The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 1,160 | REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. | FRIDAY EVENING, November 10th, 1882. | PRICE ONE PENNY

Money.

TO LEND, on good Freehold Security, £500, £1,000 and £1,500.—Apply to ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. 812q

MONEY ADVANCED, in large and small sums in Town or Country, on Personal and Household Security, Farm Stock, Second Mortgages, Deeds, Life Policies, Building Society or any other Shares or Interest, repayable to suit borrowers' convenience, as may be arranged.—For references apply to Mr. JAMES BRIGGINS, House and Commission Agent, Consett; or letter to M. L. ROSENBERG, Cross House Chambers, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Offices open from 10 to 4 daily. Established 1869. 971q

Lost.

LOST, a young Scotch-haired FOX TERRIER BITCH, Black and Tan Head, with Black Saddle on her Back.—Any person returning the same to ROB REY GRAPE, Little Green House, will be rewarded. 982r

Contract

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

TO BUILDERS.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to receive Tenders for the ERECTION of a NEW STATION AT ALDIN GRANGE, on the Consett Branch.

Plans and Specification may be seen, and further information obtained on application to Mr. Wm. Bell, the Company's Architect, at Newcastle, on and after the 7th instant.

Quantities supplied on personal application to parties Tendering for the whole of the Works.

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tender for Station, Aldin Grange," to be sent to the Secretary at York, not later than Wednesday, the 15th instant.

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

C. N. WILKINSON, Secretary.

York, 6th November, 1882. 94r

Wanted.

WANTED, a HOUSEKEEPER, of good character, for a Working Man with Family.—Apply at the BERTANY REGISTER OFFICE, Front Street, Consett. 111r

A BLACKSMITH, who will make himself useful, WANTED for 6 or 4 weeks.—Apply to RICHARD MURRAY, Royal Agricultural Hall, West Consett. 110r

REGISTRY OFFICE.

LADIES requiring Servants; also, Servants wanting Situations.—Apply at MRS. COCKBURN'S Registry, 13, Front Street, Consett. 149p

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE WEEKLY SALES held every Friday at 11, Auction Rooms, 5, Market Street, off Bigg Market, Newcastle, are acknowledged to be one of the best mediums in the North of England for the READY DISPOSAL of Household Furniture or Tradesmen's Surplus Stock; or the Auctioneer will purchase for cash.—Apply to THOMAS M. DAWSON, upon the premises, or by letter. 903q

CONSETT INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LIMITED.

WANTED, for the Grocery and Provision Department, an ASSISTANT.—Applications (only in writing) to reach us by 12 noon o'clock on the 11th inst., stating wages required, and enclosing Testimonials or References as to character and ability. 76r

To Let.

LODGINGS for Respectable WORKING MEN, at Mrs. ROUTLEDGE'S, Blackhill.

TO LET, TWO COTTAGE HOUSES and GARDENS, in Shotley Field.—Apply to MR. FORTS, Shotley Field. 74r

TURNIP RATAGE for SHEEP; dry land, good situation if required; heavy crop.—Apply to MR. HANSBOROUGH, Woodlands, Consett. 992q

TO LET, a Five-roomed HOUSE, with Washhouse, Out-offices, and Garden attached, situate in Cemetery Road, Blackhill.—Apply to MR. JOHN ROUTLEDGE, Derwent Street, Consett. 99r

HOUSE and SHOP, TO LET, in Derwent Street, Blackhill, with immediate possession, containing an excellent Shop, and House of Five good Rooms.—Apply to WILLIAM RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill. 41r

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a STACK of Well-won HAY.—Apply at Rowlands Gill Station. 109r

FOR SALE, Incalving COWS.—Apply to JOHN SMITH, Holmside, Lanchester. 108r

FOR SALE, WAGGONETTE, with Moveable Top, for one or a pair; also, WHITEGRAPEL, nearly new.—Apply to HUGH BOAG, Shotley Hall.

TWO-HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE, for SALE.—Apply at the "Guardian" Office, Consett.

TO INNKEEPERS.—SPIRIT STOCK BOOKS. One Shilling each, may be obtained at the "Guardian" Office, Consett; or sent by Post on receipt of 12 Postage Stamps.

DIARIES FOR 1883.—FOR SALE, at ROBERT JACKSON'S Cheap Printing and Stationery Establishments, 9, and 10, Newmarket Street, and 59, Front Street, Consett. 112r

FOR SALE, cheap, a Grand Cottage PIANO, in Rosewood, with all the latest improvements, by Ralph Allison and Sons, a Second-hand Piano taken as part payment.—Apply to J. SUTTON, 2, Cemetery Road, Blackhill. 47r

TIMBER.—Just arrived, five Cargoes of RED and WHITE WOOD GOODS, of the following dimensions, viz., 11 x 3, 9 x 3, 7 x 3, 7 x 2½, and 6 x 2½. The Goods may be seen, and prices obtained, on application to HAPPY & BALLENY, Red Barns Saw Mills, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 107r

A GOOD PLAN.—Option dealing in Stock Exchange Securities offers from five to ten times the amount invested in a few days. £10 to £1,000 realises same ratio of profit. Send stamp for free.—Address, GEORGE MANN & Co., Stockbrokers, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London. 114q

Price One Shilling and Sixpence each.

SEVEN Hundred Easy, Profitable, and Pleasant Ways to Make Money; a reliable compendium of Valuable Receipts for making articles in constant demand and of ready sale.—To be had of ROBERT JACKSON, "Guardian" Office, Front Street, and 9 and 10, Newmarket Street, Consett. 601q

Business Announcements.

SEND TO THE POST OFFICE

AND get an Order for One Pound, made Payable to WILLIAM STEWART AND SON, and you will receive in return, Carriage Paid to any Railway Station or Carrier, 30lbs. of the Cheapest TEA in England, or 40lbs. of INDIAN TEA (the Finest Tea in the world). Should it be your pleasure, you can forward Half a each kind as you may direct.

WILLIAM STEWART AND SON,

32, GRAINGER STREET, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE; 32, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD; AND CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND.

MARBLE AND WOOD CHIMNEY PIECES.

KITCHEN RANGES

(OVER 60 SIZE-UP TO SELECT FROM).

STOVES OF EVERY KIND.

DINNING AND COOKE,

HOT WATER ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c.,

PERCY IRONWORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

SHOW ROOMS, 91, 93, AND 95, PERCY STREET. 891n

THE DEXTER BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

A LARGE and well-assorted Stock of the above well known Machines may now be seen and tried at the Manufacturers; also the celebrated "SANSPARRIL," the "MATCHLESS," The Duplex "EXCELSIOR," and the Latest Novelty in Safety Machines, the "FACILE."

REPAIRS, MACHINES EXCHANGED, FREE TRIAL, EASY TERMS.

J. J. EGDELL & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO RIMINGTON AND CO.,) MANUFACTURERS,

116 and 118 (old No. 60), NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 211q

TRY

JOHN HUME AND SON'S FLOUR

MADE FROM THIS YEAR'S WHEAT.

835q

WINES & SPIRITS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON

Selected from W & A Gilbey's List of 244 varieties, representing the largest finest and best matured Stock in the world.

The purity of every article is guaranteed under Act 38 & 39 Vict., Cap. 63. Consumers will recognise in this Act a means of verifying the guarantee W & A Gilbey have always given of the purity and genuineness of all WINES and SPIRITS bearing their seals and labels.

No better guarantee of QUALITY and VALUE can be given than the fact that about every eighteenth bottle of Wine, and every fortieth bottle of Spirits, consumed in the United Kingdom, is supplied from W & A Gilbey's Stock. This statement is based upon the Government Returns.

WINES		Bottle	Dozen
PORT Castle A *from Portugal* Full bodied fruity Wine, well matured	An excellent 3 years old	2/-	24/-
PORT Castle B *from Portugal* Flavored fruity Wine	A fine full-8 years old	2/4	28/-
SPANISH PORT Castle 1 *from Spain* A fruity Wine of good body	2 years old	1/3	15/-
SPANISH PORT Castle 4 *from Spain* The finest old Red Wine produced	10 years old	2/10	22/-
SHERRY Castle SPANISH *from Spain* A good Spanish Wine	3 years old	1/3	15/-
SHERRY Castle C *Pale from Spain* An excellent type of dry Sherry	6 years old	2/4	28/-
MARSALA Castle VP *Pale from Sicily* A delicate dinner Wine	3 years old	1/4	16/-
MARSALA Castle C *Pale from Sicily* The finest Marsala imported	7 years old	1/8	20/-
CLARET Castle A *from France* A good sound Beverage Wine	6 months in bottle	1/	12/-
CLARET Castle C *from France* A superior Medoc Wine	18 months in bottle	1/6	18/-
SAUMUR Castle *Silver Foil* A Sparkling dry Champagne		2/1	25/-
SAUMUR Castle *Gold Foil* A choice Wine of the District		2/6	30/-
CHAMPAGNE Castle 1 A good Sparkling Wine for ordinary use		2/2	26/-
CHAMPAGNE Castle 3 A high-class Golden Champagne		3/6	42/-

SPIRITS		Bottle	Dozen
GIN Castle UP Highly rectified at W & A Gilbey's Distillery 35 per cent. under proof		2/	24/
GIN Castle PROOF Highly rectified at W & A Gilbey's Distillery Strength, proof		2/10	34/
IRISH WHISKEY Castle UP Dublin Whisky 35 per cent. under proof	Fine	2/3	27/
IRISH WHISKEY Castle PROOF Dublin Whisky Strength, proof	Fine	3/	36/
SCOTCH WHISKEY Castle UP Scotch Malt Whisky 35 under proof	Fine	2/3	27/
SCOTCH WHISKEY Castle PROOF Scotch Malt Whisky Strength, proof	Fine	3/	36/
BRANDY Castle UP Possessing the whole some qualities of Cognac 35 under proof		2/6	30/
BRANDY Castle PROOF Possessing the wholesome qualities of Cognac Strength, proof		3/6	42/
COGNAC Castle D A fine old Cognac Brandy 35 per cent. under proof		3/6	42/
COGNAC Castle F A very fine old Cognac Brandy Strength, proof		4/6	54/
JAMAICA RUM Castle UP A fine Jamaica Rum 35 per cent. under proof		2/3	27/
JAMAICA RUM Castle PROOF A fine Jamaica Rum Strength, proof		3/	36/
HOLLANDS Castle 1 Distilled in Holland from Rye 35 per cent. under proof		2/4	28/
HOLLANDS *(Silver Stream)* The finest Genever, Bottled abroad 35 under proof		2/6	30/

All Bottles (except for Sparkling Wines) are charged 1d. each, which is allowed when returned.

AGENT—

W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT & LEADGATE

REVELY AND KELL,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

BEG to announce that they have removed their Business from Morley Street to more Commodious Premises

No. 7, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE. 764o

ROBERT JACKSON'S,

CHEAP PRINTING & STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENTS,

59, FRONT STREET, and 9 & 10, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

EMIGRATION. EMIGRATION.

PERSONS WISHING TO EMIGRATE will hear of something to their advantage by applying to J. M. MACLEAN & Co., Fort Clarence Chambers, opposite St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 872q

CARRIAGES.

ATKINSON AND PHILIPSON, have arranged for the small lots of their SURPLUS STOCK OF SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES (now stored at Spring Gardens Works, Gallowgate, Newcastle), to remain on view two weeks longer. The stock comprises two landaus, three brougham, five waggonette omnibuses, 4 wagonettes, two park phaetons, six pony phaetons, 4 sit-back-to-back phaetons, two brakes, two hansoms, three one-horse cabs, four pair-horse cabs, three dumpling coaches, an omnibus, a stage coach, a spring water van, two dogcarts, two whitechapels and five carts.

Priced catalogue, with further particulars, sent on application to Auctioneer, Thos. Philipson, Northumberland Carriage and Harness Manufactory, 27, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A. and P.'s Show Rooms are stocked with every variety of new Carriages. 985q

Business Announcements.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, AND PLATE GLASS INSURANCE.

ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett, the Oldest Insurance Agent in the District, wishes to draw the attention of the public to the fact that Insurances of every description can be effected through him, and that the Offices he represents are noted for prompt settlements.

☞ Note the Address:—ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett. Dealer in Scientific Spectacles. 792q

MRS. E. G. SMITH,

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, &c.,

11, SHREWSBURY TERRACE, CONSETT.

☞ All kinds of Plumbing and Gasfitting done at the shortest notice; also efficient Workmen sent out into the Country. 85q

ROBERT BROWN, METHELD, & CO., NURSERY AND SEEDSMEN,

214, NEW MARKET, NEWCASTLE.

SEASON'S BULBS.—Flower Roots, viz., Hyacinths Crocuses, Snowdrops, Tulips, Jonquils, Ranunculus, Anemones, Gladiolus, &c., &c. Wreaths and Everlasting Flowers, Fruit Trees, Shrubs and Forest Trees; Flowers, Fruits. 94r

JOHN JENKINS,

AUCTIONEER,

HOUSE AGENT, AND APPRAISER

TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood can have their Furniture, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest notice. 926q

A. B. DAVIDSON,

MARINE SURVEYOR,

COMMISSION AGENT, INSURANCE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND VALUER,

Agent for Avon Mills Rubber Factory,

Lloyds' Agent. 879q

19, DEAN STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NEWCASTLE to AMERICA for £4 10s. EVERY TUESDAY.—Apply for Berths to JAMES DALY, 2, Shakespeare Buildings, Quayside (Registered Post Office, Carrville); J. MACKAY, Burns, Chester-le-Street; JOHN HILLARY, Attorney, Tow Law; and Geo. ALDERSON, 7, Middle Row, Sunniside. 395q

J. McINTOSH,

(Cutter for the late Mr. T. S. Atkinson, of Consett),

HAS Commenced Business on his own account, at TAYLOR'S BUILDINGS, BENFIELDSIDE RIDGE ROAD, BLACKHILL.

☞ ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS, LIVERY & STABLE KEEPERS, &c.—Dogcarts for Tourists and Visitors Riding, Shooting, &c.—PHILIPSON have recently constructed 3 handsome Char-a-bancs, 3 large Dogcarts, 3 Shooting Brakes, and 3 Landaus, all made without movable covers. Several second-hand Landaus, and an assortment of Cart-horses and Harness may be seen at the Spring Gardens Works, Gallowgate, Newcastle.

WILLIAM RAW,

AUCTIONEER,

VALUER, AND COMMISSION AGENT,

DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,

CO. DURHAM.

VALUATIONS made for Probate and Legacy Duties.

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

☞ All Business promptly and carefully attended to.

THE AUCKLAND UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Offices—56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland.

THE Directors are prepared to ADVANCE MONEY on approved securities. The payments may spread over 16 years, or any less number, to suit the means of borrowers.

INVESTING SHARES may be entered at any time, and withdrawn, if required, at a month's notice.

PROFITS are divided every three years.

The Interest and Profit paid to members on Completed Shares has averaged 6¾ per cent. per annum.

Any further particulars may be obtained of Mr. GEO. SPILLMAN, 56, North Bondgate, Bishop Auckland; or Mr. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, 22, Nelson Street, Consett.

ESTABLISHED 1778.

RIDD & SONS' GOLD AND SILVER PLATE

RIDD AND SONS' GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

RIDD AND SONS' GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RIDD AND SONS' CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.

In large variety of Prices and Patterns.

N.B.—Illustrated Sheets and Catalogues Free on application. 797q

41, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

COOKE'S NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

THE Shop beside the railway gates

I. Has Ready Clothing, Cuts, and Ties.

So do not any longer wait

But get at once and take a look.

At all the goods therein displayed,

In Quality—both rich and rare—

And this much may at least be said,—

Minute inspection they will bear.

Examine well, the prices note,

The quality then criticise;

Mark well the easy fitting Coat,

The 1-button Cut Waistcoat, Cuffs, and Ties.

COOKE'S Suits are noted near and far.

A ready sale they must commend,

For neatness, elegance, and wear,

They are renowned throughout the land.

Some hundreds have been sold, and still

Their sale increases day by day,

For suits like these they must, and will,

In public favour make their way.

If then you want a useful Suit

Or Dressing-gown, or Hat,

Go to COOKE'S shop and I'll be no doubt,

Full satisfaction you will find. 656q

Business Announcements.

CHAMPAGNES.—

PAUL RUINART AND CO., OF RHEIMS.

ERNST BIESTERFELD, Sole Agent,

No. 1, BRIDGE CHAMBERS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

A choice Stock always on hand.—Sub-Agents Wanted.

BROOKS'

CELEBRATED

FELT 2s. 6d. HAT,

56, CLAYTON STREET,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 754q

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT

JASPER COCKBURN'S

CHEAP STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT,

13, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

Printing executed, News Papers and Periodicals supplied, Books Bound, Pictures Framed. Books not in Stock can be had at Two Day's Notice.

Agent for the Hawks-Tinted Ferroscopic Spectacles.

MESSRS. EGGAN AND MURRAY, AUCTIONEERS,

DERWENT STREET AND TINMILL PLACE, BLACKHILL,

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have commenced Business as above, and as they intend to conduct their Business in a straightforward manner and at Moderate Terms, they hope to secure a share of public patronage.

☞ All Orders left at either Address will be promptly attended to. 697q

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!

WE continue to present a Half-Dozen best Sterling Silver TEASPOONS to each PURCHASER of our Standard GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

F. A. AND E. WELCH,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

ANNFIELD PLAIN 920p

JOHN FREER,

GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER,

23, VICTORIA STREET,

CONSETT.

HOT DINNERS, TEAS, and other REFRESHMENTS on the Shortest Notice and most Reasonable Terms.

N.B.—As J. F. has a REGISTRY OFFICE in connection with his Business, Ladies wanting Servants would do well to give him a call. 286r

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

GEORGE PATTON,

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, BRASS FOUNDER, &c,

Begs to inform the Public of Newcastle-on-Tyne and District that he has removed from Neville Street, to larger and more commodious premises,

NO. 69, WEST GATE ROAD,

Lately occupied by Messrs. Bone Bros., next door to King and Gillespie's Livery Stables, where having greater facilities than he has had before, he hopes to still further augment the increasing number of his Patrons.

Newcastle, July 5th, 1882. 711q

AMERICAN LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

LIVERPOOL TO PHILADELPHIA,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND ALTERNATE SATURDAY

First-class, full-powered Iron Steamships.

Accommodation for passengers equal to any European Line.

Passengers and Goods landed at Philadelphia on the Wharf of the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE SHORTEST AND BEST ROUTE TO THE WEST.

Apply to RICHARDSON, SPENCE, & CO., 17 and 19, Water Street, Liverpool; ADAM BRODIE, Town Hall, Consett; E. SLOANE, Postmaster, Blackhill; G. LEADBITTER, Catchgate, *via* Lintz Green; A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Dipton. 833p

J. STEPHENSON,

IRONMONGER AND FANCY GOODS REPOSITORY, PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, PAINTER, AND TIN PLATE WORKER,

☞ NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Consett and surrounding District that he has commenced business as above.

Any article made to order in TIN, ZINC, COPPER or IRON.

A large Stock of PAPER-HANGINGS, COCOA MATS, MATTING, OILCLOTH, &c., always on hand.

J. S. hopes by strict attention to business, and good workmanship, to merit a share of public patronage.

DENTISTRY,

SUPERIOR DENTISTRY AND REASONABLE CHARGES.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH from 5s. to 5s.; a complete Upper or Lower Set, containing 14 teeth, 30s. to 50s.; a perfect fit; and all work guaranteed and warranted 5 five years.

MONS. VAN GELDEREN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

17, ELDON SQUARE, NEWCASTLE.

JOHN W. DAVISON,

CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,

FRONT STREET, CONSETT, AND GATESGATE,

HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.

IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.

A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.

FERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.

Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.

SURVEYS and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.

Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 879p

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, Nov. 10TH, 1882.

CLERGYMEN AND THE LAW.

AFTER an imprisonment which had lasted from the 19th of March, 1881, or for more than a year and three-quarters, the Rev S. E. GEDGE was released from his confinement on Saturday by an order of Lord PENZANCE, sitting as judge of the Chancery Court of York. As right-minded men who have taken an interest in this matter will have learned with satisfaction at the release from Lancaster Gaol of a morally and religiously worthy man, the incarceration of whom had the *prima facie* appearance of persecution for conscience sake. Yet, as long as we have an Established Church with laws and regulations of its own and as long as some of the Ministers of that Church insist upon setting their own inclinations or conscience above the law ecclesiastical, we must expect repetitions of such judicial acts of signal persecution. Mr GEDGE had no reason to complain of peremptory rigour in his case. The first inhibition against him was issued on the 17th of August, 1879; but he continued to defy judicial authority until he was incarcerated, a year and seven months later. Thus his previous period of active contumacy was almost as long as that of his imprisonment. This shows how difficult it is, with all the recent amendments of the law, to bring clerical offenders to a strict account. For nineteen months Mr GEDGE went on conducting the church services at Miles Platting in spite of the judgment against him that such was not the way of the Established Church, and the warning to him to discontinue certain practices in question. He chose to consider that he knew better than the court that condemned him, and that what he was ordered not to do he was conscientiously bound to do. He belongs to a school of Anglican clergymen who repudiate equally the authority of courts ecclesiastical and of their bishops. Their contention is with respect to the courts that these have no right of interference in doctrinal or sacramental matters; and in regard to the bishops that these are not to be obeyed when their injunctions are supposed to be contrary to Catholic truth and usage. But of the courts we may observe that they do not determine of their own authority what are the doctrines and practices of the Church, but only judge what may have already been determined in these respects by purely spiritual authorities. What ought to be the doctrine and usage of the Church, would be a very improper question for either courts or individual bishops to decide; what actually such doctrine and usage are can at least be more satisfactorily determined by bishops and courts than by leaving every individual clergyman to form his own judgment. In the latter case, one party to a contract would have the privilege of interpreting it according to his own predilections.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

After "shooting Niagara" with the Reform Bill of 1866, and not feeling itself much the worse for the experiment discovered by the late Chelsea Philosopher, the House of Commons has decided by a majority of 54 in a full assembly, to take another leap in the dark. In other words, it has accepted the principle of the *Clôture* by a large majority. At all events, it has decided against a two-thirds majority, which was the only substantial alternative proposal; and it seemed mere waste of time and energy for Mr Harcourt's amendment of a five-sixths majority to be discussed on Friday evening. After this, somebody might as well have proposed a seven-twelfths majority, and somebody else an eleven-twentieths, until every proffered rag of covering had been removed from the nudity of the majority, or every particle of complexity from its simplicity. Of course, though the first resolution still seems to be just as a main question, there can now be little doubt regarding its fate. The only difference we may expect in the voting is, that the Home-Rulers who voted for the Ministerial proposal to defeat the Conservative amendment, will now impartially, and from their point of view, join the Conservatives against the Government in trying to reject the *Clôture* altogether.

The Government seem to be chary in giving information respecting our Egyptian enterprise for the very good reason, perhaps, that they have not much to give beyond that which appears in the newspapers. Mr Gladstone, has however, now given an immediate assurance to the British taxpayer by stating, firstly, that our military expenditure in regard to Egypt came to an end with the close of the war, it being the intention to charge the cost of the army of occupation on the Egyptian revenues; and, secondly, that though a supplementary Vote for the expenses of the expedition will be proposed before the close of the Session as might have been expected, yet it is hoped that the amount required will not be very large, and in proportion to the objects gained. Perhaps, by the time the Vote is proposed, we may know what objects really have been secured, and then we can compare cost and gain. Meanwhile, as to the capacity of Egypt to bear the charge of the occupying army, we have obtained some reassurance from the statement of the *Times'* correspondent, that the financial result of the military revolt will only be turn an estimated surplus of £E200,000 into a deficit of a like amount. Egyptians make war rather more cheaply than we do; but then they had the financial advantage of doing it on their own premises.

The rat-catcher Soutar, who was lately convicted of participation in the robbery of the Earl of Crawford's body, is stated to have petitioned the Home Secretary for an inquiry into the circumstances of the case. I am not at all surprised at this. It seems to me, as I find it has appeared to a good many persons, that Soutar was condemned on very defective evidence. According to the reports I read, nothing was proved against the man that was inconsistent with his own story, that he was lawfully employed in the place, and that the circumstances of his arrest, and subsequent conduct, were such as would be natural if he had not been guilty of the crime. Yet he was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. Now, I do not question the propriety of the Judge's sentence, if the facts proved were such as to justify it. But, if the evidence was not sufficient to justify the sentence, it is a question whether the punishment of Soutar will have any effect in this direction while the actual principle in the prime minister's proposal, that the security against imitation of his sentence is provided when the Earl's family determined not to offer any reward for the recovery of his body.

It is often remarked in London that the most striking of the sensational "Horrors" of the day are actually occurred. There are various ways of explaining the silence of the London Press upon the subject of a recent occurrence in Newcastle. Perhaps it is too cosmopolitan to concern itself much with what goes on in the Capital, or that great provincial centre which is the Metropolis of the north-east, dwelling on the politics of Scotland. But in fact, there was some interesting events which it would be hard to find a parallel for in much struck, by this on Thursday, when it was quite certainly informed by a friend that upon the evening was to be held a party-meeting of the Associated Choirs in the Park. To those who are fond of Classic music this is perhaps the greatest treat of the kind in the year. Yet little or no pains is taken to give publicity to the event, and, indeed, it is not necessary. I was in St. Paul's a quarter of an hour before the time for the commencement of the Service of Song, and already the Cathedral was thronged almost to the utmost limit of the Nave, and that in spite of the horrors of rain which were descending. Hundreds were left in any one of the daily public worship, and yet the Cathedral was filled to its utmost capacity. Incomprehensible.

I have often been puzzled at the selection by monumentalists of sites for their works of art. *Friend fancies* one would not have thought that lawyers and their mysticism would find amongst the best of their ingredients, and there seems to be a degree of temerity in practising in the close proximity of the Law Courts feats of skill bordering very much upon sorts of sorcery, palmistry, &c., against which several ancient and religious statutes are directed. Yet I observe that the immediate neighbourhood of Chancery Lane is the particular spot most affected of any in all London by itinerant magicians. Almost any day a juggler or conjurer or mountebank of some kind may be seen in the midst of an admiring crowd either in Carey Street or by the side of Brown's Buildings. Possibly the police think that the ordinary frequenters of these regions are well able to take care of themselves. At any rate, I do not think I have ever seen known lawyers or conjurors ordered to move on. I must add that I have often noticed grave and learned Chancery barristers amongst the most interested spectators of tricks of manual dexterity which perhaps compared favorably with the feats of juristic legerdemain which they themselves practised in the adjoining courts.

Parliamentary Summary.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Commons, Sir W. HARCOURT, in reply to Mr V. JENKINS said that from the very recent extensive use of revolvers by burglars, he was in communication with the Commissioners of Police with the view of ascertaining what steps could be taken to limit the indiscriminate distribution of such arms which at present prevailed. In reply to Mr KEARLEY, he said that state stated according to the latest information, BAKER Pasha had not yet been appointed generalissimo of the Egyptian army. The Government had no reason to fear in the views with which Turkey might regard any appointment in connection with the Egyptian army. Mr Sexton raised a question respecting the action of sub-commissioners and the appointment of valuers under the Irish Land Act, and moved the adjournment of the House. He wished to warn the Government that unless they undertook distinctly to afford an opportunity for the discussion of the land question before the prorogation it would be continually bubbling up as awkward and inconvenient times. Mr GLADSTONE, in answer to an appeal from Mr O'Donnell, said it was not possible at the present moment to arrange to give a day for the discussion of any of the important questions which were awaiting consideration. When further progress had been made with the business regulations, the Government would be prepared to consider the question of giving more time to be advantageously introduced. Mr HARTY withdrew the motion for adjournment. Mr CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, in answer to Sir W. Vivian, read a letter from Captain GILL intimating his intention of accompanying Prof. PALMER's expedition personally in order to obtain the fullest proof, and admitting that the journey would be attended with considerable risk. The route was selected by Capt. GILL, in case of disaster, he (Mr Bannerman) the Government had no particulars of the precise route followed. Mr GLADSTONE in reply to Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, stated that he could not say whether the admission to Sir GARNET WOLSELEY and Sir BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR would be moved, for during the present session, but he believed that were so or not, it would make no difference to the two gallant gentlemen, annuities would date from the date of their services. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE said the Committee of Supply upon the grants, as they would be charged upon the Consolidated Fund. The expenses incurred in Egypt would be paid by her Majesty's forces were being defrayed under the authority already given to the Government by Parliament, and the first requisition should be made upon Egypt for a contribution towards the expenses of the expeditionary forces. It would be necessary for the Government to bring in a further note before the subject was wound up, but the expenses over the vote of credit already granted would not be large. He (Mr Northcote) thought it would be better not to produce the Budget till the Government were in position to lay the whole matter complete before the House. Numerous other questions having been answered, the debate on Mr GIBSON's amendment in favour of Closure by a Two-thirds majority instead of by a bare majority was resumed.

FRIDAY.

In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel O'BEIRNE, Mr FAWCETT stated that the wages of rural letter carriers had not been subjected to any general revision, but it would be necessary, at an early date, to rearrange the duties of these public servants. Good conduct stripes were now extended to the rural letter carriers who participated in the advantages which they conferred. Mr CHAMBERLAIN, in answer to Dr. CLARKE, stated that mirrors fitted on locomotive engines, in order to enable the driver to see the whole of the train, behind him, had been tried on the North British Railway. The experiment was discontinued, however, because the driver complained that the mirrors dazzled his eyes and prevented looking ahead, which was much more important than seeing behind them. In reply to Mr A. BARTLEY, Sir C. DILKE said that representations had been addressed to the Government by any of the Great Powers with reference to Lord DUFFERIN's mission to Egypt, but certain representations had been made by the Porte which, however, were founded on the erroneous assumption that there was no precedent for the visit of a British Ambassador to Egypt. The Turkish Government also misunderstood the object of the mission. Mr TREVELYAN, replying to Mr FARNELL, said the meeting at Newbridge at which Mr M. HARRIS was recently arrested had been engaging the attention of the Government. "As a whole rule had been laid down that no prosecution should be taken under the Crimes Act for words spoken on a platform till all the circumstances had been collected and considered, and evidence had been taken, and that was taken in the case of Newbridge. He promised to make the fullest inquiry in the circumstances of the case, but in the meantime he would state that he had received a telegraphic communication, which stated that, although Mr HARRIS had spoken, the speaking was not such as to make Mr FARNELL's question applicable. He was sorry that if the attention of the Government had been directed to the opportunity afforded by the new clause of allowing the Speaker to suspend a member for persistently disregarding the Rules of Order and other regulations. The Journal Assistant on the first Procedure resolution was resumed. Mr HARCOURT moved an amendment to provide that a division should not be taken on any question pending it should appear to have been supported by five-eighths of the members present. Mr GLADSTONE opposed the principle as that which the House rejected on Thursday night.

MONDAY.

In the House of Commons, Sir S. NORTHCOTE gave notice that on the earliest day he could obtain he would call attention to the present employment of a portion of Her MAJESTY's troops in Egypt, and would move that the House was entitled to a fuller explanation of the objects and the objects of such employment, and the probabilities that they had yet reserved. He would at the same time ask what steps the Government would take to allow him to move the resolution. In reply to Mr BOURKE, Mr GLADSTONE said it was not accurate to say that ARABI had surrendered of his own free will. Arabi had surrendered under a conditional promise that his life should be spared. Mr MARTIN, in reply to Mr Sexton, said the number of ARAB was undoubtedly reduced by the defeat of Arabi and authorities after the power of the KHEDIVE was restored. Mr GLADSTONE, in reply to Mr C. FALKNER, said the Government had no intention of giving in connection with the Suez Canal was receiving the most careful attention of the Government. He had not seen the letter of Lesseps. The Opposition if he proposed to bring forward a resolution condemning those military operations in Egypt which he had already in the country declared to be unjustifiable and unnecessary, Sir S. NORTHCOTE said he had written to the hon. Baronet and stated that he did not intend to compromise the freedom of his party on this subject by making any statement as to the objections. He had, however, great relief of his mind that afternoon. The adjourned debate on the first resolution of the Procedure Rules was resumed by Lord JOHN MANNERS.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Commons, Sir W. LAWSON gave notice that whenever Sir S. NORTHCOTE moved his resolution on the Egyptian question he would move as an amendment, "That the House, while recognising the necessity of fuller information, regrets the opinion that military operations in this country should be sanctioned, which were calculated to interfere with the government of Egypt by the Egyptians." In reply to Mr HERBERT Mr CHILDERS said the report in the papers to the effect that British officers and men were being allowed to volunteer for service in the Soudan was without foundation. Sir C. DILKE, in reply to Sir H. D. WOLFF, stated that confidential negotiations were taking place with the Government of Egypt, the Government of France with regard to the dual control in Egypt, but he could make no statement with regard to the direction of the report of Mr O'KELLY. Mr ASHLEY said he had nothing to add to the statement he had already made with regard to the proposed Bill for the Irish Church. Lord CHURCHILL asked whether any representations had been made from the Foreign Office to the Government of Spain. Sir C. DILKE said they had, but, looking at the extreme gravity of the subject, the House would think that a statement on the subject should be made when the Government thought the public service. In reply to Mr J. TALBOT, Mr GLADSTONE said he had no proposal to lay any proposals on the table as to the conclusion of business after Standing Committee, but it was intended to make a proposal in reference to the Chairman of such committees. The adjourned debate on the first Procedure Resolutions was resumed by Lord LYMINGTON.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons, Mr ASHMEAD-BARTLETT resumed the debate upon Sir S. NORTHCOTE's motion for the adjournment of the House, and first proposed a resolution. He supported the motion, as also did Mr NORWOOD, Baron HENRY DE WORMS, Mr JOHN MACDONALD and Mr CONNER POWER, while Mr MACLIVER, Mr MARJORIBANKS, and Mr W. E. BAXTER opposed it and spoke in favour of the resolution. Mr GLADSTONE opposed the proposition before the House was this, that after having discussed the first resolution for seventeen nights and taken seventeen divisions upon it, it should be the invitation of the hon. baronet, the member for North Devon, to accept this resolution into discussion, and thus lose altogether the result of all that labour. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to reply on the debate rather than a mere another evening, because he and his colleagues did not think that this was an expedient or a useful expenditure of public time. He repudiated the suggestion that the country took no interest in the subject. He (Mr Gladstone) could understand the redundancy of their speech and the small amount of work they did, and they were calling upon them now to take the time of the House in regard to all the evils which had been prophesied by the Opposition. His belief was they would not arise, but if they did arise the country would see that such evils did not prevail. The Government had strongly and steadily refused to accept amendments which would have emasculated the great purpose of these resolutions. The House shortly afterwards adjourned.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

MEETING AT BENFIELDSIDE.

A meeting of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was held in St. Cuthbert's Church, Benfieldside, Benfieldside, on Friday evening last.

The Rev. C. CROUZENER, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, delivered a most interesting account of the work of the Society in the North American Continent, as he could not attempt to describe the great work which has been done by the Society in the world. The first Christian service in North America seems to have been held on May 19th, 1607, at Jamestown, Virginia, when the few English settlers celebrated the taking possession of the territory by receiving the Holy Communion, according to the rites of the Church of England, the chaplain of the Rev. Mr. Hunt. Among the first buildings erected was a church. The settlement at Jamestown was the first that was made at all by any Christian people, within what is now called the United States of America. Owing to the part of a native Episcopate the work of the Church of England did not prosper for many years—until towards the end of the 17th century. Then Seabury and White were consecrated, mainly through the efforts of the S.P.G. There are now sixty bishops in the United States, in full communion with the Church of England, and there are seventeen bishops in the Dominion of Canada, and seven in the West Indies. Owing to the part of a native Episcopate the work of the Church of England did not prosper for many years—until towards the end of the 17th century. Then Seabury and White were consecrated, mainly through the efforts of the S.P.G. There are now sixty bishops in the United States, in full communion with the Church of England, and there are seventeen bishops in the Dominion of Canada, and seven in the West Indies. Owing to the part of a native Episcopate the work of the Church of England did not prosper for many years—until towards the end of the 17th century. Then Seabury and White were consecrated, mainly through the efforts of the S.P.G. There are now sixty bishops in the United States, in full communion with the Church of England, and there are seventeen bishops in the Dominion of Canada, and seven in the West Indies. The English Church is making great progress in the United States, and Mr Crouzener gave a glowing account of his visit to the historical Trinity Church of New York. The S.P.G. gives now no help to the American Church which has a flourishing Missionary Society of its own, but still gives aid in Canada, and the Rev. Mr Crouzener said he had spent much of his time in Canada, and he was sure that the money entrusted to the Society was well and wisely spent. He was sure that the sole charge of Sydney was one of many other fields, and he gave a most touching account of the work made by his poor parishioners, who had built churches. The Bishop of Nova Scotia (as well as the Bishop of Fredericton) was a son of the colony. He (Mr Crouzener) was called upon this evening to plead English churchmen, as the ministers not only to their countrymen, but to poor English colonists. The speaker had last year an income of £100, and he had to pay £10 to the Society. He (Mr Crouzener) felt it was a great privilege to be here.

The meeting was also addressed by the Rev G. H. ROSS-LEWIN (vicar), Rev J. MITCHELL (Rural Dean, in the Lanchester), and Mr BRIGGS, Rural Dean, who proposed a vote of thanks to Mr Glendall (which was seconded by Mr R. FORSTER) gave an account of the land work of Bishop Selwyn, New Zealand, and the Islands of the Pacific Ocean.

The evening was the most tempestuous we have had, while outside the rain descending in torrents, and the attendance was consequently small. The collection at the meeting amounted to £3 15s 6d. Five shillings and twelve pence was asked for.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION SCHEME.

CONSETT AND DISTRICT CENTRE.

A meeting of the committee and a few friends interested in the promotion of this movement (which is to be a branch of the Durham University Extension Scheme) was held in the Board School room, on Saturday evening last. The chair was occupied by W. Jenkins, Esq., J.P., there being about 40 persons present.

The CHAIRMAN, after explaining the object of that meeting, and the proposals of the scheme, said that the Council of the University had guaranteed the expenses, that the lectures should be given, and that the majority of the committee voted in favour of the former. Regarding the question of fees, it was decided to charge 2s 6d for the whole course, or 6d for a single lecture. It was likely, required to attract juveniles for 1d to the course, or 2d each lecture. The time considered most suitable for these lectures was Saturday evening. The following appointments were then made:—Secretary, Mr Wilkinson; Treasurer, Mr Jenkins; Committee, Messrs. Wilkinson, Ed. J. P. T. Vice-Chairman, Mr Cristeman, Rev. Mr Bannerman, Mr J. P. Douglas; Secretary—Mr G. T. Hyden; Executive Committee, Rev. E. Stagoll and W. Hare; Secretary, Mr Douglas; Mr Wilkinson and Mr G. T. Hyden. The Chairman explained that if there was any surplus of the £45 as the cost of the lectures, it would be used to form a "loan and kept for another year. He was afraid that there were some obstacles in the way of a scientific lecture. First of all, they would have to purchase the instruments necessary for making the experiments, and he did not think such lectures could be made up in a popular form. Secondly, he was afraid neighbourhood as to make it possible for the lectures reaching the class for whom they are intended. He was afraid it was to be feared that they would not be taking the matter up so heartily as he anticipated, and it appeared they were unwilling to undertake any responsibility to organise and carry out the scheme. However, they must put their shoulder to the wheel, and Professor Stewart would be sorry if they let the matter fall into the very in before he left the country.

Prof. STEWART, who met with a cordial reception, expressed his pleasure at the prospect of making a guarantee fund, they should start a subscription fund. This method had proved the most successful. In other places the lectures had to be commenced could draw from the fund in case of emergency without any disinterested individual knowing anything about it. He was very impressed with the zeal in this locality, he advised them not to be discouraged by any lack of enthusiasm on the part of working men. In other places they had representatives of the trades' unions did their best to induce their members to attend the lectures. As a capital fee of 6d was charged, he thought the working man should make the first one; and if by distributing a thousand tickets among the workmen, they secured an audience of 100 or 200, that they might, he said, be considered a good start.

Mr COOK pointed out that the majority of the working men knew nothing about these lectures, and this fact accounted for their want of enthusiasm. He had broached the subject to many of them, and they had evinced no great enthusiasm.

It was thought that to alter the guarantee fund into a subscription fund would occasion unnecessary delay and difficulty. After a lengthy discussion, the Rev J. W. MITCHELL proposed that the fund remain a guarantee fund for the present, and if necessary it should be supplemented by a subscription fund.

The proposition was seconded by Mr COOK, and was carried.

Mr ROBSON observed that it would be advisable for them to have a lecture that will prove attractive, and to the people will convince them of making a lecture the subject may be. He thought that Mr Hodgson, of St. John's College, Cambridge, would answer his purpose. That gentleman was well prepared to deliver a course of lectures on a subject which might be best described as "What may be meant from Science." Mr Hodgson, he thought, of course they would have to be guided partly by what was desired in other towns which would be included in the Consett district, but were not moving so rapidly as themselves.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr ARNSWORTH, that the recommendation of Mr Hodgson with regard to the subject of the lectures be adopted, providing that it meets with the approval of the other centres.

Mr ROUTLEDGE proposed that they should have lectures on "Electricity," which would be most interesting. Joint Committee should out that these would prove very costly for a start.

Mr HARRY said it would be very difficult to make the lectures popular. Electricity was the "Electricity" had a deep interest in him spoken for.

It was also decided to confirm the recommendation of the committee that the lectures be delivered on a Saturday evening, in order to afford both the night and day-shift men an opportunity of attending.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr Roberts, remarked that he was not quite sanguine about the success of these lectures, but if they proved unpopular in this matter he should be delighted.

The Rev F. STAGOLL seconded the proposal, and a similar compliment was also paid to the Chairman, the meeting dispersed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Is you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once 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.

AT THE NORTHERN REFORM UNION.

At the meeting of the Northern Franchise Association on Saturday, Mr. W. M. Patterson, of Jarrow, and Mr J. Annand, of Sunderland, were introduced as a deputation from the Northern Reform Union, and were called upon to address the meeting.

Mr PATTERSON said that Mr Wilson, their secretary, had requested the Deputation to meet them in Newcastle, and the aim and the constitution of the Northern Reform Union were very much analogous to those of the Franchise Association, and, being so near akin, it was desirable that they should know each other. It was felt that there should be a more intimate sympathy among the different political organisations, and that it would be advisable if some bond of union were established among them. The Reform Union had been formed because the time came of that idea. There just principal objects were Parliamentary reform and land reform. Parliamentary reform included household suffrage in the counties and a sufficient lodger franchise, and extension of the hours of polling, so as to allow working men in towns to record their votes after the factories were closed, as well as during the dinner hour. An illustration took place the Wednesday at the municipal elections of late the present hours of polling operate against working men exercising their privilege. At Jarrow, for instance, the men were compelled to leave the that very day from an hour to three-quarters of an hour for the either quarter. The result was that the poll was not so large as it would have been if the hours of polling had been longer. Another illustration of the operation of polling was the hour of polling, as well as for a multiplication of polling places for the convenience of the voters. Their programme also included the abolition of paid movements, payment of candidates' expenses, re-distribution of seats, each elector to vote in the electoral division in which he has his place of abode, and to vote in there are candidates required, and reform in the House of Peers. With regard to the land laws, they desired abolition of the game laws of primogeniture and entail, the abolition of landlordism in its present form, and also peasant proprietorship, which was one remedy for the evils of landlordism. These were the elements of their reform, and they had met with a very hearty response from the Northern Reform Union, and from other quarters. There also also a proposal to extend the Union to North Yorkshire. Their constitution included other Liberal measures to be advocated and enforced, and the central idea was to plant in place that had no organisation, an organisation for the purpose of political education. (Hear, hear.) Taking that object in view, they sought the help of the men, and especially of the miners, in the Counties of Durham and Northumberland, to carry out their great programme. (Hear, hear.) Some amount of political apathy, and they wanted to create an interest in politics throughout the whole of the North of England. Some Liberals had objected to their organisation as uncalled for, inasmuch as they had returned members to the House of Commons to support a Government that was pledged to reform, and that it was harassing the Government to get up the agitation at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry to hear the truth than that. There was no intention whatever to harass the Government, but there was an intention to support the Government if the Government to proceed with their reforms. It had been urged against them, by the other side, because the people had not been agitating for Parliamentary reform, that they did not want it, and the Tories were saying that the Government were forcing upon the people measures which they did not want, and that for. It was not that they had been silent, but for other reasons than the Tories asserted. They did not want to be Bigshiddy, in the sense of saying rather that they had been embarrassed. Ireland was a difficulty, Egypt was a difficulty, and the loyal Liberals they had to deal with in Parliament were those who were grappling with these difficulties. But the time for delay was past, and the time for speech was arrived, and the time was ripe for the Liberals should bestir themselves and introduce the reforms they promised two or three years ago. Some thought that the Government ought to wait for the question of household suffrage in the counties in the Queen's speech in February next. If the members had acted on that, they would have disappointed the country, and the support they were likely to get from the northern quarter, would doubtless have grievously disappointed the Government. The effect that a Bill would be introduced before the House for the extension of the franchise. They would have to wait for the next session, and meanwhile, talk about the land laws afterwards. The land question must not be settled until the next Reform Parliament had been elected. He hoped they would take up this matter very earnestly; they (the Reform Union) wanted their assistance. (Hear, hear.) They could do without it. They came from the towns with this organization into country; they came from the boilermakers, the shipwrights, the engineers, the joiners, the carpenters of the Tyne, to the miners of Durham, and ask them to take them by the hand and help them to carry through that great work. (Applause). With their assistance they would win (hear, hear)—and there was nobody who liked to do it more than himself. (Laughter). In conclusion, he again asked them to join with the Northern Reform Union in their agitation, and said—if you carry out the Reform Bill you, and that is the spirit of union. (Applause).

Mr J. ANNAND, after some preliminary observations, said he was glad to be there with them. He had always watched, notwithstanding political apathy in the North of England, the efforts of the Northern Reform Association, and he felt that the great county the pressing question of franchise extension. The Association had kept before them the fact that there was a great body of working men, Radicals, determined no longer to be withheld the pale of the Constitution, but to be in the position of exercising their influence, the same as their brethren in the towns. (Applause). The aims of the Northern Reform Union were divided into two heads, the Franchise, and the land question. The Franchise was a most important stint what was to be done with the political influence which a vote conferred. The great question of the Franchise, particularly the question of the land, would be settled with a strict regard to popular rights, and the settlement would come more speedily were the democracy of the counties united in their demands with the democracy of the towns. This could only be secured by that extension of political power which the Association and the Union contemplated. If the working men of the counties kept that fact before them they would have a great object for working. In conclusion, he expressed his pleasure at being present, and his hope that they would join the Northern Reform Union, and so help on these reforms. (Applause).

NEWCASTLE HIPPICS.—On Monday, the half-yearly fairs were held in the Corn Market, Newcastle, when there was a very large attendance of farmers and of persons seeking engagements. The proceedings were brisk throughout, and wages given were fully up to the average of similar gatherings held elsewhere. Strong girls were in much demand at from £10 to £8; girls for household employment only realised from £7 to £5; and strong lads for plough work were given from £9 to £9 10s.

Local Poli

CONSETT PET

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH.

(Before Mr. Fenwick, Mr. E. Dixon and Mr. Ed. Dixon.)

DRUNK AND DI

George Bailey was summoned for being drunk and disorderly at Consett, on the 28th ult. Defendant admitted the charge, and said that defendant also assaulted another person in the house.

Robert Jackson pleaded guilty to being drunk at Castleheugh, at Consett, Blackhill, on the 28th ult. Fined 2s 6d and costs. The 6d expenses to be paid by the plaintiff, Cowell, charged with being in the same condition at Blackhill, on Saturday night, 28 ult. Dismissed.

Edward Fort pleaded guilty to being drunk at Consett, on the 28th ult. He came upon the premises drunk, and lying fast asleep and 7s 6d costs.

John Lowery was summoned for being drunk at Consett, on the 28th ult. Defendant admitted the charge, and said he was very sorry for it. He was the defendant going about his business when he was in a very drunken state but only removed into the yard.

John Sadler was summoned for being drunk at Consett, on the 28th ult. Defendant said he was very sorry for it. He was the defendant going about his business when he was in a very drunken state but only removed into the yard.

Ralph Thompson was fined 2s and costs, for being drunk and disorderly at Consett, on the night of the 21st ult., and expenses.

Ralph Thompson was similarly charged with being drunk and disorderly at Consett, on the same day.

Joseph Robson was charged by drunk and guilty of disorderly conduct at Hood, on October 28th, and was in and 5s 6d costs.

George Murray pleaded guilty to being drunk and disorderly at Hood, on October 28th, and was in and 5s 6d costs.

Martin Hughes (the "Tories are repentant) was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Hood, on the 28th ult. Defendant quarrelling with her sister on the day named.—The individual behalf of the complainant said that he had to say in defence, said he had affair. He was drunk, and he was really pity and the police were called in to sett and costs (12s altogether) was imposed.

In the case of Thomas Adamson, P.C. Hadwin of being drunk at Consett, on the 28th ult. Defendant said he absconded.

Michael Lowery, charged by Sergeant Bell with being drunk and disorderly at Consett, on the 28th ult. Defendant said he absconded.

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THE TRAMP WHO LOST

John Allison, a tramp, was charged for being drunk at Consett, on Friday evening last, and was found in the drunk on duty—but the Police Station, (which was the worse for drink) 5s 6d. in default of distress.

Defendant several times out of the he refused to go away, and begged Defendant (assuming a drawing false, your Worships. I was quite I went to the Police Station, and shit. I had stolen from me Newcastle, and I was then in the spoke to the policeman as I was Defendant was committed for seven days.

Elizabeth Letchford, a married the dock on a charge of dodging certain fence, the property of Richard amount of 1d.—P.C. Bagot's evidence hit, about eleven o'clock, he was in further I was then in Kirkup's farm. He caught hold

Local Police Courts.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, November 6th.—Before T. TOWN, Esq. (chairman) and R. DICKINSON, Esq.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

George Bell was summoned for being drunk and incapable at Consett, on October 29th. He did not appear. Fined 5s and costs.

Robert Johnson pleaded guilty to a charge, preferred by Sergeant Cruickshank, of being drunk in Derwent Street, Blackhill, on the 26th ult., and was ordered to pay 5s fine, and 7s 6d expenses.

Thomas Holiday, charged by Sergeant Cruickshank with being in the same condition on the public streets in Blackhill, on Saturday night, 28th October, was similarly fined.

Edward York pleaded guilty to a charge of drunkenness.—P.C. Longstaff deposed that about midnight on the 25th ult. he came upon the defendant at The Leazes very drunk, and lying fast asleep on the road.—Fined 5s and 7s 6d costs.

John Leigh[1] was accused by P.C. Wood of being guilty of drunkenness in Front Street, Consett, on Friday night, 27th ult., and was sentenced to a penalty of 5s and costs.

John Conroy was summoned by P.C. Longstaff for being drunk at The Leazes, about half-past eleven on Sunday night, October 29th.—The police-officer said that the defendant was quarrelling with some other men, and as they were behaving fairly he ordered them off home. Thereupon the defendant told witness that he would pay every drink he had.—The defendant expostulated the charge, asserting that all the drink he had that day was "two pieces of bitter and two bottles of pop." He had called Robert York as a witness to prove that he was perfectly sober on this night in question, but the Chairman pointed out that York had previously pleaded guilty and fined for being under the influence of drink himself on that particular night.—York, being sworn, stated that he was drunk on the Saturday night, but was under the impression that he was accused of being intoxicated on the Saturday night.—The Bench seemed inclined that if supposed that he (York) had apparently very little idea of what had happened, and the Bench thought it would be a good thing if he was fined in the usual sum of 5s and 5s 6d costs.

Henry Horsley was fined 5s and costs, for being drunk and incapable at Stanley.—The officer stated that at twelve minutes on Saturday, 28th October, he saw the defendant going along Newcastle Road (Stanley) and witnessed a very drunken state. The defendant had only received into the village on the previous Wednesday, and was the worse for liquor on the three following days.—Fined 5s and costs; or go to prison for seven days with hard labour.

John Nicholson admitted being guilty of a similar charge on the same occasion.—P.C. Longstaff said that this man was also in a beastly state of intoxication for four different occasions, and was of short the 18th ult. It entitled the defendant to be fined, or was subjected to the end expiry in default, remanded imprisonment.—The defendant said he was doing a day out of the Leazes, and if time was allowed, he would try to raise sufficient money to pay the costs; as he was going to work at the Spa.—P.C. Longstaff said that the defendant had been only worked one day at the colliery, and having started without permission, the manager refused to pay their wages.—The Chairman intimated that he was only fined once.—The defendant was then taken into the cells.

William Thompson was fined pullly to the evidence of P.C. Dunnet of being drunk and disorderly on Lendgate, on the night of the 21st ult., and was fined in 5s and expenses.

Ralph Thompson was similarly fined for being drunk and indecently exposing himself in the streets of Lendgate, on the same day.

Joseph Robson was charged by P.C. Bain with being drunk and guilty of disorderly conduct at White-hill Head, on October 28th, and was let off with a fine of 5s and costs.

George Hedley pleaded guilty to a charge, instituted by the last-named officer, of being intoxicated and fighting with the preceding defendant, and was likewise mulcted in a penalty of 5s and costs.

Martin O'Leary (who was represented by a working man) was charged by Sergeant Cruickshank, of Blackhill, on October 29th.—P.C. Gibson stated the defendant quarrelling with her sister about 11.30 a.m. on the day named.—The defendant was represented on behalf of the defendant, being asked by the Bench what he had to say, said he was very sorry for the occurrence affair. It was merely a "family riot among themselves," and the police were called in to settle it.—A fine of 2s 6d and costs was imposed on the defendant.

In the case of *Bernard Hannesi*, who was accused by P.C. Hedley of being drunk and disorderly, the officer said he had been unable to serve the summons, as the defendant had absconded.

Michael Lowery, charged by Sergeant Cruickshank with being drunk and incapable at Blackhill, on Saturday last, admitted the charge, and was let off with a penalty of 5s and costs.—The defendant was found lying down in the street, and when picked up he was pretty energetic, and said he had been fighting for the Queen."

Michael Refferty having been discovered by P.C. Wood in a state of intoxication in Victoria Street, Consett, last Saturday evening, was also fined 5s with the costs.

William Robson pleaded guilty to a charge, preferred by P.C. Hudson, of being drunk at Consett, on the previous Saturday night, and was committed for seven days' hard labour.

James Mitchell likewise pleaded guilty to being drunk and riotous in Mi dle Street, Consett, about 10.15 p.m. on the preceding Saturday night. He was very drunk at the time of the case, the defendant alleged that he got two yards away from the place when he met the police officer; he fell him in the chops, and collared him by the throat. He did not call that a manly act.—Fined and costs; with the alternative of seven days' imp.

Joseph William Lee was put forward by P.C. Roy's for being drunk and disorderly at Lendgate, on Saturday night, and was similarly dealt with.

Charles Dawson was accused by P.C. Turner of being intoxicated on Saturday night, in the streets of Lendgate, about 11.45 p.m. on Saturday last; and was ordered to pay 10s 6d (which includes fine and costs).

Thomas Cannon was charged by Sergeant Dennet McClymont for being drunk at Consett, about one o'clock on the previous Sunday morning, and was sent to prison for a week, in default of paying a fine of 5s and expenses.

A TEMPERANT.

Elizabeth Barnes, a young woman, pleaded guilty to a charge of being drunk and disorderly. The prisoner appeared in the dock with a couple of sqall-looking black eyes, which were almost swollen up.—P.C. Ingoe deposed that on Saturday night last he was accosted by a prisoner from Lendgate to Consett, when he came across the prisoner in a beastly state of intoxication lying upon the footpath; with a large crowd around her.—The prisoner was so intemperate that he had to live a trap in a cart and take her to the Police Station.—The Chairman: Had she those black eyes then?—Officer: Yes, she was in that state.—Prisoner (to P.C. Ingoe): Prisoner (to P.C. Reger): No! wasn't; you did that.—Supt. Oliver said he assisted to arrest the prisoner, and he never experienced a more troublesome woman in his life.—He refused to stand on her legs, and it took them half an hour to get her conveyed half a mile. The prisoner was not at all ill-used by the police.—A fine of 10s and costs (= 10d) was inflicted; with the option of seven days' imprisonment.

THE TRAMP WHO LOST HIS SHIRT.

John Allen, a tramp, was brought up by P.C. Prater for being drunk at Consett, on Saturday last.—The policeman stated that about five o'clock he was on duty about the Police Station, when the defendant (who was the worse for drink) came up to him and re-ied a great ci-turance. Witness ordered the defendant several times out of the Station Yard; but he refused to go away, and began to curse and swear.—Defendant (assuming a drunken attitude) "Is all false, your Worships. I was going to see the "Super." sir. I went to the "Super's" house to see about a shirt I had stolen from Consett, on Saturday last.—The "Super" wife told me that he was out. I merely spoke to the policeman as I was coming through the yard.—The defendant was committed to hard labour for seven days.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Elizabeth Lakeford, a married woman, was placed in the dock on a charge of doing wilful damage to a certain house, the property of Richard Laycock, to the amount of 1d.—P.C. Longstaff stated that on the 25th ult., about seven o'clock, he was at Lizzie Pit, when he heard two boys gathering blackberries on Mr Kirkup's farm. He caught hold of one of the boys, who immediately shouted out to the defendant, who immediately shouted out to the defendant then made her appearance, and used some abusive language. The defendant was fined 2s 6d, which, with costs, amounted to 8s 6d.

TRESPASSING IN PURSUIT OF GAME.

A young man, named Thomas Lamber, of Burnhope, pleaded guilty to trespassing in search of game on the premises of Mr Thomas Cowen, on the 11th September, in company with John Mitchell, of Burnhope.—P.C. Hedley stated that on the 11th September he observed the defendants coming from the direction of Burnhope, with their hats full of game, and he followed them to Burnhope, where he found the game in their possession. Witness took the game from the defendant, and on asking him the name of the man who had given him the game, he said he had been unable to ascertain, who the gentleman was. The defendant said he was sorry for what he had done, and hoped he would be allowed to pay the costs.—The Bench considered the case proved, and ordered a fine of 10s and costs (1d 1d), which was paid.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

Robert Lyons, of Castleside, was summoned by Mr John Gibson, at the instance of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, for neglecting to send his children regularly to school.—Fined 1s and costs.

Robert Lamb of Burnopfield, was charged by Mr Wm. Wood, on behalf of Burnopfield United School Board, for neglecting to send his children regularly to school.—Fined 2s 6d and costs.

Mary Ann Hughes, a girl, was summoned for assaulting a younger girl, named Mary McConnor, at Blackhill, on the 21st October, and appealed in default. The complaint was purely a family quarrel, and the Bench discharged the defendant on payment of 5s as Court expenses.

Allen Brown, a married woman, was placed in the dock on a charge of assaulting a schoolboy named Gerard Richardson Brown, at Consett, on October 22nd.—Mr W. Dickinson, Consett, prosecuted.—Complainant said he had been to the Ironworks with his father's cow, and on his return the defendant was standing at the door with her children. She called the latter outside "He's coming, me," and the defendant then took hold of the cow (complainant's) by the shoulder and hit him heavily on the head, besides giving him a good shaking. After this blow, he picked up a piece of glass and flung at the defendant, but it unfortunately fell short and cut at this moment and said she would make the defendant pay for this. Complainant denied striking at the defendant's children on the Sunday, but admitted having a quarrel with them on the day previous. (It may be stated that the parties are related, though not related to each other).—Sarah Thompson, the lad's mother, gave corroborative evidence.—The defendant had denied striking the complainant, but admitted giving him a good shaking. She also admitted the complainant's version of the quarrel, and that a good deal of words had passed.—Fined 10s and costs.

Allen Brown charged *Sarah Thompson* with having assaulted her on the same occasion.—Mr Dickinson appeared in defence.—The case arose out of the above affair, and the Bench dismissed the charge, complainant paying costs.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, November 2nd.—Before M. KEARNEY, Esq. (chairman), and GEORGE HEDLEY, Esq.

Thompson Whitfield, Gregory Sergeant, and John William Hunter, youths, were charged with trespassing in a field, the property of Messrs Pease and Partners, at Cornsay Colliery, on the 18th ult.—Sergeant Dunn, who was acting defendants (trespassing in a green field at Steele Farm, doing damage to the amount of 1d each, he therefore was discharged in consequence of his only being nine years of age; and the others were fined 5s 7d each, including damage and costs.

THE ASSAULT ON A CONSTABLE.

Luke Armstrong, a young lad, was charged with assaulting Christopher Wood, at the Lizzie Pit, Annfield Plain, on the night of the 18th September last, and when whilst he was writing the fact, the defendant attacked him and knocked the pen from his right hand. Defendant struck him the mouth, knocking some of his teeth out, then he felled him to the ground and jumped on the top of his body.—Arthur Davison corroborated.—Defendant said complainant first struck him, and asked for the money he had lent him.—Witness.—The Chairman (to defendant): The evidence is conclusive against you. The complainant has lost a tooth.—Defendant: I have lost a tooth myself.—Witness: Not intentionally. You seem to have treated him very badly indeed. You will be fined in the sum of 10s in all.—The fine and costs (guineas) to complainant, and 14s 6d in sixpences and fetch him up for false swearing.—The Mate defendant said he was a fitter at Pease and Partners and then asked for time to pay the amount, but P.C. Garbutt said he was leaving the colliery, consequently his application was adjourned.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

John Humble, colleryman, at West Stanley Colliery, was summoned by Mr Ward, school attendance officer for the Lanchester Board, for neglecting to send his children regularly to school regularly.—Defendant's wife said that her husband was laid up with a bad leg, and had been a large family, and could not afford to send his children to school.—Defendant was fined 2s 6d including costs.

Charles Ferdick, colleryman, at West Stanley, was fined his wife at a like charge. Defendant's wife said that the child cried very much when "had work," and could not go to school.—Fined 2s 6d.—*John Whitley*, a respectable-looking man, living at Langley Park, was charged with the same offence.—Defendant said that the reason he had not sent his child to school was that he had recently had his wife confined, and had nothing costs, and ordered to send the child to school.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

James Wallace, a young man, was charged with doing damage to a fence, the property of Mr George Hedley, J.P., at South Moor, on the 15th ult. It was proved that the defendant broke the door and a window shutter off one of the unoccupied houses at the Colliery, or, took them to his own dwelling.—The defendant, who was exceedingly noisy in Court, alleged that the colliery manager, Ruby Walsh, gave him permission to take the door and shutter to his own house, in order, as he said, "to make him comfortable."—The manager overruled the matter by the assertion that the defendant to do so.—A fine of 1s with 5s costs and damage, was imposed.

THE DURHAM FRANCHISE AND REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The half-yearly meeting of the above Association was held on Saturday, in the Miners' Hall, North Road, Durham; Mr Joseph Hogg, Helton, in the chair.

DELEGATES.

The following was the result:—President, Mr John Hogg, Helton; secretary, Mr John Wilson, Durham; treasurer, Mr S. Hill, New Errington; executive committee, D. Reed, Medomsley; J. Carlin, Leadgate Colliery; W. Robinson, Hetton; W. Longstaffe, Norwood; T. Staley, Auckland Park; G. Nesham, Shildon; Scullion, Wm. Balmer, Tanfield Lane.

PROPOSED MASS MEETINGS IN THE COUNTY.

The Chairman's representative proposed:—That there be fifteen quarterly mass meetings held in the four districts of the county."

Mr D. Reed, Medomsley, seconded the motion.

Mr Donoghue, Byker Green, and Mr Stewart, South Wingate, supported the motion, and no amendment was moved by the West Stanley delegates, and seconded by Mr Auckland representative, that the motion should go off the board.

The original motion, however, was carried; and the arrangements for carrying out the resolution were left with the Executive Committee.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr C. Nesham, Shildon, proposed "That the committee draw up a statement showing the bodies which have given their support to labour candidates; this statement to be handed to the county before such a person be chosen."

Mr Carlin, of the Leadgate Colliery, pointed to the fact that they were all agreed on the necessity of having more representatives of labour in the House of Commons, and he urged the necessity of making provision at once for one.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr T. Staley, Auckland Branch, proposed "That this Association select a man to be in readiness to contest some suitable constituency at the next general election."

Mr Daniel Reed seconded the motion, and in doing so stated that the Medomsley Lodge were of opinion that it was a matter of the highest importance the franchise and the consequent bringing within the pale of the franchise of large numbers of working men in the counties could not be too highly prized; it was therefore urgent upon them, if they meant to reap any benefit from the concession, they should proceed, without delay, to select a man, who they should represent them, and to perfect their organisation as much as possible before the call for activ work in the contest came; it was lamentable that a good many seats in the country had been lost by the Liberals solely because they were not in readiness for the contest when it came. The friends of Mr Alder, Macdonald had lost a labour representative to the country, and it was incumbent on them to have a suitable man to put in his place. Constituencies were willing to return a labour candidate might be vacant at any time, and he urged that both the mining and other men should be held in readiness for immediate use. (Applause).

Mr O'Donoghue, Byers Green, said they had a most able leader in Mr Alderman Macdonald, and was one who would be a most able labour representative in Parliament. He quite agreed on the necessity that existed for finding someone to fill the place vacant by the loss of Mr McDonald.

The motion was then agreed to by a large majority.

Mr P. Carlin then moved the following resolution, which had been sent by the Garesfield Lodge:—"That while we respect the services of Mr Burnett, as a working man candidate ready for contestation, as member of Parliament, and are ready as an association to assist the return of such a candidate, yet we feel that, owing to the smallness of our contributions (one half-penny per member per quarter), we cannot support him if he was elected; and, therefore, we would request the Durham Miners' organisation and the Federation Board to select a part of their rules to be in force, so as to make the candidate, bad

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr Burnett, who was a working man candidate ready for contestation, as member of Parliament, and are ready as an association to assist the return of such a candidate, yet we feel that, owing to the smallness of our contributions (one half-penny per member per quarter), we cannot support him if he was elected; and, therefore, we would request the Durham Miners' organisation and the Federation Board to make

Business Announcements.

NINTH YEAR OF ATTENDING CONSETT.

MR. MARKHAM, SURGEON DENTIST, of Newcastle, Attends at Miss WILLIAMS', No. 4, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, EVERY MONDAY, from 1·30 p.m. to 3·30 pm.

ESTABLISHED 1830. 962p

HARPERLEY AND CATCHGATE STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN, *VIA* LINTZ GREEN,

GEORGE HOBSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MILLER AND CORN MERCHANT, GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDSMAN, GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF

PURE LINSEED AND COTTON CAKES, WHOLE OR READY BROKEN.

INDIAN MEAL, FEA MEAL, BARLEY MEAL, BOILINGS, SHARPS, AND FEEDING

OATS, WHOLE AND CRUSHED, and FEEDING STUFFS of every Description.

THE CELEBRATED EXCELLO HORSE FEED

Thoroughly Cleaned by New and Improved Machinery, Spiced, or otherwise, to order.

S. M.'S MIXTURE OF

PERMANENT CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturalists of the district upwards of thirty-five years.

AGENT FOR CATTLE AND POULTRY SPICE.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 625q

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED ON CONTRACT FOR.

SURGICAL DENTISTRY.

HENRY DELLOW,

SURGEON DENTIST,

41, NEW BRIDGE STREET (Corner of Higham Place), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

17 Years with the late Messrs. NIGHTINGALE.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH of superior make on most Reasonable Terms, and all Surgical Operations skillfully performed. Attendance Daily, 41, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 877q

CONCLUSIVE TESTIMONY

IN FAVOUR OF THE

IMPROVED

MAGNETIC BELTS,

CHEST PROTECTORS,

LUNG AND NERVE INVIGORATORS,

KNEE CAPS & SHIN BANDS,

WRISTLETS, ANKLETS, SOLES,

GLOVES, &c., &c.

THE MAGNETIC CHEST PROTECTOR should be worn by all persons who suffer from Colds and other chest complaints during the winter season.

MR. LAMONT has much pleasure in publishing the following TESTIMONIALS received. Medically Medical Men will be found in Descriptive Pamphlet, Gratis on application, or send Post Free.

BRONCHITIS.

Hodgson's Mills, Hyde, September 23rd, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—In October last, on the recommendation of a friend who had tried your appliances, I purchased a Magnetic Chest Protector for my Son, who has been a frequent sufferer from Bronchitis, and was then ill with a severe attack. Its use then a week, I am happy to say, greatly relieved her breathing, and every day afterwards there was a gradual improvement until she was fully well. In addition to the good it did at that time, she has worn it since as a protection against another attack, and I am glad to say it has proved most effective.—Yours, &c.

MR. D. LAMONT. GEORGE TURNBULL.

THE MAGNETIC LUNG INVIGORATOR is specially applicable to Bronchitis, Asthma, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Palpitation of the Heart, Consumptive tendency, and is most invaluable as a preventive of all Chest Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c.

BRONCHITIS.

Pontlottyn-Tyne, September 19th, 1882.

SIR,—I am happy to say that I have received a great amount of good from the Lung Invigorator I got from you last year. I suffered from bronchitis and a severe cough. This brought on spitting of blood, which continued for some time, and left me very weak. It was at that time I began to wear the Invigorator and feel its good effects. It relieved the sore cough and eased my breathing. My chest and back used to have a cold feeling, but now I am quite warm and comfortable, even if the day is cold and damp. I feel confident that it has benefited me in many ways, and I take great opportunity in recommending your appliances.—Yours truly,

MR. D. LAMONT. W. B. SIMPSON, Newsagent.

THE MAGNETIC WAIST BELT exercises a beneficial influence on the Liver and Digestive Organs, stimulating them to their vigorous action, and thus aiding in the formation of healthier blood, purifies and invigorates the entire system. It cures Lumbago, Rheumatic Pains in the back, Sciatica, Debility, &c.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Whitehall Road, Gateshead, September 21st, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—Something like two years ago I was very much from my liver, and tried everything that was recommended to get relief, but all to no purpose; I might get temporary relief after a dose or two, but very soon I felt as I resolved to try one of your belts as a last resource, and am happy to say after about a fortnight's wearing I found relief. I may add that my symptoms were general dyspepsia and nervous debility. I do not hesitate to recommend your belt to any one suffering as I did, as I feel it to be the only one that can be relied on.—Yours, &c.

MR. D. LAMONT. THOMAS POTTER.

THE MAGNETIC KNEE CAP has proved to be of immense service in Rheumatic Gout, Stiffening Rheumatism and all affections of the Knee-joint, Weakness, Stiffness, Swelling, &c.

PAIN IN THE FEET.

Orchard Field, Blaydon, September 23rd, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—The Knee Cap you gave me some months ago has done my knee a deal of good. I was injured many years ago. A small bone in the knee cap caused its much pain and nothing relieved it until I got the knee cap. It has eased the pain and greatly strengthened the joint.—Yours truly,

MR. D. LAMONT. ANDREW PARKER.

THE MAGNETIC LEG APPLIANCE can be applied to the thigh or any part of the leg, and is recommended for Rheumatic pains, Weakness, Swelling, Varicose Veins, Bad Circulation, Coldness, Spasms, Pain, &c.

MR. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Minors' Mutual Union writes:—

15, North Road, Durham, 21st Sept., 1882.

DEAR SIR,—Your Leg Appliance has done me very much good. During last year I felt a weakness and constant uneasiness in my whole condition, which I attribute to the wounds, &c., caused by the Gunpowder Explosion. A few months ago I commenced to use your Magnetic Belt, which has done me a great deal of good. I can now do a day's work without feeling the least fatigue. It has made me much stronger and more active. I can now go up and down the steepest pit ladders without fatigue

LEGAL NOTICES.

Our Reporters to attend Courts, &c., must be all sent in to the Editor, and not to the reporters.

ADVERTISERS.

Copy should be written on one side of the paper, and state how often it is to be inserted.

Immediate insertion of received after THE Consett Guardian.

Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1882.

FROM BLACKHILL.

(FRANCIS.)

Lovest over leaves and sunlight,
Lo! how because the rule reigns
Lo! how because the law is mastered
Lo! how so improved by a school
Lo! from those who wield the
Lo! that although they may be
Lo! there still crying aloud for
Lo! fettered by a commendable spirit
Lo! for the fettered reliquary
Lo! many names and nomenclature,
Lo! "Blackhills," and the adoption
Lo! a name "Consett," will be
Lo! the commercial world; but
Lo! Blackhill, because Blackhill is
Lo! the trouble of the struggle
Lo! part. It would, of course, be
Lo! one with giant strides. Little
Lo! the which runs through the
Lo! pure, science, and art. "Flow
Lo! of Rede to a wonderful
Lo! still I see if I can stand it!
Lo! that changes in our day are
Lo! of money. The consequence
Lo! those if when the extra tight
Lo! tightened, to stop, had been
Lo! anger station in the vicinity of
Lo! become obsolete the good fellows
Lo! omit.

Lo! reminds me that if every
Lo! person the improvement in the
Lo! Highgate and Benfieldside
Lo! remarkable fact that whilst Consett
Lo! Shotley Bridge are highly
Lo! not, with their twice—and in
Lo! delivery, the people of
Lo! Shotburnpe spot in the whole-
Lo! bound to hear the postman's
Lo! The view from Benfieldside,
Lo! some, and this, I think, tends
Lo! Hedley Hillside is the mind
Lo! to any other hypothesis and
Lo! suffering and forbearance of
Lo! Benfieldside. Had
Lo! predominant there had been
Lo! nor is it surprising that so
Lo! heaven on the blast, and if
Lo! the balance with as good a
Lo! will speedily be toppled from
Lo! an overwhelming wave of

thinking section of the com-
mon pleasure the announcement
of the Guardian that the pro-
posed scheme for Consett and
Blackhill fast. There is, perhaps,
the wisdom, thinking of a people
they manifest in Lanchester; and
historical history has the popular
toward the class of entertain-
In one of the most hopeful
Although the wise man of
is an indicative of the babyish
and, when
one shall we the soil no more,
we shall possess her sway.
a more stable, although
of things. Time was when it
ion to bring a lecturer to this
those who cared to carry out
and their run. A happy change
addressing the borrow of pro-
fectual entertainments are had
y concerns. The energy dis-
nition who had the University
under its jurisdiction, will lead
the Shotley Bridge movement is one
ful forms. Mr Jenkins has
part, but never did he give
y object.

JUSTICE NEWS.

Every enginemen threaten to
ch admission to wages.
ch so seriously ill at Houghton
of her father, Sir Geo. Elliot,
in a fair way of recovery.
ion Mechanics Chapel.—Last
ment banquet and miscellaneous
ment in Masonic Hall, the
ed was fairly patronised.
ATS AT THE STAR.—Upwards
ed at this village
of October by the Colliery
ly one of which terminated

DURHAM.—On account of the
R. J. Bragg, Vicar of Frosterley,
ed in Sunday morning, the
ted to see the very gentlemanly
ed service.
ON PAUPERISM, LONDON.—In
ty, amongst the names of the
ed the degree of membership,
Hedley, M.A., Vicar of Tynemouth
Square, Newcastle, one of the
ed.
ENOUS TRAM CONSTRUCTION.—
A terrible colliery explosion
ay, at Clay Cross, Derbyshire,
ed the death of a young
the manager's sons are reported
The explosion was tre-
ter in other respects
ing no mention of the time,
there was a greater.

A young man's natural improvement class has been formed at Stanhope. The Rev J. Elliot is president, and Mr W. H. Thompson vice-president.

MEMORIAL CONGRESS OF THE CONSETT CONSTITUTION.—The Congress of the Consett Constitution of this association will in future be held on the first Thursday in each month.

RIOT RECENTLY AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—In an account of Mr Stephenson's concert given in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, last week, we inadvertently omitted to state that Mr J. Collinson, of Shotley Bridge, was one of the most assiduous promoters of the concert, and rendered invaluable assistance towards making it a great success.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER AT CONSETT.—Last Friday evening a complimentary dinner was given at Mr W. Simpson's, Duke of Wellington Inn, Consett, to Mr Golding, previous to his return home to India, where he has been appointed to succeed to a superintendent of locomotive department of the Indian railways. A good company sat down to a capital repast.

POACHING AT ROWLANDS GILL.—At the Gateshead County Police Court on Thursday, before Earl Ravensworth and Mr E. Forster, John George Veal and Matthew Veal were fined 2s 6d each and costs for having trespassed in search of game on the premises of Mr Ralph Ord, and Mr Wm. Smith has the shooting, on the 29th ult.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—An increase of £3,293 is reported in the North-Eastern Railway traffic receipts for the week ending the 4th inst. The improvement is made up of the following proportions:—Passengers, £1,094; merchandise and cattle, £2,270; minerals, £3,787; and coal, £380. The total increase to date is now £110,594.

THEATRE ROYAL, CONSETT.—Some first-class companies have appeared on the boards of this theatre during the past month. The great attraction this week has been Mr A. Macola, an exceedingly clever violinist, who gives inimitable representations of Paganini, the fiddle, bagpipes, the bugle, &c.; and whose performance is made doubly interesting from the fact that he executes a selection of Scotch airs on what is alleged to be the violin made by Charles Peace, the notorious burglar.

THE DEPUTES AT URBAN MOOR COLLIERY.—At the meeting of the men at Urban Moor Colliery on Monday night (Mr Henry Smith) announced the ballot of Post Office Orders amounting to £58 15s 5d during the week from the several districts in the division. The expenditure for the past week was read and adopted.—The treasurer (Mr Walton Jones) in presenting a vote of thanks to the donors, advised the strike hands that if they only remained firm, they would easily bring the struggle to a successful issue in a short time.

I.O.G.T.—DEMONSTRATION AT PELTON FELL.—On Saturday afternoon, the members of the "Florida" Lodge, Chester-le-Street, "Peabody" Lodge, Pelton Fell, and "Glory of Pelton" Lodge, held a sub-district demonstration at Pelton Fell. The members of the above lodges paraded the streets in the village, through which they walked in procession. An adjournment was afterwards made to the Primitive Methodist Chapel, where an excellent tea was provided. In the evening a public meeting was held, under the presidency of Mr R. A. Goldsby, when addresses were delivered by the Rev T. W. P. Taylder and Mr George Tomlinson, of Newcastle, and W. H. Richson, D.S., of South Shields.

ANTI-CLOTURE MEETING AT CONSETT.—At a meeting of the Consett Branch of the National Land and Labour League, held on Monday night, a Thursday evening last, on the motion of Mr Thos. Dunne, seconded by Mr B. Mullen, it was unanimously resolved—"We, as a branch, protest against the adoption of the *cloture* in the British House of Commons, as we believe it destructive to the Liberties of the masses, and to Mr Bradlaugh, with freedom of speech; and pledge ourselves to strenuously oppose the return of any M.P. who will support such a measure." Another resolution was resolved—"That a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., to Samuel Parnell and C. M. Palmer and Sir Geo. Elliot, M.P.s."

GREAT TEMPERANCE COMPETITION AT BURNOPFIELD.—A very successful temperance competition in connection with the Church of England Temperance Society, was held at Burnopfield, on Tuesday night, when the judge, the Rev David Bryson, curate of Consett, informed the large audience that he had great pleasure in awarding the prizes among very. Great credit is due not only to the much esteemed vicar, the Rev T. Shirrup, and the committee of the Consett, the Rev Jas. Cockburn, for their services, but also to the president, Mr M. Fail; the secretary, Mr Harkness; and the treasurer, Mr Jas. Bell, who contributed the excellent manner in which things were arranged and carried out. There were in all fifty competitors from the bands of hope belonging to Burnopfield, Hamsterley, Iveston, and Burnopfield, of various ages and both sexes. The names of the prize-takers will appear in next week's *Guardian*.

HAMSTERLEY CHURCH.—The harvest thanksgiving services commenced last Sunday, when the Rev S. S. Petty preached very powerful and impressive sermons on behalf of the Church Missionary Society. The weather was very rough, yet notwithstanding, the church was completely filled, and large numbers had to go away unable to gain admission. A very interesting juvenile service was held in the afternoon. The vicar, Rev F. G. Wesley, invited the schools of his parish to join in the services. The Methodist New Connexion Sunday school scholars responded, and filled the church to overflowing. A short Litany was used and a number of special and appropriate hymns were sung, and a very simple and instructive address given by the Rev S. Petty. The harvest thanksgiving services were brought to a close last evening, when the Rev W. A. Jones, M.A., Master of Durham School, preached to a large congregation.

TEMPERANCE BANQUET AT WEST PELTON.—At Chester-le-Street Petty Sessions on Wednesday, John Rutherford, was charged by Sergeant Bell with being drunk and disorderly in the street, at West Pelton, on the 21st ult. Fined 2s 6d and costs.—John Kelly and Peter Clarke were charged with drunkenness at Pit Hill, on the 20th ult. Kelly was fined 2s 6d and costs, whilst Clarke, who had been previously convicted, was fined 5s and costs.—John Humble was charged with drunkenness at West Pelton on the 21st ult. Fined 5s and costs.—Adam Kennedy was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Pelton, on the 21st ult. Mr Clark, of Newcastle, defended.—Sergt. Smith stated that he was on duty at West Pelton on the night of the 21st ult., and he saw the defendant out of his brother's house drank. Witness told him that he would summon him for the offence, and the defendant said he was very sorry. He (Sergt. Smith) and Marshall corroborated.—James Theobald, called for the defence, stated that a vegetable show had been held at Mr Bogg's public-house, on that night, at which the defendant acted as waiter. Witness saw him repeatedly during the evening, and would swear that he was sober all the time.—Thomas Sotheron, Jas. Armstrong, Edward Kennedy, Robert Appleton, were also called. On Tuesday evening last, the defendant came out of his brother's house drank. Witness told him that he would summon him for the offence, and the defendant said he was very sorry. The defendant

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STRANGELY WOOED; STRANGELY WON.

By INA LEON CASSILIS,

AUTHOR OF

"Guilty without Crime," "The Mystery of Weeping Cross," "Sinner or Victim?" &c.

CHAPTER I.

AN IRISH BELLE.

Heaven bless thee!
Thou hast the sweetest face I ever looked on.
Shakespeare.

"Tracy, my dearest of cousins, what do you think happened last night?"

This was a strange greeting, but then Hyacinth Desmond and Tracy Mansfield had known each other for years—long enough to have quarrelled when she was in pinafores and he in round jackets; and they saw each other almost daily, for Tracy lived with his mother and sister in the "big house" yonder, not two miles from the dwelling of Mrs. and Miss Desmond, so formal greetings were as often as not dispensed with.

The scene was a bit of wild romantic land in county Galway, and the person addressed by Miss Hyacinth Desmond as cousin was a good-looking young Irishman of about twenty-four, who, although the cut of his clothing would not have passed muster in Pall Mall, was certainly a gentleman and well bred. Indeed, Mr. Tracy Mansfield was the Lorraine of the region round about Curramore, and as the possessor of a tolerable estate, and some money in the funds besides, he was a very eligible *parti*.

Hyacinth Desmond; seated on her shaggy pony, would have formed a perfect picture, with the rugged background of heath and hill and wood, and very likely Tracy Mansfield—though he was not particularly romantic—thought so. She was a tall, slim girl of eighteen, with that fine grace of bearing and movement that always mistaken for the limbs—a most beautiful girl, too, with large flashing black eyes, faultlessly cut lips—very firm and proud were those lips—and curly masses of dark chestnut hair, which rolled and tumbled hewlichlingly over her small, shapely head. She was riding without a riding habit, and in her face over the common her hood had had fallen off and dangled behind her; the rich glow of exercise mantled over her soft brilliant skin, and her "wild dark eyes" were sparkling with fun, as, pulling up her pony with a practised jerk, she called out the above recorded question with her sweet Irish voice and dainty brogue.

"A kiss first, Hyacinth," Tracy answered, laying his hand on Shemus's unbridled mane, "before I ask you what you mean."

"Very well," said she, bending down, and resolving the kiss into cousinly, master-of-course fashion. "Now, don't you want to know?"

"How can I guess? Moll Grady's spotted cow has run away, or Terence O'Connor is back from the Curragh——"

"You're burning," cried Hyacinth, chapfallen her pretty hands. "Curra—Curra—Curramore—"

"Something happened at Curramore, do you mean? What can happen there?"

"You dols! You might be a Saxon yourself to be so slow. Why, Vincent Lorraine popped down like Mephistopheles himself on Curramore last night. Isn't *that* news?"

"Vincent Lorraine!" repeated Mansfield, falling back a step. "What is the world brings him down here? You are joking, Hyacinth!"

"I never was more serious in my life. Nobody expected him. Biddy Maguire told me, and old Margaret Finnigan told her, and it was just this way." Hyacinth went on, with that instinct of her people for dramatic narration. "It was half-past ten by the clock, and Margaret was just going up to bed, when a loud ring came at the bell. At she jumps, half of a thrimble, and blesses herself, and mutters, 'Holy Vargin, preserve us,' thinking a banshee at least is outside; and while she is so urged she hears a step come again, and Margaret, thinking it must be a human being—or the Evil One—runs up to the great door, and looks through the little window to 'find out, and screams out, 'Who's there?' and the answer comes back, 'Vincent Lorraine'—and Vincent Lorraine it was. He had come, goodness knows how, but without a note of warning; and," said Hyacinth, solemnly, "I have it on the authority of Delly Maguire, who had it from Margaret Finnigan, that his mother—Vincent Lorraine is 'the very handsomest gintleman' she (Margaret) 'iver sot eyes on.' So mind your p's and q's, Tracy, or you know what a dangerous fellow Lorraine is."

"Cromwell's curse on him!" said young Mansfield. "I'll tell you what, Hyacinth, it is those Gradys that have brought him; he would be just the kind of man to take the bull by the horns; but it won't do—he'll get shot for his pains."

"Tracy—do you think it's that bdo you think he is bent on ejecting Grady?"

"It looks like it; and I hope Lorraine may win the day—that's all! What did old Lorraine buy the property for? He had great estates in England—nobody wanted a Saxon landlord for Curramore; and the estate isn't worth 41,000 a-year's his best. Old Lorraine has been here twice in the ten years since he bought it, and Vincent, though his father died three years ago, has not been once. He'll try and carry things with a high hand, and, as I said, get shot."

"Still," observed Hyacinth, a thoughtful shade settling on her broad brow, "matters at Curramore must some looking after—the Gradys are the worst of all the tenants, and corrupt the others; but they are all behindhand with the rent; the Gradys haven't paid for two years, and Dermot boasts that he can pay, but 'isn't going to pay to a young pottigin.'"

"I can't altogether blame him, Hyacinth. Rumour may exaggerate, but it's right in the main, and you know what it says of Vincent Lorraine. Besides, didn't Terence O'Connor tell us that when he was in London Lorraine had the reputation of one of the fastest men in town? He's immensely rich, and what does he do with his money? Keeps a racing stud, drives four-in-hand, gambles, and gives the pace generally; and these poor farmers are to grind their lives out to pay rents that my lord would squander in dissipation?"

"Still," said Hyacinth, stroking her pony's neck, "however bad he is, 'his tenants expect to pay their rents; but he's foolish to try the high-handed policy. I suppose Murphy has given up the matter as a bad job?"

"He has—at least he told me a week ago that he had written to Lorraine, and told him he could do no more—that his life had been threatened, already so I suspect it is his letter which has brought Lorraine over, and he thinks, no doubt, that he'll succeed where his Norman ancestors did."

"If Ian's as bad as you say, sure," said Hyacinth, looking shocked.

"All you know, Hyacinth, is what you get from him from O'Connor that I—[illegible] tell you. He's a thorough villain; and if he's good-looking, so much the worse for the people who like to gently have handsome faces to stare at, for I think that ill-feature does become handsome."

"It wouldn't make a bit more, or less," said Hyacinth, shaking her head, "I'm not to be taken in by fine horses—nothing, he will be pounds—to pence this estatement here, and he doesn't pay—[illegible] with old Mansfield." [illegible] mimic to compare himself with her letter for a moment—[illegible] her eyes—[illegible] with him. "I thought [illegible] a 'raist' would not dress himself without the aid of a valet?"

"Oh, those excellent old fairy Godmothers that's enough when they choose!" said Tracy, "in their dainty ways are affectation. Lorraine, evidently, has no small allowance of the buccaneer in his disposition, though I suppose he has Hy hands and wears diamond studs and rings, and wouldn't believe himself clothed if anyone but the first tailor in town made for him?"

Hyacinth laughed.

"Well," said she, "I must be off, for I have to be out and home in two hours. I promised mother I would be back by ten. I shall come over to Durmabog to-morrow. Good-bye, cousin."

And away she trotted, Tracy Mansfield watching her as long as she was in sight.

I am afraid he was thinking more about his cousin than she was thinking of him just now. She was very fond of him, but not at all in love with him, and as she rode across the wild heath and along the lonely road beyond, her head was running on the complications she foresaw between Vincent Lorraine and his tenants. Clearly, she saw, and—[illegible] but then, though as Irish girl, Hyacinth Desmond was not romantic, she was sufficiently Irish that it was no easy task for anyone to understand the ignorant classes of her countrymen.

She was thinking of this when she came to the little village of Ballygoyle, which was more than two miles from her home, and her way lay across a plateau field, which was a short cut to her destination. As she drew near to the gate of this field, she heard the sound of a man's voice, and, slackening her speed, she recognised the tones of Dermot Murphy, the Curramore agent, a man hated simply because he was a land-agent, but in reality kind-hearted and faithful in his work.

"Who is he talking to, I wonder," thought Hyacinth. The next moment she turned a corner, and came in full view of the gate and those who stood by it.

There was Dan Murphy, his knobby stick under his arm, his hat very much on one side, as was proper for an Irishman, talking volubly to a young man, who, leaning with careless, nonchalant grace of attitude against the gate, seemed to be listening half-contemptuously to the agent's tale. As this young man Hyacinth did not doubt she beheld Mr. Vincent Lorraine himself. He was tall, slender, fashionably dressed—aristocrat from crown to heel—with a face that more than endorsed old Margaret's opinion, for its beauty was so striking that the least observant person could notice it. Details Hyacinth could not yet see beyond doubt—that the features were not with exceeding delicacy, the complexion dark and very pale, and the hair and moustache—he wore neither beard nor whiskers—of a dark raven colour. Furthermore, Hyacinth thought that his beauty would lose nothing by a less haughty expression. So much she noted and it occupied only a moment—when she was herself perceived, first by Mr. Lorraine, who suddenly lifted his eyes, and fixed on the lovely countenance a look of undisguised admiration that little vain as Hyacinth was, the bold keen gaze made her colour rise and her eyes drop. Then Murphy returned suddenly in the same instant, and with a quick—"Arrah now, pardon, sorr,—'tis Miss Hyacinth Desmond—[illegible] her! Sure, I'm proud to see you!" and his hat with respectful familiarity, adding, "Are ye a guilt to Ballygoyle, miss?"

"Yes; just for an hour or two—I'm home and home," returned Hyacinth, painfully conscious that these handsome brilliant eyes of Vincent Lorraine were bent on her. Hyacinth had withdrawn his first admiring glance with a slight smile when he saw the colour mount to her cheek.

"Then you'll be going this way, miss?" pointing towards the field, and Hyacinth had half a mind to make a pretext of being the gate unclosed, so, as to avoid apologies or thanks to that haughty young Englishman, to whom despite his beauty, she felt a dislike, a dread, and unnatural dislike. It was too late, however; for Vincent Lorraine, seeing Murphy's gesture, turned to Hyacinth and said, in a deep, musical voice with a courtly grace that almost condoned his offence, and addressed her in one of those finte-like voices that are dangerous weapons in the possession of unscrupulous men.

"Am I obstructing your path, Miss Desmond? I beg your pardon."

"Don't apologize, please," said Hyacinth, with her sunny Irish smile. "I have no exact flight to cross that field, but it is a short cut, and the owner allows me to trespass."

"Happy owner, and happy land," said Lorraine laying on the gate a delicate, beautifully-formed hand, and looking at her with a warmth and looking up, into the girl's winsome face with a look that too clearly pointed the words; but she hardly coloured at all this time—she passed straight back at him with a very decided frown, but she did not succeed in upsetting Mr. Lorraine's equanimity; he lowered his eyelids certainly, but smiled again, rather provokingly, as if Hyacinth's resentment delighted him, as a child's coquetry might have done, and added coolly, slowly opening the gate the whilst, "If the land were only mine, Miss Hyacinth Desmond, I might straight over the crops, and I should feel honoured."

Hyacinth thought he spoke ironically; his face—for no moment she saw it—showed her that he was given to sarcasm, and she felt very indignant that after the reproof he had received he should laugh at her and add another and more extravagant compliment.

"I suppose the land is yours," she said, at once. "It did belong to Mick Rooney, who has not paid his rent, and he is notice to quit."

"I did not know this was Mick Rooney's land. But I meant what I said, only I suppose if Rooney was gone, Murphy would be able to pay rents that my lord would squander in dissipation?"

"Oh, Mister Lorraine!" cried Murphy, holding up his hands, "isn't I ready to pay rents that my lord would squander in dissipation?"

"Still," said Hyacinth, stroking her pony's neck, "however bad he is, 'his tenants expect to pay their rents; but he's foolish to try the high-handed policy. I suppose Murphy has given up the matter as a bad job?"

"He has—at least he told me a week ago that he had written to Lorraine, and told him he could do no more—that his life had been threatened already so I suspect it is his letter which has brought Lorraine over, and he thinks, no doubt, that he'll succeed where his Norman ancestors did."

"I admire his pluck," said Hyacinth, laughing, "but it's no laughing matter. He cannot know what he is undertaking."

"I hope he will find out, and depart as quickly as he came," said Mansfield, almost savagely, "for he is no acquisition; his way of living doesn't suit our notions, and if he is up to any of his games he may get a bullet through him before he has a chance to ask for his ransom."

"He isn't as bad as you say, sure," said Hyacinth, looking shocked.

"He was [illegible] Murphy [illegible] Hyacinth Desmond [illegible] Mr. Lorraine [illegible] Hyacinth [illegible] Murphy [illegible] Hyacinth [illegible] Murphy [illegible] Hyacinth [illegible] Murphy

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SECOND EDITION.

THIS DAY'S NEWS.

(GENERAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

"GUARDIAN" OFFICE, FRIDAY, 4 P.M.

MEETING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS

THE MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.

The Ministerial declaration was very tamely received in the Chamber to-day, where it was said that the Cabinet simply re-echoed the words of its predecessors, without alluding to any precise policy. It is thought that anything may produce a crisis.

PARIS, FRIDAY MORNING.

The *Debats*, the *Republique Francaise*, the *Siecle*, and the *Gambettist* journals approve of the Ministerial declaration, while the Radical papers find fault with it altogether.

The *Figaro* says M. Nigra will be the Italian Ambassador to England.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A BARONET.

News was received at Bradford to-day of the sudden death of Sir Henry Ripley, Bart., who formerly represented the Borough in Parliament.

ELECTION OF MAYORS.

Mr Roper, a Conservative, has been re-elected Mayor of Richmond, Yorkshire, He contests the borough at the next General Election.

THE DANESMOOR COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

At nine o'clock this morning thirty-eight bodies had been brought up from Danesmoor Colliery. Ten more bodies are lying in the Cross Cut Works and these will probably also be brought up.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.

ASSAULT ON GENERAL BOOTH.

After the Salvation Army demonstration at Hereford last night, the mob followed General E. Booth's cab to Black Marstone, hooting and yelling, and finally smashed the windows of the house in which he was staying. The Rival army deny all knowledge of the outrage.

Consols unaltered.

Wheat firm.

SUPPOSED CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH NEAR WHITLEY.

On Thursday, the dead body of a recently-born female child was discovered in a quarry at Marden, on Fiddler's Green, situated between Whitley and Collingwood. Nothing is known as to how the child was placed where it was found, and up to this (Friday) morning no suspected person was apprehended. The Deputy-Coroner (Mr Bowes Elsdon) will hold an inquest on the body this afternoon.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

ENGLAND, THE PORTE, AND THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The *Daily News'* Constantinople correspondent telegraphs on Thursday:—England has intimated to the Porte that she does not consider the present moment convenient for entering into negotiations on the Egyptian question, and that she cannot approve the idea of sending a Turkish Commission to Egypt to represent the Sultan during Lord Dufferin's mission.

LORD DUFFERIN'S MISSION.

The *Standard's* Cairo correspondent telegraphs on Thursday evening:—The anxiety excited by the mission of Lord Dufferin is by so means confined to Egyptian officials, but is freely shared by the French Bureaucracy. It is maintained that the British Ministry have no plan of their own of any kind with regard to the reorganisation of Egypt, but that they have transferred from their shoulders to those of Lord Dufferin the entire responsibility of elaborating a scheme after studying the situation upon the spot.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE JOINT-CONTROL.

On Thursday evening the Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed:—I am informed that the French Government, fearing that French influence will be seriously affected by the changes that Lord Dufferin may suggest, is anxious to provoke immediate explanations by pressing the Egyptian Government for recognition of the full rights of the French Controller under the former arrangement, and that it has sent instructions in this sense to its representative here.

THE OUTRAGE BY OFFICIALS IN CAIRO.

("STANDARD" TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, THURSDAY.

The news of the treatment of Tewfik came to Mr Broadley's ears, and he at once demanded an explanation. Government, of coffee declares that his arrest was in no way due to his visit to Mr Broadley, but due to political reasons. It is difficult to accept this statement, as it happens that Nubar was absent in Syria during the whole of the repentrouble. In any case, he is entitled to a trial before being deported from the country.

A peculiar significance is given to the incident by the fact that Ameer Bey Kkemsand Ahmed Bey Abaza, the Notables in question, are the men whose alleged ill-treatment in Egypt, recently published in a London paper, has been flatly denied by Riaz Pasha. It is still more significant that the Governor of Zagazig, responsible in the matter, is Farooed Pasha, a nephew of Riaz Pasha.

("DAILY NEWS" TELEGRAM.)

The statement telegraphed by Reuter respecting the abolition of the European Control is inaccurate as to the form of the communication. No announcement is made of the Khedive's intention, but a suggestion was submitted to the Powers of the desirability of dispensing with an arrangement that had broken down in working.

LORD DUFFERIN AT CAIRO.

THE REVOLT IN THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, Wednesday.

Intelligence received here from the Soudan to-day is to the effect that the Mahdi had abandoned his positions in the vicinity of Khartoum on hearing a report that the English, from Suakim, had hospitals in march against him. He had not, however, proceeded any great distance from his former camp.

Difficulties have arisen between the Mahdi Mahdi, had an audience of the Khedive this morning.

The Khedive has received a telegram from the Governor-General of Bahr-el-Ghazal, which confirms the energetic character of the fight news, representing Khartoum as in imminent danger. The *Pilot Prophet* has mobilized at 2,000 Shaiqiyeh troops sent against him, and there was nothing to oppose his march from Obeid to Khartoum. Abd-el-Kader Pacha has, however, telegraphed to the Khedive that the black troops in their engagement lost 1,000 men and many officers, but were not annihilated. The remainder rallied and reached Bara. Abd-el-Kader adds that Khartoum is not present threatened.

ALEXANDRIA Wednesday.

A notification, issued by the Minister of the Interior, has been officially published, warning public functionaries against furnishing information to foreign or other newspapers under penalty of dismissal from the service.

ABOLITION OF THE DUAL CONTROL.

CAIRO, Thursday.

A Note of the Egyptian Government has been issued to-day announcing the abolition of the European Control.

Yesterday's native Christian named Kermy, a wealthy merchant, applied to Mr Broadley to defend two prisoners, Aimin Bey Shamsi, and his brother, detained at Zagazig, charged with supplying Arabi with grain. When Kermy was leaving Mr Broadley's office he was arrested, and sent to the gaol. Representations have been made to the Khedive on the subject. Mr Broadley made instructions to Sir E. Malet and to Sir Hivers Wilson, and there is reason to believe their energetic action will obtain Kermy's release.

WOLSINGHAM PETTY SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 7th—Before the Rev G. P. WILKINSON (chairman) and Rev R. H. GREY.

DRUNKENNESS.

John McGarry, Alexander Smith, William Hunter, Thomas Bewsdrs, Thomas Wilson, Sarah Shield, and John Grand, all of Tow Law, were charged with drunkenness in the month of October last. Fined in the sums varying from 1s 6d to 5s and costs each.

Robert Curry, gentleman, of Wolsingham, was charged with drunkenness on the 24th October.—Fined 10s and costs.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

George Cowling, labourer, was charged with committing a breach of the peace by fighting, at Wolsingham, on October 28th.—Bound over for three months, and to pay costs.

FURIOUS DRIVING.

George Dixon, Bishop Auckland Team House, was charged with furiously driving on the highway, at Tow Law, on the 19th September.—Fined 6d and costs.

SELLING FIREWORKS WITHOUT A LICENSE.

John Davidson and *Robert Johnson*, were charged with selling fireworks, at Tow Law, without having obtained a license, on the 25th October.—Fined 6d each and costs.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

John Richardson, Jane Pearson, John Beadle, William Shields, and *Peter Ward*, were charged with neglecting to provide their children to school, at Tow Law, on the 10th October.—Richardson, Pearson, and Beadle, were fined, 10s each, including costs; and Shields and Ward were fined 5s each, including costs.

THE OJIBBEWAY MINSTRELS AT CONSETT.

An entertainment of a most amusing character was given by this celebrated troupe of minstrels in the National Schools, Consett, on Monday evening. The weather was propitious, and the fame of the minstrels having preceded them there was a full house, the leading families of the town and district being well represented. The platform was tastefully hung with tapestry representing the interior of a Turkish palace, the deep colour of the curtains being relieved by imitation pillars of rich marble. The programme was opened by an overture, the "Ojibbeway Gallop," a splendid piece of composed music by Mr. F. B. Fenwick, of this troupe, and if rendered by a band of clever musicians cannot fail to produce a most ridiculous effect. The "Chief" Sid, the chief of the troupe, semicircle on the platform, the band occupying the background, and song and jest, followed each other in rapid succession. It would be invidious to particulars where each part was so well sustained. Mr J. Grant scored an encore by his rendering of "Aunt Dinah's Quilting," and Mr J. H. Woods was loudly applauded for the manner in which he executed the song, "Susannah Mary Squashington." "Awfully funny" was a burlesque impersonation by Mr R. Hunter, formed a striking contrast in many respects to the songs by which it had been preceded. Awfully stylish it is Sidcastock (Prime Minister), Mr J. W. Preston; Ibrahim (father of Fatimor), Mr J. H. Woods; Timor and Yuseph (brothers of Fatimor), Mr J. Grant and Mr H. Tomkins; Prince Selim, Mr R. Hampson; Sister Anne (of Lucentain age), Mr R. J. Fisher; Fatimor (wife of Blue Beard), Mr Ritchie Hunter. The piece was well played throughout. Mr C. Fisher personated the perfidious Blue Beard with much fidelity, and upon Mr R. Hunter again devolved the duty of bearing the woes as well as taking the delights that fall to the lot of "dear doubting woman." Sister Anne played upon the feelings of her younger and much fairer sister, and eventually touched a cord that never yet failed to give token of rising winds and gathering clouds. These phases of human nature Fatimor did full justice to under the guise of a Turkish lady. The piece was well played throughout, and the entertainment were in aid of the funds of the Consett Cricket Club.

A new station is about to be built at Aldin Grange, on the Consett Branch of the North-Eastern Railway.

EDLINGHAM LOCAL BOARD.

This monthly meeting of this body was held at Edlingham, Lesbury, on Wednesday afternoon, under the chairmanship of the Rev. R. W. Shaw. There were also present—Mr. T. H. Hedley, W. Todd, Geo. Hickson, J. J. Hedley, the clerk (Mr M. Longstaff), and the surveyor (Mr T. Longstaff).

The CHAIRMAN read the minutes of last meeting, which were confirmed.

POST READ PAPER.

The Clerk said he had received the agreement respecting the irrigation of the above farm from the Consett Iron Company in which it was stated that they were quite willing to allow the scheme and if any alterations was wanted to be made, six months' notice on either side be given.

Mr NICHOLSON thought the agreement was satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that instructions should be given to the Clerk to reply and accept the terms of the Consett Iron Company, and also that the Surveyor proceed with the work as soon as possible.

This was agreed to on being seconded by Mr NICHOLSON.

A FILTHY URINAL.

The urinal at Mr Noble's public-house was reported at last meeting to be in a filthy condition, and during the month notice had been served on that gentleman to have it cleansed, and the Surveyor stated he had done so very satisfactorily.

Several of the members expressed their satisfaction at this.

At the last meeting the Surveyor was instructed to enquire as to the ownership of a piece of waste land adjoining the blacksmith shop at the east end of Longdyke, which had been for some time in a very filthy condition, and the Surveyor reported that from enquiries he had made he found that the best part of the ground belonged to a man named Mr Rowe, and the remaining portion belonged to the Board and the occupier of the lime depot.

The CHAIRMAN: Who will have to remove this nuisance?

The Surveyor: Mr Rowe promised me that he would clear it away, and I thought that was nothing also placed there to cause a nuisance.

Mr BROWN said that the piece of land belonging to the Board was in as bad a state as the other and suggested that the Surveyor have the place put right at once.

The Surveyor promised to do the work as soon as possible, and look after the other portion of the land being remedied.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Subjoined is the Surveyor's (Mr Longstaff) monthly report:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Lesbury Local Board.

GENTLEMEN,—Your highway work done during the past month is as follows:—

DURHAM MAIN ROAD—Scraping nearly the whole length from Cornhouse Crossing to Highwoodside Gate, Stockerley Lane to Ford Farm, the new corner of the hill taken down, and the earth put into the bottom over the top of the bridge at the Wash Hole, which will improve it very much.

Your other work has been only a few days attending to the water course in wet weather.

I have had 50 tons of limestone carted, and part of it broken for Rebuilding Bridge.

The North-Eastern Railway Company have finished the alterations to the wall near St. Ives Church.

Amount due to the undersigned pay bills:—

	£	s	d	£	s	d
Durham Main Roads:						
Material	2	4	4			
Team labour	0	6	0			
				2	10	4
Other Roads:						
Manual labour	9	11	4			
Team labour	1	15	8			
Materials	8	6	5			
				19	13	5
Total				£21	8	4

I beg to remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. LONGSTAFF.

Ledgate, Nov. 8th, 1882.

After a little discussion on this report it was passed.

POST LAYS.

Mr W. H. HEDLEY called the attention of the Surveyor to a place in Pont Lane where, in wet weather, water flowed across the road like a small stream, which was very annoying to those travelling on the lane.

The Surveyor explained that it was a water-tank that had been stopped up at the coffee house which the water flowed, thereby causing the water to flow over, which he stopped as soon as he was acquainted of the fact.

ST. IVES ROAD.

The North-Eastern Railway Company had during the month finished their alterations to the wall dividing the railway embankment from the road (which had been for some time in a very dangerous condition) in a very satisfactory manner, as stated by the Surveyor, and the members were quite satisfied with the same.

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Appended is the monthly report submitted by Mr Longstaff:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Ledgate Local Board.

GENTLEMEN,—The sanitary condition of your district is very good at present. The whelps and pigs are all well cleaned out.

During the month I have issued four certificates as to completion of new buildings as follows:—two dwelling houses in Durham Road, for Mr C. Ward; enlargement of back premises to Ledgate Co-operative Stores; alteration and enlargement of the Wesleyan Day School, in Bottle Bank, Ledgate; also for building a yard wall, new privy, and urinal accommodation at Church Square Schools, Ledgate. Plans will come before you for two cottages to be built in Durham Road for Mr Thos Dalton; also from Mr Robert Robson, Plantation Street, for to add a back kitchen to his dwelling house, and to convert his stable into a cottage.

Gas burnt during the last month—130 hours.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
THOS. LONGSTAFF.

Ledgate, Nov. 8th, 1882.

PLANS.

The plans submitted by Mr Titus Dalton for the building of two cottages in Durham Road, and Mr R. Robson for adding a back kitchen to his house and to convert a stable into a cottage, were laid before the Board for their consideration.

After having been inspected by the members Mr NICHOLSON proposed that the plans be stamped providing that the out-offices be not less than 10ft. from the nearest building, and that the floor line level be put to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

Mr BROWN seconded this, which was carried without opposition.

FINANCE.

Accounts to the amount of £21 8s 4d were submitted for payment, and on the motion of Mr NICHOLSON, seconded by Mr BROWN, cheques for the same were signed.

The Clerk stated that the balance in hand was £249 3s 3d.

MR MICHAEL MOYLE'S PLAN.

The Surveyor stated that some time ago this gentleman sent in a plan for the erection of a dwelling-house, which was stamped by the Board as being in accordance with the bye-laws. Mr Moyle had commenced to build, and on going to inspect the place that morning, he (the Surveyor) found that it was not being built according to plan, and he at once stopped the work, and Mr Moyle promised that he would go to the Board that day and explain.

Mr Moyle was then called into the room and said that the reason why he did not build according to the plan was that the gentleman (Mr Craig) who was intending to build applied to him and asked if he would be willing to pay for the alteration of the plan, but he did not know that it was to be at his own cost.

The CHAIRMAN: What pays the difference?

Mr MOYLE: Mr Craig pays the difference out house, which he would not want at all. He was not going to pay for what he did not use.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr Craig's plan, I suppose, that will be built?

Mr MOYLE: No sir, I know. I can build the house cheaper than Mr Craig can.

The CHAIRMAN: What alterations have been made?

Mr MOYLE said he was going to build a wall two inches away from the gable end of Mr Craig, and put the passage and fire-place on the opposite side from which it was set on the plan.

The Surveyor intimated that Mr Craig could not make Mr Moyle pay him for more gable end than he used.

Mr BROWN: I think that we have nothing at all to do with Mr Moyle and his neighbour with regard to the height of the gable. We have passed a plan for the erection of a house, and it must be built to that, or else the work must be stopped.

Mr HEDLEY: Of course; if Mr Moyle wants to make alterations of the same, let him send fresh plans in.

Mr Moyle having adjourned, the matter was considered and the CHAIRMAN suggested that Mr Moyle must not build on the present plan, but if he was desirous of making any alterations to his house he must send fresh plans in for the Board to consider.

This was agreed to by the whole of the members, and Mr Moyle was called into the room and made acquainted with the decision arrived at.

The Board then adjourned.

SUNDAY DRINKING AT BLACKHALL MILL.

CLEVER DETECTION BY THE POLICE.

At Consett Police Court, on Monday morning, before Alexander Young, Esq., Robert Dickinson, Esq., Justices, John Whitfield, the landlord of an out-door beerhouse at Blackhall Mill, was summoned for selling drink, which was consumed on his premises during prohibited hours on Sunday, 22nd ult. Dr Carr, of Durham, who appeared for the defendant, admitted the offence, under extenuating circumstances.

Sergeant Tiller, of the Gateshead County Police Force, stationed at the Felling, said he visited the defendant's house (accompanied by P.C. McDougall, of Windy Nook), both being in plain clothes, about 11 a.m. on the day before mentioned. In the yard they picked up five pitmen who took them to the house. They went to the defendant's back door, which was opened by another pitman Kitchen, where they saw four men sitting near the fire, each with drink before them in pint pots. One of the company called for two more of them, who came to the door to the defendant, and drank amongst them. There were some men sitting in the adjoining room (which the police had entered), and when they had finished their carry some liquor to them on a tray, and he also heard the money rattling inside. Some female accompanied the tray home, and she supplied with liquor, and the defendant received payment for it. These women carried the drink away, and he observed one of them in the house with liquor outside the defendant's back door. As the officers were leaving the premises, they encountered five or six men, who went into the house, and they had to demand some drink. During the ten minutes the officers were inside the house, over twenty persons were supplied with drink, and the defendant's wife, witness said, was carrying on his business as if it was an ordinary weekday, no offence being put on any pretence, or a single question asked of them. All walked boldly in, and demanded drink, which was supplied by the wife.

To Dr Carr: Did not draw the attention of the defendant to the circumstance at the time. One man, named Irving, called for five pints, and he paid the landlord 2s for it. Witness did not wish to make himself known then, as it would have prevented him doing his duty properly, visiting the other outside premises, went somewhere else and refreshed himself. They knocked about with these men most of the day, and witness supped and had tea with them. It was after dinner, that these men (who supposed that he was a bricklayer) told the parties who had supplied them with drink, that he was him straight to the defendant's house. He visited some of the houses, in order to satisfy himself that the parties were *bona-fide* travellers.

In defence, Dr Carr pointed out that his client was a young man, only 32 years of age, and was the last person to commit such an offence wilfully. He had lived at Hamsterley seventeen years, bore an excellent character, and he was a new beginner in the "public" line, having only been in the house five months. He had no desire to infringe the law, and everything was done openly, not the slightest secrecy being maintained. Under these circumstances, he thought a small penalty would meet the case.

P.C. Armstrong, in reply to the Bench, stated that there had been numerous complaints respecting the conduct of this house during the tenure of the late landlord, but he had seen nothing amiss since the defendant entered the premises. He explained to the landlord the nature of the offence when he first entered the business, and witness had visited the house on a Sunday morning and found all quiet. Of course, he was not aware that it was simply impossible for him to detect the landlord breaking the law.

The Chairman said this was the worst case ever brought into that court, and they would therefore inflict the full penalty of £10 and costs, and ordered the parties to be at once paid.

Dr Carr begged of their worships to revoke their decision, considering the endorsement of the license, but this the Bench refused to do.

The money was paid by the defendant.

SUNDAY CLOSING FOR THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.—A conference was held on Wednesday, in the Town Hall, Durham, to consider the desirability of promoting a Sunday Closing Bill for the County of Durham. The chair was occupied by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. There was a large attendance of representatives of religious and temperance societies. The Rev W. Moore Ede (Gateshead) moved "That this meeting earnestly trusts that either by moving a national legislation, the blessings of a sober Sabbath may speedily be enjoyed by the whole land, and believing that opinion is ripe for the Sunday Closing of public-houses in this county, this Conference resolves to take measures be at once made for introducing into Parliament a Sunday Closing Bill for the county." Canon Fasciner (Stockton) seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried. The Mayor of Hartlepool moved "That Thoroughly Fyfe, Esq., M.P., be requested to take charge of the bill; and that all Parliamentary representatives from the county be appointed to, to whom it, and give it their earnest, constant, and watchful support." Mr Henry Martin seconded the resolution. "Addresses were delivered by the wife of the Bishop and Dean of Durham, Alderman Charlton, and others. Mr W. Jenkins, J.P., Consett Hall, was appointed a member of the Executive Committee.

TESTIMONIAL AND PRESENTATION TO A CONSETT MAN.

It will yet be fresh in the minds of many of our readers that Ben Bayes Bailey, late of this town and formerly a local preacher in the Methodist New Connexion, and latterly a local preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist body, was without any examination or trial, and in the face of a petition from the members of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, deprived of his rights as a local preacher, and refused admission into the Wesleyan ministry, by the committee of the Chapelwardens and Trustees, whose chairman is. Why such a step should have been taken is a mystery to all to whom Mr Bailey is best known; and such conduct has proved so far to produce a very prejudicial effect far beyond the circle of those immediately concerned. Mr Bailey underwent the ordeal of three years' training at the Wesleyan College at Didsbury, one year in circuit at Paisley Bridge, and one year at Beeston, and so announced in his journal, and in the minutes of the stage of his year he carried off all honours, as well as standing well in the ordinary examinations. Subsequently he was stationed at Beeston, where he laboured with much acceptance, and the people of that place, in order to show their appreciation of his services have presented him with the following testimonial and gift:—"To the Rev James Bailey, from his friends at Beeston, Notts, October 2nd, 1882. Very extensive offers of the final for the support of a residential minister desire to express their regret at your removal from Beeston. Being prevented attending this meeting from your lot, they hope to take the present opportunity to testify to your high Christian character—your indefatigable efforts to do good—your diligence in carrying out the Sheffield distinctive principles of Methodism, and the success of your labours in every way. We hope you may be led by Divine providence into a sphere of labour where you may be able to exercise those abilities so successfully as at Beeston. As a small token of our esteem and appreciation of your services, we beg that you will accept the enclosed cheque for £2, which has been cheerfully subscribed by a select circle of friends."—Signed on behalf of the subscribers,

GEO. MORTIMER,
Teacher, Beeston School.
WM. LEE.
GEO. BENWICK.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents. Neither do we undertake to return their communications.—Ed. C.G.

BENTFIELDSIDE CHURCH EXTENSION CONCERT.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR—In glancing over your account of the entertainment at Burnhill Bridge on Behalf of Benfieldside Church Extension, I noticed that Mr Lax's recitation "The fearless Do Duryer" is reported as a failure from what another correspondent has stated to make that statement he knows best himself; but any one who took place the place, and noticed the excellent on the this occasion could not fail to see it had a very effective impression upon the audience. Looking round at the crowding people at the place there were at least three-fourths of the people with their attention riveted on the reciter, and the fact of its being encored confirms this belief in my mind. It would have done more justice, therefore, if your reporter had given the opinion of a discerning public—who I am convinced highly appreciated the piece—than to attempt to foist upon them his own private opinion that the recital was a failure. The fact is that it was received by which many of the public are led, and when its writers are good enough to tell the world their opinion it should be with some kind of discretion and judgment. The gentleman who recited has been before the public as a reciter at least fifteen years, and is as your reporter truly remarks, "an old favourite" having performed at nearly every place where a radius of fourteen miles, and I cannot remember such an opinion being expressed by any member of the Press under which he has performed. That is a hard fact somewhat at variance with the judgment passed in your paper, however, it is not my business to comment on your criticism, but I do strongly object to a man who is doing a public service gratis being paid with unjust and disparaging remarks by any member or chirapondent of the Press—I am yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

November 6th, 1882.

[We have no objection to insert "Justice" strictures upon the report of the entertainment referred to. "Justice" has a perfect right to express his opinion, and the same right must be accorded to our reporter who did not state that the piece referred to was a failure.—Ed. *C.G.*]

A LANGLEY MOOR YOUNG MAN ON THE STRAP.—At the Durham Quarter Sessions on Monday morning, a young man named Christopher Alderson, of Langley Moor, was charged with assaulting the constable of that place, Edmund Connolly. The latter entered the Blue Bell Inn, Frogwell a gate, on the night of the 2nd ult, to purchase a gill of whisky for a female person, when the prisoner, who was a stranger to him, and standing at the bar, expressed his intention of taking the gill for himself. The landlady interfered and turned the defendant out. He absented at the time, but was apprehended in a drunken condition on Saturday night in Durham. For the latter offence he was fined 5s and costs, or seven days' hard labour; whilst for the assault, he was sent to gaol for one month's hard labour without the option of a fine.

THOMAS O. MOIR,
(Late MURRAY'S),
LIVERY STABLES, CONSETT.
CONVEYANCES of all descriptions, Hearses, Mourning Coaches, and Mourning supplied on the shortest Notice.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ALLENDALE COTTAGES.—30th ult., the wife of Robert Calvert, of a daughter.

BIRTH.—At Harperdale House, 2nd inst., the wife of Mr David Wilson, M.B., C.M., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LANGWORTHY.—At the Registry Office, 4th inst., Mr T. Huthart to Miss J. Ruddick, both of Quebec. Same day, Mr G. W. Marley, of Stanley, to Miss S. Willmore, of South Moor, 4th inst., Mr J. McKeand, of Stanley, to Miss J. Parkin, Annfield Plain. Same day, Mr W. Gibson, of Stanley, to Mrs J. Raynor, of White-le-Head.

TANFIELD.—At the Parish Church, 3rd inst., by the Rev T. Ewart, Mr Thos. Wilson, of Castle to Catherine, daughter of Mr Wm. Milburn, Tanfield.

DURHAM.—At St. Margaret's Church, 2nd ult., Mr William Hewitson, Byers Green, to Isabella, only daughter of the late Mr William Smith, Low End.

DEATHS.

BRADLEY COTTAGES.—7th inst., aged 39 years, Robert Jackson.

DIPTON-TERRACE, Gate, 5th inst., in her 71st year, Miss Dorothy Fenwick.

WATERHOUSES.—5th inst., aged 7 years, John James, son of Mr Thomas Wilson.

TOW LAW.—6th inst., aged 29 years, James Campbell.

WOLSINGHAM.—4th inst., in his 81st year, William Chay, senior.

ROBERT BEALL,
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR IN MARBLE, GRANITE AND STONE,
HIGH LEVEL WORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
Sent on Receipt of Application.
Inscriptions Cut in Town and County. 510c

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