLIAM BEER,
GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, WATCHMAKER, &c
16, COLLINGWOOD STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
FOR UPWARDS OF THIRTY YEARS PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT TO MESSRS. REID & SONS,

BEGS most repectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above Address, where he invites an inspection of his New and Select STOCK of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c., and hopes to receive a share of their Patronage and Support. 415d

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOHNSON ROBSON,
PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, &c.

IN thanking his numerous friends for the favours conferred upon him during the eight years he has been in business, begs leave to state that he has removed to more central premises, No. 40, DURHAM ROAD, Blackhill, next door to Mr. A. E. TURNER, Tailor, where he hopes to still merit a continuance of their support.

A large assortment of PAPERHANGINGS on hand. Glass, Oil, Paint, Colours, and Varnishes.

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

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

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

JOSHUA LAX,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

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

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

May 28th, 1874. 929d

THOMAS SMITH,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
BURNOPFIELD,

BEGS to return his sincere Thanks to the Inhabitants of Burnopfield and neighbourhood for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business as Spirit Merchant, and respectfully announces that he has now taken out the Foreign Wine License, and that he is determined to keep nothing but the very best Wines and Spirits, and to sell at the lowest remunerative prices, and that he is in a position to supply Wines and Spirits equal to any house in either town or country.

WINES.

Port.	Good Wine	2s. 6d.	per Bottle.
	Superior do	3s. 0d.	"
	Very Best for Invalids.	4s. 0d.	"
Sherry.	Good Wine	2s. 0d.	"
	Superior do	2s. 6d.	"
	Extra Good do.	3s. 0d.	"
Champagne		4s. 6d.	"
Do.		6s. 0d.	"
Do.		8s. 0d.	"
Ginger Wine		1s. 6d.	"

SPIRITS.

Fine Old Scotch and Irish Whisky, 2s. 6d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. per Bottle; or 14s., 16s., and 18s. per Gallon.

Jamaica Rum, 2s. 6d. and 3s. per Bottle.
London Gin, 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. per Bottle.
Best French Brandy (Pale), 5s. per Bottle.
Do. do. (Brown), 4s. 6d. and 5s. per Bottle.
SWEET WINES IN GREAT VARIETY. 840d

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

A1 DONCASTER BUTTER-SCOTCH DROPS.

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

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

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

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

Country Orders punctually attended to. 665d

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

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

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

Boots and Shoes made to order and Repairs neatly executed.

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

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

BEGS to announce to the Public that at the earnest solicitation of many friends he has commenced the practice of Electro-Rubber; and in addition Mr. W. would also call attention to his successful treatment—authenticated by many grateful patients—of the following diseases:—Wet and Dry Scurvy, Gravel, Ulcers, Swellings, Scalds and Burns, Built Breasts, Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatic, Carbuncles, Diarrhœa, Whitlows, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Inflammation, Ring Worms, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Wool Fire, &c. Having made arrangements to visit Benfieldside once a week, Mr. Whinfield hereby intimates that he purposes to be at Mr. LEYBOURNE's, Benfieldside, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. every MONDAY, until further alterations, for consultation. 852d

THE RACING VATICINATOR AND BACKERS, COMPANION,

PRICE ONE SHILLING weekly, post free, four times the size and containing five times the matter of any guide or circular published, designated by the sporting press as the only trusworthy, reliable remunerative guide to backers of horses. The present number contains the WINNER OF THE DERBY and the WINNER OF THE OAKS, forming a double event at 200 to 1, unrivalled in the history of the Turf as a medium of winning a fortune at a blow.

"Worthy of confidence."—*Sporting Chronicle.*

THE BACKERS' CO-OPERATION GUARANTEED INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

LARGE sums are being weekly realized by the members of this Association. Prospectus fully detailing the working and table of results post free on application to WETHERELL INGRAM & Co., 106, Ingram Street, Glasgow. 926d

JOSHUA LAX,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

AGENT FOR THE HOME WASHER (the most perfect Washer yet invented), RIMINGTON'S MANGLES, TAYLOR'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES, and the SINGER SEWING MACHINES. At the Vienna Universal Exhibition the first prize—The Grand Medal of Progress—was awarded to the Singer Manufacturing Company for the unequalled excellence of the Singer Sewing Machines; and the Grand Medal of Merit for the best sewing done. In addition to these, the Company have also received *three medals* for their employes for the superior workmanship and perfection of the Company Manufactures. Illustrated Catalogues and prices may be had on application. Instructions given free.

LAWRENCE'S
CRYSTAL PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Guaranteed to preserve the sight. Every pair warranted perfect. 236d

Public Notice.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Paragraph Advertisements are charged one-half more than the above rates.

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

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

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

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

AGENTS FOR THE *GUARDIAN.*

Allandale Cottages	Mrs Harbottle, newsagent.
Andrew's House	Mr Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Annfield Plain	Mr Thomas Lamb, newsagent.
Bantling Castle	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Blackhill	Mrs M. Murray, stationer. Derwent Street.
	Mr W. Nicholson, newsagent, Derwent Street.
	Mr John Proud, newsagent.
	Mr S. Walker, newsagent, Derwent Street.
Bradley Cottages	Mr Henry Postle, newsagent.
Broomhill	Mr Wm. Charlton, innkeeper.
Burnhope	Mr Wm. Gray, grocer.
Burnopfield	Mr Wm. Hopper, newsagent.
Burnopfield Colliery	
Byermoor	Mr Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Castleside	Mr Lawrence Hall, newsagent.
Catchgate	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Causey Row	Mr Robt. Stokel, newsagent.
Clow Dene	Mr Robert Stokel, newsagent.
Collierley Dykes	Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
Consett	Mr G. Atkinson, newsagent, Shakespeare Street.
	Mr Thomas Batey, newsagent, Front Street.
	Guardian Office, Front Street.
Cornsay	Mrs Myers, newsagent.
Cragghead	
Crookhall	Mr Henry Postle, newsagent.
Crookgate	Mr Wm. Hopper, newsagent.
Cutlers' Hall	Mr John Proud.
Chester-le-Street	Mr James Brown, carrier.
Derwent Cottages	Mrs Harbottle, newsagent.
Dipton	Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
Dowlais Cottages	Mr Wm. Coward, newsagent.
East Castle Colliery	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Ebchester	Mr G. Moody, grocer.
	Miss Rutherford, grocer.
Edmondbyers	Mr L. Hall.
Esh	Mr J. Robson, Witton Gilbert.
Flint Hill	Mr Wm. Coward.
Friarside	Mr W. Hopper.
Gibside	Mr W. Hopper.
Greencroft	Mr T. Thompson, newsagent.
Greencroft Cottages	Mr T. Thompson, newsagent.
Gateshead	Mr Henry Kelly, bookseller, Bottle Bank.
Hamsterley	Mr Wm. Hopper.
Happy Land	Mr T. Thompson, newsagent.
Harperley	Mr W. Hopper.
Hare Law	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Havanna	Mr Joseph Whaley, newsagen
Healeyfield	Mr L. Hall.
Hedleyhope	
Highgate	Mr John Proud, newsagent.
Hill Top	Mr Wm. Coward.
Hobson	
Iveston	Mr T. Thompson.
Kip Hill	Mr Joseph Whaley.
Kyo	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Lanchester	Miss Minns, newsagent.
Leadgate	Mr Henry Postle, newsagent
Lintzford	Mr James Hood.
Lintz Green	Mr J. Hood, stationmaster.
Lintz Colliery	Mr Donkin Stobbs, newsagent.
Lizzie Colliery	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Loud	Mr Thomas Lamb.
Marley Hill	Mr Robert Stokel.
Medomsley	Mr Peter Gibson, shoemaker.
Milkwell Burn	Mr James Armstrong
Muggleswick	Mr L. Hall.
Newcastle	Mr T. Allan, bookseller, Dean Street.
Oakey's Cottages	
Oxhill	Mr Joseph Whaley.
Pontop	Mr Wm. Coward.
Satley	Mr Wm. Craggs.
Shield Row	Mr Robert Stokel
Shotley Bridge	Miss Leslie, newsagent.
South Medomsley	Mr Wm. Coward.
South Pontop	Mr Thomas Lamb.
South Moor	
Stanley	Mr Joseph Whaley.
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.
Waskerley	
White-le-Head	Mr Robert Stokel.
Witten Gilbert	Mr J. Robson, stationmaster.

☞ AGENTS WANTED IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

Public Notices.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,—Recent events having now confirmed the correctness of the opinion I ventured to express in February, that the result of the last Election did not fairly represent the views of the majority of the Constituency, I take the earliest opportunity of announcing to you that it is my intention to ask you once more to repose in me that confidence which I still feel I have not ceased to deserve.

My principles and opinions are already well known to you; and I feel it to be unnecessary to say more at present than that, if you do me the honour to again return me to Parliament, my best attention and abilities shall be ever devoted to the discharge of the important duties which will devolve upon me.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient Servant,
GEORGE ELLIOT.

Houghton Hall, 1st June, 1872. 947d

TO THE ELECTORS OF NORTH DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,—At the close of a protracted Inquiry the return at the late Election has been declared void, at the same time that Mr. Palmer and myself have been acquitted of any participation in, or connection with, the proceedings which have led to this result.

Our business is not with the past, but with the future. The Liberals in your Division are too sincerely attached to their political principles, and too thoroughly united, to allow its representation to pass into the hands of those who have originated those proceedings, and who have invariably opposed the advancement of Liberal principles in our county.

I do not hesitate in again placing my services at your disposal, assuring you that no effort on my part shall be wanting to secure the triumph of our common cause; and, confident that by your continued and hearty exertions it will be brought to a successful termination,

I have the honour to be,
Your obliged and faithful Servant,
I. LOWTHIAN BELL.

The Hall, Washington, 1st June, 1874. 948d

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

GENTLEMEN,—The allegations against the Liberal party, contained in the Petition promoted by our opponents, have, after a most strict legal investigation, been disproved, with the exception of that of general intimidation, the evidence upon which has been sufficient to void the election. Believing now, as I did at the time, that the result of the late contest was a true representation of the opinions of the electors, I cannot but regret that this large constituency should be thrown into the turmoil of another election.

A large and influential meeting of electors having invited me to become again a candidate to represent you in Parliament, I feel that I cannot resist that invitation.

My political opinions were fully set forth during the last contest, and I have, by my votes in Parliament, endeavoured faithfully to support them. The close attention which I gave to your local interests during the period I represented you, I shall deem it my duty to continue, should you again do me the honour to elect me as one of your representatives.

I have the honour to be Gentlemen,
Your faithful Servant,
CHAS. M. PALMER.

Newcastle, 2nd June, 1874. 549d

NORTH DURHAM ELECTION.

THE LIBERAL CANDIDATES,
MESSRS. I. L. BELL AND C. M. PALMER
WILL
ADDRESS THE ELECTORS
Of Consett, Shotley Bridge, and neighbourhood,
On *WEDNESDAY, June 10th*, 1874.

At CONSETT, the Meeting will be held NEAR THE COMMERCIAL INN, Front Street, at Six o'clock. Chair to be taken by W. JENKINS, Esq.

At SHOTLEY BRIDGE, the Meeting will be held in the TOWN HALL. Chair to be taken at Half-past Seven o'clock by JONATHAN PRIESTMAN, Esq. 950d

NORTH DURHAM ELECTION.

A MEETING of the Friends and Supporters of MESSRS. BELL AND PALMER will be held in the TOWN HALL, DIPTON, on MONDAY, June 8th, at Seven o'clock in the Evening. 952d

NORTH DURHAM ELECTION.

PROPOSED LOCAL LIBERAL MEETINGS TO BE ADDRESSED BY MESSRS. BELL AND PALMER.

Saturday, June 13........at 6........Lanchester.
Do. ....at 7........Annfield Plain.
Do. ....at 8........Tanfield.

Business Announcement.

ANTHONY SWINBURNE,
GENERAL CARTMAN,
WHITE-LE-HEAD.

FURNITURE REMOVED BY SPRING WAGGON ON REASONABLE TERMS. 958d

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

WISHES to call attention to the high position the North stands in as manufacturers,
AND WHY NOT IN BOOT TOPS?

And begs to say that the want experienced to get first class Tops made to measure can be supplied by him on the shortest possible notice; also with MILLER'S PATENT GUSSETS, which all ought to wear.

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

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

MANUFACTURED BY
S. LANGDALE,
THE WALKER OIL AND CAKE MILLS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 267d

Business Announcements.

THE NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.

OPENING OF THE LADIES' DRAPERY DIVISION.

This Division is now open in various Departments, which will be found well stocked with goods of thoroughly sound quality offered at the most economical prices. New Departments will be added from day to day, but in the meantime constituents will find amply sufficient to engage their attention from the moment of opening.

The Company's buyers have collected such a Stock of Drapery, House Linen, Silks, Dress Mantles, Mantles, Costumes, Trimmings, Shawls, Underclothing, Ready-made Clothing for gentlemen, ladies, and children; Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, and Goods, to numerous even to indicate, as they believe has seldom been offered out of London.

Many parcels have been bought upon such advantageous terms (for ready money) as enable the company to sell them to constituents at prices much below the usual prices of wholesale houses.

It would be impossible to refer in an advertisement to all the classes of goods offered. The Management would, however, direct especial attention to the following

READY-MADE CUSTUMES.

This Department has been stocked in a very successful manner. The Costumes will be found very tasteful and elegant, and the prices most moderate.

The following are named as instances:—
Sea-side Costumes, in Holland, 6s. 11d., 8s. 11d., 10s. 9d., 14s. 9d., to one guinea each.

There are also
HOME-SPUN COSTUMES,
TUSSORE CUSTUMES, and
RICH CHEVIOT COSTUMES.

And in addition to these, an assortment of very Rich Costumes, designed in Paris, and suitable for *fetes*, garden parties, croquet festivals, and other morning assemblies; while for evening full dress, balls, conversaziones, and occasions of ceremony, the really magnificent Silk Costumes will be found as worthy of attention as any offered in London or Paris.

The FANCY DRESS MATERIALS are among those especially well bought, and will be found far better in quality than their prices would indicate.
Tussore, stripes, 7¾d. to 1s. 6d. a yard.
Tambour, spots, 8½d., usually sold at 1s. 6d.
Balernos, 12½d.
Poplins, all colours, 2s. 6d.
Figured Poplins, 2s. 11d.
Best Lyons Challiette, very choice colours, 1s. 10½d. and 2s. 6d.
All Wool Poplins, a complete range of new colours, 1s. 3d., 2s. 2½d., 2s. 4½d., and 3s. 9d.
Yokohama, "leather make," for Costumes, 1½-yard wide, 6s. 11d., 7s. 3d., and 8s. 6d.
Cheviot Home-spuns, in all shades, for Travelling Costumes, &c.

LADIES' MANTLES.

Dollman's Capes, trimmed with lace, 16s. 9d., 18s. 6d., 21s., to 3 guineas; Silk, 50s. to 4 guineas.
Silk Polonaises, 4 guineas.
Velvet Mantles from 3½ guineas.
Holland Polonaises from 8s. 11d.
CHILDREN'S JACKETS in every variety.
Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.
Ladies' Underclothing. A very complete stock will be found of most excellent material and workmanship.

All the usual Drapery Departments will be found equally well stocked, including Haberdashery, Hosiery, and numerous classes of goods not usually included.

An assortment of French Bonnets will arrive by express from Paris, it is hoped, in time for the opening.

The Management does not pretend to offer at once all the conveniences or all the classes of goods which it is intended eventually to supply. Constituents will find new ones added daily until the whole of the establishment is completed. Many of the fixtures, even, are of a temporary nature, intended to serve only until the permanent ones are completed. The Management relies upon constituents to make due allowance for this.

The Gentlemen's Outfitting Division will be opened on the same day, in at least all those Departments which relate to Gentlemen's Clothing. The Ready-made Clothes will be found very well worth attention and of a very satisfactory nature as regards fashion, material and worth. Constituents, who prefer it, can be measured and have their Clothes made in the Bespoke Department, which is in charge of a professional cutter of long experience in Paris, Vienna, Brussels, St. Petersburg, and London, and who is reputed one of the best artists in his trade. All Underclothing, Hat, Boot and Shoe, and other Departments will be ready, and new Departments will be added from day to day.

Manchester Goods, Shirting, Long Cloth, Calicoes, Flannels, and other heavy goods will be shown for the present on temporary counters on the ground floor.

Due notice will be given of the opening of the Food Division.

It is hoped that some Departments in the Furniture Division, as Electro-plate, Cutlery, Hardware, Glass, China, Toys, Stationery, and so forth may be opened during the week.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tickets and shares may be applied for now at the office, 13, Mosley Street, and a temporary office will be arranged in the Stores on Monday, for the same purpose.

The Stores open at Nine a.m., and close at Six p.m.
OPEN THIS DAY.

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.

The Management begs to inform those constituents who were unable to obtain what they required yesterday, in consequence of the very large attendance of customers, that numerous additions will be made to the staff of assistants TO-DAY, and more complete arrangements for their accommodation.

A large stock of best Iron and Brass Bedsteads arrived yesterday, and, with an assortment of China and Glass and numerous other goods, will be made ready, if possible, To-morrow, June 2nd, 1874.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.

OUTFITTING DIVISION.

The Management having been unable to find suitable Tailoring hands in Newcastle, have arranged for a daily express each way between the London and Newcastle Stores. The Garments will, therefore, be Cut in Newcastle and Sewn at the Company's West End Establishment in London.

NEWCASTLE HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY STORES.—THE SUBSCRIPTION is half-a-crown per annum. Holders of five or more shares will be exempt from this payment. 949d

Business Announcements

ASSAM TEA MART.

ROBERT DOBINSON,
THE TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

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

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

Has always on hand a large STOCK of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes; Indian Meal; Pea Meal; Barley Meal; Boxings, Sharps, and Bran; Oats whole and crushed, and feeding stuffs of every description.

G. H.'s Mixture of Permanent Clover and Grass Seeds has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the District upwards of Twenty Years.

Fine SEED PEAS, SPRING TARES, SEED BARLEY &c. &c., on hand. 145b

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

EMIGRATION AGENT.

THE CONTINENTAL WINE AGENCY offers to large and small consumers equal advantages in the purchase of PURE AND WHOLESOME WINES.

THE CONTINENTAL WINE AGENCY submits every Wine to a SEARCHING EXAMINATION, and enables purchasers to select from a stock POSSESSING RELIABLE QUALITIES. As the Agency does not deal in any but perfectly SOUND AND PROPERLY MATURED WINES, no attempt will be made to compete with prices which necessitate the sale of inferior qualities. Nevertheless, a just comparison of the Wines supplied by the Agency with others at similar prices will at once demonstrate the unquestionable advantages offered to the public.

Among the importations of this Agency, attention is particularly directed to the following SPECIALLY SELECTED WINES, namely—
"MARK LANE SHERRY,"
at 32s per dozen, and
"MANSION HOUSE PORT,"
at 36s per dozen, bottles included.

Distinctive names have been given to these Wines to mark them as SPECIALITIES of the Agency, their excellent qualities and very moderate prices assuring them an exceptionally high reputation. They are most strongly recommended as the best for general purposes, and are well suited to the requirements of the invalid.

The 21s CHRISTMAS BIN contains three bottles Port, three bottles Sherry, three bottles Claret, three bottles Marsala, pure and selected wine, lock and key, bottles included. (Double the quantity, 41s.)

The 30s CHRISTMAS BIN contains three bottles Port, three bottles Sherry, three bottles Claret, three bottles Champagne, superior quality. Lock and key and bottles included.

The 40s CHRISTMAS BIN contains three bottles Port, three bottles Sherry, three bottles Claret, three bottles Champagne, very fine quality. Lock and key and bottles included. (Double the quantity, 78s.)

These Bins are admirably adapted for presents.
NOTE.—A DOZEN OF WINE AND A CELLAR TO KEEP IT IN FOR ONE GUINEA.

THE CONTINENTAL WINE AGENCY,
72, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Post-office Orders payable J. OSMOND. 479d

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1874.

FRENCH STATESMEN.

THE *Daily News* has commenced a fresh series of sketches of eminent French statesmen. After the men of the Empire, it gave us the men of the Republic, and now it is dashing in with the same broad, effective, brush, full-length pictures of the men of the Marshalate. They are not the little vignettes or cabinet pictures which correspondents supply, but rather full-length pictures on a canvas of the heroic scale, such as adorn the Waterloo Chamber at Windsor. A column and a half or two columns of print is not too much space to devote to a picture of a man who in a centralized Government like that of France, can touch a bell and give an order which will be at once obeyed in every *prefecture* and *sous-prefecture* from the Channel to the Mediterranean. A biographical dictionary of contemporaries is a necessity of existence in France, where one may make up and find one's self under a new master. But what dictionary, unless the type were kept standing, could keep pace with the political changes among such a mercurial people? The Press alone can do this and we are the more indebted to the *Daily News* for turning its attention to a feature of journalism which has been sadly neglected. Speaking strictly and within the mark it is far more important as a clue to the course of events in France to know all about the Duke DECAZES, who he was and what he sprung from, and the mixture of blood and iron—to use a Bismarckian phraze—in the composition of this ducal iron-master, than it would be to hear the daily gossip of Versailles distilled into two columns of type. The reason for this is obvious. Personal government is still as much the rule in France under a nominal Republic as under a real Empire. Names may change, and the figure-head of France may be that feminine abstraction called a *Republique*; but the fact is that the millions who dig and delve, who hold a little patch of ground, and have to keep a sharp eye out on life that the mortgagee does not foreclose and sell them up for their debts, care very little for more than a reasonable security against Revolution. A dummy in a jack-boot, if he can only persuade the people that he is not a dummy, is the man to represent order; and, once order is secure, the French peasant goes to sleep as far as politics are concerned. The new lot may be a little more left or right than the old, but these shades have no meaning to him. Just as peasants cannot understand neutral tints, much less a harmony of colours—all must be deep mourning or flaming yellows and reds—so with the peasantry who, under universal suffrage, swamp all the rest in France. They only know and care for one thing, and that is the security of order—the rest they leave to their betters, the trading politicians of Versailles, as to the chapter of accidents. As to the new Ministry their is so little in it of individuality to mark it, that it is scarcely worth giving time to study it. It might be that by the time we had made its features familiar to us, and taken its bearings all round, it will have lived out its little day, and hand up its trust to others. A policy of rest is what France really requires, and this is why in its blind but not unreasoning way it puts confidence in the honest but ideaIess old soldier whose head can only hold one thought at a time, but that a good one. He will answer for order, and that is enough. "After me the deluge," is a saying of long standing in France.

Local and District News.

NORTH DURHAM ELECTION.—During the past week the partizans of the respective candidates have been actively engaged in canvassing the whole of the district. The reports from the various Liberal committees shew a large increase in the number of electors favourable to the Liberal candidates.

THE COKE DRAWERS.—A meeting of cokedrawers has been held at Durham, when it was agreed that an application be made to the various lodges in the Durham Miners' Association for leave to send an agent of their own choosing to represent the cokedrawers at the next council meeting, and also on the joint committee.

GOOD TEMPLARISM AT BLACKHILL.—On Saturday last the Blackhill lodge (No. 1410) held a public tea, when about 100 sat down and partook of "the cup that cheers." The tables were ably presided over by Sisters Proudlock, Brodie, Colpitts, Butler, Seaton, Stobbs, Turner and Peacock. After tea a public meeting was held. The chair was taken by Sister Southron, P.W.C.T. Addresses were delivered by Brothers Cares and the Rev. T. Southron. Melodies and readings were also given at intervals by Bros. McKean and Proudlock and Sister Proudlock.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE WILKINSON.—It is with regret that we record the death of Mr. George Wilkinson, of Byker, by the dreadful railway accident which occurred at Felaw on Saturday last. Mr. Wilkinson was a mason, and was an old and highly respected *employé* of the North-Eastern Railway Company. He had been employed at the principal masonry works, such as bridges and viaducts, which have been constructed upon the line for nearly a quarter of a century; and he was returning home from his employment when the accident occurred which caused his death.

BENFIELDSIDE CRICKET CLUB.—The athletic sports of this club took place on Saturday. The attendance of spectators for the sports was very good, and the races and other competitions were well contested in almost every case. The chief prize for for the handicap (a silver cup) was borne off by J. Hobday, Blackhill. A. Denholm, of Consett, carried off a number of prizes for various performances mentioned in the programme. A substantial tea was provided by Mr. Jenkins, baker, Consett. It was intended to hold a ball after the sports, but owing to a heavy downfall of rain it was abandoned.

CONSETT MUSIC HALL.—A first-class company and an entire change every week appears to be the motto of the energetic proprietor of this favourite place of resort. During the present week there has been one of the best companies, both in point of talent and number, that has ever appeared on the "boards," and the proprietor's prudent management has been rewarded with large and appreciative audiences. Miss Kate Elsworthy is an excellent serio-comic, possessing a fine voice and graceful action, and goes through her "parts" with much spirit. Mr. George Buckstone has installed himself as a favourite. The comical and laughable manner in which he sings his songs deserves the applause which is accorded him nightly. The pleasing and delightful way the audiences exhibit their approbation on the appearance of the side-splitting couple, Mr. and Mrs. Moreland, in their eccentric duets and dances, must be highly gratifying to them. The duet, "The Moonlight Shadows," is very cleverly rendered; the activity and the ludicrous contortions of Mr. Moreland in this dancing duet provoking roars of laughter, while the clog dancing of his partner is all that could be desired. She also sings very difficult Lancashire steps with great credit. Miss Louie Denton is an astonishing little gem in the serio-comic profession. She has a good musical voice which she displays to advantage, and her dresses are of the most costly and handsome description. The ballet troupe of the Sisters Howard perform a series of dances, including the characteristic ballet dance from the celebrated comic opera, "La Fille de Madame Angot," which is a prominent feature in the nights' entertainment. Mr. George Buckstone and Miss Louie Denton go through their lively and amusing duets and dances with well-merited success. Next week, being last of the season, and Mr. Fielding will take their annual complimentary benefit. Without the extraordinary programme which has to be gone through each night, we are sure they will have a "bumper house" on each occasion, which they are highly deserving of.

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

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

BEWARE OF PIRATICAL IMITATIONS OF ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—Owing to the wonderful sale these celebrated plasters have obtained by their curative properties in lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, pains in side and back, and, in short, all pains and local affections, some unprincipled parties have been manufacturing and offering for sale spurious plasters, put up in such manner so as to deceive the unwary, and, as sole agent for Great Britain and Ireland, I can guarantee none genuine save they bear on the Revenue Stamp, in white letters, the words—"THOS. ALLCOCK & CO. POROUS PLASTERS," and the public, by never purchasing unless this is on, will secure to themselves the genuine Porous Plaster. Henry D. Brandreth, Liverpool, sole agent for Europe and the Colonies. Dealers in spurious plasters will be prosecuted. 938d

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Weary of Life.—Derangement of the liver is one of the most formidable causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific source of those melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits and repelling the covert attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmosphere, over indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties, and revive a failing memory. By attentively studying the instructions and obediently putting them in practice, the most despondent will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

GOOD TEMPLARISM AT EBCHESTER.—On Monday night last the members of the "Wonder of Ebchester" lodge of Good Templars held a public meeting in the Wesleyan Chapel, Ebchester,—Bro. John Turnbull, W.C.T., presiding. Some very able addresses on the temperance cause were delivered by Bros. Tweddle, Charlton, and Robinson, from the Medomsley lodge. A recitation by Bro. R. Jewitt, and melodies by Sisters E. and J. Turnbull were well received. After the thanks of the meeting had been given to the various speakers, and to the chairman for his services in the chair, a coffee supper took place, of which upwards of 150 persons partook, the proceeds going to the funds of the lodge, which now comprises some thirty-nine members, with eleven candidates for initiation at the next meeting.

RAID UPON POACHERS NEAR SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—Five young men, named respectively Telford, Cockfield, Hunter, Martin, and McGowan, were brought before the Hexham justices—W. Cuthbert, Esq., in the chair—on Tuesday for trespassing in pursuit of game on the preserves of Thomas Wilson, Esq., Shotley Hall, on the 7th ult. Mr. W. Taylor appeared to prosecute, and Mr. T. W. Welford to defend Telford, the others not being represented. The head watcher, S. Yuille, proved the case, when the first defendant was ordered to pay £2 and costs, and the other four were each fined £1 and costs.—Telford was also summoned along with his brother, Joseph Telford, for trespassing on other grounds of Mr. Wilson, on the 10th ult. Mr. Taylor having called Wm. Yuille, who proved the case, both defendants were adjudged to pay the full penalty of £2 and costs.—James Marshall and William Moss were also charged with committing a game trespass on Mr. Wilson's lands on the 7th of April last. Mr. Taylor called James Nixon to support the case, which the justices held to be proved against the defendants, who were each fined £2 and costs. They also had to answer a charge of attempting to take game without having the requisite certificate entitling them to do so, when Marshall was fined 10s., and Moss 50s. and costs.

MR. J. HENDERSON'S REPLY TO SIR GEORGE ELLIOT.

The following, in answer to a letter from Sir George Elliot, which appears in the 3rd page, has been sent for publication:—

Leazes House, Durham, June 4th, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of yesterday, I have to say that the first paragraph, though not giving my exact words, is, no doubt, substantially correct. One of my chief reasons for believing you were the instigation of the city petition, was the fact, which came to my knowledge, when in London, that the deposit cheque for £1,000 to guarantee expenses was not paid by any Durham solicitor, but by the gentleman who has always acted as your electioneering agent; and further, that the evidence was got up, and the case conducted by the managing clerk of that gentleman; and again, W. Charles Russell, in opening the case for the respondents, made use in open court of the following words:—"Sir George Elliot, a gentleman described in the papers as a 'munificent politician,' who had lately been rewarded by his sovereign," &c. I did not give you credit, perfectly well deserved, of supplying the sinews of war for this petition and various other petitions in the last election. Whether that was or is not I do not know, but Sir George Elliot got the credit of doing it; but that he was taking an active part in these matters he thought nobody would be the less willing to deny than Sir George Elliot himself." These statements were uncontradicted, and the counsel of the petitioners, by their silence, endorsed Mr. Russell's assertion that Sir George Elliot was their real client. You now state "you never interfered in any way, directly or indirectly, in the election petition for the city of Durham;" and though I was only giving expression to what is commonly spoken of and believed in this city, I am bound to place your distinct denial before my belief. The second paragraph, as to what you stated at the Carlton Club, is not correctly reported. To the best of my belief, I said you stated at the Carlton that you could secure several of the "northern seats," and I then went on to say, having failed to do this, you had determined, by means of your long purse, to harass and annoy the members elected, and probably succeed in unseating some of them. I have accepted your denial respecting the city, but how stands the case as to Messrs. Palmer and Bell? You bring down a perfect host of barristers, and put them to an enormous expense, without claiming the seat. This fact speaks for itself. I have nothing to add, but that you are at liberty to publish this letter.—Yours faithfully,

J. HENDERSON.

Sir George Elliot, Bart., Houghton Hall.

Poetry: Original and Select.

TWEED AND TYNE.

Upon the silvery banks of Tweed,
A youth in mournful aspect stood,
Hard by the famous "Castle Hills,"
Surrounded with its quiet wood:
He struck a lyre with trembling hand,
About the early close of day,
And thus in plaintive notes he poured
"His unpremeditated lay:"—

Farewell! farewell! ye peaceful shores;
May blessings on ye shine;
Adieu! adieu! thou silvery Tweed;
Approach, thou coaly Tyne.

Long walks upon thy pastures green
Will seldom now be mine;
Adieu! adieu! thou silvery Tweed;
Approach, thou coaly Tyne.

The Fates decree that we must part—
Pure air, green fields, in fine,
The whole of what thy beauty makes,
Is lost on coaly Tyne.

Yet, shall I meet with pleasures there
As pure and true as thine;
Hearts warm as beat on silvery Tweed
Are found on coaly Tyne.

The banks of Tyne upreared me,
Though born was I on thine;
My heart pulsates on either side—
For Tweed and coaly Tyne.

Perhaps, when years have rolled away,
And white my head doth shine,
Again I may be near thee, Tweed,
Away from coaly Tyne.

Then, should I sing this modest lay,
I'd change one metred line:
"Oh, welcome, welcome silvery Tweed;
Farewell thou coaly Tyne!"

GEO. TURNBULL,
Stephenson House, Willington Quay.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

NEW TRANSLATION.—*Rus(s) in Urbe*—The Czar in the City.

A BAD PRE-EMINENCE.—What is there beats a good wife? A bad husband.

RATHER HARD.—Paterfamilias (who believes in the employment of women) writes to ask why *young* women should be kept out of the pulpit while there are so many *old* ones let in?

HEAVEN FORBID!—The *British Medical Journal* says the Tichborne Claimant is employed in his prison as a tailor. Let us hope he is not engaged on a New Suit.

AN INNOCENT HINT.—*Auntie*:—"What is Nellie's nose for?" *Nellie* (doubtfully):—"To Smell with:" *Auntie*:—"And what is Nellie's mouth for?" *Nellie* (cautiously):—"To eat with." *Auntie*:—"And what are Nellie's ears for?" *Nellie* (confidently):—"Ear-rings?"

DISILLUSION; OR, THE SKETCHING SEASON.—*Artist* (cleaning his palette):—"Uncommonly obliging person—your master, the farmer! I asked his permission, and he said I might paint my picture in the middle of his field, and stop as long as ever I liked! Most courteous, I must say. Quite as if I was doing him a favour, instead——" *Suffolk carter*:—"Wh'come o' course, so y' do. Wh' yeaov kip the crows off, bo'!!" [Exit on the broad grin.]

THEREBY HANGS A TALE.—Publicans of England, take warning, and beware! A terrible fate seems to be threatening your Scottish brethren. In the debate on the Spirituous Liquors (Scotland) Bill, one of the speakers suggested the adoption of the Suspensory Clauses, and Government adopted the suggestion. Is not this rather too severe? Friends as we are to temperance and sobriety, we cannot think that irregularities in the retailing of whisky, or any offences against the Licensing Acts, ought to be treated as hanging matters.

Extracts from FUN.

TAKE YOUR HOOK!—Association for Anglers.—The Catch Club.

THE WAY TO GO ON SWIMMINGLY.—Send Mr Frank Buckland to Scotland Yard:—no man is better posted in P.C.-culture.

COAL UP!—The Fairoak Company, sinking in Cannock Chase, are reported to be successful because "both the shallow and deep coals have been struck." As if there were not enough strikes in the coal trade already!

A CASE FOR RAP-ARATION.—A suburban postman was "pinned" the other day by a ferocious dog. Unaccustomed to such sharp practice, the poor fellow felt "needled."

FOR THEM.—What is the difference between Miss Braddon's last novel and the first bottle of wine? Miss Braddon's novel is "Taken at the Flood," and the earliest "skinful" of wine was "taken after the Flood."

HANG IT!—The other day the *Telegraph* observed that on a certain occasion "Locomotion was executed with difficulty." We thought Calcraft had been suspen—no, superannuated long ago. Perhaps his successor has not had sufficient experience as yet.

WORTHY OF RECORD.—"Head and Book—Two shillings," is the tempting offer to the student in phrenology exhibited in a stationer's window. It is rare indeed to find an author who appraises himself at so moderate—and presumably correct—a figure.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—A Mr Robbins of Falmouth who was about to leave for America proposed to take a keg of powder with him. Through some mistake the powder went off first. It took the roof of the house with it, and since the last report has not been heard of again. Need we add that the police are on its track?

CASTA DIVA.—*Dick* (to friend about to marry):—"Pooty is she? Well, wot's 'er cast o' featurs?" *Harry*:—"She ain't got no cast in her featurs—[that's] in her eye. Her featurs is straight enough."

A REASON WHY.—*Susan*:—"Oh, Robin, Robin, how can you be so cruel, as to go and steal away the poor little bird's nest?" *Robin*:—"Lawk's, Miss, I dunno!—I thinks it mun be 'cos I'se fand o' new-laid eggs."

TIPS FOR TENDER CONSCIENCES.—1st. When you tell your servant to say that you "are not a tome," you merely request him to assert that you are not a *book*. If his assurances to this effect induce visitors to believe that you are "not at home," you are not answerable for the misunderstanding. 2nd. When you say to Mary Smith, "That song was charming!" you really mean that it was so—when sung by Anne Other. 3rd. When you say to an unwelcome acquaintance who has been away, "My dear fellow, I am so glad to see you're back!" you only make a statement equivalent to saying to him, "I'm rejoiced to see your back."

Extracts from JUDY.

They say that almost all the butter eaten in London is Irish: anyhow, all the nicest Pats come from Ireland.

The argument that always lies "in a nut-shell" has, on the suggestion of Judy, been carefully examined, and was found so worn by frequent employment as to be of no further service. It is therefore authoritatively withdrawn from public use. Logicians of the positive order should take a note of this.

Lady Visitor:—My dear, do you know if your mamma is engaged? *Little Girl of the Period*:—Engaged? Bless you why, she's married!

What's the difference between a letter-box and some of dear, good aunty's nice kind letters? One is a tin containing tin. (N.B.—This is not exactly intended as a hint to dear, good aunty.)

Parliamentary Summary.

MONDAY.

Both Houses of Parliament reassembled to-day after the Whitsuntide recess. In the Lords the Land Transfer Bills introduced by the Lord Chancellor were read a third time and passed. Lord Sandhurst moved an address to the Crown for returns in reference to Army Recruiting, and took occasion to review the system by which our military establishment is supplied with men. After a brief conversation, in which Viscount Cardwell, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Hardinge, and others took part, the address was agreed to.

In the COMMONS the first business had reference to a question of privilege. Mr F. H. O'Donnell, who has lost his seat for Galway on petition, appeared at the bar of the House, and asked to be allowed to make a statement. The Speaker, however, intimated that from the report he had received in reference to the Galway election inquiry, the Hon. Gentleman was disqualified from sitting in the House, and therefore from speaking in it. Mr O'Donnell after intimating his intention to appeal, withdrew from the House. At a later stage of the proceedings, Mr Conolly gave notice of a motion for a Royal Commission to inquire whether the borough of Galway should not be disfranchised. Replying to Mr Baxter, the Home Secretary stated that the Licensing Bill would be proceeded with in committee on Thursday, and continued until it was disposed of. The right hon. gentleman added that when the Licensing Bill was through committee the second reading of the Factory Acts Amendment Bill would be taken. In answer to Sir G. Bowyer, Sir John Hay moved that Mr R. S. France, who had been directed by a vote of the House to be in attendance, should be called to the bar. Mr Forsyth read a long statement by Mr France detailing the grievances from which he believed he had suffered at the hands of the Select Committee on Explosive Substances, and withdrawing all the expressions he had used against the chairman and members. Mr Forsyth concluded by moving that Mr France should be discharged from attendance. This amendment, however, failing to obtain a seconder, Mr France was brought to the bar, and, in reply to the Speaker, avowed himself the writer of the letter complained of, and expressed his regret at having used the language it contained. On the motion of the Premier, the matter ended in Mr France receiving an admonition from the Speaker. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr Torrens interposed with a resolution for an address to the Crown praying that officers before removal from active service shall have the option of going before a court-martial. The motion was opposed by the Government; and was lost on a division by 91 to 31. In Committee of Supply all the votes, with the exception of those on education, were disposed of.

TUESDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS the Duke of Richmond moved the third reading of the Bill for the Abolition of Patronage in the Church of Scotland. The rejection of the measure was proposed by Lord Selkirk, but it was carried without a division.

In the COMMONS the Premier's motion to adjourn over the Derby Day was opposed by Sir Wilfred Lawson, but carried, on a division, by 243 to 89. Mr Anderson called attention to the losses sustained by British subjects not compensated under the Washington Treaty in respect of the Alabama depredations, and moved a resolution on the subject, which found a seconder in Colonel Mure; but after an explanation by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the motion was negatived. Mr W. Cartwright next brought forward a motion condemnatory of the action of the Irish Commissioners of Education in the matter of the Callan Schools. The Chief Secretary for Ireland met this motion by an amendment declaring that no sufficient ground existed for the interference of Parliament.

The *Times* says Chinese troops threaten to invade Kuldsba and Kashgar. Russia is concerting measures of defence with the Ameer.

Mr Mechi writes to the effect that the cold and frost of May will probably delay the harvest for ten days or a fortnight, compared with last year. Grain crops promise abundantly.

A goods train ran off the line between Newton Abbot and Totnes on Tuesday morning, completely blocking the line. The engine driver and stoker were severely scalded. The mail train was delayed three hours.

The alleged attempt to shoot Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar has only slight foundation. A Pole, supposed to be a lunatic called at the Prince's residence, but was refused admittance, and did not even see the Prince. No shot was fired.

The annual conference of the Primitive Methodists was commenced in Hull on Wednesday, when the Rev. W. Rowe and the Rev. G. Lamb were appointed president and vice-president respectively, the former receiving 71 and the latter 41 votes in the final ballotting.

The Derby was won easily on Wednesday by Mr Cartwright's George Frederick. For the second place an exciting contest took place between Couronne de Fer and Atlantic, and resulted in favour of the first-named by a neck. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh witnessed the race, which was run in two minutes forty-six seconds.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT NEAR PELAW.—On Saturday morning an accident occurred on the North-Eastern Railway. It appears that the express passenger train that leaves South Shields for Newcastle at half-past eight o'clock, shortly after passing Pelaw Main Station knocked down and killed a man who was working near one of the bridges. Deceased, who was in the employment of the Railway Company, was dreadfully mutilated by the engine and train going over him. His remains were afterwards conveyed to the Railway Station.

DYER'S WATCHES.—The cheapest and best in the world (*vide times*). 30 per cent. saved. Lowest prices: Aluminium, 18s. to 25s.; workmen's good silver, 26s. to 36s.; ditto hunting case, 46s.; ladies' elegant silver (small size), 36s.; hunting case, 42s.; gent's splendid silver levers, 45s. to 105s.; hunting case, 70s. to 135s.; ladies' fashionable gold watches, 55s.; ditto hunting case, 118s.; gent's splendid gold levers, 98s.; hunting case, 130s. Every kind of first-class gold and silver watches kept in stock at lowest wholesale cash prices. All watches warranted to purchasers from one to five years each, by printed and stamped warranties, signed, GEORGE DYER. Price lists and orders sent safe per post to all parts of the world. Post Office Orders payable Regent Street; Bankers, Union Bank of London.—DYER, goldsmith and watchmaker, 90, Regent Street, London, W.

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

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

Railway Time Tables.

NEWCASTLE TO JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOUTH SHIELDS TO JARROW AND NEWCASTLE.

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

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

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

ON SATURDAYS

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

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

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

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

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

SUNDERLAND TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND JARROW.

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

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

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

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

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

JARROW TO SOUTH SHIELDS AND SUNDERLAND.

Leaves Jarrow (Week days).—5·25 7·13, 8.18, 9·23, 10·8, 11·18, 12·53, 2·33, 3·23, 4·28, 5·28, 6·28, 7·33, 8·28, 9·48, 11.18.

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

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

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

NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH.

Leaves Newcastle—Central Station—(Week days)—6·10 (*a*), 7·0, 8·5, 9·0 (*), 9·15, 9·45, (*c*), 10·15, 11·0, 12·0, 1·0, 1·45 (†), 2·0, 2·20 (†), 3·5, 4·10, 4·45 (†), 5·15, 5·50 (†), 6·10, 6·45 (†), 7·10, 8·10, 9·0, 10·0, 11·30 (*e*).

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

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

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

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

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

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

c.—The 11·30 p.m. train stops at intermediate Stations when required, to set down passengers.

3d.; third, 2d.; Walker, first, 6d; second, 4d.; third 3d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TYNEMOUTH TO NEWCASTLE.

Leaves Tynemouth (Week days)—5·20, 6·40 (*a*), 7·45, 8·30 (*), 9·0, 9·30 (*), 10·0, 10·30 (*), 11·0, 12·0, 12·46 (*), 1·50, 2·15, 3·0, 3·30 (*), 4·5, 5·0 (*), 5·35, 6·0, 6·30, 7·0, 7·30, 8·0, 9·0, 10·0, 10·50.

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

These trains leave intermediate stations as follows:—North Shields 3, Percy Main 9, Howdon 11, Wallsend 16, Walker 19, Heaton 23, and Manors 30 minutes after afore times, arriving at Central Station, Newcastle about 35 minutes after leaving Tynemouth.

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

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

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

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle ....dep.	5·45	12·30	2·30
Benfieldside .... „	6·50	1·30	4·25
Rowley .... „	7·0	1·40	4·35
Burnhill Junction.. „	7·10	1·50	4·45
Tow Law .... „	7·23	2·3	4·58
Crook arr.	7·35	2·15	5·10
Crook dep.	7·38	2·25	5·20
Bishop Auckland .. „	8·5	2·55	5·50
Darlington .... „	8·55	3·35	6·40
Stockton .... „	9·25	4·5	7·10
Middlesbro' .... „	9·35	4·15	7·22
Saltburn .... „	10·10	4·50	8·0

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

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

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS	1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G	1,2,G
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Durham ....dep.	7·40		12·5	3·20	7·55
Witton Gilbert .... „	7·55		12·19	3·33	8·9
Lanchester .... „	8·6		12·30	3·44	8·20
Knitsley .... „	8·17		12·41	3·55	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) arr.				4·5	
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) dep	8·32	9·15	12·55	3·35	8·43
Shotley Bridge .... „	8·37	9·20	1·0	3·42	8·48
Ebchester .... „	8·40	9·23	1·4	3·44	8·52
Lintz Green .... „	8·50	9·33	1·14	3·54	9·3
Rowland's Gill .... „	8·55	9·38	1·19	3·59	9·8
Swalwell .... „	9·4	9·47	1·28	4·5	9·17
Scotswood .... „	9·10	9·53	1·34	4·16	9·24
Newcastle ....arr.	9·20	10·5	1·45	4·30	9·35

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

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

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

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.—A Medical Man of 20 years' experience in the Treatment of Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and unfit sufferers for marriage, and other social duties, has published a book, giving the full benefit of his long experience, gratis, with plain directions for the recovery of health and strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one stamp.—Address to the SECRETARY, INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY, BIRMINGHAM. 216c

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

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE consists in health and vigour of body and mind, to obtain and retain which read the new edition of "Life Worth Living For," sent direct from the author, Dr. Jaques, 41, Carliol-street, Newcastle, post free in a secured envelope, for six stamps.—The Cordial Balm of Meccaum, never-failing remedy for all cases of sexual debility, having had unlimited success for forty years. Sold in bottles at 4s 6d and 11s from the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. Jaques 41, Carliol-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who may be consulted daily free of charge. 866c

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.

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

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the Teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s 6d for the liquid, and 1s per jar for the Floriline "Powder," of all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

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

BEWARE OF PIRATICAL IMITATIONS OF ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER.—Owing to the wonderful sale these celebrated plasters have obtained by their curative properties in lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, pains in side and back, and, in short, all pains and local affections, some unprincipled parties have been manufacturing and offering for sale spurious plasters, put up in such a manner so as to deceive the unwary, and, as sole agent for Great Britain and Ireland, I can guarantee none genuine save they bear on the Revenue Stamp, in white letters, [the words—"THOS. ALLCOCK & CO. POROUS PLASTERS," and the public, by never purchasing unless this is on, will secure to themselves the genuine Porous Plaster. Henry D. Brandreth, Liverpool, sole agent for Europe and the Colonies. Dealers in spurious plasters will be prosecuted. 1542

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

THOMPSON'S BURDOCK PILLS overcome the worst forms of diseases, and the foulest state of the blood, stomach, liver, and kidneys; they go to the core of every disease, where no other medicines have power to reach. The GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER cures the following complaints: Indigestion, or wind in the stomach or bowels, giddiness in the head, dimness of sight, weak or sore eyes, loss of memory, palpitation of the heart, liver and bilious obstructions, asthma, or tightness in the chest, rheumatics, lumbago, piles, gravel, pains in the back, scurvy, bad legs, bad breast, sore throat, sore heads, and sores of all descriptions, burns, wounds, or white swellings, scrofula, or king's evil, gatherings, tumours or cancers, pimples and blotches on the face and body, swelled feet or legs, scabs and itch, erysipelas, jaundice, and dropsy, and fevers of all kinds.

In boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box; a great saving effected by taking the larger size. Sold by all chemists, or from the proprietor, J. THOMPSON, 34, High-street, Swansea, for 15 or 34 stamps.

THE PRETTIEST PRESENT for a Lady or Gentleman is the new 5s. Stationery Packet of Note Paper and Envelopes with Combination Initials. New and chaste monograms, handsome designs, 5 quires of double extra thick super cream laid Note Paper (2 sizes), and 100 double extra thick super cream laid high-flap Envelopes (2 sizes), stamped in any Rich Colours, with tasteful and elegant monograms fo or Initials 5s. 6d. post free.—Mr. Stanley, Heraldic Station 122, Victoria Park Road, London.

SONGS OF COALLY TYNE

"There's native bards in yon town,
For wit and humour seldom bet;
And they sang sae sweet in yon town,
Good faith I think I hear them yet.'

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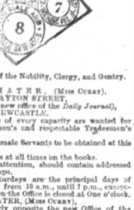
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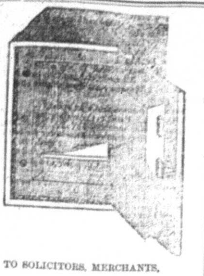
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CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The ordina[illegible] monthly meeting of the members of this Boar[illegible] was held in the Board-room, Consett, on Wedn[illegible]day afternoon, Mr. John Calvert (in the abs[illegible]nce of Mr. Jenkins) presiding. The following members were also present—Rev. T. Smith, Mr. J. W. Davison, Mr. E. Charlton, and Mr. Hudson. The minutes of the pre[illegible] meeting having been read and [illegible] confirmed, the Chairman said the first subject for consideration was

MR. MURRAY'S OBSTRUCTION.

The CLERK (Mr. Elliott) intimated that a plan of the awarded roads had been obtained, from which it appeared that the roads had been measured as they at present exist.

The CHAIRMAN said the original plan of the roads would show the roads as they were when first awarded. He considered that a copy of it should be got.

Mr. DAVISON thought, with regard to the question of encroachments, that all persons who enclosed public land should be made to pay an acknowledgment.—There being such a poor attendance of members the matter was allowed to stand over for a month.

THE LEVEL CROSSINGS.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the level crossings at Delves Lane and Knitsley, had been repaired, but the alterations were far from being perfect.

Mr. HUDSON said he had seen the crossing at Delves Lane. He considered that there was far too great a space between the rails and the protectors, the latter being also considerably too high.

The CHAIRMAN said the protectors and the rails were now 3½ inches apart, and, as Mr. Hudson had observed, the former were considerably above the level of the Macadamised portion of the road. He considered that the protectors should have been put closer to the rails and on a level with the road.

Mr. CHARLTON said there appeared to be a diversity of opinion as to whether the alteration at the crossings was an improvement. He believed that the alteration had been made in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Calvert himself.

The CHAIRMAN said the alteration had not been carried out in the manner he had suggested. He considered that timber would have served much better than metal protectors.

Mr. DAVISON had seen the Carr House Crossing, which, he thought, had been considerably improved.

Rev. T. SMITH thought the best plan would be to ask the Railway Company to lay the protectors down to the satisfaction of the Board.

The Board assented, and the Clerk was instructed to write to the Company accordingly.

MR. WALKER'S SURETIES.

The CLERK intimated that this was in the hands of the Board's solicitor.

SETTLING PITS.

The CLERK read the following letter which he had received from Mr. Jenkins:—

"DEAR SIR,—I regret very much that I shall not be able to attend the Board meeting to-day, and I shall be glad if you will convey to the Board my opinion that we ought not on any account to delay the reconstruction of the settling beds for the Consett Sewage. Since we met last, you will have seen that the Benfieldside Board are in the same position as ourselves, and I do not think it would be prudent to provoke further complaints and ill-feeling by sending our filth into Howden, and thence into the Derwent. If Mr. Dawson can be advised by the Board, or by the assistance of a professional man, there is no reason why the settling beds cannot be proceeded with at once. The hot season is coming on, and the Derwent will certainly not be improved if we delay longer.—Yours truly, W. JENKINS.

Mr. HUDSON said this question was an important one, and as there was only a small attendance of members he considered it would be advisable to postpone consideration of the subject for another month.

Mr. CHARLTON: I observe that Mr. Wilson has been complaining to the Benfieldside Board about pouring their sewage into the Derwent. Has there not been an Act passed relating to the pollution of rivers?

Mr. CHARLTON: It only relates to London. Can the Surveyor tell me how the sewage gets out of Howden Burn into Messrs. Annandale's race?

The SURVEYOR: They have a trap.

The CHAIRMAN: Then if they have a trap they might shut the sewage out.

Rev. T. SMITH understood that Messrs. Annandale formerly got pure water out of the burn. They would therefore naturally object to anything impure being turned into the stream.

The CHAIRMAN said there was not a spring in any part of the burn. It was all surface water.

Mr. CHARLTON: All the water they get goes from the Consett Iron Company's mines.

Mr. HUDSON said he had worked in the neighbourhood of Howden Burn when the Iron Works were first commenced and he never remembered seeing a spring.

It was decided to allow the question to stand over until next meeting.

"BLACK HOLES" AT CONSETT.

The INSPECTOR (Mr. Dawson) reported that in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board he had inspected a number of dwelling-houses at Consett, many of which had not been cleaned for years. In one particular house he found that the paper had been torn off the walls piece by piece in order that the inmates might catch and kill the bugs, which, at the time he inspected the house, were sitting on the walls by scores. The overcrowding was frightful, and he had almost been suffocated on entering several of the houses. In one house of two small rooms, he found sixteen persons; in another, containing two rooms, he found nineteen inmates; whilst in a third house he found no less than twenty-two lodgers huddled together in one room, men and women sleeping on the floor in beds almost touching each other.

It was decided to summon the parties before the magistrates.

PLANS.

Mr. Johnson's plan of a new house was passed, as was also one of two houses with shops for Mrs. Wilson, in Middle Street.

FINANCE.

The CLERK reported a balance of £443 12s. 8d. in the hands of the treasurer. Out of this sum bills amounting to £99 14s. 3½d. were ordered to be paid.

The Board then adjourned.

MEETING OF LIBERALS AT TANTOBIE.

A meeting was held on Tuesday night in a field adjoining the house of Mr. Elliott, innkeeper, Tantobie, to consider the prospects of the Liberals at the forthcoming election, and the action to be taken by the party in the Tanfield district. Mr. Pringle, viewer for the Tanfield Collieries, occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings, expressed the dissatisfaction he felt at their having again to enter upon another contest, so soon after they had fought and won the battle of the division, and he urged on his hearers the necessity of exerting themselves, in order to prevent the policy begun by the Conservatives in the election petition being crowned with success on the election day.—After a few remarks from Mr. Bulmer, the first resolution was proposed by Mr. Armstrong as follows:—"That in the opinion of this meeting Messrs. Bell and Palmer are fit and proper persons to represent the Northern Division of the County of Durham in the British House of Commons, and this meeting pledges itself to use every legitimate means to obtain their return."—Mr. W. H. Patterson, of Durham, in a short speech, seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.—After a vote of thanks having been tendered to the chairman, the meetnig separated.

LIBERAL MEETING AT TANFIELD.

A meeting of the friends and supporters of Mersrs. Bell and Palmer was held at Tanfield, on Thursday evening, the proceedings throughout being of the most unanimous character. Mr. Thomas Bell, of Hedley Hall, was chosen to preside, and amongst those present were—Captain [illegible] C. Berkley, [illegible] Palmer, and Messrs. [illegible] T. Pringle, J. Gilchrist, John Pringle, John Arkless, R. Mitchison, Roger Mason, John Mitchell, J. Atkinson, W. Atkinson, Wilson Ritson, M. Irwin, John Irwin (Crookgate), T. Armstrong, P. Ray, Thos. Pringle, jun., John Saunders (Causey), George Ridley, J. Wilson, R. Agar, J. Pringle, sen., John Pringle, jun., W. Tyzack, W. Southern, P. McLaren, Ralph Hodgson, Henry Herdman, S. Atkinson, and T. Armstrong.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, referred to the late petition, which he supposed had been of late the principal topic of discussion in the district. The pleasing fact about the result was in connection with the judge's report to Parliament, in which report he stated that the evidence, although it was of such a nature that he was obliged to unseat the present representatives on the ground of intimidation, yet he had to state that it was not on account of anything which the members themselves had done. The division also, if not perfectly, was certainly free from corruption. Speaking of the attention which Messrs. Bell and Palmer gave to various questions, and their invariable solicitude to meet the wishes of their constituents, he said that he had had some little correspondence with both members during the short time they had been in Parliament, and he was glad to find that with regard to the subject with which he had been dealing, they had attended most particularly to it.

Mr. CHARLES M. PALMER, in the course of a few remarks, said he little thought that they would so soon again have been in the midst of another general election. They must, however, let bygones be bygones, and work with all earnestness for the future. Sir George Elliot told them in his address that he was right in saying that the verdict of the voters for the Northern Division of the County of Durham was not right on the last occasion. He was going to agree with him by saying that instead of being 300 behind on the poll, as on the last occasion, that he would be four times that number behind the next time. (Laughter and applause.) He would then probably be able to say, "I have now got at the right verdict." (Laughter.) The Conservatives were in great glee, doubtless, about the "Liberal thirteen" being broken up; but he trusted that their efforts in this campaign would show "the stupid party" that the "thirteen" was not broken up. (Loud applause.) On behalf of the two Liberal members, he thanked them for the kind and hearty manner in which they had supported them, and he trusted they would continue to deserve their support to the end. He felt confident that they would again be returned to the House of Commons, and that Sir George Elliot would be told to go and find a seat elsewhere, if he were so very anxious to be in Parliament. (Loud laughter and applause.)

The CHAIRMAN briefly referred to the Hetton disturbances, and said he believed the extension of the borough franchise to the counties would prevent the recurrence of such uproars in the county.

Mr. C. BERKLEY, of Marley Hill, moved the first resolution, as follows:—"That this meeting is of opinion that Mr. Charles Mark Palmer and Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell are fit and proper persons to represent the Northern Division of the County of Durham in the Liberal interest in Parliament, and pledges itself to use its utmost endeavours to secure their return." He trusted that they would act up to the spirit of the resolution, and go to work as earnestly in the forthcoming election, if not more so than they did in the last, with the view of returning the two Liberal candidates.

Mr. S. ATKINSON, of Andrew's House, seconded the resolution, and believed that Messrs. Bell and Palmer were two of the best men that could be found to represent the Northern Division of the County.

Mr. RITSON supported the resolution, and said they could never expect to get anything from a party that was pledged to a policy of "silence and consideration." (Laughter.) He did not know what it meant but it sounded very like going backwards. Now, they certainly did not want to increase the number of such a party, and he expected, therefore, they would return Messrs. Bell and Palmer, who were as good men as could be found in the county.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. GILCHRIST moved the next resolution as follows:—"That the persons present at this meeting be appointed a committee to carry out the foregoing resolution, and generally to arrange a canvass of the district as early as possible." After the petty spite that was shown at the recent Durham trial, he was sure that everyone would work much harder than at the last election to beat Sir George [illegible] by a large majority. (Applause.)

Mr. RITSON heartily seconded the resolution, which was adopted by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had been desired to intimate to the meeting that most, if not all of the electors, had already been canvassed with extraordinarily flattering results. (Cheers.)

Hearty votes of thanks were accorded to the chairman and to Mr. C. Palmer for his attendance, and a very successful meeting was brought to a close with three cheers for the triumphant return of the Liberal candidates.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, Jnne 1.—Before A. TOWN, and R. WALLIS, Esqs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Edward Parker was charged by P.C Best for having been drunk at Consett. The officer stated that the defendant was in charge of a horse and cart in Front Street. He was drunk, and witness was obliged to take him into custody. Defendant admitted the offence, and said he got drunk while delivering hay. He was fined 5s. and costs.—David Richardson, labourer, was charged with a similar offence. Sergt. Parkinson proved the case, and defendant was fined 5s. and costs.—Patrick O'Neil and James Watt were charged by P.C. Stoner with having been drunk and disorderly in Middle Street. Fined 10s. and costs each.—Mary Ann Scott, a middle-aged woman, who alleged that she resided at Wolsingham, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly. P.C. Stoner said defendant was with a number of men on the railway near Delves Lane. She was drunk, and witness took her into custody. In default of paying a fine of 5s. and costs she was committed to prison for seven days.—John McGurk, of Leadgate, charged by P.C. Firn with a similar offence at Leadgate, on the 16th ult., was fined 5s. and costs.—Lawrence McBride and John Kearney, two old offenders, were summoned by Sergt. Nattress for having been drunk and disorderly at Blackhill, on the 16th ult. They were each fined 10s. and the expenses.—Hugh Ianson was charged with having been drunk and disorderly at Hamsterley Colliery, on the 16th ult. P.C. Smith proved that defendant was at a pic-nic, where he created a disturbance by being drunk and obstructive. He was fined 5s. and costs, this being his first offence.—Edward McCabe, miner, Leadgate, was summoned for a similar offence. Sergt. Parkinson having proved the case, the bench said defendant had been convicted no less than nine times. He would be fined 10s. and costs, but if brought up again the full penalty would be inflicted.—John Anderson, charged by Sergt. Parkinson with a similar offence, was fined 5s. and costs.—Robson Evans, Consett, fruiterer, was charged by P.C. Best with having been drunk and disorderly in Middle Street, Consett, on the 12th ult. Defendant admitted the offence, and was fined 10s. and costs.—Loftus Wilson, charged by Sergt. Nattress with a similar offence at Blackhill on the 16th ult., was fined 10s. and costs with the alternative of fourteen days.—Philip McCabe and James Donachey were charged by the same officer with having been drunk and disorderly at Blackhill. Fined 10s. and costs each.—Hannah Smith, a middle-aged woman, was summoned by P.C. Gibb[illegible] having been drunk at Ca[illegible] [illegible] for having been drunk [illegible] Castleside. Fined 5s. and costs. John Pooley, labourer, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence. Defendant denied the charge, and appealed to the bench that he could not have been drunk, only having had six or seven pints of ale. He was fined 5s. and costs.—John Hughes and William Eccles, both of Leadgate, were summoned by P.C. Firn for having been drunk and disorderly at the above place.—Fined 5s. each and the costs.—John Wilkinson for being drunk at Blackhill, was ordered to pay a fine of 10s. and the costs.

PITCH AND TOSS AT LEADGATE.

T. Ward, R. Dunn, Michael McKenna, and John Eccles, all of Leadgate, were summoned for playing at pitch and toss. P.C. Firn stated that about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th ult. he found the defendants playing at pitch and toss behind a pig-stye in Crookhall Lane. Defendants, with the exception of McKenna, admitted that they threw up coppers, but said they were not "gambling for fairs." McKenna, they said, was only standing watching them.—McKenna was discharged; the other defendants were ordered to pay a fine of 5s. and costs.

GAME TRESPASS.

Joseph Wright and John Robson were summoned for trespassing in pursuit of game on the lands belonging to Mr. Taylor.—The case was proved by Sergt. Parkinson, and defendants were fined 10s. and costs each.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A YOUNG WOMAN AT TANFIELD.

James Weirs, a respectably-dressed young man, was brought up in custody on a charge of assaulting Sarah Scott, a young woman, with intent, at Tanfield. Prosecutrix said she was thirteen years of age. On the 29th of May, about half-past eight o'clock in the morning, she was proceeding in the direction of Tanfield Lea, and on reaching Mr. Moffatt's farm the prisoner followed her up the road, seized hold of her, and threw her down.—Mr. Town: Did he speak to you?—Prosecutrix: He asked me if I had seen Mr. Henderson.—P.C. Thompson said he apprehended the prisoner, and on charging him with assaulting the prosecutrix he at first denied being up the road on the morning in question, but subsequently admitted that he had been there for a few minutes.—By the bench: It was a narrow road, with a thick hedge on either side.—Prisoner said the young woman was mistaken as to the person who assaulted her.—He was remanded to Lanchester, bail for his appearance being accepted.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT LEADGATE.

Owen Monaghan, John Monaghan, Patrick Mullen, and Edward McQueen, all of Leadgate, were summoned for assaulting Francis McKenna, at Leadgate, on the 15th ult. Dr. Carr, of Wolsingham, defended. Complainant stated that about a quarter-past eleven o'clock on the night in question he was proceeding home when he saw a crowd of persons, one of whm asked his name. Mullen then came forward and struck him, and McQueen also gave him a blow. The other defendants also attacked him. He was knocked down and kicked about the face and head.—Mr. Town: Have you been off work since?—Complainant: Yes.—Cross-examined by Dr. Carr: The night was dark, but he was able to distinguish the defendants. He had had a pint or two of ale, but was not drunk. He had never offered to compromise the case with the defendants, but the latter had sent some of their friends to him for that purpose.—John Lochron deposed to seeing the complainant knocked down, but could not speak as to the men who did it.—Bernard McCann gave similar evidence.—P.C. Firn said on the night in question he was on duty at Leadgate and heard shouts of "Police." He afterwards found the complainant bleeding. McKenna told witness that the Monaghans had assaulted him. There was a crowd of men, but witness did not see the Monaghans present.—Dr. Carr submitted that there was no evidence against his clients except the uncorrobated testimony of the complainant.—After hearing the evidence of several witnesses for the defence, the magistrates said they would have to dismiss the case, as there was no evidence before them that the defendants committed the assault. Complainant would have to pay the costs, £1 10s. 0d.

ASSAULT AT CONSETT.

James O'Connor, a young man, was summoned by George Dawson, Inspector to the Consett Local Board, for an assault. Complainant stated that on the evening of the 12th ult. he was inspecting the houses in William Street, in accordance with an order from the Board, and on going to a house where the defendant is a lodger, the latter pushed him across the floor and threatened to knock his head off with a bread pin.—The magistrates considered that an assault had taken place and fined defendant 2s. 6d. and costs.

SETTING A CHIMNEY ON FIRE.

William Struthers was charged with setting his chimney on fire contrary to the Bye-laws of the Consett Local Board. Mr. Dawson, Inspector to the Board, proved to finding the chimney on fire.—Ordered to pay a fine of 5s. and costs.

TRAVELLING ON THE RAILWAY WITHOUT A TICKET.

Andrew Grant, of Friarside, was summoned by the North-Eastern Railway Company for travelling without a ticket. Evidence was given to show that on the 2nd of May the defendant got into the train at Rowlands Gill and proceeded to Lintz Green, where he tendered an old ticket to the ticket-collecor.—He was ordered to pay a fine of 20s. and costs, £1 17s. 6d. in all.

THREATENING LANGUAGE AT CONSETT.

Ann Courtney, married woman, was summoned for using threatening language to Mary McAleer at Consett. After hearing the evidence the magistrates bound defendant over to keep the peace for six months.

ASSAULT AT BLACKHILL.

Edward Sheenan, puddler, who had been apprehended on a warrant at Middlesbro', was charged with assaulting Thomas Lynch, Andrew O'Neil, Jas. McCann, and Patrick McCabe, at Blackhill. Dr. Carr, of Wolsingham, defended. The evidence went to show that defendent and several companions, who are now in prison, attacked the complainants, in a ruffianly manner. After hearing a number of witness the magistrates sent defendant to prison for one month for the assault on Lynch and McCabe, and for the assault on O'Neil and McCann he was ordered to pay a fine of £5 and the expenses.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, May 28.—Before HENRY SMITH and J. CLAVERING, Esqs.

DRUNK AT HILL TOP.

Robert Miller, of Hill Top, was charged by P.C. Coates with having been drunk at the above place, on the 18th ult. The case was proved against defendant, who was fined 10s. and costs.

DRUNK AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Bernard Tosney, labourer, Moor Pit, was summoned by P.C. Reay for drunkenness, at Annfield Plain, on the 16th ult. Fined 10s. and costs.—Lawrence Galligan, Annfield Plain, labourer, charged by the same officer with a similar offence at the same place on the 17th ult., was fined 10s. and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Walter Barker, James Cabel, and James Wilson, miners, were summoned for trespassing in a grass field belonging to John Eden, Esq., near Stanley. P.C. Nicholson said on Sunday afternoon, the 24th ult., he found the defendants lying in a grass field. Ordered to pay a 1s. fine, the damage and costs, 9s. 7d. each.

PITCH AND TOSS.

Samuel Crowl, Francis Dawe, and James Wedge, miners, Annfield Plain, were summoned by P.C. Reay for playing at pitch and toss on the highway at Annfield Plain, on the 16th ult. The case was proved against them, and Crowe, who did not appear, was fined 20s. and costs. The other defendants were ordered to pay a fine of 10s. each and costs.

A HABITUE OF THE COURT.

Simpson Birtley, Annfield Plain, miner, was summoned for having been dru[illegible] Plai[illegible] drunk and riotous at Annfield Plain, on the 18th ult. P.C. Reay, who proved the case, put in a long list of previous convictions against the defendant, who is only a youth, from which it appeared that he had been eight times convicted since 1873.—He was ordered to pay a fine of 20s. and costs.—Miles Allensworth, hawker, Annfield Plain, was fined 10s. and costs for a similar offence at the same place.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY AT STANLEY.

Joseph Cox and Patrick Cockering, neither of whom appeared, were summoned by P.C. Nicholson, the former for being drunk and the latter for being drunk and disorderly at Stanley. Fined 10s. and costs each.—William Purdy was fined 5s. and costs for having been drunk and disorderly at the same place on the 16th May.

"HALF-A-DOZEN OF ONE AND SIX OF THE OTHER."

Elizabeth Hook, wife of a cartman living at Dipton, was charged with assaulting Hannah Bland, whose husband is a blacksmith residing at the same place. Complainant stated that on the 19th ult. she was sitting in her own house when her little boy went to her and said that defendant had told him to tell his mother that she was "a nasty, dirty, clarty, Irish bitch." Complainant told her boy not to heed the defendant. Subsequently she left her house to look for her little girl, a child fifteen months old, and in passing the defendant's house the latter told witness to go into the house and "wash her great dirty Irish face." Defendant then pushed her and at length struck her on the face. She afterwards hit complainant on the foot with a brick, and was on the point of picking up another when witness pushed her down and shook her head. While defendant lay on the ground she said that she would put something through complainant when she got up. Witness then left her and went into her own house.—Mr. Smith: What did Mrs. Hook do when you left her?—Complainant: She lay still. (Laughter.) Her boy started to pelt me with stones.—Defendant: Did I strike you?—Complainant: Yes; you got me round the corner where you thought nobody would see you.—Defendant informed the bench that she was the person who had been assaulted. Mrs. Bland, she said, knocked her down and struck her while she lay on the ground insensible. (Laughter.)—Mary Briggs, a girl, said she saw the defendant strike Mrs. Bland on the face.—For the defence Mrs. Hook called a woman named Mary Bell, who spoke to seeing the complainant strike Mrs. Hook on the head. Witness assisted to carry her into the house. Defendant's arm was greatly swollen.—Jane Bullerwell said she heard a disturbance on the night in question, and on going to the defendant's house she observed Mrs. Hook lying on the ground insensible. She and the last witness carried Mrs. Hook into the house.—Mr. Smith: Are you sure she was insensible?—Witness: She was lying shouting. (Laughter.)—Mr. Smith said there appeared to be "six of one and half-a-dozen of the other." Both of them would be bound over to keep the peace for six months.

THURSDAY, June 4th.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman), E. T. SMITH, HENRY SMITH, and JOHN CLAVERING, Esqs.

EXCISE ACT.

Joseph Charlton was summoned for keeping a dog without a license. Mr. Wilson, Officer of the Inland Revenue, deposed that he visited the defendant's house on the 25th of March, and found a dog for which defendant had not a license. He had seen the dog for a considerable time.—In defence, defendant said he expected a man to go and take away the dog.—The Chairman said there appeared to be no mitigating circumstances in the defendant's case. The penalty for keeping a dog without a license was £5, and in this case he would have to pay a fine of 40s. and costs.

Francis Gardiner was charged with a similar offence. Defendant admitted the case, but said he had since taken out a license.—The Chairman, in imposing a fine of 40s. and costs, said defendant had taken out the license when found out. Had he not been found out, however, the probability was that he would not have taken out a license at all.

FURIOUS DRIVING.

William Amble, greengrocer, Dipton, was summoned for furious driving. P.C. Coates deposed that he was in the village of Dipton and saw the defendant driving a horse very furiously. He was standing in the cart, with the reins in one hand whilst in the other he held a whip, with which he flogged the horse.—He was ordered to pay a fine of 10s. and the expenses.

TILL ROBBERY AT CONSETT.

Charles Pearce, a youug man, who said he belonged to Newcastle, was charged with stealing 6s. 6d., the monies of Herbert Rawe, innkeeper, Consett. Mary Ann Pickering, barmaid, deposed that on Friday last the prisoner went into the bar and said Mr. Rawe had sent him for a pair of pinchers and a hammer. Witness got the pinchers, but not being able to find the hammer she went upstairs to find it. She was unable to find it, however, and returned to the bar where she had left the prisoner. She told the latter that she could not find the hammer, and he then left the bar. Immediately afterwards she perceived that the till had been forced open.—Herbert Rawe said he lived with his father at Consett. On Friday afternoon he was in the stable when the last witness entered and stated that the till had been broken open. He at once proceeded to the bar and found the till as described by the last witness. The till contained upwards of 6s. when witness last examined it.—Henry Stoner, police-constable at Consett, said from information received he took the prisoner into custody, and charged him with stealing 6s. from Mr. Rawe's bar. He commenced to cry, and said that he had never been in the bar. Witness subsequently went to Mr. Rawe's coach-house, where, in a bag containing sawdust, he found 5s. 2d., which sum the prisoner afterwards said he had stolen.—Prisoner now pleaded guilty, and was sent to Durham Gaol for a couple of months.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF A MARRIED MAN.

William Robert Gladders, of White-le-Head, miner, was summoned for allowing his wife to become chargeable to the Poor Law Union. Mr. Patrick, of Durham, prosecuted. Mr. W. W. Thompson, Clerk to the Union, proved the chargeability, after which the complainant, who appeared to be the defendant's senior by three or four years, was put into the witness box and examined. She was married to the defendant, she said, at Lanchester Church on the 11th of September, 1871. She had a child to another man before she was married to the defendant. After living with defendant at the house of her brother-in-law for six months he left her and she understood that he had since lived with another woman. She had frequently asked defendant to keep her but he refused.—The Clerk: Did your husband know that you had the child when he married you?—Complainant: Yes; the child lived with us.—Sergeant Morland, of Dipton, informed the bench that shortly after the parties were married the defendant began to pay his addresses to a woman named Kelley, who was now living with him at his father's house.—The Chairman observed that it was very descreditable on the part of the father to allow it.—Defendant intimated that he was quite ready to take his wife back if she would return.—The Chairman said the complainant could hardly be expected to live in the same house with the woman Kelley. The magistrates would make an order for a weekly allowance of 10s.

WILFUL DAMAGE BY BOYS.

George Dawson and Thomas Thompson, boys, of Shield Row, were summoned for trespassing in a plantation and doing damage to underwood, the property of John Eden, Esq. Sergt. Stamper spoke to finding the defendants in the View Wood. They were in search of birds' nests. Fined 1s. each, and the damage ands costs.

[illegible] ESCAPE.

William Watson, a hawker, residing at Stanley, was summoned by P.C. Russell for furious riding. At the outset the magistrates' clerk (Mr. Watson) observed that "furious riding" was not an offence of itself. The evidence of the police-officer was taken, however, from which it appeared that on the 27th ult. he was near to Stanley and saw the defendant galloping along the road on a horse, which seemed to be greatly distressed.—In anwer to the bench, the officer said he was in danger of being run ever.—The magstrates said if the defendant rode at the officer the latter might have summoned him for assault. Clearly, furious riding was not an offence of itself, and they would therefore be obliged to dismiss the case.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Jackson Vasey and William Wilkinson, Cornsay Colliery, miners, were charged with having been drunk and riotous. Sergt. Cruickshank deposed to finding the defendants at Cornsay Colliery on the 26th ult. They were drunk and caused a disturbance. Fined 10s. and costs.

Michael McCluskey and Mary Morgan, both of Dipton, were charged by P.C. Coates with a similar offence, the former on the 24th and the latter on the 26th ult. Ordered to pay a fine of 10s. and costs each.

Correspondence.

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

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

There was a sound of revelry by night,
For Belgium's capital had gathered then;
Her beauty and her chivalry; and bright
The lights shone on fair women and brave men.
BYRON'S "Childe Harold."

(A Spaniard's estimate of the Lord Mayor's Banquet, Translated by "Claude" from the Spanish of Don Ernesto el de Donostia.)

The brilliant English aristocracy will open presently its resplendent saloons, flooded by torrents of light, light reflected by a thousand venetian mirrors, a thousand vaulted and gilded ceilings, perfumed by the intoxicating (embriagantes) aromas of the rarest and most exotic flowers. But never can its gorgeous mansions, where are realised nightly all the magnificence and fairyland of the Arabian tales, excel in dazzling luxuriance the ball given by the Lord Mayor of London in his municipal palace (Alcazar) of the Mansion House. Never while we exist will be erased from our imagination, the memory of that feast of Olympus,* where Oriental luxury, British profusion, and Parisian taste, rivalled each other. But what were all the lustrous chandeliers, scintillating like blazing piles of suspended diamonds, the velvety carpets *(aterciopeladas alfombras)* softly springing beneath the tread of guests "in gorgeous array"? What were the massive services of gold and of silver, the marvellous crystals, the magnificent *buffets*, the sounding rondelays of the gigantic orchestra whose swelling melodies scattered irresistible waves (of harmony) through the encircling (atmosphere)? What, we ask, were all these charms, all these splendours, in comparison with the *living* beauties, with the enchanting divinities, who, by hundreds, shone in all the brilliance of their richest attire, and of their ravishing graces? Eyes, black and gleaming as jet (azabache) shedding their rays with a magic beyond description. Eyes azule, full of a soft poesy, reposing in (depths of) sweetness and softness of tint. Lithe forms, whose outlines would defy the chisel of Phidias, with wavy and flexile motions permeated with a dreamlike voluptuousness. All these perfections, all these masterpieces (obras mæstras) of the Creator infinitely surpassed the dazzling splendours of human art. We departed from thence, frenzied with a madness impassioned and sublime—equals for a moment in our excited fancy, to the cherubim and archangels (querubines y arcangeles) who enjoy the extacies of sempiternal happiness.

I should suppose that the whole of the above Spanish rhapsody, put into quiet English, simply means—

The furniture was elegant,
The music excellent,
The guests well dressed,
The ladies very beautiful.

—Yours truly, CLAUDE.
Grammar School, Blackhill,
3rd June, 1874.

* "Festival of Olympus" here has no immediate reference to the Olympic games, but rather to the banquets of the gods of Olympus. Classic readers will perceive the difference.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—At Mount Pleasant, on the 31st ult., the wife of Mr. Sterling, of a daughter.

21, Puddlers' Row, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Mr. Morgan, of a daughter.

At Delves Lane, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr. Pears, of a son.

LEADGATE—On the 3rd inst., the wife of Jonathan Longbotham, viewer, of a son.

DERWENT COTTAGES—At No. 35, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Mr. Trost, of a son.

BURNOPFIELD—On the 31st ult., the wife of Mr. M. Middlemiss, contractor, Mattfn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER—At the Parish Church, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. John Dingle, Thomas Watson, Dipton to Mary Jane Longstaff, of Westwood.

DURHAM—At the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. J. Bennett, William Walton Shield, of Esh New Winning, to Isabella Foster, of Castleside.

GATESHEAD—At High Street United Methodist Free Church, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. S. Sellers, Mr. John Doidge, of Dipton, to Miss Elizabeth Morrow, second daughter of the late Mr. John Morrow, Newcastle.

At St. Joseph's on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Father Matthews, of Burnopfield, Matthew E. Kerrigan, of Gibside, to Georgina Jane, third daughter of the late J. H. Stevenson, Esq., M.D., of Whickham Hall.

At St. Mary's Church, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. John King, B.A., rector of Crook, Nicholas Johnson Robinson, North Shields, to Dora, daughter of the late George Joicey, Gateshead.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—In Bath Lane, on the 30th ult., aged 44 years, Michael Han, puddler.

BLACKHILL—At Benfieldside Cottages, on the 1st inst., aged 65 years, John Percy, late of Newcastle.

On the 1st inst., aged 4 months, John, son of John Thew.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—On the 31st ult., aged 10 months, Ann, daughter of William Dobie.

DIPTON COTTAGES—On the 22nd ult., aged 4 years and 7 months, Sarah Jane, daughter of Ralph Wilson Allan.

OXHILL—On the 20th ult., aged 67 years, William Southron, blacksmith.

BOLDON LOW HOUSE—On the 16th ult., John Henderson.

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