The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 999. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10TH, 1879. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

TELFER'S
SMOKING MIXTURE,
RECOMMENDED for its rich and excellent Flavour. It is prepared and blended, with judicious care and judgment, from the finest Tobaccos the world can produce, making a faultless mixture. Sold only in Packets, 1oz., 2oz., and 4oz., at all Tobacconists, Stores, Shopkeepers, and Innkeepers.
TELFER AND SONS,
TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTURERS,
NEWCASTLE. 34m

T. W. LEE,
SLATER AND SLATE MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 451n

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

DERWENT ANGLING ASSOCIATION.
A REWARD OF FIVE POUNDS will be paid to any Person who shall give information to lead to the Conviction of any Person Dirtying or Poisoning the waters deputed to the Association, or taking fish therein by any other illegal means. By Order of the Committee
SEVEN HUNDRED Easy, Profitable, and Pleasant
WAYS TO MAKE MONEY:
A Reliable Compendium of Valuable Receipts (Published at 5s.), sent Post Free for 18 Stamps.—J. BARRON, Knitsley, Consett. 147n
N.B.E. Parcel Delivery Agent for Consett and Leadgate,
WILLIAM MURRAY,
CAB PROPRIETOR, CONSETT
(Successor to ISAAC MURRAY).
HEARSES and MOURNING CONVEYANCES of all descriptions for Hire. 726m

CASH *VERSUS* CREDIT!
All who wish to
SAVE MONEY
Should go to the
NEW SHOP,
BLACKHILL,
Where they will obtain the
BEST TEAS,
BEST GROCERIES,
And the
BEST PROVISIONS
AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH.

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

FOR GROCERIES, SEE PRICE LIST.
HOLMES BROTHERS,
54, DURHAM ROAD,
BLACKHILL,
AND 197, WESTGATE ROAD,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 159n

NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.
SIMON ROWE,
LATE of Allanford, respectfully intimates that he has commenced Business as Wholesale and Retail Confectioner and Plain and Fancy Bread Baker, at 17, Newmarket Street, Consett.
Funerals and Parties of every description supplied.
Brides' Cakes, both Plain and Ornamental, made to order. Address—17, Newmarket Street, Consett.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
CHARLES TEANEY
RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has Removed to ST. IVES ROAD, LEADGATE, where he will resume his old Business as General Dealer, and hopes, by strict attention to the wants of his many Customers, to merit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed upon him.
Address:
ST. IVES ROAD, LEADGATE. 42n

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

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

JOSEPH WHALEY,
STANLEY,
RESPECTFULLY announces that he supplies HORSES and CONVEYANCES of all descriptions for Hire. Furniture Removed. Pic-nic Parties arranged for. 917n

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.
ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Tampering with any Meter, Pipe, or other Property of the above Gas Company, without first obtaining the said Company's permission, will be prosecuted according to Law.
By order of the Directors,
August 21st, 1875. M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

JOHN T. DOVE,
FORTH BANKS, NEWCASTLE,
MANUFACTURER of Concrete, Cement, Chimney-pieces, Portland Cement, Plaster, Hair, Laths, Tacks, &c.
IMPROVED GRANITE CONCRETE FLOORING
For Station Platforms, Stables, Warehouses, &c.
CRUSHED BRICKS and GRANITE always on hand
OFFICES AND WORKS—FORTH BANKS. 306m

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

Business Announcements.

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

DENTAL NOTICE.
TRY Mr. WATSON'S Artificial Mineral TEETH. Cheapest and the best. They never decay or change colour. Natural appearance. Last a life-time. Teeth Extracted without any pain.
40, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
GEORGE HOBSON
TAKES this opportunity of thanking his numerous Friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to inform them that he has now got his Mill under thorough repair, and, with the addition of extra CRUSHING and SPLITTING MILLS, he is now in a position to fully meet the requirements of his Friends and the Public. Particular attention will be paid to Grinding, Crushing, or Splitting Grain for Farmers and the Trade.
Try G. H.'s CRUSHED OATS and BEANS for Horses.
Try G. H.'s CRUSHED MIXED HORSE FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED COW FEED.
Try G. H.'s PITTED PIG FEED.
Pure BARLEY MEAL, PEA MEAL, INDIAN MEAL, and every other Article in the Trade on the most reasonable terms.
KAMPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS,
(Warehouse, Catchgate),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
ESTABLISHED 1817 238g

REALLY MARVELLOUS!
FOUR SHEETS
Of Extra Superfine Cream Laid
NOTE PAPER
And
FOUR ENVELOPES,
STAMPED CONSETT,
In
BRILLIANT COLOUR,
JAPANESE RELIEF
With a Sheet of Blotting,
FOR ONE PENNY,
To be had only at the
"GUARDIAN" OFFICE, CONSETT.

R. DODD,
SADDLER AND HARNESSMAKER,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of Consett and surrounding District that he has taken the Business of his late Father, A. H. DODD, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, to merit a share of their support. R. D. also begs to inform them that he has on hand Brass and Silver-mounted Gig Harness; Spring Cart and Cart Harness; New and Second-hand Riding Saddles; Riding Bridles and Martingales; Hunting Breastplates, Bits, Spurs, &c.
Orders from Colliery Owners, Farmers, and others will be promptly attended to.
☞ ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS Made, Altered, and Repaired on the shortest notice.
BELTS AND HOSPITES MADE AND REPAIRED.
N.B.—Farmers can have their Work done on their own Premises. 294n

WILLIAM NICHOL,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT
(Nine years with Mr. N. BROWN),
BEGS to thank his numerous Customers for their liberal support since he commenced business, and to inform them that he has now on hand several Sets of Silver and Brass-mounted Harness, Riding Saddles and Bridles, Hames Chains, Bits, Spurs, &c., and Cart and Plough Harness. Also, several Sets of Second-hand Harness and Riding Saddles.
Orders from Colliery Owners, Farmers, and others, requiring Work done will be promptly attended to.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any Person or Persons entering into the occupation of any House, Shop, or other Building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default therefore, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Person will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. The Secretary can be seen daily at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.
By order of the Directors,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870.

Business Announcements.

SEND TO THE POST OFFICE
AND get an Order for One Pound, made Payable to WILLIAM STEWART AND SON, and you will receive in return, Carriage Paid to any Railway Station or Carrier, 10lbs. of the Cheapest TEA in England, or 8lbs. of INDIAN TEA (the Finest Tea in the world). Should it be your pleasure, we can forward Half of each kind, as you may direct.
WILLIAM STEWART AND SON,
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE; 33, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD; AND CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND.

MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES. KITCHEN RANGES.
REGISTER, GILL, HALL, AND SHOP STOVES.
GAS COOKERS, HEARTH TILES, &c.
DINNING AND COOKE, HOT WATER ENGINEERS,
91, 93, AND 95, PERCY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 689n

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

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

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

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

BENSON'S "Workman's" £5 5s. Silver English Lever. Warranted.
BENSON'S "Everybody's" Silver Watch, £3 3s., with Crystal Glass. Warranted.
BENSON'S Silver and Electro-plate for Race and Athletic Meetings, Presentations, or Household Use. Special Designs and Estimates Free.
BENSON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS on WATCHES, CLOCKS, TURRET CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY, sent Post Free, 2d. each. Watches sent Safe by Post to all Parts of the World.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery Skilfully Repaired by Experienced Workmen. Plate, Jewellery, and Watches Bought and Exchanged. Clubs supplied.
STEAM FACTORY AND CITY SHOW ROOMS—LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
WEST-END ESTABLISHMENT—25, OLD BOND STREET.
ESTABLISHED 1749.

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

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

Bottles charged 1/ per dozen, which is allowed when returned.
2,000 to 10,000 hogsheads of Claret, representing all the various growths of the Medoc district. Château Loudenne offers the exceptional advantage of direct communication between the most favored wine-producing districts of France and this country, Bordeaux and the sea, so that wines can be shipped almost direct from the various estates without having first to incur the expenses of transport up to Bordeaux, and the charges incidental to landing, storing, and re-shipping from thence. The stores erected at Loudenne by W & A Gilbey, with the adjoining buildings, are among the most striking objects on the Gironde, and are of a magnitude and completeness not hitherto attempted in any wine-producing country; while by the above arrangements W & A Gilbey have placed the English consumer in a better position than even the inhabitants of Paris, or any of the larger towns of France, for procuring pure, genuine, and moderate-priced Clarets.

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

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

BRAND ON CORK

CASTLE BRUT SAUMUR

Castle "BRUT-SAUMUR"—A pure, light, and moderately stimulating Sparkling Wine, entirely free from added saccharine since the completion of fermentation, and especially suited for invalids from its peculiar dryness and tonic qualities.

IN CASES

	Per Dozen Bottles	Per Dozen Half Bottles
	s. 33/	s. 18/6

SPARKLING SAUMUR CHAMPAGNES

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

Sample Bottles or any quantity bearing W & A Gilbey's Seals and Labels can be obtained from their AGENT—
W. AYNSLEY *Grocer*, CONSETT

Business Announcements.

J. BATES,
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, UNDERTAKER, HARDWAREMAN,
HARVEY STREET, CONSETT. 675n

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

EMIGRATION! EMIGRATION!!
EMIGRATION!!!
NOTICE TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FOR AMERICA.
THE Magnificent Steamers of the "NATIONAL LINE," the largest Merchant Steamers afloat, Sail from LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK every Wednesday, forwarding Passengers to all parts of the United States and Canada, at the lowest possible rates.
£6 Steerage Passage to New York, Boston, £6
and Philadelphia,
Passengers will find it to their advantage to book with the Local Agent, Mr. JAMES PALLISER, Grocer, Foundry Row, Blackhill. 440n

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!!
A PRESENT to each Purchaser of our GUINEA GOLD RING.
F. A. AND E. WELCH,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 318z

IMPROVED
CONCRETE FLOORING.
JOHN DOVE & CO.,
35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others supplied with any quantity of PORTLAND and other CEMENTS, PLASTER, HAIR, LATHS LATH TACKS, &c.
CONCRETE FLOORING executed in all its Branches. Cement ridging.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER,
VALUER, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
CO. DURHAM.
VALUATIONS made for Probate and Legacy Duties.
Agent for the SALE of BUILDING SITES at the following places:—Benfieldside Estate, Broomhill Estate, Ebchester, Low Finings Estate, Langley Park, Consett, Leadgate, and Blackhill.
☞ All Business promptly and carefully attended to.

JOHN W. DAVISON,
CABINETMAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND CATCHGATE,
HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.
IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.
Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 673f

SPECIALITIES.
ROBERT JACKSON,
"GUARDIAN" OFFICE,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
BEGS to announce that he has made arrangements by which he can supply the following articles at of excellent quality and workmanship at very moderate prices, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public generally.
JACKSON'S IMPROVED KEY AND UMBRELLA LABELS,
Which have gained for themselves so high a reputation, are invaluable to those who would avoid the trouble, delay, and expense caused by losing their keys, &c., and may be had at One Shilling each; or post free, on receipt of Twelve Stamps.
The Key Labels are made of best German Silver, with a notice engraved on one side, and on the other the name and address required. The price includes a good Key Chain with Swivel.

IAGER'S OLD ESTABLISHED AND ORIGINAL PORK SHOP,
SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT.
GEORGE P. SCHELLENBERG (successor to CHARLES IAGER), the Pork Butcher, Shakespeare Street, Consett, in returning thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on him since he succeeded the above old established connection, begs to intimate that the Pork Business is still carried on in all its Branches, and nothing but the very best qualities are supplied, whilst for Prime Home-fed Hams and Bacon, Lard, &c., at moderate prices, this Shop stands unrivalled.
Note the Address—
GEORGE P. SCHELLENBERG
(SUCCESSOR TO CHARLES IAGER),
THE ORIGINAL PORK SHOP,
SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT.

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT with the AWARDED ROADS, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERING PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1781; also a Map of the various
CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS OF THE SEE OF DURHAM.
Edited and Compiled by ROBERT JACKSON, for upwards of thirty years Managing Clerk in the Copyhold Office, Durham, and late Bailiff of the Manor.
The whole of the remaining copies of this useful work, which was published at 5s. 6d., having been purchased by ROBERT JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett, he has determined to reduce the price *Three Shillings* per copy (post free) in order to effect a speedy clearance.
Also on hand a few copies (being an exact facsimile) of the *Original* LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, recently published by Mr. JOHN CALVERT, at the reduced price of *Two Shillings* (post free).
☞ Every owner or occupier of property within the boundary of Lanchester Common should possess a copy of either of these editions.
Mr. JACKSON will be glad to forward copies of either of these editions by return of Post. For which Halfpenny Postage Stamps or Post-Office Orders made payable to ROBERT JACKSON, Consett must be received.

The Consett Guardian.

Friday Evening, October 10th, 1879.

THE FLESHPOTS OF "PROTECTION."

There are various symptoms that before long the country will be subjected to an organised movement in favour of a return to Protection. There have been for some time vague hints and suggestions of such a re-action coming from two distinct quarters. Since the depression of British trade and manufactures, we have heard a great deal of Reciprocity, which is merely protection under a euphemism as Conservatism is only a milder form for Toryism. But the idea of the manufacturing Protectionists has been to protect their own industries by putting a duty on imported foreign manufactures, and thus their designs have been directed to different matters from those which were the object of the old Protection. While this state of things continued there was little fear of the new tendency ever receiving such an amount of public countenance as to constitute it a movement, much less an agitation. The depression in agriculture, aggravated as it has been by a bad harvest, has, however, excited a hankering for Protection in a new quarter, and there is just a possibility that the manufacturing and agricultural eaters may see their way to making common cause. Talking at Willen Hall the other day, Mr Stanley Hill, while professing himself to be theoretically in favour of Free Trade, expressed himself doubtful of the efficacy of this commercial system unless it were fairly applied all round. He would not impose protective duties on imports as a matter of principle, but as one of expediency he would use the threat of them, and, if absolutely necessary, the actual imposition of them, to put pressure on foreign governments. The peculiarity of his suggestion was, that we might, for instance, threaten to tax, or actually tax, American corn in order to induce the Americans to reduce their protective duties on our manufactures. In this notion Mr Hill is far more practical than those who would put a duty merely on American manufactures imported into this country. The idea of artifically raising the price of all manufactured goods in this country, to the prejudice, say, of the agricultural class, was not one likely to be entertained outside of somewhat restricted manufacturing circles, but when it comes to be a question of taxing grain, a common ground is afforded on which manufacturing and agricultural Protectionists can unite their forces and attempt to rally public opinion to their support. It is a curious spectacle to see Mr Stanley Hill and Sir Rainald Knightley both hesitatingly and tentatively putting forward the same possible panacea—the one for manufacturing and the other for agricultural distress. Sir Rainald declares that the only legislation that can benefit the farmers would be such as would ensure them a remunerative price for their produce; yet he does not venture outright to advocate a return to the old corn duties. He recalls with pride his own opposition to Free Trade, but does not see his way to reverse that policy. In fact, neither the manufacturing nor the agricultural Protectionists have yet gone beyond somewhat qualified suggestions; but when we find the two parties so far coinciding in view as to adduce American corn as a possible object of protective duties, we may be prepared for a combination of forces which will give consistency and confidence to the anti-Freetraders. The ultimate object aimed at by either section is different, but the immediate aim is the same. Mr Stanley Hill would coerce the Americans to reduce their protective and often prohibitive duties on British manufactures, and Sir Rainald Knighley would ensure the British farmers a remunerative price for their produce; and a duty on American corn would serve, at least temporarily, the purpose of both. As regards the two parties to be protected, the home manufacturers and the agriculturalists, the enhanced price of manufactured goods, to farmers and that of bread to the artisans, would partially neutralise each other; but still there would no doubt be a balance in their favour which the general public would have to make good. The public will, therefore, watch with suspicion these tentative proposels for artificially improving the position of two classes of the community at the expense of all the rest, and the best way of ducking the movement in its present primary and undeveloped stage is to let it be known that no such proposals of Retiprocity or Protection will be entertained, and that depressed industries must look to other means to help them out of their present troubles, and restore them to the prosperity from which they have temporarily fallen.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The contingency of an autumn session still hangs in the balance. The Cabinet have not yet met formally to decide the question; but it is generally understood that if our Afghan troubles increase, an autumn session will again become a necessity. It is quite possible, indeed, that the new Afghan war may turn out a much more serious affair than the former one, and for this reason, that we shall be almost now under the necessity of annexing so much of Afghanistan that what remains will be scarcely worth leaving under the nominal sovereignty of the Ameer. In fact, our difficulty will be how to dispose of the hunchback that is laid at our door, as in the "Arabian Nights" tale. However, pending the decision as to an autumn session, we are likely to have a lively October, for extra-parliamentary utterances are to fall thick as the leaves that strew our garden walks at this time of the year. Sir William Harcourt opened the Southport Reform Club on the 2nd, and follows up his appearace there by another at a Liverpool banquet on the 6th. Then it is Mr Cross's turn to cut up the rhetorical criticism of Sir William Harcourt, at the opening of a Conservative Club at Southport on the 10th. On the 17th Manchester Conservatism will trot out no less a steed than the coming Tory Premier, Lord Salisbury; and the Liberals will reply the week after with Mr Bright and Sir William Harcourt. So we shall have no little political activity even without an autumn session.

Each week one is compelled to note how the blackness of the prospect deepens. The publication of the half-yearly revenue returns has made us more dismal than ever. Sir Stafford Northcote's estimates were based on a probable decrease in the productiveness of the taxes; but, wide as was the margin he allowed, it has already in some departments been passed, and the only expectation for next March if of a most serious deficit. Here and there we hear rumeurs of improvement in trade; but the impetus is fitful and delusive, and in London more perhaps than elsewhere the prevailing feeling in commercial circles is full of gloom. How Sir Stafford Northcote will face the difficulties of the financial situation, is a question that is already asked. We have the Zulu war expenditure to provide for, and may probably be called upon for a contribution towards the second Afghan campaign, to say nothing of probable deficit in regard to other portions of this year's expenditure. Increased taxation will be highly unpopular, and will tend still more to depress trade, while an increase of the floating debt woule be discreditable.

Private letters from Sir Bartle Frere represent him as quite reassured as to the success of his policy in South Africa. He points to the effectual stamping out of the Zulu king and his military system as a proof that the "celibate manslaying machine" was no figment of his heated imagination, as a portion of the press in this country described it, but a sober fact, which needed to be promptly and vigorously dealt with. It is said, moreover, that Sir Bartle will now devote himself to the task of confederating the South-African colonies, and will then take his furlough and come home. He has served his time in India, and is entitled to retire on his South-African laurels, such as they are.

It may be interesting to mention, in connection with the preceeding that the ex-commander-in-chief in South-Africa was the son, and the most brilliant coadjutor was the nephew of a Lord Chancellor. Sir Evelyn Wood is a nephew of Lord Hatherley, still, perhaps better known by his old title of Sir William Page Wood. It was the father of Lord Hatherley, Alderman Wood, whose friendship for the Duke of Kent was often so valuable to that impecunious Prince. Sir Evely's manly speech in the city has greatly increased his reputation. He has considerable oratorical gifts, and is believed to have thought seriously of relinquishing the profession of arms for that of law, when he took the degree of Barrister-at-Law at the Middle Temple, where he was very popular among his brother students. His defence of the colonists, supported by Colonel Buller's at Exeter, is meant, of course, as a reply to the popular lecturing war correspondent, who made himself obnoxious to officers as well as to colonists during the recent campaign.

Sir Francis Truscott's election to the London mayoralty will be popular, for he is as much liked by his brother Aldermen as Sir Charles Whetheram is disliked. It is perhaps a mistake for a man to accept the office if he does not possess a very considerable fortune. Sir Charles is not a miserly man but he will not incur expenses beyond his means in "keeping up the dignity" of the civic chair—a phrase which is understood to imply a very large outlay in the article of turtle-soup. His entertainments have been few and far between. Possibly some of the Aldermen have other causes of quarrel with him; at any rate, several members of the city senate are hardly on speaking terms with their chief.

The Educational Parliament of London is more nearly moribund than the present House of Commons. The London School Board has met for its last session, and Sir Charles Reed has defended the conduct of himself and colleagues in an energetic if not wholly conclusive style. The ratepayers of Metropolis, who will soon have to pronounce their opinion upon the policy of the School Board, are not likely to be wholly pacified by Sir Charles's explanations. Nothing that he has said justifies the style in which some of the schools are built and furnished. However figures are manipulate, heavily-burned householders cannot bring themselves to see the necessity of paying £1,600 to its elementary teachers, or of giving the children of the poor an education which goes beyond the necessities of learning into its luxuries. There is likely to be a re-action against the present system. We have been so prodigal during the last few years that we are in danger of a revulsion of feeling which will make us niggardly for the future.

In one shape or other, we shall have enough of the Euston Square mystery before it is done with. The story of the notorious Hannah Dobbs was generally looked upon as incredible at first, but it begins to be rumoured that the authorities of Scotland Yard are now less sceptical as to its value; and that it has received incidental corrobation in some of its particulars. In the meanwhile, Mr Sewerin Bastendeff is bringing an action for libel against Hannah Dobbs in respect to the substance of her "confession;" so either at the Old Bailey or in Westminster Hall the matter is likely to come before a court of justice again. It is a singular thing in reference to the house in Euston Square, that Sunday is the only day of the week that it appears to be an object of attraction. On week days a casual passenger may step a few yards out of his way to glance at it; but on Sunday usually a concourse of pilgrims to this questionable shrine, the crime being supposed to have been committed on a Sunday.

We are coming to a pretty pass. The old Mohawks would think that their days had come again. The late Mr Lionel Lawson of the *Daily Telegraph* has been sneered down habitually by one of the "society" journals; and his nephew, arming himself with a stout cudgel, waited for the editor of the said journal outside of the Beefsteak Club, and assaulted him so vigorously that the result is a challenge. It is not known whehter there will be a hostile meeting at Bologne or not; but, as matters stand at present, it is a very pretty quarrel, as Sir Lucias O'Trigger would say.

Occasional Papers.

ENGLISHMEN.

It would be a long but interesting task to collect and compare all that has been written upon Englishmen, by Englishmen—and writers of other nations. It would be a motley combination truly; for what phases has the English character not been exhibited in? We are doubtless a nation of diversified individuals. There is not that one general similarity in manners, appearance, and temper, in the English people, which is observable in other races of humanity, and hence probably arises the manifold and dissimilar opinions concerning

"This land of such dear souls—this dear, dear, land,
Dear for her reputation throughout the world."

Yet there are some distinguishing characteristics of the Englishman; and perhaps it is one of them—his independence, his tendency to freedom of thought—which in a great measure accounts for the unlikeness referred to between our countrymen. But in attempting to pourtray the character of any particular people, it is very evident that only to a certain degree is it possible to be accurate; since every nation of necessity produces individuals, mental and otherwise, bear a resemblance to those of some other nation. It is only therefore of the mass, the great crowd, the general national distinction of Englishmen that I shall attempt to treat. That these peculiar national distinctions depend much upon the nature of the times, the government, and the climate, is self-evident. And that the character of nations must change, as these nations advance or deteriorate in freedom, and education is certain. A very superficial glance at the past history of the inhabitants of England will convince us of this. To go back to the earliest historical period of Britain, we find its inhabitants, when Julius Cæsar conquered the island, about fifty years before the time of Christ, a number of semi-barbarian tribes, wearing few clothes, and those merely the skins of animals, practising the most fearful rites of an inhuman, superstitious religion, they were somewhat—though not much—better than the worst of savages. Nor did they learn any of the arts of peace, anything of civilization or gentle manners until the days of Agricola. Hume says:—

"He finally established the dominion of the Romans in this island. He carried his victorious arms northward: defeated the Britons in every encounter, pierced into the forests of Caledonia, reduced every state to subjection in the southern parts of the island, and chased before him the men of fiercer and more intractable spirit, who deemed war and death itself less intolerable than servitude under the victors. He cut off the ruder and more barbarous part of the island, and secured the Roman province from the incursions of the barbarous inhabitants. During these military enterprises he neglected not the arts of peace. He introduced laws and civility among the Britons; taught them to desire and raise all the conveniences of life; reconciled them to the Roman language and manners; instructed them in letters and science; and employed every expedient to render those chains which he had forged, both easy and agreeable to them." We have here a brief summary of one of the most interesting and important epochs in the history of our country—an epoch which is perhaps too much neglected by the students of our history. There is one relieving quality which strikes us in the dark character of these our earliest ancestors—they were exceedingly courageous; but it was the courage innate among all savage peoples, being branded with cruelty, fierceness, and an entire lack of mercy. About A.D. 450, the Saxons, a people, bold, reckless, and war-like, came over from Germany to Britain. They exercised a vast influence over the manners of the people. To them we owe the names of our days of the week. They soon became masters of the island, and when Agustine converted the people to Christianity, the nation began to move forward in the paths of peace, unanimity, and civilization. Then came the Danes, who were driven out by our great ancestral hero, Alfred, who did more for the good of our land than had ever been attempted before. He, besides establishing a regular militia and a fleet, issued a code of laws, rigorous in their administration of justice, and patronised—and indeed himself cultivated—learning, having been the founder of the University of Oxford. In 1016, the Danes subjected the island, and reigned over it for about forty years, when the Saxons again succeeded in banishing them, only in their turn, however, to be overcome by the Normans.

Thus we see the mighty changes, which, within a thousand years were brought to pass in England. Conquered by three nations, the Romans, Saxons, and Danes, each of which intermingled with the other, the country was constantly changing its aspect The Normans were of Scandinavian origin, but had gained possession of the north-west portion of France. They were a bold and chivalrous people, but when they had conquered Britain at Hastings, they treated the people with a degree of tyranny and arrogance which was almost unbearable. How the oppressive fendal system ground down the Saxons almost to slavery. How the two peoples, the conquerors and the conquered ultimately blended in themselves their language and their manners; how they wrung from an unjust king the "Magna Charta"—the great keystone of English liberty; how after many centuries they cast off the yoke of the monks; how they have gone on, victorious in their battles by land and sea, colonising country after country, and spreading their tongue to the uttermost parts of the earth; how they have moreover risen higher and higher in learning, liberty, and in every gentle art, until they now stand first among the nations of the earth has been told too often to need repetition here.

In studying history it behoves us not so much to learn a few dry events, or to get up in a mechanical way, the dates and circumstances of so many wars, conquests, and acts of jurisprudence, as to acquaint ourselves with the marner in which great empires are founded, and rise to the summit of their glory, and with the causes which tend to their decline and fall. It is important that we should give most attention to the manners, laws, and religion of a people, while we intently study the characters and talents of the men who have rendered themselves conspicuous in their day and generation.

But to return to the point where I left off, those who have studied English history at all will know how the national changes in laws, government, and education; and how long a time it has taken to rendered it such as it is. And it is this (the English character as it now is) that I wish more particularly to speak.

The most striking characteristic, and the one which exercises the most important influence over the character of an Englishman, is his spirit of independence. He is not an imitator, he forms his own opinions, and thinks and acts for himself. He aims at having a competency, which shall place him far above dependence on anyone else. His motto is:

"Gentleman burn—what's gentleman burn?
Proputty, proputty's ivrything 'ere."

From this desire for independence arises the hatred in England for workhouses, and other institutions of that class; and it is, generally speaking, true that an Englishman will rather starve than beg.

There is something admirable in this manly pride, although it is carried to an extreme. It makes him cold and reserved to a fault towards strangers, especially foreigners. He cares little for wit, and often his apparently unobliging manner is taken for rudeness. Yet, once known, an Englishman is respected: he is always kind and true. In no country, perhaps are such vast sums raised by subscription for the suffering and unfortunate. He feels deeply, though in an unostentatious manner, the sufferings of his fellow creatures. Englishmen are open and honest, and, taking everyone to be like themselves are easily duped. They are perhaps over sensible, for a pharagraph in a newspaper will fill the country with alarm, but when real danger approaches, no nation is more resolute or brave in facing it, and none will carry a project with so firm and stubborn a will. In the words of a great writer, "He (the Englishman) is firm at all times, even to obstinacy; bold and resolute even to rashness; and he acts, in general, upon principle, in a degree amounting to abduracy." No modern people are so brave as the English, this quality seems to be inborn, for lads, as soon as they are on their legs, begin to practice self-defence, and the superiority of our military and naval forces have been proved in a thousand battles.

I should like to enter somewhat more deeply into the manners and customs of Englishmen, but my space is filled, and the remainder must be left for a future occasion.

Alburton.

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

How to Cure a Cough or Cold.—Take "Budden's Balsam of Horehound and Coltsfoot." One Dose relieves; one Bottle cures. Price, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Agent for Consett—Mr. D. Imrie, Chemist, Front Street. 544m

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

Delays are dangerous; therefore, if you are suffering from a bad Cough or Cold, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, or any other affection of the Chest and Lungs, delay not, but at once go and get a Bottle of "Budden's Balsam of Horehound and Coltsfoot." One Dose relieves; one bottle generally cures. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Wholesale—Ismay. Agent for Consett—Mr. David Imrie, Chemist, Front Street. 543m

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE ORANGE TREE.

In very many minds the idea is current that in its native clime the orange-tree is constantly budding and blossoming, and as constantly ripening its delicious fruit, thus presenting a most interesting and beautiful sight. A gentleman, just returned from Florida gives a somewhat different account of the tree. He says it does not blossom continuously throughout the year, but has its regular time of flowering, like our apple or pear trees. This is the month of March. Following the fragrant blossoms comes the growing fruit, which ripens about November. The fruit does not fall at maturity, but by a strong stem holds fast to the branches, even till the following May, thus hanging during, and after, another period of bloom. In this manner comes about the combination, so strange to us in a northern clime, of opening flowers and perfect fruit upon the same tree. The fruit thus continues for a long time after maturity, at length withering and drying, and finally falling to the ground, if not plucked. The orange grower is thus ready for orders at any time after his crop is ripened, and he never picks save according to orders received. His entire store is kept upon the trees, and he is thus able to furnish a perfectly fresh article until his whole crop has been sold. The fruit is removed from the tree by a man ascending portable steps, and carefully cutting the strong stems. It is afterwards carefully packed in the boxes in which we receive it.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

GREAT MEETING AT CORK.

A meeting to consider the subject of the land question was held at Cork on Sunday. There were about 15,000 present. Mr. Parnell, M.P., was present. In the course of his speech he was at one time compelled to stop, in consequence of the interruption caused by a band which struck up during his address. Among the principal speakers were Mr. Shaw, M.P., Colonel Colthurst, M.P., Sir Joseph M'Kenna, M.P., Mr. P. J. Smith, M.P., &c. Mr. Shaw praised Mr. Gladstone's Land Act, and said there were principles in it which, if properly carried out, would settle the land question. He thought that the whole system of land tenure in Ireland must be changed. In his opinion the men who worked the land should own the land. In this he would do no injustice to the landlord but would give him full value for his property. Mr. Parnell said possession was supposed to be nine points of the law. As tenants were on the land, that was the time to take the precaution to remain there. If tenants stood together, and refused to pay an unjust rent, the game was already won. They required no acts of Parliament, but they had their own strength of mind and their own love of country to rely on. They had that support which physical strength could give them to resist unjust demand. When he said physical strength, he did not advocate appeal to physical force. They could gain their point by a policy of passive resistance to unjust demands. As long as Englishmen governed Ireland, so long would English ingenuity try to get the better of them by robbery or oppression.

THE QUEEN'S COUNTY DEMONSTRATION.

A monster tenant-right meeting, attended by about 6,000 people, was held on Sunday at Maryborough, Queen's County. Resolutions were passed calling upon landlords not to ruin tenants by rents, and thus save both themselves and tenants from misery and destruction in the future; also declaring that they would never cease agitating until tenant-farmers were settled on land for ever, either as peasant proprietors or tenants at fair rents. Another resolution condemned the conduct of the present county members, Messrs. Kenelm Digby and Dease, their studious inactivity in Parliament and their general want of earnestness in the cause of Irish Liberty. Another declared Mr. Parnell to be the true leader of the Irish party, and approved of his active parliamentary hostility to every ministry that would not give full justice to the country. The wording of the last resolution was as follows:—"That while we are compelled by force to obey laws made by strangers, we will never cease to deny the right, and protest against the injustice, of any assembly of men save an Irish Parliament having a power to bind the Irish people."—Mr. Lalor, the chairman, said they were not there to advocate the non-payment of rents. (Cries of "Never.") They had no ill-feeling towards the landlords. All who could pay their rents should do so; unfortunately, for every one who could pay there were 50 who could not. He advised all to keep what could support them till the first of September next. They should send determined men to Parliament who would vigorously advocate their claims.—Mr. Biggar, in a brief speech, vindicated Mr. Parnell's policy, and urged the Queen's County electors to return those who would support his policy.

MOB INTIMIDATION.

Two tenants on the Meath estate of the Marquis of Headford, named James Cahill and John Connell, both in Kells, have received letters cautioning them against attending the meetings of tenants, which is to be held for the purpose of sympathising with Lord Headford and his agent, who lately received letters threatening them with death unless a reduction of rent was granted on the estate. The threatening letters received by the two tenants bear the Westport postmark, and are signed "Rory"

AN IRISH IMPOSTOR.

The police of Cork have just succeeded in checking the career of a remarkable impostor, who for eighteen months has been engaged successfully in a life of deceit and fraud. The name of the prisoner is William Thomas Cogan, and he has scarcely reached his 21st year. He is the son of humble parents, residing in the north of the city, his father being a porter employed on the quays. He appears to have first represented himself as a student for the Catholic Church, and to have obtained money from several persons, to whom he pretended he was in poor circumstances, and required assistance to enable him to pursue his studies for the priesthood. He stated that he was attending All Hallows College, near Dublin, and he appeared to be acquainted with the names of the professors of that college. He also induced persons to sell tickets for a bazaar, the proceeds of which were to be applied to the same purpose—of assisting him in his object. Cogan then left the county, and did not reappear until a short time ago, when, under the guise and pretence of a Roman Catholic clergyman, he committed a series of clever swindles. He succeeded so well in his deception at Youghal that he had attempted to celebrate mass in the Convent Church. In Cork he had cards printed in the name of the Rev. William Cogan, and had cartes taken in clerical garb. He gave large orders for stationery at Francis Guy's printing and stationery establishment, and obtained a writing-desk, a silver pencil-case, and other articles. He stopped at one of the principal hotels in the city and ran up a large bill. At Woodford, Burne, and Co.'s the impostor procured a large quantity of goods under the pretence that he was a Catholic clergyman. He also obtained clothes and money and valuables in different other establishments. It has been ascertained that he was never at All Hallows College, but that he was forced to leave that parish in consequence of dishonest practices. The interval between the time Cogan left Cork as a youth seeking holy orders and when he returned a few months ago seemed to have been spent in a career of deception in Dublin and its environs, including Blackrock, where, according to his diary and letters, he would appear to have been on intimate terms with some families. The extent of the frauds of this youth can scarcely be realised at present.

Owing to the war between Chili, Peru, and Bolivia, the German Government has reinforced its squadron in South American waters.

It is rumoured in Dublin that Lord Napier of Magdala will probably be Sir John Michel's successor in command of the forces in Ireland.

The Lord Chancellor has added to the commission of the peace for the county of Leicester the Hon. Pauline Francis Cuthbert Hastings and Captain Frederick William Gough, R.N.

DIAMOND CUT TALMAGE.

Pulman's News is responsible for the following :—We are gratified to hear that in at least one place in England Dr. Talmage met his match. He arranged, soon after his arrival, to lecture at Bristol for £40. Shortly after this arrangement was made, he wrote to the gentleman who had engaged him, saying that he must have £60., and asking him for an immediate reply. The gentleman at once wired the simple answer "Come!" Within a short time of the day fixed for the lecture another letter, arrived from Talmage, stating that the inquiries for his services were so numerous that he could not possibly go to Bristol under £60. This time the gentleman telegraphed more emphatically—"Come! come!! come!!!" Talmage came and delivered his lecture, and when he had done so the person who was responsible for the cash handed him £40. "Oh, this is wrong," said Talmage; "I said I should not come for less than £60." Thereupon his first letter—the one in which he had engaged to lecture for £40.—was quietly placed before him, and he then discovered that the purchasers of his "eloquence" had had the precaution to have the document stamped with a sixpenny agreement stamp, and thus rendered binding. Talmage was "sold," and had to walk off with only £40. He could make nothing of the two telegrams, for the sender was, of course, prepared to say that all he meant by them was—"Come and fulfil your engagement," and that he certainly had no intention of engaging the doctor on any terms than those first arranged. There can be little doubt that Talmage has carried home several thousand pounds as the pecuniary results of only 84 lectures.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM HABRON

The Government have, says the *Manchester Courier*, forwarded to Mr. Francis Deakin, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, the £1,000. which was granted by the Home Secretary to William Habron in consideration of the injury he sustained in being wrongfully convicted of the murder of Police-constable Cock of Whalley Range. Mr. Deakin intends to communicate with Dr. Vaughan (the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford) as to how the money shall be appropriated for the benefit of Habron, but it is very likely that £200 will be at once handed over to him to recoup him for the expenses he had to bear at the trial. Feeling that it was especially due to the efforts of Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., that he obtained his release from gaol and such liberal treatment at the hands of the Government, Habron, during a recent visit to Manchester has personally thanked the hon. gentleman for his very valuable services.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD.

An ingenious attempt at what, had it succeeded, would no doubt have proved a very extensive robbery, has came to light in London. A person bearing every outward appearance of a gentleman, called at the house of a well-known baronet in Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London, and requested to see Lady G., stating, in great agitation, that Sir William G. (the lady's husband), who had been on a visit to Stratford, had met, with an accident on his way home, and was lying seriously injured in the accident ward of the London Hospital. The "gentleman" was admitted and handed over to the care of the butler, Lady G——, in as may be readily imagined, a state of great alarm, driving hurriedly off in her brougham to the institution in the Whitechapel Road, only to find, however, that no such patient as her absent husband had been admitted there. The Metropolitan, Bartholomew's and Guy's Hospitals were visited in turn, and at each, in answer to Lady G——'s anxious inquiries, the same reply was given. In despair, the lady drove home, where, to her great astonishment and relief, her husband was awaiting her. Explanations followed, and Lady G——'s gentlemanly informant, seen through from the first by the sagacious butler, who, it appears, is an ex-policeman, was set free after a night's confinement in the coal cellar, a disappointed and probably a wiser man

LEGAL AND SARTORIAL SUITS.

A singular case has came before the judge of the Brighton County Court. The plaintiff was a Mr. Ivens, a gentleman over six feet in height, and more than proportionately stout, and whose gigantic proportions excited considerable interest as he stepped into the witness box. The defendants were a firm of tailors in Brighton, who had extensively advertised suits of Scotch tweed at two guineas. It appeared that Mr. Ivens requested defendants to send someone to measure him for one of these suits, and, when the messenger arrived at his house, jocularly remarked that it would be a losing bargain. Responding in the same vien, the assistant said it would be a splendid advertisement for them, and that they made the little ones pay for the big ones. The clothes were then measured for, and plaintiff went as arranged to try them on, but was met by the head of the firm, who, considerably less pleased than his assistant, said they were not accustomed to work for giants, and refused to make the suit. Plaintiff therefore left the shop and obtained the suit elsewhere, and he now sued to obtain the difference in the prices, namely, thirteen shillings. The defence was that no contract had been made; but his honour expressed a different opinion, and gave a verdict for the amount claimed with costs.

EXTRAORDINARY ANTICS OF A MADMAN.

A great commotion was occasioned in the cathedral and several of the other principal churches and chapels in Hereford, on Sunday evening by the antics of a person who appeared to be labouring under some extraordinary delusions. He first appeared at the cathodral shortly after the opening of the service, and marching up to the altar rails knelt and kissed the steps, and afterwards held aloft a thick stick which he carried with him, upon which he quitted the building hastily. Subsequently he entered the Churches of St. Peter and St. James, and the Catholic and Wesleyan chapels, in all cases proceeding to the communion table and going through similiar antics, at the same time in some instances declaring himself in a loud voice to be "St. John." Several ladies were so much frightened by him that they fainted, and had to be removed. The man, who has for some time been employed by a solicitor of the town, was eventually taken into custody and conveyed to Burghill Asylum. His name is George Stead, and he belongs to a Southampton family. It is rumoured that his mind became deranged through a lovers' quarrel.

A POLICEMAN'S CONFESSIONS.

Prevost, the policeman who murdered the jewelry hawker, Lenoble, has confessed to the murder of his mistress, Adele Blondin, in 1876. When shown a batch of pawntickets for brooches, earrings, &c., and likewise several women's ornaments discovered at his lodgings, he at first denied the crime, but on being pressed gave a full account of it. He stated that on Shrove Tuesday night he went to a ball with Blondin whom he had resolved to murder, knowing that she always carried considerable sums of money in her pocket. At 4 a.m., while she was sleeping soundly, he stealthily got up, fetched a hammer, and struck her two heavy blows on the head. She uttered no cry, death being instantaneous. He threw the corpse on the floor, cut it up into fragments as in Lenoble's case, went on duty as usual, and at night went out three times in civil dress with a packet of the remains to push into various drains in La Chapelle. The head he buried in the ditch of the fortifications. He expected to find 20,000f. worth of bonds on his victim, but discovered only 6.000f., with which he bought some land in his native village. The next night he burnt her clothes and threw the ashes on dustheaps. Later in the day Prevost was taken to the fortifications, when he pointed out the spot, and in a quarter of an hour the head was disinterred. Prevost has lost his original stoical air, and is row quite prostrated.

The Garrick Theatre is, it is said, to be handed over to a joint-stock company, to be called the Garrick Comic Opera Company.

FENIAN LOYALTY AT DURHAM.

At the Durham County Petty Sessions, an Irishman named James Tierney, was charged with stealing £10. the moneys of Michael Keenan, at the Boyne Colliery, near Durham, under peculiar circumstances. It appears that the money had been collected by Keenan amongst the Irish population of Brandon and district, members of the Fenian brotherhood, to liberate a prisoner on bail named James Hanley, who is one of the persons charged with perpetrating the Fenian outrage committed near Durham a few weeks ago. The amount of bail required was £25., and the prisoner undertook to raise £15., and on this understanding Keenan entrusted the £10. he had collected to the care of the prisoner. Instead of appropriating the money towards the liberation of Hanley, he resolved to use it for the purpose of emigrating to America. Information, however, was given to the police, and the prisoner was apprehended in the act of bidding farewell to some friends prior to his meditated voyage across the Atlantic, and at the same time a quantity of luggage and boxes were seized at Durham railway station, labelled for America. After a long hearing the Bench said that there was not sufficient evidence to prove that the prisoner had stolen the money, or to whom the money really belonged, and they must therefore dismiss the case.

SUBSTITUTES FOR POTATOES.

We are threatenid with something like a potatoe famine and those who remember the similar disaster in 1846 do not need to be told how grave is now the prospect, with a vastly increased population, and a state of depression in trade which signifies on the part of the masses a great difficulty in providing even the commonest and cheapest necessaries of life. Many and well-intentioned are the suggestions which are being made with the view of providing substitutes for the potatoe. The French *haricots blancs or flageolets*, lentils, rice, maize, and oatmeal are the substances which are brought most prominently forward as being fit to replace the favourite tuber. In one respect—the quantity of nitrogen which they contain—they all, but especially the leguminous examples, greatly surpass the potatoe as an economical nutriment. But, unfortunately, they are all deficient in antiscorbutic elements. Under a diet of these substances, neither alone or with the trifling amount of fresh animal food which is all that tens of thousands of persons can attain, scurvy would be rife as it was in Ireland, and North Britain in 1846-47. Nevertheless, all these foods are very valuable, and it only needs that the particular point in which they fail should be recognised and suplemented. If this be not done disease must ensue, and the nitriment fall into disfavour. Any of these substances may be used with advantage where either an abundance of milk forms part of the dietary, or the antiscorbutic element can be furnished by fresh green vegetables, onions, or the juice of oranges or lemons.—*Lancet.*

EXTRAORDINARY AND MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES.

On Saturday, a gentleman came before the magistrate at the Thames Police Court to ask for advice. He said that about ten months ago he let a room unfurnished to an elderly lady. She appeared to be a superior person. Her furniture was brought to the house. She seemed to have no visitors, and conducted herself in a very quiet manner, paying her rent regularly, having apparently some property of her own which she lived upon. About four months ago she commenced to be very strange in her manner, and was not so regular and methodical in her habits. One morning applicant came downstairs, and found the street door key, with which the old lady had been provided, lying on one of the chairs in the hall, the street door being unbolted. He went up to his lodger's room, but the door was locked and the key gone, and from that time to this he had seen or heard nothing of his lodger. The rent was paid up to the time she went away. He wished to know he should be justified in forcing the door and taking possession of the room. Mr. Lushington said he thought applicant would be justified under the circumstances in taking possession. With regard to selling the things, that must, of course, be done through a broker in the ordinary way.

At the Hammersmith Court on Saturday, Michael Sullivan, who stated that he lived in Bedford Place, Fulham Fields, applied to Mr. Paget for advice respecting his wife, who was missing. He stated that she had been nursing an elderly gentleman named Savage, who resided at Thornton Heath, but he died some time ago. Applicant saw his wife for the last time on the 15th ult., when she stated that she would return home on the following Friday or Saturday. He had not seen or heard of her since, but her boxes were sent home. In one he found a paper with reference to his wife and her daughter. Mr. Paget looked at the paper, which appeared to be a written order for the burial of Mrs. Dixon, and her daughter Ada Dickson, in a certain grave. The applicant was questioned, and said Mrs. Dickson was his wife, who had an illegitimate child in that name. Mr. Paget: Is your wife dead? Applicant: I don't know. I should like to know. It further appeared from the statement of the applicant that Ada Dickson was his step-daughter, who was in the habit of visiting her mother at Thornton Heath. He had been to the house, but he could not find his wife or Miss Savage, nor obtain any information about them. He also stated that he had not had any quarrel with his wife, who had left a family for him to look after. Mr. Savage was formerly a cashier in the Bank of England, and had left his daughter an income of £500 a year. Mr. Paget said it was a very odd business, and all he could suggest was that he should apply to the police at Croydon.

At the Westminster Police Court, on Saturday, a poor woman, named Collier, applied to Mr. D'Eyncourt for his assistance through the medium of the Press. She stated that her daughter, Elizabeth Collier, aged 18½ years, had been, up to April last, in service at 145 Buckingham Palace Road, when she suddenly disappeared, leaving, not only her property, but her wages behind. She had not been seen or heard of since by any of her friends, either in London, Hendon, or Carshalton, and her employers were most anxious about her. It was not known whether she had been decoyed away by some man. Mr. D'Eyncourt sympathised with her, and said that no doubt the Press would, as usual in such cases, assist her.

ALARMING ACCIDENT TO SCOTCH EXCURSIONISTS.

An accident of a serious and alarming character happened in Liverpool, on Saturday, at the Tithebarn Street Station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company. It appears that about half-past one o'clock in the afternoon a number of excursionists from the North were sitting on a bench at the rear of the spring "buffers" of one of the platforms, waiting the departure of their return train, when a couple of first-class carriages were seen coming swiftly down the line alongside the platform, and before their impetus could be stopped they crashed against the buffers, broke the springs and drove away the head beam to which they were attached. The seat resting against this beam was forced across the platform with great force, and the people on it were much injured, by being thrown against each other, or thrown to the ground. Every attention was at once shown by the railway officials, and it was found that the chief sufferers were Mrs. M'Garr and Miss Emma Daziel, both of Borgne Village, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Mrs. Gordon, of Chapeltown, in the same county. These ladies were found to have sustained a severe nervous shock, and it was thought advisable that they should not undertake the return journey at once. The other passengers proceeded later in the day.

As many as 80,000 persons are in receipt of parochial relief in London.

Mr. Toole, who has had the most successfully country tour on record, comes to the Folly in November. He will open as *Chawles*, and a new comedy by Mr. Byron is in preparation.

THE DANGERS OF ENGINE DRIVING.

The usual monthly meeting of the London Association of Foremen Engineers and Draughtsmen was held recently at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Newton, C.E. After the election of members and other business, Mr. M. Reynolds read a paper "On Practical Engine-driving, Locomotive and Stationary." He said that there were many dangers on railways to be provided against, for there were coral reefs and sandbanks, and traps of all kinds—trap points, trap sidings, and gullets. They were put in for the public safety, but if a man who did not know the road was driving an engine they would trap the train-man, carriages, and passengers. The drivers in charge of passenger trains had in many instances met with ugly traps in their earlier life, but, having served for some years on goods trains, they had become qualified to take charge of the more responsible part of the traffic. The rank and value of every engineman was in proportion to the labour and study he had bestowed on railway traps. If he had not the hidden rocks upon his chart he drove by chance, and a railway was of all places in the world the one where chance should not be in force. Locomotive driving, he considered, should be based upon certain rules and principles, which, if followed out, would enable drivers to keep time without cutting too deeply into the coals. Without such rules and principles all was uncertainty; the hand trembled upon the regulator, the eye watched with painful anxiety the needle of the pressure gauge, and the driver, through looking into a white fire for a moment, became colour blind. He then referred at length to the rules and principles, which, he urged, should be carried out, and remarked that engines should be properly organised, both on and off the pit before joining a train. Attention should be given to both the water and the steam; the fire should be properly constructed, the engine should be properly oiled, and precautionary measures to prevent heating should be taken. He observed that the history of the locomotive failures was instructive, for at least two-thirds occurred through preventable causes; and these failures would have been prevented had the engineers systematically and thoroughly examined their engines before joining their train. A discussion followed, and a vote of thanks was accorded the reader.

ALARMING ACCIDENT AT A THEATRE.

Whilst the drama *Proof* was being played at the Exeter Theatre, on Saturday evening, great alarm was caused by a man who was leaning over the iron rails of the gallery suddenly overbalancing himself and falling into the pit some 50 or 60 feet below. As he fell, his body first came in contact with a kind of cornice projecting from the upper circle, and from this he bounded on to the dress circle. In spite of these breaks, however, the man came into the pit with such force that he smashed the seat upon which he fell. Strange to say, his injuries were reported not to be very serious. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he is making progress towards recovery.

FRIGHTFUL OUTRAGE.

A shocking outrage was committed a few days ago at a place called Craighall, near Kilrea. A labourer, named Speers, visited the house of James Davidson, aged seventy-two years, and entered into conversation with his daughter, who is about forty years of age. He said he had received a letter from some of her relations, directing him to give her some money. For this purpose he invited her outside the house. When they had gone some distance he attemped a criminal assault upon her. This was vigorously resisted, and seizing a spade she dealt Speers a heavy blow with it. The father, hearing the noise, came to the rescue of his daughter, armed with a pair of tongs, which Speers wrenched from him, and felled him to the ground. The old man remained in a very precarious state for a few days, when he died. Speers fled to Maghera, where he was arrested. He has been committed for trial.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

The Speaker presided at the Glynde Harvest Home, near Lewes, on Saturday, and delivered his annual address on agriculture. He said—It has given me great pleasure to meet you here to-day, as it always does. I am old enough to recollect a great many harvests, and speaking from an experience of half a century, the present has been the latest and the longest harvest I ever remember. We commenced harvest this year on the 19th of August, about four weeks later than usual, and it is not yet finished, for I have still exposed to the elements several acres of barley. The question will naturally be asked. How is it that the harvest has been so late? Your own observation will give you an answer to this question. It has been owing to the prevalence of rain and clouds and the very remarkable absence of sunshine throughout the year. For above twenty years we have kept an accurate record of the rainfall in this district, and I find that the rainfall this year, up to the present date, has been larger than that of any year since we have kept a register. The only year which seems to be at all a parallel to the present year as to the extent of rainfall is that of 1860, and many of you will remember the trying harvest of that year. During June, July, and August this year, the most important months for maturing corn, we had a rainfall of fourteen inches, nearly double the usual fall in this district, and it is a very remarkable circumstance that the rainfall of 1860, for these same months, was also about fourteen inches. The lateness of the harvest is thus accounted for by the excess of rainfall. But I might also point to the fact, which I stated the other day when distributing the prizes at the garden show, that not only have we had a large amount of rain, but that when the rain has ceased we have not been blessed with that amount of sunshine which we generally enjoy, clouds having prevailed. For the past year we have taken a record in this place of the amount of sunshine day by day, and, speaking of the months June, July, and August, I find that while the sun has been above the horison for about fourteen hundred hours during those three months, it has been veiled in clouds for above a thousand hours. No wonder that our harvest has been late, seeing that we have had less than four hundred hours sunshine in three months. The theme of the day is the depression in agriculture. There is no doubt that very considerable depression does exist. If I were asked the cause of that depression, I should say that the principal cause is the weather, though there may be minor difficulties which aggravate the depression, difficulties, however, which may be overcome. Therefore I think we may fairly hope that with better seasons the depression may be only temporary. Of this I am quite sure, that the only way to meet the depression is for landlords, tenants, and labourers to pull heartily together, and I am bound to say that I have found, during this harvest, a very hearty co-operation among the labourers on my own farm, for which I cordially thank you, many of you having worked on several occasions into late hours of the night by the light of the moon in these hard times; for farmers, unless they receive hearty co-operation both from the landlord on the one hand and the labourer on the other, must go to the wall, and if the farmers go to the wall it will be a bad time for landlord and labourer. What is it, after all, which provides the wages of labour. They can come from no other source but the profit of the farmer, and if he makes no profits where is the fund from which wages are to be paid. For my part, I have faith in the future of agriculture, trusting in better seasons, because I am persuaded that if we proceed with our business in obedience to the laws of Providence, our efforts will be rewarded, and the depression from which we are at present suffering will pass away, and the prosperity of former times be renewed. With these few words I will drink to the health of yourselves and families, and trust that we may meet next year under more prosperous circumstances

The reports received with respect to the harvest in Lincolnshire are still unsatisfactory.

Local and General News.

The Marquis of Bute has according to the *Western Mail*, just completed and is about to publish the first translation into English of the Roman Breviary of the Catholic Church.

The testing process of the Severn Bridge has been formally carried out under the direction of Colonel Rich, Government Inspector. Eight engines and two carriages were employed.

The Grand Duke of Baden has personally conferred the Grand Cross of the Lion of Zachringen on Bishop Roess, of Strasburg, with whom he stayed during the Imperial visit to that town.

Arthur Sketchley has made a call at Capetown, on his way to Australia, and when the last mail left he was expected to run up into Natal to give a few of his readings from "Mrs. Brown."

The iron framework for the St. Petersburgh Exhibition of 1881 has been ordered at a foundry there, and will be of the weight of 100,000 pounds, costing four roubles per pound, fixing included.

A boiler explosion has occurred on the premises, of Messrs. Howroyd and Oldroyd, drysalters, Dewsbury, and three men were seriously hurt, and a good deal of damage done to property.

The Weymouth Town Council have resolved to pay 100 guineas to the executors of Mrs. Sherren for possession of a great number of ancient documents and records relating to the town, some of which date 500 years back.

By the steamship Lusitania a novel importation, a consignment of oranges and lemons from an estate near Adelaide, South Australia, where they are now in season and cheap, reached Covent Garden Market, a few days since.

The tramway from Naples Observatory to the foot of the cone of Mount Vesuvius is nearly completed, and will be opened early next year. A steam engine at the summit will draw the trams up by a windlass on Spielg's system.

It is stated that there is a proposal under consideration to construct an experimental breech-loading field gun, a 13-pounder, with a view to the reintroduction of the breech-loading system in our field artillery.

Mr. George Rignold, after his brilliant success in America and Australia, is again in London, and is on the look-out for a theatre where he may revive Shakespeare's "Henry V.," in which abroad some of his notable triumphs have been achieved.

A young man named Bond mounted the parapet of the Exeter Bridge, the other day, and as he was about to leap into the river he was seized by Mr. Prothero, who held on to the man until further assistance arrived, and effectually stopped Bond's attempt at suicide.

At Guildford Police Court, James East, a young man, formerly a footman in service in that town, has been sent for trial for having committed a felonious assault upon Harriet Rignold, a domestic servant, and also for stealing a watch and ring, her property.

Mr. McLagan, M.P., opening a bazaar at Linlithgow, a few days since, in aid of a local British workman public-house, said no repressive measures and no Act of Parliament would make men sober. He thought the establishment of such houses would do much in that direction.

In addressing the Diocesan Conference at Lincoln, a few days ago, Bishop Wordsworth expressed thankfulness that a peaceful solution of the burials question had been devised in Mr. Marten's Act, and a hope that the measure would put an end to a long and painful struggle.

Two young girls, one the daughter of a farmer named Duane and the other a servant named Connor, were found dead a short distance from their home, near Tralee, the other day. It appeared they went to the bog on a mule cart for turf, and that the cart capsized and killed them.

Of all the suggestions which have been made as to the disposal of Cetewayo, the most startling is that he should be sent to St. Helena. According to a London correspondent, the Government are at present considering this proposal, and there is a probability of its being carried into effect.

A Reuter's telegram says:—A match was commenced a few days since at Staten Island between Daft's eleven and twenty-two players from New York and vicinity. The Americans, who went in first, scored 67 runs, and when the stumps were drawn the Englishmen had made 39 for four wickets down.

There is a centenarian pauper in Bristol. She is 105 years of age, and the other day, presented herself at the meeting of the Board of Guardians, in Clifton, as a claimant for permanent out-door relief. She had walked a considerable distance, it is said, and was accompanied by a niece seventy years old.

Complaints have been made at the Metropolitan Police Courts of three more mysterious disappearances. One was that of an eccentric old lady. In another case a woman who had been staying at Croydon, left to return to her husband, but was never seen again. The third case was that of a steady servant girl.

The Rev. James Bengafield Wenn has been finally examined at Bow Street Police Court, London, on a charge of endeavouring to obtain the sum of £100 from the West of England Loan and Discount Company by means of a false document. Mr. Flowers committed the prisoner for trial, but allowed bail.

A singular tidal phenomenon occurred at Bridgwater a few evenings ago. After the tide had flowed up the Parrett from the sea for about an hour, and long before high water was reached, it began to recede, and in a very short time had lowered to the extent of five feet. It then commenced to flow again, and reached its ordinary height.

The death is announced of a gentleman who had acted as Royal Chaplain in the four successive reigns of George III., George IV., William IV., and Her Majesty, in the person of the Rev. Thomas Mills, rector of Stutton, near Ipswich, for half a century, and honorary canon of Norwich since 1858. Mr. Mills was in the 88th year of his age.

The *Standard* says that there will be a change in the constitution of the Board of Admiralty next month, when Rear-Admiral Arthur Hood C.B., will resign his seat for the purpose of hoisting his flag in command of the Channel Sqadron. Rear-Admiral Lord Gilford, C.B., will take the place of Admiral Hood as Second Naval Lord.

The Autumn season of her Majesty's Theatre will begin on the same night as the New York Academy of Music, and the theatre will be managed during Mr. Mapleson's absence by his son, who is the husband of Madame Marie Rose. One of the events will be the reappearance of Madlle. di Murska, after an absence from England of four years.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the Army Reorganisation Committee, under the presidency of General Lord Airey, will shortly reassemble at the War Office. The committee is not expected to conclude its labours until the close of the year, as it finds the task it has to carry out of far greater magnitude than was at first supposed.

The War Office will consider the advisability of issuing a general medal for South Africa, when the present operations are brought to a peaceful conclusion, but as yet the subject has not been even mooted officially, and the announcements which some time since appeared stand no chance of obtaining confirmation for the present.

During the month of September there have been 29 resignations of volunteer commissions and 44 new appointments—a net gain of 15 for the month. In the eleven months of the volunteer year just expired there have been 743 resignations and 687 new appointments. This shows a net loss of only 56—very much less than under the circumstances had been anticipated.

The Sheffield Town Trustees, at a recent meeting, unanimously resolved to contribute £1,000 to the endowment fund of the Firth College. The amount now subscribed to the endowment fund exceeds £9,300.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Captain Richardson, 64th Regimen, son of Sir John Richardson, Bart., of Pitfour, Perth, and Jessie, only daughter of Mr. Montagu Williams, barrister-at-law.

The public funeral of the late Field-Marshal Sir William Rowan took place at Bath a few days ago, the remains of the deceased officer being interred at the Walcot Cemetery, on Lansdown. The funeral was of a strictly private nature.

The fees received at the House of Lords in the financial year ending March 31 amounted to £32,503 16s. 7d., of which £1,817 12s. 10d. were judicial fees, £30,566 19s. 2d. bill fees, and £59 4s. "fees on the introduction of Peers."

A fatal accident occurred a few days ago, at the Laboratory in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. William Webb, aged 14, in stooping down, caught his head between two arms projecting from a revolving table, and was killed instantly.

At Kilworth churchyard, county Cork, a few days ago, a shocking disturbance was occasioned by a mob, who shouted and whistled while a clergyman was reading the Burial Service at the grave of a woman who had become a convert to the Protestant religion.

Oscar Boyce, proprietor of a beershop in Pentonville Road, Islington, was fined £20 and costs, and his license was endorsed, at Clerkenwell Police Court, London, for keeping open his house during prohibited hours, and also for permitting gaming and drunkenness.

A cruel outrage was perpetrated, the other night, on a girl, about six years of age, the daughter of Mrs. Hardy, of Church Street, Dorchester. The girl saw a man come out of the Red Lion, who enticed her away, and shockingly ill-used her. The man is still at large.

The Preston Town Council, have met to consider the offer of the trustees of the late Mr. Harris Sola to devote £70,000. to the establishment of a free library for the town. It was decided to apply for Parliamentary powers for the purchase of the necessary site.

The Free Library Committee of Newcastle-on-Tyne is forming a lending library of 20,000 volumes. About half of this number has already been purchased. A reference department will be formed afterwards. It is expected that the new institution will be opened some time next month.

The hon. secretary to the Medical Defence Association states that the name of F. J. Hammond, who was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude at the Central Court, and who was described as a surgeon, does not appear in the official list of registered medical practitioners.

A singular accident has occurred in the Rue Lafayette. A cab was coming down the street, when the horse ran away, and dashing against a lamppost knocked it down flat, whilst the carriage was literally broken to pieces. Neither the driver, his fare, nor the horse were, however, injured.

"A Huntingdonshire Parson" urges Liberals to prepare for contesting county constituences at the general election. He says the farmers are disgusted with the Government. A chorus of disapprobation makes itself heard at cattle fair and corn market—a change of tone, he adds, not belied by private utterances.

At Windsor, Mr. W. F. Tayler, publisher has been committed for trial for sending a sham County Court summons to M. Jules Lecordaire, of Twickenham, requiring him to pay the sum of £2. 6s. 11d. within a certain time, under penalty of £10. The defendant's bail of £50. was accepted for his appearance.

The Great Burstead School Board (Essex) have resolved to invite other School Boards in Essex to petition Parliament to reduce the requirements of the Acts in agricultural districts, so that the Third Standard may become the maximum requirement, and that children of eleven years of age may be allowed to engage in beneficial employment.

The Court of Common Council of the City of London, the other day, took the first step under the recent Act for the completion of the Inner Circle Railway, and directed that arrangements should be made for holding a conference between the railway companies interested and the governing bodies of the metropolis, in pursuance of the terms of the Act.

At Funeraille, in France, a man named Guidon has just been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for uttering, on September 7, the cries of "Vive l'Empereur! A bas la Republique!" whilst two months of the same punishment has been inflicted on the Sieur Bourgard, a drunkard, for having expressed his opinion in the same manner on the public thoroughfare.

The Aden news report for the week ending Sept. 3, says.—It is reported that a fire took place at Zaila, on the African coast, about a week ago, which has nearly destroyed nearly three-quarters of the down and all the public buildings. The fire lasted for about three days. The inhabitants, especially the merchants, have lost very heavily, and provisions are very scarce.

The magnificent catalogue of the library at Chatsworth, which Sir J. Lacaita has compiled, is now finished. It occupies four volumes. A fifth is to be devoted to the Duke of Devonshire's dramatic rarities. The initial letter of each division is adorned by a quartering from the duke's coat-of-arms, and a vignette stands at the head of each section representing a scene at Chatsworth.

A colossal hotel is being completed opposite the new Central Station at Berlin. It will contain immense apartments, luxuriously furnished, and tastefully decorated, and 500 bed rooms, besides a theatre, two chapels, and a synagogue. The courtcards are to be adorned with statues of the most celebrated travellers, and attached to the hotel is a magnificent garden, in which there are several hothouses.

At Liverpool a few days ago, summonses were granted against tradesmen who were alleged to have infringed the Lotteries Act. The practice has sprung up in Liverpool of selling sweets to children, and with the "goodies" tickets, which were afterwards drawn for prizes. Cases of this kind, it was stated, were clearly met by the provisions of the Act of George III., and a penalty of £500. was decreed for every offence.

A Treasury minute, issued a day or two since, explains the manner in which the Lords of the Treasury have carried into effect the Income Tax (Public Offices) Act which came into effect on April 6, 1873. The financial result of the arrangements made under the Act for collecting the income tax in public offices is a net annual saving of £4,158., the cost being £45,841., as against £9,990. under the old arrangement

The new barracks in connection with the Dorchester Depot centre are to be permanently occupied on the 16th inst. They have been erected at a cost of £40,000.

A considerable portion of the Russian grain exports hitherto sent to Prussian Baltic ports is likely, owing to the new German tariff, is to be diverted to Copenhagen.

A seafaring man, named Phillip Goodchild, aged about 50, has met his death by falling over the cliff, near Broadstairs.

The band of Bosnian gipsies who have been encamped at S. Helier's, Jersey, during the last fortnight, has left by mail packet for Southampton.

A project is on foot for the construction of a tramway between St. Aubin's and St. Helier's, Jersey, nearly four miles, to be worked in opposition to the existing railway lines.

Business Announcements.

SPECIAL LINES.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN

Beg to state that they are now showing the following CLEARING LOTS, which have been Bought under favourable circumstances, and will be found exceptional value.

3,000 Yards of Union and All-wool Shirting Flannel from 4d. to 2s.
2,100 Yards of Dress Winceys from 2½d. to 1s.
56 Dozen Men's Union and All-wool Shirts from 1s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
130 Dozen Men's and Boys' Wool Scarfs from 1½d. to 1s. 6d.
55 Dozen Men's Square Mufflers, all Colours, from 4½d. to 4s. 6d.
120 Ladies' Large Wool Shawls from 1s. 11d. to 30s.
35 Dozen Ladies' Wool Shawlettes from 7½d. to 5s. 6d.
20 Dozen Men's Alloa Yarn Half-Hose from 6½d. to 1s. 6d.
40 Dozen Turkey Red Handkerchiefs, Hemmed, from 1½d. to 6d.
2,215 Yards All-wool Scarlet and White Flannels from 7d. to 2s.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
CONSETT AND DIPTON. 359n

☞ THE NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT!
☞ LARGE ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!!
☞ AT EXTRAORDINARY PRICES!!!

THOMAS LATHAM,

FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

HAS the pleasure to announce the arrival of an immense STOCK OF NEW GOODS at his Establishment. Prices throughout low as heretofore, and quality the very best for the Prices quoted.

Dress Materials.
Railway Cords, 3¾d. per Yard.
Satin Cloths, 4¾d. per Yard.
Persian Cords, 4¾d., 5¾d., and 6¾d. per Yard.
Pure Alpaccas, in Fashionable Shades, 4¾d., 6½d., and 7¾d. per Yard.
Black Alpacca, 4¾d. per Yard.
Black Persian Cord, 5¾d. per Yard and upwards.
Wincey, in all Shades, from 1½d. per Yard and upwards.

Men's Shirts, Cotton, Union, and All-wool, from 14d. each.

Union Shirtings from 3¾d. per Yard upwards.
Men's Royal Red Pocket Handkerchiefs, Hemmed from 1d. each.
Scarlet, White, and Blue Flannels, from 6¾d. per Yard.
Special line in Towelling, all Linen, 2½d. and 3d. per Yard.
Fast Coloured Prints, good Cloth, from 2¾d. per Yard.
Men's Wool Scarfs, in all the various Clans, from 1½d. each.
Wool Shawls, full size, from 1s. 6d. upwards.
Men's Hard Felt Hats, good quality, 1s. 11d. each.

THOMAS LATHAM,
(NEXT DOOR TO MR. DAVISON, IRONMONGER,) FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 380n

THE BEST VALUE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

It is our pleasing duty to have to announce the arrival of a very Large Stock of

DRAPERIES AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which has been bought upon the best terms, from the principal Manufacturers in Scotland.

The following Quotations will form an idea of some of the leading Lines:—

100 Dozen Wool Scarfs from 1d.
5,000 Yards of Dress Goods, Dark Colours, in lengths of 2 up to 12 Yards, which we will clear at 3d. per Yard; some are worth 1s. and 14d.
A lot of Grey Calico at 1¾d. per Yard; worth 3d. Clean make.
1,600 Yards of White Calico at 1¾d., 2½d., and 3d.; that at 1¾d. is a wonder.
20 Pieces of Holland at 4¾d. and upwards, wide width.
A large selection of Dress Goods, comprising Serges, Persian Cords, Sicilians, Cashmeres, Lustres, French Merinoes, &c., at almost any price.
All Shades in Winceys from 2½d.
A large assortment of Wool Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Dress Buttons and Trimmings, Gloves, Scarfs, Umbrellas, Collars and Cuffs, Bonnets, Hats, &c.
50 large Wool Shawls, to be cleared at 2s. 11½d.; worth 7s. 6d. Very great bargain.
About 100 Dozen of Wool and Fancy Shirts from 1s. to 9s. 9d.
Men's Tweed Trousers and Vests from 8s. 11d.
Men's Trousers from 3s. 11d. to 15s. 6d.
Men's Suits, new Shape, from 17s. 6d.
Boys' Suits from 2s. 11d. upwards.

SHAW AND ATKINSON,
LUTON HOUSE,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 379n

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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

THE
"SPARKLING BOTANIC BEER"

(Wholesale Agent for the Northern Counties—
G. C. STEWART, TREVELYAN HOTEL, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE),

IS an agreeable, delicious, and refreshing Beverage, especially adapted for table use. It possesses excellen medicinal properties, is a non-intoxicating drink, an admirable tonic, and as a substitute for alcoholic drinks has never been surpassed.

MANUFACTURERS:—THE LIVERPOOL BOTANIC BEER COMPANY.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

We have much pleasure in placing in the hands of the Public a portion of the Medical Testimony received by us, relative to the valuable properties of our NON-INTOXICATING and SPARKLING BOTANIC BEER

Brougham Terrace,
Liverpool, June 14th, 1879.

I have used the Liverpool Botanic Beer Company's new beverage since its first introduction. I consider that it possesses very valuable tonic and alterative properties, and should the original formula for its manufacture be faithfully adhered to, I am certain that it will become one of the most valuable non-intoxicating drinks of the day.

G. H. WEBB, M.D., Ph.D., &c.

Faulkner Terrace,
Liverpool, June 20th, 1879.

I have used the Botanic Beer of late with much satisfaction, and I may say that it improves upon acquaintance. It forms an admirable summer beverage, and on account of its refreshing and tonic properties, will probably come into general use, as a substitute for heady liquors, such as ale and beer. Signed,

GEO. SHEARER, M.D., F.L.S.

50, Rodney Street, Liverpool.

I have used the Botanic Beer, manufactured by the Liverpool Botanic Beer Company, with considerable satisfaction. It is an agreeable and valuable tonic, which may be taken with advantage by those who abstain from alcoholic beverages.

J. M. HOWIE, M.D.

Dr. WALLACE GRIEVE also says—

I have much pleasure in recommending the Botanic Beer, manufactured by the Liverpool Botanic Beer Company. It is an excellent substitute for beer of an intoxicating nature, and is superior to them in its exhilarating effect, without causing headache and depression afterwards. Being a mild and pleasant-flavoured tonic, it induces appetite and aids digestion,—and is therefore a valuable beverage to those afflicted with weak digestion.

Signed,
WALLACE GRIEVE, M.B.C.M.

PRIVATE FAMILIES.

One of the great desiderata to the amenities of the table and the social circle, has been a beverage having all the tonic qualities of Burton Ales, without their intoxicating effects. This is a feature possessed by the Botanic Beer, which greatly recommends it for family use. It can be supplied on Draught, in Bottles, ½-Casks, or Casks, as required.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO AND DELIVERED FREE.

AGENT FOR CONSETT:—
JOSEPH MURRAY,
TEA DEALER, GROCER, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 401n

DECLINING BUSINESS.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS,
AT
W. PLENDER AND CO.'S,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,

Previous to the Transfer of the Business to Mr. JOHN VARDY.

All Classes of Goods immensely reduced. Such an opportunity of obtaining Special Bargains seldom occurs.

☞ The Public are invited to pay an early visit. 327n

☞ A TRIP TO NEWCASTLE FOR NOTHING!!! ☜

OPENING OF NEW PREMISES.

DONALD BAIN,

THE WELL-KNOWN CHEAP DRAPER, HAS OPENED THE CENTRAL PREMISES,
No. 23, GRAINGER STREET
(TWO DOORS FROM NUN STREET), NEWCASTLE,

WHERE you will be supplied with the Newest, Best, and Cheapest DRESS and DRAPERY GOODS in the Provinces. Apart from this, D. B. will allow to Purchasers of Thirty-five Shillings worth of Goods THEIR FULL RAILWAY FARE, within a radius of Thirty Miles from Newcastle.

NOTE NUMBER AND ADDRESS—23, GRAINGER STREET. 457n

HENRY ROGERS,
AUCTIONEER,
38, LOADMAN STREET, NEWCASTLE,
AND LECTURE HALL, BLAYDON. 462n

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THOMAS HODGSON,
TINMILL PLACE,

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has removed to the DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT recently carried on by Mr. JAMES FORSYTH, and hopes, by strict attention to the wants of his many Customers to merit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed upon him. 454n

THE LONDON AND NEWCASTLE TRADING COMPANY
Will make their
FIRST SHOW
Of
NEW AUTUMN GOODS
In
ALL DEPARTMENTS,
On
THIS AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

DRESSMAKING ON THE PREMISES.

BOOTS AND SHOES
Of
EVERY DESCRIPTION.

In connection with the
LONDON & NEWCASTLE
TEA COMPANY.
BRANCHES: EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, AND SUNDERLAND. 427n

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

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

LOOK OUT for DIPTON POULTRY and PIGEON SHOW, on Saturday, October 11th. Entries close on Sept. 27th.
406n J. ROBINSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Game upon Allendale and Medomsley East Farm is strictly preserved. All Persons found Trespassing will be prosecuted. 424

CASTLESIDE WESLEYAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY SERMONS will be preached on Sunday, October 12th, 1879, by the Rev. R. PASSMORE, of Bensham Road, Gateshead. Services at Two and Six o'clock. Collection at the close of each Service. 449n

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

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

CALVERT TESTIMONIAL FUND.

INTENDING Subscribers are respectfully requested to Pay their Subscriptions to the undersigned, or any Member of the Committee, on or before Saturday, the 1st November next, to enable the Fund to be closed.

E. DIXON, Treasurer.
M. COUPLAND, Hon. Sec.
Westwood House, Shotley Bridge,
9th Oct. 1879. 460n

CONSETT INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LIMITED.

SCIENCE AND ART CLASSES, under Government Patronage, and Taught by Mr. W. N. CLARK, from Sir WM. ARMSTRONG'S Factory, Newcastle-on-Tyne, will RE-COMMENCE at the Consett Co-operative Store, on Saturday, October 18th, at Half-past Six p.m. All intending Students should be enrolled at this Meeting. Fee for the Season, 5s. each. The Prizes for last Session will be Distributed to the Students by the Rev. F. STEGGALL, Chairman, during the Meeting. The Public are invited. 465n

MANOR OF LANCHESTER.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the HALMOTE COURT of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Lords of the Manor of Lanchester, will be held at the Police Court, Lanchester, on Friday, the 17th instant, at Half-past Twelve o'clock. All Copyholders owing Suit and Service at the said Court are requested to attend to make their Essoigns through the Greeves of their respective Townships.

Dated this 7th Day of October, 1879. 453n

JOHN BOOTH,
Copyhold Office, Durham. Deputy-Steward.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, BEAMISH.

THE HARVEST THANKSGIVING SERVICE will be held on Thursday, October 30th, 1879, at Half-past Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

The Sermon will be Preached by the Rev. W. S. REEMAN, Vicar of Fatfield.

After the Service, a PUBLIC TEA and MEETING will be held in the National School-room. Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. T. HEWAN ARCHDALL, M.A., Vicar of Tanfield; W. S. REEMAN, Vicar of Fatfield; J. ROSCAMP, Vicar of Stanley; J. WALKER, Curate of Whalton; and others.

Tickets may be obtained at the School, or from any of the Members of the Committee.

The Proceeds will be given to the Organ Fund. 459n

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

Leazes, Burnopfield.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON favoured with instructions from Mr. SAMUEL BURRELL, will SELL BY AUCTION at his premises, on Monday, Oct. 20th, 1879, the whole of his Household FURNITURE and other effects. Particulars in Bills. 450n

SALE CONTINUED AT J. PARKER'S,
2, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
On Saturday, Oct. 11th, 1879, commencing at 6·30.

LADIES' and Gentlemen's Watches, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Alarum Clocks, together with a Miscellaneous Lot of Useful Goods.
456n Mr. A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer.

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

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

By Mr. J. Jenkins.

Assembly Rooms, Consett.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, 13th October, 1879, a large and Valuable assortment of New and Second-hand Household FURNITURE, belonging to several parties, and removed to the above Rooms for Convenience of Sale,

Mr. J. JENKINS, Auctioneer,

Comprising Mahogany, Birch, Ash, and Painted Presses; Mahogany Drawers, of various sizes; Mahogany Loo and Centre Tables; Mahogany Sofas; Mahogany Easy Chairs; Mahogany Balloon-backed Chairs; superior Mahogany Tudor Bedsteads; excellent Brass and Iron Tester and French Bedsteads; Poled and Camp Bedsteads; Clocks and Timepieces; 2 Counters; Wringing and Mangling Machine; Kitchen and Bedroom Chairs; Kitchen and Tea Tables; Feather and Down Beds; Stair Rods Fenders and Fireirons; Pans, Kettles, Frying Pans, and Flat Irons; together with a large quantity of other useful Goods.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 466n

By Messrs. Brodie and Sidney.

Under Power of Bill of Sale.
Victoria Sale Rooms, Consett. Sale of Excellent Household Furniture and Miscellaneous Effects.

MESSRS. ADAM BRODIE, of Consett, and W. R. SIDNEY, of Sunderland, who are jointly concerned in this matter, are instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, under a Bill of Sale, on Monday, Oct. 13th, 1879, the excellent HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS, comprising—handsome Mahogany Chest of Drawers; Desk Bedstead; Bed-room Drawers; Four-poled Bedstead; Iron Bedstead; best Half-tester Iron Bedstead; 6 Polished Birch Chairs; Arm Chair; Round Table; Kitchen Table; Double Perambulator; Beds and Bedding; Fender and Fire Irons; Pictures; Pots and Pans; Earthenware; together with the whole of the Miscellaneous Effects.

Sale to commence at One o'clock exactly. 452n

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

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

By Mr. W. Raw.

44, Durham Road, Blackhill.

MR. W. RAW, instructed by Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, of Cort Castle, who is about to emigrate, will SELL BY AUCTION, the whole of his Household FURNITURE, at the above Address, removed for the convenience of Sale, on Monday, October 13th, 1879, comprising Iron Bedsteads, Desk Bedstead, Tables, China, &c.

Sale-office, Blackhill. 439n

Front Street, Leadgate.
Valuable Business Property for Sale.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, instructed by the Mortgagee, under power of Sale, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. THOMAS LONGSTAFF'S, Mason's Arms, Leadgate, on Monday, October 27th, 1879, all these very Valuable BUSINESS PREMISES, Substantially Built, and Situate on the best Business Sites in Leadgate, being the Corner Block on the Front Street, and containing 4 Valuable Houses and Shops, now in the Occupation of Messrs. JOHN PARKER, JAMES BROWN, JOHN DONAGHY, and WILLIAM LIGHTBURN, as Tenants thereof, together with a Two-Roomed COTTAGE at the Back. The whole is now Let at the Yearly Rental of £74, Tenants paying Rates and Taxes. This is a desirable Block of good Property, and well worthy the attention of Capitalists as a safe and sure invesment. The whole will first be offered in one Lot, and if not sold will be offered in separate Lots.

On application, the Tenants will show the Premises, and further particulars can be had on application to L. C. LOCKART, Esq., Solicitor, Hexham, or to the Auctioneer.

Sale to commence at Three o'clock.
Sale-office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 463n

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

Lost.

LOST, on the 7th inst., an OIL-CAP, between Rowlands Gill and Annfield Plain.—Anyone returning the same to Mrs. DODD, Annfield Plain, will be Rewarded. 461n

For Sale.

WHITING FOR HAWKERS, on Sale at C. F. COOKE's, Annfield Plain. 25s. per Ton. 381n

FOR SALE, a Five-roomed HOUSE, with Yard and every Convenience, situated at Dipton. May be inspected by applying to ROBERT RIDDLE, Dipton, who will give all information as regards the Sale. 419n

FOR SALE, an INVALID'S CARRIAGE, little worse than New. Will be Sold Cheap.—Apply to WM. WILKINSON, Furniture Broker and Ironmonger, Catchgate. 396n

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

BROUGHAM, modern build, circular fronted, painted and lined green, and completed with pole, shafts, lamps, drag, &c., sent in for SALE at £45, as the owner has no further use for it.—May be seen at Messrs ATKINSON and PHILIPSON'S, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 296n

TO SPORTSMEN, GAMEKEEPERS, &c.—A large variety of second-hand Dog Cart Pheatons, Wagonettes, Whitechapel and Sporting Carts, suitable for the Moors; also, Pony Cars. Drawings and particulars sent on learning the style of carriage required and size of horse.—ATKINSON and PHILIPSON, Carriage and Harness Manufactory, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 297n

To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE, containing Two Rooms, situate in Sherburn Terrace, Consett.—Apply to Mrs. SMITH, Sherburn Terrace. 365n

TO LET, and may be entered immediately, a HOUSE, situate at Backstone Burn, Blackhill.—Apply to C. PARNABY, Cemetery Lane, or WM. WOOD, Cutlers' Hall, Road, Blackhill. 444n

TO LET, immediately, Two Comfortable Three-Roomed HOUSES, with Scullery, Pantry, &c., situate in Medomsley Road, Consett.—Apply to Mr. W. RAW, Auctioneer, &c., Blackhill. 445n

TINMILL PLACE, BLACKHILL.

TO LET, HOUSE AND SHOP, at the above Address.—Apply to Mr. WM. TURNER, Station Hotel. 350n

TO LET, at Leadgate, TWO HOUSES, one containing Three Rooms, with Cow Byre; the other Two Rooms. Also, a BUTCHER'S SHOP and HOUSE, in Victoria Street, Consett.—Apply to Mr. G. HAWDON, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 464n

8 and 9, TINMILL PLACE, BLACKHILL.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, at the above Address. Rent Moderate. Will be Let either Separate or Altogether.—Apply to Mr. Thomas HODGSON, Draper, Blackhill. 455n

To Lend.

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

Wanted.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a Strong, Active SERVANT GIRL. One who can Milk preferred.—Apply personally to Mrs. E. WILKINSON, Dipton.

WANTED, Two Respectable APPRENTICES to the Millinery and Dressmaking Business.—Apply to Mr. GEO. RICHARDSON, Wholesale Draper, Shotley Bridge. 446n

100 PER CENT WEEKLY.—TO NEWSAGENTS, &c.—£2 per week and above, can be easily made by any Newsagent in the United Kingdom. Only ONE Agent in a town appointed. Apply at once to the "Licensed Victuallers' Advertiser" Office, Hull. Also, Canvassers for Advertisements and the Newspaper can easily earn £3 per week in every town.—Apply as before stated. 347n

GREENCROFT SCHOOL BOARD.

WANTED, for the above Board School, a SEWING MISTRESS. Salary, £10 per annum. Also, an ATTENDANCE OFFICER. Salary, £10 per annum. Applications with recent Testimonials, to be sent to me on or before Tuesday, the 15th inst.

By Order
W. W. THOMPSON,
Clerk to the Board.
Lanchester, October 2nd, 1879. 447n

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, OCT. 10TH, 1879.

Local and District News.

Mr. R. L. MARKHAM, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Surgeon Dentist, attends No. 12, Mount Pleasant, Consett, very Monday from Eleven a.m. to Three p.m. 155m

THE HOWARD EMIGRATION FUND.—The Rev. H. Jopling, of Amble, will deliver a couple of lectures next week in aid of the above fund.

THE CLEVELAND IRON TRADE.—FURNACES BLOWN IN.—On Wednesday, Messrs. Gilkes, Wilson, Peace, and Co., of the Tees Ironworks, Middlesborough, blew in one of their furnaces that had been damped down for some months. On the previous night, Messrs. B. Samuelson and Co. of the Newport Ironworks, blew in a furnace—their seventh and last. Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. will re-light one of their South Bank furnaces on Monday next. Out of the eight furnaces at South Bank Furnaces, five are blowing already. The result of this revival is that some 200 extra men have been employed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A cure for abscesses, piles, fistula, and sores.—The many satisfactory cures resulting from the use of this invaluable Ointment in cases where patients have been suffering from these complaints, have induced many medical practitioners to introduce them into the hospitals and private practice; and in many instances where the sufferer was considered incurable, Holloway's Ointment, in conjunction with his Pills, healed the most desperate wounds. These medicaments are unequalled for the cure of scrofula any diseases of the skin. In all cutaneous affections incidental to children, from the simple red gum to the complicated scorbutic disease, Holloway's Ointment exercises a remarkably beneficial influence, cooling inflammation, relieving irritation, and giving ease to the impatient little sufferer.

ADULTERATING SPIRITS.—At Wolsingham Petty Sessions on Tuesday, Thomas Monaghan, publican, Tow Law, was charged by Superintendent Thubron with selling spirits which were below the standard required by law. It appeared from the evidence of the Inspector that on August 23rd he purchased from the defendant a pint of gin, which was found upon analysis to be forty-nine degrees under proof. A pint of whisky was forty-five degrees under proof, and a pint of rum forty-four degrees. The defendant pleaded that the spirits were "mixed" in his absence by his wife, and he was not aware they were so weak.—Thomas Hutchinson, also a publican of Tow Law, was charged by Supt. Thubron with selling a pint of whisky thirty-three-and-a-half degrees below proof on the 23rd August. The Bench considered the charges proved, and imposed a fine of £1 and costs in each case.

A franchise meeting was held on Wednesday evening at West Stanley.

CONSETT IRON WORKS.—In consideration of the upward tendency of the market for pig iron, the Consett blastfurnacemen held a meeting on Thursday morning, and resolved to send in a demand for an advance of 20 per cent.

STEALING BEANS AT QUEBEC.—On Monday last, before J. Fawcett, Esq., Joseph O'Neill, pit lad, of Quebec, was fined 5s. and costs for stealing a quantity of field beans, on Sunday night last, the property of Mr. Young, farmer, of the above place.

LOCAL FAILURE.—The following petition has been filed in Newcastle County Court:—John Potts, of Middle Street, Consett, draper, clothier, and boot and shoe dealer, with liabilities £7,500, and assets estimated at £3,000. Mr. Adam Brodie, accountant, Town Hall, has been appointed receiver in the estate.

FREE AND ASSISTED EMIGRATION TO QUEENSLAND.—Mr. Adam Brodie, of the Town Hall, Consett, who is agent for the Queensland Government, has received an intimation from the Agent-general for that colony that the free and assisted emigration is about to be resumed, and that the first ship will sail on Thursday, the 13th November—by which, however, only female domestic servants and farm labourers can be sent.—ADVT.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON A MARRIED WOMAN AT THORNLEY.—At Castle Eden Police Court, on Thursday, Anthony Ritchie and John Crannie, two miners, were brought up on remand, charged with committing an aggravated assault upon Ann Ritchie, at Thornley, on the 26th ult. Ritchie in the husband of the prosecutrix, and Cranny is her brother. They had entered the house the worse for drink, and had beaten her on the head and body in a most brutal and murderous manner.—They had no defence, and were sentenced to three months each.

EBCHESTER.—We have been requested to give publicity to the following resolution passed by the executive of the Grand Lodge of the North of England Independent Order of Good Templars, at their meeting on the 4th inst:—"That the executive committee of the North of England Grand Lodge, I.O.G.T., deeply regret the action of the magistrates of the West Division of Chester Ward, who had, against the earnest wish of the residents of the village of Ebchester, granted a license to a public-house to be opened in that village, on the pretence of the requirements of commercial travellers."

SETTLEMENT OF THE STRIKE AT LIZZIE COLLIERY.—On Saturday, a conference took place between the representatives of Mr. Ritson, the owner of the Lizzie Pit, Annfield Plain, and a deputation from the men, in reference to the difficulty which arose at the colliery at the early part of last week, and which caused a stoppage of work. It was arranged that the colliery should resume work on Monday morning. The summonses taken out at the instance of the owners against a number of the men for a breach of contract will be withdrawn. The dispute was purely local.

CHARGE OF THEFT AT LANGLEY PARK.—At the Lanchester Police Court, yesterday, John Whitfield and James Atkinson were charged with having refused to quit the house of Timothy Lakey, Langley Park. One of the men was the brother of Lakey's housekeeper, who had recently been confined, and it was alleged that the two had gone to the house in the absence of Lakey, threatened a little girl who was assisting at the bar, filled drink for themselves, and remained in entire possession of the establishment until ejected by a pitman named George Raine. Lakey, on his return home, missed £7 5s. 6d. from an adjoining room. For refusing to quit, the defendants were fined 5s. and costs.

SCHOOL TREAT.—On Tuesday afternoon last, the managers of the Methodist Free Church Day School, Burnopfield, gave the scholars their annual treat. About 200 assembled at the school, and marched in procession through the village to a field belonging to Mr. John Thompson, kindly lent for the occasion. The day was beautifully fine, and the children enjoyed themselves well. An abundance of fruit, sweets, etc., had been provided, and was freely distributed at intervals during the afternoon. Racing, leaping, cricketing, and a football match were the principal features of the day's sport, in which the youngsters engaged with hearty good will. They dispersed shortly before dusk, after having given three hearty cheers for the master, and a similar compliment to Mr. Thompson for the use of the field, and to all the friends who had assisted in the proceedings.

ANOTHER DISPUTE AT CONSETT IRON WORKS.—On Monday morning the plate mills were standing, owing to a dispute between the contractors and their assistants. The latter were on Saturday requested by the contractors to commence work this week on the terms which they themselves agreed upon with the masters last week, namely, 7½ per cent. reduction, but the assistants positively refused to suffer any reduction whatever, and at a meeting on Saturday night they resolved to lay the mills idle rather than work on the terms proposed by to them the contractors. The men were asked to work for a fortnight on the old terms, and in the meantime submit the dispute between them to arbitration, but this suggestion was not entertained by the men. There was a conference between the parties on Monday morning, and as the latter declined to suffer any reduction whatever, the contractors, in order to get the mills started again, agreed to employ them on the old terms. The recent reduction of 7½ per cent. will therefore apply to the wages of the contractors alone. They intend, however, to make a further appeal to the Arbitration Board. It is understood between the contractors and their men that the terms agreed upon have to remain in force during the present week, and that if the contractors wish to set them aside a fortnight's notice has to be given. The mills started again on Monday night. It is said that the company have orders on had to carry them through the winter.

ALLEGED ELOPEMENT FROM CROOK.—At the Bishop Auckland Police Court on Monday, James Maughan, until recently employed in the goods shed at Crook Station, was brought up on remand from Thursday charged with the larceny of several articles, valued at 10s., the property of Thomas Skillcorn, of Crook, on the 29th ult. Mr. Milburn prosecuted, and Mr. J. T. Proud defended.—Mr. Milburn, in opening the case, said the prisoner was charged with stealing, on Monday, the 29th ult., a clothes box, scarf pin, razor and razor case, two padlocks, linen stamp, and a machine screw key, belonging to a miner named Skillcorn. It appeared that the prisoner had been lodging for the last two years with the prosecutor, who was a married man, and kept a small shop in West Road, Crook, in addition to working as a miner at Cold Knot Colliery. On Monday of last week, while the prosecutor was at work, his wife eloped with the prisoner, taking with her a large amount of property. Information was at once given to the police, and prisoner was arrested at Gateshead by Sergt. Smith with the articles which he was now charged with stealing in his possession. Prosecutor's wife, he might say, was not found in the prisoner's company, but was in lodgings at Jarrow.—As the evidence for the prosecution had not been obtained, prisoner was remanded until Thursday, bail being accepted—himself in £10 and one surety of £20.—Yesterday (Thursday), defendant again appeared before Mr. Jobson. The woman now swore that she gave him the articles found, some time ago. She, however, denied writing a letter to prisoner which prosecutor swore was her writing, but the magistrates discredited her evidence, and committed the prisoner for trial.

EAST HEDLEY HOPE.—On Monday evening last, the Rev. W. W. Howard, new connection minister, of Crook, delivered a lecture in the British Schoolroom of the above-mentioned place, under the auspices of the Primitive Methodist Society. The subject of the lecture attracted great attention in the vicinity, and the consequense was crowds flocked to hear Mr. Howard, the large rectangular building being crowded to excess. The worthy lecturer was introduced to the audience by James Hunter, Esq., of Hedley Hope, who kindly consented to act as chairman, and who performed his duties in such a manner as to give the utmost satisfaction to all present. Mr. Howard, on rising, said—Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure to see you occupying the position of chairman of this meeting. I think that I may predict from your manly appearance that you will see fairplay. I have to deliver to you to-night a lecture on "the phenomena of Spiritualism," theories that can be formed to account for them, showing that the theory of Spiritualism is false and absurd. Mr. Howard then proceeded to remark that he had profound confidence in free discussion, for it was a thing in which both men and women freely indulged, and he would be very glad to discuss the subject with any of them at the close of the lecture. The rev. lecturer then commenced with his discourse on Spiritualism, and for upwards of an hour he kept the audience in a state of excitement by his brilliant wit and sparkling humour, and concluded his eloquent discourse by saying that he hoped someone would come on to the platform and let them have a fair discussion on the subject. After waiting a while the call was responded to, and for a few minutes the discussion went on with much vigour and enthusiasm, Mr. Howard replying to the questions in such a manner as to give general satisfaction to the audience. At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was given to the chairman for his excellent ability shown in the performance of the duties devolving upon him, and another to the worthy lecturer for his services, both of which were carried by acclamation.—*Correspondent.*

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 9, 1879.—Before M. KEARNEY, Esq. (chairman), J. CLAVERING, Esq., Rev. J. P. DE PLEDGE, and G. G. T. SMITH, Esq.

THE DISPUTE AT SOUTH PONTOP COLLIERY.—Mr. Granger, solicitor, appeared before the Bench, and said in the case of the owner of South Pontop Colliery against fifteen of his workmen, who were summoned for breach of contract and not working at South Pontop Colliery, he was happy to say that the difficulty had been arranged. The men had agreed to work when required at proper times, and he wished, with the permission of the Bench, to withdraw the whole of the summonses.—This course having been assented to by justices, the summonses were withdrawn.

EDUCATION ACT.—Joseph McAllister was summoned by Mr. Ward, attendance officer of the Lanchester School Attendence Committee, for neglecting to place his daughter, Elizabeth, aged twelve years, under efficient instruction. Mr. Ward said the excuse given by defendant was that the girl had no clothing.—The magistrates made an order for the child to attend the Causey British School.——Owen Collins was charged with neglecting to send his children, three in number, to school. Mr. Ward said Collins had been fined twice previously for not sending his children to school. The Guardians were paying the school fees for two of the children, notwithstanding which they were still not attending school. Mr. Ward added that he had seen Collins, who attributed the non-attendance of his children at school to the intemperate habits of his wife, who did not look after them.—Defendant was fined 15s. including costs.——Thomas Crawley was fined 5s. including costs for disobeying a previous order of the justices to send his child to school.——William Donnolly was also summoned for disobeying an order of the justices. Mr. Ward said defendant's boy was ordered to attend school, but he had not done so.—Mrs. Donnolly said she expected the lad was at school every day. He seemed to play truant, and she could not help it.—The Chairman, in fining defending 5s. including costs, said Mrs. Donnolly ought to look sharper after her son.

DRUNK.—Charles Connor, labourer, Greencroft Cottages; James Cornforth, miner, Tanfield Lea; John Herron, Andrew's House; Patrick Healey, labourer, Hanging Stone; John Mossom, miner, Stanley; John Costello, Burnhope; Simpson Birtley, Annfield Plain; and Robert Young, South Moor, were each fined 5s. and costs for being drunk.—Edward Rowney and Nicholas Cumming, miners, Marley Hill; Andrew Tinley, miner, Stanley; Thomas Brown, miner, Shield Row; and Joseph Bonds, miner, Quebec, were charged with a similar offence. As none of the defendants appeared, they were fined 10s. each and the costs. The above cases were proved by Sergts. Frazer and Nattress and Police-constables Nicholson, Reay, Thompson, Hawley, and Robinson.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—Jonathan Hodgson, blacksmith, Andrew's House, was summoned for damaging a grass field belonging to Israel Stalker, at the above place, on the 2nd October. Ordered to pay 3d. damage and costs.——William Little, Hall Wallace, Thomas Horn, Albert Hillary, William Stephenson, and Thomas Jamieson, boys, Tow Law, were summoned by Messrs Ferens and Love for a similar offence, on the 4th inst. Ordered to pay 8s. 8d. each, including damage and costs.—Patrick Hurst, charged by James Jamieson with a similar offence near Burnhope, on the same date, was also ordered to pay the damage and costs.

BREACHES OF THE PEACE.—Charles Turnbull, Wm. Armstrong, Henry Wade, Matthew Watson, Richard Sanderson, George Jobling, and William Brown, all of Stanley, were charged by Sergt. Frazer with committing a breach of the peace by fighting at Stanley on the 26th September. As Brown did not answer the summons a warrant was issued for his apprehension. Turnbull and Armstrong were bound over in their own recognisances to keep the peace for three months, and also ordered to pay the court expenses. Wade, Watson, Sanderson, and Jobling were discharged.——Williamson Shield and Abraham Blight, of Oxhill, were charged by P.C. Robinson with committing a breach of the peace at the above place on the 27th ult. Defendants were bound over to keep the peace for three months, and ordered to pay the costs in addition.——Joseph Simpson and Wm. Henderson were also bound over to keep the peace for three months, and ordered to pay expenses, for committing a breach of the peace by fighting at Annfield Plain. P.C. Nicholson proved the case.

DRUNK IN CHARGE OF A HORSE AND WAGGON.—Robert Pringle was fined 5s and costs for having been drunk in charge of a horse and waggon near Burnhope on the 27th September. The case was proved by P.C. Hawley.

THEFT OF A HAMMER.—A young man named John Dunn was committed to prison for a month for stealing a hammer belonging to Isaac Newton, in the neighbourhood of Annfield Plain, on the 2nd inst.

Correspondence.

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

ARE THE POLITICS OF ENGLAND GUIDED FOR CLASS OR NATIONAL BENEFIT?—A QUESTION FOR WORKING MEN.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—With thanks for your kindness shown by inserting the short letter I sent you last week, I again intrude upon your space, knowing that the columns of a free and liberal Press is the most effective mode whereby working men can discuss political subjects. To the question by which this letter is headed two answers might have been given, or rather the second one given with a Tory sophism prior to the speech of Beaconsfield at Aylesbury. The first answer I refer to is that given by the Liberal party—those whom we safely designate the friends of the people—who say, as did W. E. Gladstone, in his speech on the Berlin Treaty, that in the action of the Government we have in the place of care for the real interests of the people a setting up of not real but imaginary British interests—an increase of responsibility with no addition, but rather a diminution, of strength, a loss of respect abroad, a shock to constitutional instincts and practices at home, and also an augmentation of the burdens which are borne with such exemplary patience by a too confiding people. A nation (which is but a society on a large scale) is an arrangement wherein each unit yields up the defence of his own rights to the body corporate for protection; and where it is unlawful for any unit to take the law into his own hands; but at the same it must be a body corporate without the least semblance of inequality, without any class preference, where the interests of all are mutual, and where the ignorant are not imposed on by the educated, and where the weak are, or ought to be, safe from the oppressions of the strong. Government is, then, the executive by which this social arrangement is carried out. Laws, which are the result of the unanimity of the *entire* nation, are committed to the care of the executive for execution. Government is thus not a ruling power but a part of the system by which the nation when it becomes cumbersome by extension carries on its business Government under this aspect (which we consider the true one) cannot originate any war, annex any country, impose any tax, without the voice of the nation sanctions such war, annexation, or taxation. Government under this aspect knows no special interest; whether it be aristocratic, agricultural, mercantile, or labouring. Its legislation must be not for a party but for the state—must be not to make class distinctions by special legislation, but to unify the people in prejudices and in interests. Now we can see that the great question for any Government (or Executive) ought to be what is it that the good of the community requires? Where this question is not kept before the Government, where by action and assertion we see the Government repudiating a knowledge of the state of the people and acting in a partial manner, we assert that the politics of that nation are not tending towards a national benefit, but that of a section, and the people who are so governed will act wisely and safely when they remove such from office. The words of Xenophon on this are—"A legitimate commonwealth is where the common weal or good of the whole is consulted, whether under a king, an aristocracy, or a democracy. But if either of these act unjustly, or in defiance of the law, there is no longer a commonwealth, nor are the people properly a people, but a mob, because not united under common laws, or a *community of rights and advantages.*" There may be men found who will say that the state of the politics of England show a national aim. But these parties are either looking for a seat in the House, or are (as Mr. Byron Reed has been, I hear, in your and other districts) specially set apart as political John the Baptists, fed with something more luxurious than locusts and wild honey, and clothed in some finer raiment than camels' hair, are seeking at the bidding of their lord to prepare his way so that the party he, by burying the voice of conscience and constituency, will vote for may carry on their work of meddling, mistake, and mischief. But, sir, we assert that the working classes, whether within the pale of the franchise or out of it, will show by their voice and vote that the ruling of this land for the last five years has been too much of the Herodian type. The tramp of armed men have been too oft heard in our streets for the innocent to prosper, and that they are determined that this state of things shall exist no longer. They will be ready to show that they consider the time is gone by when rules can act the despot and rule without the people—when the people will not consent to be looked upon as the receivers of such political doles as they have been dealing out to them, and that the sympathies of the nation repudiate the barbarities of Afghan and Zulu. Sir, as my desire is to arouse those of my own class to their duty, to bring them to view the question at the head of the letter as theirs—peculiarly theirs—and to realise that in a true political organisation there is no such thing as ruler or ruled. I will conclude by quoting for their consideration a few words from Volney—"Ye people, know, then, that those who govern you are your chiefs, and not your masters; that your wealth is your own, and to you they are accountable for the administration of it; that, kings or subjects, God has made all men equal, and no human being has a right to oppress his fellow-creature."

JOHN WILSON.

Wheatley Hill.

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a very small supply of English wheat, and nothing fresh from abroad. At present there are few holders of wheat on the spot, and good samples are held for 2s. to 3s. advance on the week, which, however, checks business. Maize firmly held at 1s advance. Oats full sale and less money taken. Beans, peas, and other feeding stuffs tending upwards. Malting barley meets a very slow sale as yet, owing to very few brewers being ready to commence malting. Flour fully 2s per sack dearer on the week. The weather still continues to be very fine and warm, and the cutting and leading of the crops are being rapidly proceeded with.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 1 beast and 1,640 sheep as compared with that of last week Respecting quality, we exceedingly regret to state that it is still getting worse. The Canadian bullocks noticed in last week's report were shown at Liverpool on Monday, Manchester (Salford) market on the Tuesday, Wakefield market on the Wednesday, and at Newcastle the following Tuesday, and were as fresh and vigorous as if they had been brought from a pasture in Northumberland the previous day. The supply of beef comprised 1,610 head. There is little or no change to note in the better qualities; but after they were disposed of, the middling and inferior kinds experienced a slow hanging market, and the accounts from three leading markets, held yesterday and to-day tended to increase heaviness, with a middling finish. The number of sheep was 7,360. Nothwithstanding there being upwards of sixteen hundred head less than last week, with the exception of the finest classes of Leicester Cheviots, which met with good demand, and prices had a somewhat hardening tendency, all other sorts were in an exceedingly sluggish state. Some of the sheep that were purchased at this market last week, and shown at York on Thursday, were unsold, and were on offer here to-day. It may be remarked that the demand for breeding ewes was the worst, and sales the most depressed, that has been known in the ancient city for the long period of forty years. Pigs—952 were shown. The pork trade ruled steady at about former rates. The day was exceedingly favourable for holding the market, and the weather has undergone a delightful and agreeable change, with a more settled aspect. Prices for this day, sinking offal, are as follows:—

Beasts, prime heifers, per stone	8s 0d to 8s 3d
Secondary sorts	6s 3d .. 7s 3d
Good steers	7s 9d .. 8s 0d
Middling	6s 3d .. 7s 3d
Cows and inferior	5s 3d .. 6s 3d
Pork, large	4s 9d .. 5s 9d
Do., small	6s 9d .. 7s 9d
Sheep (good vendable wedders) per lb	8½d .. 8½d
Middling	7d to 7½d

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, £3 15s to £5 4s; this year's growth, £2 15s to £4 0s; new land hay, £4 0s to £5 10s 0d; this year's growth, £3 0s to £4 6s per ton; wheat straw, 2s 0d to 2s 9d; barley straw, 1s 8d to 2s 0d; oat straw, 1s 9d to 2s 4d per thrave. Carts of hay at market, 118; carts of straw, 44.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Barley was the only description of grain in which any trade was done in at our market to-day, all the supplies being new ones The prices ranged from 36s to 37s per qr. Other kind of grain not quotable.

HEXHAM PROVISION, Tuesday.—Butter, 1s 2d to 1s 3d per lb; eggs, 8 to 9 for 1s; chickens, 2s to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s to 2s 6d each; rabbits, 2s 0d to 2s 3d per couple; potatoes, 9d; onions, 1s 0d to 1s 8d; apples, 1s 6d to 2s 0d per stone; carrots, 2d per bunch; cabbages, 1d to 2d; cucumbers 3d to 4d each; peas, 10d per beatment; plums, 2½d to 3d; damsons, 5d to 6d per quart; grapes, 8d to 2s per lb; flour, extra superfines, 2s 4d; superfines, 2s 2d; fines, 2s; maslin, 1s 10d; oatmeal, 2s 2d per stone.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—Oats. 6s 3d to 8s 3d; barley, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; beans, 10s 0d to 10s 6d; peas, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; Indian corn, 6s 6d to 6s 9d per boll; Indian meal, £7 10s per ton. Beef, 8d to 10d; mutton, 8d to 10d; veal, 10d; lamb, 9d to 10d; bacon, 4½d to 6d; ham, 5½d to 6½d; cheese, 6d to 8d; lard, 6d per lb. Geese, 8s 0d to 12s 0d each. Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 3d; hens, 1s 6d to 2s 0d; ducks, 2s 0d to 3s 0d. Butter, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; do, salt, 1s 0d per lb. Eggs, 8 for 1s. Plums, 3d to 6d; damsons 5d to 8d per quart. Beans, 6d to 9d, green peas, 2s 6d; apples, 2s to 2s 6d; pears, 2s to 3s 6d; onions, 1s to 1s 4d per peck. Grapes, 6d to 1s per lb.

DURHAM POTATO MARKET Saturday.—Potatoes, 10d to 1s per stone.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of the above Board was held in the Reading Room, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. R. W. Shaw (chairman) presiding. Messrs. Hedley, Cheesman, Keenleyside, Simpson, Brown, Bland, and Nicholson were the others members present.

THE CROSSING AT REDWELL HILLS.—The Surveyor (Mr. Longstaff) said the North-Eastern Railway Company had not commenced the improvements to the above crossing.—Mr. Hedley said the season was advancing, and it was time something was done. He proposed a motion instructing the Clerk to write to the Company urging them to proceed with the work. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Brown, and carried.

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.—The Board next proceeded to discuss the hospital question. The minutes passed by the joint-committee having been read, Mr. Hedley, in reply to a question put by Mr. Nicholson, said it was proposed that all the sanitary authorities should unite in erecting hospital accommodation throughout the union.—Mr. Brown: Do you mean that the cost will come out of the whole union?—Mr. Hedley: Practically the whole union. I don't know that the rates would be collected in the same way as the poor-rates. This will be a sanitary matter, and the rate would be levied according to the amount of rates collected in each district.—Mr. Brown: Would there be a special rate for the purpose?—Mr. Hedley: The proportion that was due from each district would be collected along with the district rate.—Mr. Nicholson: Suppose people who live out of the local board districts did not agree, what then?—Mr. Hedley: The Sanitary Authority of Lanchester comprises all the area of the union not taken up by the three local boards.—Mr. Nicholson: The Sanitary Authority at Lanchester would collect a rate from their portion of the union to correspond with what we paid?—Mr. Hedley: Yes. It was thought that there should be a general union rate in the erection of hospitals, and probably the maintainence of them would be carried out on the same principle.—Mr. Nicholson said hospitals were necessary.—Mr. Hedley remarked that the committee had talked about a central hospital for Consett and district, one for the Tanfield district, and a third for the Cornsay district.—Mr. Nicholson said he supposed they would have to confirm what the joint-committee had done.—Mr. Hedley said a further meeting of the joint-committee was to be held, and perhaps it would be well for the Board to give instructions to the committee as to the course they were to take at the next conference.—Mr. Nicholson said they had better instruct the committee to carry out the ideas embodied in the minutes passed at the conference of the joint-committee. He made a motion to that effect.—The Surveyor said he had been asked to inform the Board that a great many ratepayers were opposed to spending money over hospieals at the present time.—Mr. Cheesman said if the committee decided to build hospitals a long time would elapse before they made all the preliminary arrangements.—Mr. Keenleyside said they would not be built in twelve months.—Mr. Cheesman's name having been put to Mr. Nicholson's motion as the seconder, the Chairman was about to put it to the meeting when Mr. Cheesman said he did not wish to second the proposition.—Mr. Keenleyside said he would second the proposition.—The motion was then put to the meeting and carried, Mr. Simpson being the only member who did not vote for it.

THE FOOTPATH AT HIGHWOODSIDE.—The following is the report of the committee appointed to advise the Board as to the further steps to be taken in the matter of the Highwoodside Footpath:—

Your committee are satisfied that the new cart-road from the Durham Highway to the Farm-house would be equally as convenient for foot-traffic as the portion or footpath in question, and which it runs nearly parallel with at a distance of fifteen yards more or less, and your committee consider that if Mr. Nicholson would give an undertaking in writing to allow at all times the free use by the public of the new cart road as a footway in substitution for the portion in dispute, that in such case the Board should accept this as a settlement of the dispute, and take no further steps in the matter, and as such a settlement would seem to be in accordance with the views expressed by Mr. Nicholson, your committee recommend that before deciding on any other proceedings Mr. Nicholson be asked if he will give such an undertaking to the Board.

W. H. HEDLEY.
R. W. SHAW.

—Mr. Nicholson said he could not give an undertaking in writing, as his contention was that it was a private road.—Mr. Hedley said it might seem unfair to ask Mr. Nicholson to give an undertaking without first considering.—Mr. Nicholson (interrupting) said he had given the matter every consideration, and was satisfied in his own mind that the road was private property. The footpath, he said, led to his farmhouse. He had no objection, however, to allow the public to use the road, but it would only be on suffrance. He repeated that the road was private property, and therefore he thought it was unfair to ask him to give away what belonged to him. He suggested that counsel's opinion should be taken to settle the question. He had Mr. Buckham, of Lanchester, Mr. Jacob Walton, Mr. James Shearer, and Mr. David Balleny to prove that it was a private road.—Mr. Cheesman: You say you will not prevent people from going along the road?—Mr. Nicholson: If I caught a blackguard going along it I should stop him.—Mr. Brown: How would you get that point defined? (Laughter).—The Chairman: I suppose you would not judge from appearance. (Renewed laughter).—Mr. Bland said Mr. Nicholson had referred to Mr. Shearer and Mr. Balleny, but he reminded the Board that as the footpath in question went through property belonging to these gentlemen, they were interested in getting it closed.—Mr. Nicholson: Mr. Balleny says that the footpath goes through his field—through Low Woodside.—Mr. Bland: It goes through the quarry field as well as Low Woodside.—Mr. Nicholson contended that the road leading to his farm was not a public one. A footpath, he argued, could not be a public one unless it was set out under the award.—Mr. Hedley contended that it was a public footpath by user. In drawing up the report they had expected, from what Mr. Nicholson had previously said, that he would fall in with what they suggested.—The Chairman said all they asked Mr. Nicholson to give was an undertaking that the public should have the free use of the portion of the new road just as they had had of the old one. They had not heard of any person being prevented using the old footpath. If Mr. Nicholson would allow the public to go over the new road that would meet the difficulty. With regard to what had been said about the road being private property, he remaked that in many instances the public had acquired a right to pass over private property by long usage.—Mr. Nicholson said the Board had nothing whatever to do with the footpath, and he was also convinced that the public had nothing to do with it. He repeated that the best way to settle the question was by taking counsel's opinion.—Mr. Simpson said he for one was opposed to throwing away the ratepayers' money in such a manner.—Mr. Nicholson said if they had counsel's opinion, and it was against the Board, he would still allow the public to use the road on suffrance.—The Chairman said all the public wanted was to be allowed to have the road without interruption.—Mr. Nicholson: Have I stopped anybody?—Mr. Hedley: You have demanded an acknowledgment from people who have used the footpath.—The Chairman: And they have had to sign a book.—Mr. Nicholson: I simply told the people the road was mine. I simply said "if you are my friend you will assist me to maintain my right, and if you are the friend of wrong you will not."—After some further discussion, Mr. Bland said Mr. Nicholson had better venture his own money in taking counsel's opinion. He was the person that wanted the footpath closed.—Mr. Simpson said those who complained about the footpath being stopped up ought to open it.—Mr. Hedley said no private individual liked to risk an action at law, in order to relieve the public from doing its duty.—Mr. Nicholson contended that it was not the duty of the Board to interfere in the matter. The Board had never repaired the footpath in any way. The parties who felt aggrieved ought to take steps.—Mr. Hedley said he had no doubt they would do so if really called upon to assert their right.—Mr. Bland said the Local Board had erected stiles out of the money of the ratepayers, and that showed that the Board had some jurisdiction over the road.—It was eventually resolved to refer the matter back to the committee for further consideration.

CUT THROAT LANE.—Mr. Hedley said the Highway Committee had accepted tenders for the formation of the above road. The cost would be £171 7s. 6d.—Mr. Simpson asked how the money was to be raised. Did they intend to borrow it?—The Clerk said it would take a sixpenny rate to pay for the road.—Mr. Simpson said the road was situated in Medomsley township, which alone had to bear the cost, and as the pits were not working he anticipated that the Board would have some difficulty in collecting the money. There had been a great deal of talk about altering the name of Cut Throat Lane, and, if they did so, he thought they ought to change it to Robbers' Path, as they would virtually be robbing the ratepayers if they made the road. Farmers could not sell stock for half its value, and he did not see how they would be able to pay rates. He warned them that if they made a rate it was more than probable that it would be contested in a law court, as the Board had no legal power to make a rate for Medomsley highways. There had been far too much money spent already over the highways. The Highway Committee, he said, spent money in this way to suit their own purposes. Money had been spent where there was no call for it, and it was a complete robbery.—It was decided to levy a fivepenny rate to meet the cost of making the road.

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.—The Clerk read a letter he had received from Mr. Bush, solicitor, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in which he claimed £10 compensation for damage alleged to have been caused to Mr. Bland's land at Iveston through the Board's negligence in allowing the water to escape out of the village pond.—The Board denied their liability, but referred the letter to the Highway Committee with power to defend any action Mr. Bland might think proper to take.

LETTER-BOX FOR IVESTON.—On the suggestion of Mr. Nicholson, it was decided to memorialise the Postmaster-General to erect a letter-box in the village of Iveston.

The Inspector's report was read, which stated that the district was in a good sanitary state. The Surveyor's report showed that the roads had received a good deal of attention, and that they were in a highly satisfactory condition.—There was no other business before the Board.

THE AFFRAY AT A SHOOTING GALLERY AT STANLEY.

Yesterday (Thursday), at the Lanchester Petty Sessions, before M. Kearney, Esq. (chairman), J. Clavering, Esq., Rev. J. P. De Pledge, and G. G. T. Smith, Esq., four men named John Miller, Thomas Fordy, Michael Hanley, and John Kelly were charged with shooting at William Hogarth, with intent to do bodily harm. Mr. Granger, Durham, prosecuted; all the prisoners were defended by Mr. J. E. Joel, Newcastle. Prosecutor was assisted into court by a couple of men and gave his evidence seated. The Chairman said Hogarth seemed to be in a very weak state. Was he in a fit condition to give his evidence?—Dr. Grigor, of Stanley, said he could.—Prosecutor then stated that he was a miner, and lived at Stanley. On Saturday night, the 27th September, he was standing on the street about half-past eleven o'clock with his brother Daniel and another man named Edward Graham. They were standing near a shooting gallery owned by the prisoners, and the latter ordered them to go away. A quarrel commenced between Graham and the prisoners, but no blows were struck. One of the prisoners fired a rifle at Graham, who was marked about the eyes by the powder, but he was not otherwise hurt. One of the prisoners threatened to shoot Graham before the shot was fired. It was dark, and he could not say which of the men fired the shot. After the rifle was discharged, Graham seized hold of it, and then fell to the ground. Another of the prisoners came up to Graham whilst he was on the ground and attempted to strike him with something he had in his hand. Prosecutor and the other two men got away from the prisoners, but had not gone more than seven or eight yards when he heard a "crack," and on turning round he saw his brother Daniel stagger and fall. Another shot was fired which struck prosecutor in the back. He fell, and suffered a great deal from loss of blood.—Cross-examined by Mr. Joel: I had been in Clarkson's house that night. I met my brother and Graham after I came out at eleven o'clock. I was perfectly sober. Graham and my brother were also sober. I first saw the prisoners when they told us to go away. I did not "chaff" any of the prisoners. I did not see any policemen before the disturbance began. I never challenged any of the prisoners to have a "box." It is true that the prisoner Miller told us to go away, but he did not say we had had some drink. When Miller told us to go away, I went down the road a short distance with my brother, leaving Graham standing near the shooting gallery. No stones were thrown at the prisoners. I did not hear Miller say he would have to send for the police if we did not behave ourselves. My brother was shot in the back of the head. It is not true that we annoyed the prisoners till after twelve o'clock. The shots were fired at half-past eleven o'clock. We did not throw stones at the prisoners for half-an-hour before the guns were fired.—Edward Graham, tailor, living at Stanley, said he was standing near the shooting gallery on the night in question when Miller told them to go away. The two Hogarths went away, and witness was going in the direction of home when the prisoner Fordy came up with a gun and said he would shoot him. Witness told him he durst not shoot, whereupon he fired, and the powder caught him on the forehead. He was within four yards of Fordy at the time. Witness tried to take the gun from Fordy, and whilst struggling with him, one of the other prisoners, Miller, came up with a screw-key and knocked him down. Miller and Fordy then began to beat him all over the body. The two Hogarths went to his assistance, and they got away. Immediately afterwards, a shot was fired, and Daniel Hogarth fell. Other two shots were fired and prosecutor and his brother fell. William Hogarth was carried to his house by several men.—Cross-examined by Mr. Joel: The disturbance lasted more than five minutes, but less than twenty. I had no quarrel with any of the men. I did not "chaff" any of the men. I had no fight with Miller. There was a heap of stones near the shooting gallery, but I never threw a stone that night. I did not see a stone thrown, but there might be. It is true that I had had some drink that night.—Daniel Hogarth, brother to the prosecutor was next called. He said his brother was assisting him up when he too was shot. Witness did not see any of the prisoners with a gun in their hands, as they ran away as soon as the shots were fired.—Mr. Joel said he supposed prisoners were not charged with shooting the last witness.—The Deputy-clerk (Mr. Smith) said there was no charge against them, so far as he knew.—Police-constable Reay deposed to apprehending the prisoners. Miller, on being charged, replied—"we were bound to shoot to frighten the men, or they would have killed us, and broken the van in with stones. I did not expect that there was anything but powder in the rifles." Foley said that the men were throwing stones at the caravan, and he shot in self-defence. Hanley and Kelly also admitted firing, but the former added that he expected there was nothing but powder in the rifles. He picked up a bullet next morning near the place where Wm. Hogarth was shot.—Sergt. Frazer said he was present when the prisoners were apprehended. Miller, who was the proprietor of the shooting gallery, said the men attacked the caravan, and they had to defend themselves. Witness had ordered the Hogarths and Graham away before the disturbance commenced.—Dr. Grigor, Stanley, deposed that he was called in to see the prosecutor on Sunday morning, the 28th September. He found prosecutor suffering from two contused wounds, one being in the back, close to the spine, and the other on the left side, immediately above the haunch bone. They were bullet wounds. He also found a wound on the head of Daniel Hogarth. A bullet seemed to have entered Hogarth's back and come out at the hip.—Mr. Joel said the prisoners were charged with shooting with intent, but he thought if the Bench adopted his view of the case, that the prisoners were not aware that the rifles were loaded with bullets, they might send them for trial on the minor charge of doing grevious bodily harm. He had witnesses who could speak to what occurred on the night in question, but should reserve his defence.—The Chairman said the Bench were bound to send prisoners for trial at the next Durham Assizes on the more serious charge of shooting with intent. They were willing, however, to accept substantial bail, prisoners themselves in £40 each, and two sureties of £20 each.

THE LATE SIR ROWLAND HILL—COLLAPSE OF THE PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

Sir Charles Whetham, Lord Mayor of London, has sent a letter for publication in connection with the proposed monument for the late Sir Rowland Hill, in which his lordship says:—"A few weeks ago I intimated my willingness to receive at the Mansion House subscriptions towards a fund for the provision of some public and national memorial of the late Sir Rowland Hill. I now regret to have to say that the response to my appeal has been most unfavourable. The subscriptions have not yet reached £100 in all, and it is consequently my intention to return the donations to the subscribers. I should state that of the few donors, one of the very first was Lord John Manners. It is not for me to suggest, even if I could, the reasons for this failure. Sir Rowland Hill's name will long be affectionately cherished in the memories of Englishmen."

CETEWAYO'S DESTINATION.

A London correspondent writes:—I understand that the Government contemplate sending Cetewayo to the island of St. Helena, which was once the scene of the captivity of a more illustrious prisoner. Probably, on the whole, it is one of the best places that could be selected for the purpose. Its climate is tropical, but modified by the breezes of the ocean, and it lies now entirely out of the highway of commerce between India and this country. Only a very few ships touch at it in the course of the year, and therefore the opportunities of escape, even if Cetewayo possessed the means of bribing the captain of a merchant ship, are few, and could easily be guarded against. There is always a small body of troops on the island, and it would therefore be unnecessary to send any additional guard with the dethroned Zulu monarch. The colony of Natal will have to provide the sum required for the maintenance of the King and his family.

HOW TO FEED CASUALS

At the last meeting of the Garstang Board of Guardians, a letter was read from Mr. Simpson, J.P., the magistrate who a short time ago made himself notorious by breaking a casual's quantity of stones and protesting against the character of the work, stating that a tramp had been before him charged with begging. The man in defence said that he had been in the Garstang tramp ward the previous night, and that he was given eight ounces of cake made of oatmeal to eat, and water to drink, and then he had to break the required quantity of stones. He broke the stones but could not eat the meal, never before having such food placed before him. He was consequently obliged to beg for bread. This giving of oatmeal cake was, Mr. Simpson contended, illegal. What ought to be given, according to the statute, was eight ounces of bread, or six ounces of bread and a pint of gruel. In the South of England oatmeal cake was not eaten. Oatmeal was the food given to pigs. He suggested that in the next six months the tramps should have eight ounces of bread and a pint of soup given to them, and he would pay the cost of the soup for the next six months. A guardian suggested that Mr. Simpson should erect a soup kitchen at his hall, and the tramps could be despatched there from the ward. Another guardian said that a doctor came to that district, but he soon left, for he said the people all subsisted on oatmeal porridge, and were never ill. Another guardian referred Mr. Simpson to Scotland and to Scotchmen for the value of oatmeal porridge, and said that it was the best food that could be got. It was proposed that the suggestions contained in the letter should be carried out; but an amendment was proposed and carried that the present system continue to prevail, so that the casuals' *menu* will continue to be oatmeal cake and water. Rather than stop at this ward, many tramps walk eleven miles further south to Preston.

A soldier, at Woolwich has just registered his infant son in the name of "Cetewayo."

The Dutch Arctic Expedition has returned to Hammerfest, after having penetrated as far as Francis Joseph Land.

A Parsee woman at Ahmedabad has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of £50 for branding a girl.

The eldest son of the Prince of Wales will enter the Royal Military Academy next autumn, and be associated with one of the ordnance corps.

The Corporation of the City of London have voted £25 10s. in aid of the funds of the Royal Infirmary for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge Road.

An instance of unusual longevity is reported from Surat. Bama Nirmaldas, a Goosain of some celebrity in Guzerat, died a few days ago at the age, it is said, of 115.

Miss Travis, of Cottingham, near Hull, attained the age of 100 years a few days since. She is a cousin of the stipendiary magistrate of Hull, and is related to the Right Hon John Bright.

The passenger steamer Fairy Queen has been burned to the water's edge in Lock Eck Argyleshire. The Fairy Queen was a new steamer, and only took her place on the loch this summer.

The Oxford Diocesan Conference resolved, the other day, that in cases where a School Board was imminent it would be advisable to take counsel with Nonconformist bodies to provide for voluntary education.

An earthquake of three seconds duration, from north-north-east to south-south-west, with a strong subterranean rolling, has been felt at Klagenfurt, the capital of Carinthia.

Several fresh affidavits have been filed on both sides in the Euston Square case, and it is said that some newspapers are threatened with legal proceedings for having inserted Hannah Dobb's recent accusation.

A probable anecdote of President Grevy is in circulation in Paris. Being asked what he thought of the recent Legitimist manifestations, he replied, "My maxim is, say what you like, but I will let you do nothing."

The body of Mr. Charles Clarke has been washed ashore at Gravelines, twenty-five miles north of Boulogne.

Another book on Pottery and Porcelain, being a guide to collectors, is about to appear, Mr. Litchfield, who has a thorough practical acquaintance with this subject, being the author.

It was in a New York theatre, the opera was "Faust" and as —— and his adored gazed upon the apotheosis, as the angels carry Marguerite into Heaven, he murmured, "Beautiful! beautiful! here the soul clothed in all its purity is wafted to eternity to sweet strains of angelic music." "Yes, Gus," she replied, dreamily; "but I rather think if that grappling was to give way and dump her on the stage, it would kind of churn her up some."

A boiler explosion of a serious nature occurred in the stackyard of Mayhill Farm, a few days ago. A road locomotive which had been working a threshing machine was stopped for a few moments to be oiled, and when re-started the boiler burst with a loud report. The engineer and the son of the proprietor of the farm were severely injured, two labourers and and a girl were also hurt, and a horse killed. Two of the stacks in the yard took fire, but the flames were soon extinguished.

Mr. Rathbone, M.P., addressing the engineers' trades meeting, a few evenings ago, at Liverpool, congratulated them on the fact that during twenty years they had only two strikes, and they had now £250,000 in the bank. He said trade generally was undergoing a fierce competition at the hands of people abroad, greater perhaps than at any previous period; but the engineers were able to sell their machinery to foreigners by reason of its superiority. Alluding to trade depression, he was surprised there was so little increase in pauperism. This was the result of provident habits among the working classes.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

Passing Fair.—Walking by a lot of pretty girls.

Tally one for Darwin.—Monkeys swim as men do with the side stroke, not "dog fashion."

The belle of the ball is often pleasanter to the eye than is the bawl of the belle to the ear.

The Fellow made a bad bull when he went to steal a squash and got gourd.

A country blacksmith put up a notice: 'No hosses shodded Sunday except sickness and death.'

Aunt Dorothy wants to know if billiard matches are any better than the old-fashioned ones.

A man who has got an ill-tempered and scolding wife calls her the woman with the ire an' jaw.

A young man never attracts more attention than when he walks into church with his hair cut close to his head.

There are no cuss-words in the Sioux language which places the noble red man at a disadvantage when he steps into a wasps' nest.

The latest poem starts out, 'Though I were dead, my heart would beat for thee.' There is evidently nothing mean about her.

Don't marry a pheller who is always a telling how his mother duz things. It iz as hard to suit these men as it iz to wean a young one.

And now an Indiana man has eaten twenty-four goose-eggs on a wager. Good enough; but isn't there something herein smacking of cannibalism.

An Irishman tells of a fight in which there was only one whole nose left in the crowd and that belonged to the tea-kettle.

A corset-maker out of work thus vented her complaint: 'Shame that I should be without bread—I have *stayed* the stomachs of thousands.'

When a man who hits his thumb instead of a tack with a hammer refrains from using profane language, it is a good evidence of a thorough conversion.

The maddest man in seven counties is the farmer who worked like a hero to save a drowning man, only to find he had rescued a lightning-rod agent.

A traveller in the Holy Land, it is said, has discovered Jacob's well. We are delighted to hear it. There has been a rumour afloat that Jacob was dead.

It doesn't make much difference about the size, but it generally takes about ten men to put up a sign over a store. Two of them to do the work, and the other eight to boss the job.

'Remember who you are talking to, sir,' said an indignant parent to a facetious boy; 'I am your father.' 'Well, who's to blame for that?" said the young impertinence, ''taint me.'

At the close of the sermon the minister became impressive. Raising his voice, he said: 'Judgment! Judgment!' and a small boy near the vestibule shouted: 'Out on the first.'

'Well, Pat, Jim didn't quite kill you with the brickbat, did he? 'No but I wish he had.'—'Why so?'—'So that I could have seen him hung, the villian!'

'Mother,' said a little square-built urchin about five years old, 'why don't the teacher make me monitor sometimes? I can lick every boy in my class but one.'

She threw a stick of wood at an old hen, and killed two of the little chickens. Natural result of a woman throwing at anything; she always hits something else.

Faistan asks 'What's honour?' as though it was hard to tell. But let your wife sit behind another woman in church, and she'll tell what's on her in less than two minutes.

The man who gets the maddest at a newspaper joke on himself, is the same party who goes round showing the paper to everybody he meets when the joke is on some other fellow.

The discovery has been made that the world does not revolve with the same celerity that it did a thousand years ago; but it still swings around fast enough to satisfy the man with a heavy bill coming due.

A courageous Boston girl, about to marry a comparatively poor young man, has requested her dear friends not to make her any wedding presents, as she may not be able to reciprocate in the future.

A young man while once searching for his father's pig, accosted an Irishman as follows: 'Have you seen a stray pig about here?' Pat responded: 'Faix, and how could I tell a stray pig from any other?'

The fly that haunts the deserted schoolroom during vacation season and attacks a globe atlas in lieu of the pedagogue's bald head finds that there is not so much sap in all Asia as in the contracted area of an herbless crown.

Every week or so some Philadelphia militia company goes down to a New Jersey seashore resort, and in a few days returns with enough bayonets, to supply an entire army. They get them by jerking the bills out of the mosquitoes they capture.

Mme. de F., who babbles, babbles as she goes, has had her portrait painted by a fashionable artist. 'Very successful, don't you think?' says one critic; 'quite a speaking likeness.' 'Yes; one could almost fancy that it could talk if the original would only give it a chance to get a word in edgeways.'

An Irish waiter at an hotel complimented a turkey in the following manner: 'Faith it's not six hours since that turkey was walking round his rale estate wid hands in his pockets, never draming what a pretty invitashun he'd have to jine you gintlemen at dinner.'

An aged lady thinking that she was dying, said, in a penitential mood, 'I've been a great sinner for more than sixty years, and didn't know it!' To which the old negro servant, who had lived with her from childhood, responded, 'Lor! I know'd it all the time.

'Have you heard the news, my dear?'—'No' what?'—'That Diana and Florence have made up.; —'No; have they, though?'—'Yes; each frankly admitted that the other was wrong, and perhaps she was, too, and now they are the best enemies in the world.

Give two women two sewing machines and an interesting subject to gossip about, and the intervening space of twenty feet across the yards between the windows becomes as nothing, and the hum of the sewing machines is drowned by the voices of the gossipers, until it seems as but the whiz of the butterfly.

Lady: 'You have not been out to service yet, therefore you have no character.'—Applicant: 'No, Mum; but I've got three school-board certificats.'—Lady: 'Ah, well, that is something. Are they for honesty, cleanliness, or——'—'Applicant: 'No, please, Mum; for literatoor, joggraffy, and free-hand drorin."

As some lady visitors were going through a penitentiary under the escort of the superintendent, they came to a room in which three women were sewing. 'Dear me!" one of the visitors whispered, 'what vicious-looking creatures! Pray, what are they here for?'—'Because they have no other home; this is our sitting-room, and they are my wife and two daughters,' blandly answered the superintendent.

'No man shall ever kiss me except my future husband,' she said, as he was about leaving her at the gate. 'Suppose I agree to be your future——' —'Why, then I'll kiss you,' she replied eagerly; and she did. Her mother was informed that he had proposed, and the old lady called round next day to hasten matters, and before he knew it he was eternally hooked. It was a mean advantage, but a bird in the hand is worth two on the front gate.

'That is what I call a sweeping victory,' said the plucky housewife, as she drove the tramp off the door-steps with a broom.

A suburban was recently asked how his house had fared during a storm. 'Oh, badly,' was the reply. 'My cistern is the only dry place in 't.'

A man never fully realizes to what extent he is dependent upon others until at the barber's shop he has waited patiently for an hour and a half for his turn.

An old bachelor says that he's been so often deceived by the chicken of these restaurants and boarding-houses, that he calls it 'the mocking-bird.'

An auctioneer was endeavouring to sell a fowling-piece, and failing to get a bid, a bystander who read the papers said, 'Blow in the muzzle, and it will go off.'

'When shall I call you in the morning, sir?' asked a hotel waiter of an Aberdonian one night. He replied, pawkily, 'I'll ring the bell when I wish to be called.'

'How do you tie a love-knot?' asked Laura, toying with a bit of blue ribbon.—'Oh, any way,' growled Tom, behind his newspaper, 'just so as it will pull out easy.'

An Irishman, who had on a very ragged coat was asked of what stuff it was made. 'Bedad! I don't know,' says he; 'I think the most of it is made of fresh air.'

The successful man works like a slave until he is forty, to make his fortune, and then watches it like a detective the rest of his life. All this is done for clothes and board.

A poetess sings:—"Tho' I were dead, my heart still beats for thee.' This would certainly be a 'dead beat;' and it strikes us the poetess assumes too much poetic license.

'Madam,' said Jones to Mrs. Brown, the other day, 'you are simply talking rubbish.'—'Yes, sir,' replied the lady; 'and I do so because I wish you to comprehend me.'

Nevada papers, instead of speaking of a deceased citizen as widely and favourably known, remark: 'There wasn't a saloon-keeper in the state who didn't ache to trust him.'

An English traveller in the Holy Land, it is said, has discovered Jacob's well. We are delighted to hear it. There has been a rumour afloat that Jacob was dead.

Now the winds that softly breathe, and the flowers that garlands wreathe, a gentle hint of summer in the mind implants, and so do the beetles and the spider and the ants.

Probably no man so fully realizes the hollowness of life and human ambition as the man who ladles a teaspoonful of new-laid horseradish into his mouth, under the impression that it is ice-cream.

'The only jokes women like to read are those which reflect ridicule on men.'—'Yes,' says a contemporary; 'on taking up a paper a woman invariably turns to the marriage column.'

It dosen't take long for a rural neighbourhood to find out what kind of carpets and furniture a newly-married pair possess, after the usual round of formal calls have been made by observing women.

A captain of a vessel loading coals went into a counting-house and requested the loan of a rake. The merchant, looking towards his clerks, said, 'I have a number of them here, but none of them would wish to be hauled over the coals.

'What is your business here?' asked an irate beauty of an Irish hotel servant whom she found at her door. 'To answer the bells, marm,' said the ready Hibernian, with a look of respectful admiration which won him a smile and a shilling.

'Oh, grandma,' cried a mischievous little urchin, 'I cheated the hens so nicely just now! I threw them your gold beads, and they thought they were corn, and ate them up as fast as they could.'

A traveller, going to bed, was surprised to see a ghost, which—or who—in a sepulchral tone began, 'I am the spirit of one who was foully murdered here.'—'That's no business of mine,' said the traveller, turning round on his pillow; 'apply to proper quarters. Good-night.'

'Once for All.'—'In your long absence have you thought of me?' asked she, coyly.—'Yes,' replied he, provokingly, 'once.'—'Only once?' inquired she, rising as if to depart.—'Only once,' repeated he, holding out his arms; 'only once—all the time!' And she came right back.

A writer of the gentle sex says that 'a womanly woman never gets jammed, crowded, or pushed;' and adds, 'I am neither young nor pretty.' This explains it. No man cares to squeeze a woman who is neither young nor pretty. Let us have experience of some of the young and pretty ones.

Precise.—A prettily-dressed little girl fell on a muddy street-crossing the other day, and a gentleman hastened to her assistance. After cleaning off her clothes, he asked her if he shouldn't escort her home. 'No, thir,' answered the dignified little damsel; 'if you please, we ain't been introduced'.

A Tall Woman.—They grow some rather tall women beyond the Mississippi. An accidental poet writes that he 'kissed the clouds from her sweet, fair face.' It seems almost incredible that he could just by standing upon her face, kiss the clouds; but truth and poetry are inseparable, and we are bound to believe.

A physician who had been in attendance upon a patient known as a very hard case, was met one morning by a neighbour as he was coming from the sick man's house, who asked, 'How is your patient doctor? Is he out of danger?'—'Well, no,' hesitatingly answered the doctor 'he's dead, but I'm afraid he's far from being out of danger.'

A five-year-old daughter, the other day, stood watching her baby-brother, who was making a great fuss over having his face washed. The little miss at last lost her patience, and, stamping her tiny foot, said 'You think you have lots of trouble, but you don't know anything about it. Wait till you're big enough to get a lickin', and then you'll see—won't he, mamma?'

By nature the smaller strawberries are so modest and shrinking; that they crawl down to the bottom of the boxes, leaving their large brethren on top, greatly to the chagrin of the venders of the fruit, who are so self-conscious as to entertain the foolish idea that buyers will suspect them of having placed the big berries on the top for the mercenary purpose of tempting them to invest.

'Man alive,' exclaimed the judge, in a heated discussion of a tangled theological point with his friend, 'I tell you, you are a free agent. You do not have to obey anyone.'—'Yes,' said Mr. Goodman, meekly, 'but I do though.'—'Who?' shouted the judge; 'who?'—'My wife, her two sisters, and her baby,' howled the good man, meekly triumphant. Red lights and slow curtain.

The following amusing story is told of Mr. J. E. Millias. He was introduced to a lady whom he was to take down to dinner, but neither he nor his partner caught each other's name. So soon as they were seated at table, the lady opened fire with the usual stock questions. 'Have you been to the Academy?' 'I have,' said Mr. Millais.—'And did you notice that odious old Millais's pictures?—'Well, yes, I saw them, too.' Presently the champagne came round. Said Mr. Millais, with his best smile, 'I am going to ask you to take wine with me, and not a mere sip, but to drain your glass to me, to strengthen your nerves.' The lady pledged him accordingly. Then said the artist, quietly, 'Now that you are fortified I may venture to tell you I am the odious old Millais.' The lady put up her hands in horror. 'Good gracious!' was all she could find to express herself.

DRINK FOR LABOURERS

When you have any heavy work to do, do not take either beer, cider, or spirits. By far the best drink is thin oatmeal and water, with a little sugar. The proportions are a quarter of a pound of oatmeal to two or three quarts of water, according to the heat of the day and your work and thirst; it should be well boiled, and then an ounce or an ounce and a half of brown sugar added. If you find it thicker than you like, add three quarts of water. Before you drink it, shake up the oatmeal well through the liquid. In summer drink this cold; in winter, hot. You will find it not only quenches thirst but will give you more strength and endurance than any other drink. If you cannot boil it, you can take a little oatmeal mixed with cold water and sugar, but this is not so good. Always boil it if you can. If at any time you have to make a long day, as in harvest, and cannot stop for meals, increase the oatmeal to half a pound, or even three-quarters, and the water to three quarts if you are likely to be very thirsty. If you cannot get oatmeal, wheat flour will do, but not quite so well. For quenching thirst, few things are better than weak coffee and a little sugar. One ounce of coffee and half an ounce of sugar, boiled in two quarts of water and cooled, is a very thirst-quenching drink. Cold tea has the same effect, but neither is so supporting as oatmeal. Thin cocoa is also very refreshing and supporting likewise, but is more expensive than oatmeal.

SOME FACTS ABOUT SHARKS.

The size of the shark has been immensely exaggerated, but as to the dangerous nature of the creature there can be no manner of doubt. The white shark, the most dangerous of its kind, is seldom more than ten or twelve feet from head to tail. No shark that ever yet swam could bite a man in two, or cut off his leg. The teeth of the shark, no doubt, are very terrible. They are arranged row behind row, and the muscles of its jaws are of enormous strength. But they are fitted for rending and lacerating rather than for cutting or severing. A shark of ten feet, or even eight, will seize a man by the thigh and strip the flesh from off his leg down to the heel, or, with a firm grasp of the limb and a powerful twist of its body in the water, it may possibly tear the leg out of the socket. Such an injury, of course, is as instantly fatal as if the assailant had cut its victim in half. There is, indeed, no need to exaggerate the size of the shark; for a small shark, if hungry, is practically as dangerous as a large one. The old story of the pilot-fish which always accompany the shark and guide him to his prey, is still gravely repeated, and as gravely believed. It is also an article of nautical faith that the shark knows when there is a dying man on board ship and will follow the vessel for miles, guided by some sinister and almost demoniacal instinct As a matter of fact, there are always pilot-fish to be seen in the wake of a vessel, only that they are not noticed unless a shark in their company calls attention to them; while a shark will, for reasons of his own, invariably follow a vessel, whether there be a sick man on it or not.

RUBBER GATHERING IN BRAZIL.

In the early morning, men and women come with baskets of clay cups on their backs, and little hatchets to gash the trees. Where the white milk drips down from the gash they stick their cups on the trunk with daubs of clay, moulded so as to catch the whole flow. If the tree is a large one, four or five gashes may be cut in a circle around the trunk. On the next day other gashes are made a little below these, and so on until the rows reach the ground. By eleven o'clock the flow of milk has ceased, and the *seringueiros* come to collect the contents of the cups in calabash jugs. A gill or so is the utmost yield from each tree, and a single gatherer may attend to a hundred and twenty trees or more, wading always through these dark marshes, and paying dearly for his profit in fever and weakness. Our *mameluca* hostess has brought in her day's gathering—a calabash full of the white liquid, in appearance like milk. If left in this condition it coagulates after awhile and forms an inferior whitish gum. To make the black rubber of commerce the milk must go through a peculiar process of manufacture, for which our guide has been preparing. Over a smoldering fire, fed with the hard nuts of the *tucuma* palm, he places a kind of clay chimney, like a wide mouthed, bottomless jug; through the *boi ao* the thick smoke pours in a constant stream. Now he takes his mould,—in this case a wooden one, like a rounded-bladed paddle,—washes it with the milk, and holds it over the smoke until the liquid coagulates. Then another coat is added, only now, as the wood is heated, the milk coagulates faster. It may take the gatherings of two or three days to cover the mould thickly enough. Then the rubber is still dull white, but in a short time it turns brown and finally almost black, as it is sent to the market. The mass is cut from the paddle and sold to traders in the village. Bottles are sometimes made by moulding the rubber over a clay ball, which is then broken up and removed. Our old-fashioned rubber shoes used to be made in this way.

HOW TO DO IT.

There are various methods of newspaper advertising, and only some of them are successful. A man was denouncing newspaper advertising to a crowd of listeners. "Last week," said he, "I had an umbrella stolen from the vestibule of the——church. It was a gift; and, valuing it very highly, I spent double its worth in advertising, but have not yet recovered it." "How did you word your advertisement?" asked a merchant. "Here it is," said the man, producing a slip cut from a newspaper. The merchant took it and read; "Lost from the vestibule of——church, last Sabbath evening, a black silk umbrella. The gentleman who took it will be handsomely rewarded by leaving it at No.—San Ferando Street." "Now," said the merchant, "I am a liberal advertiser, and have always found that it paid me well. A great deal depends upon the manner in which the advertisement is put. Let us try for your umbrella again, and if you do not acknowledge then that advertising pays, I will purchase you a new one." The loser of the umbrella looked incredulous, but the merchant quietly took a slip of paper from his pocket and wrote: "If the man who was seen to take an umbrella from the vestibule of the ——church, last Sabbath evening, does not wish to get into trouble and have a stain cast upon the Christian character which he values so highly, he will return it to No.—San Ferando Street. He is well known." This duly appeared in the paper, and on the following morning the man was astonished when he opened the front door of his residence. On the porch lay at least a dozen umbrellas of all shades and sizes, that had been thrown in from the sidewalk, while the front yard was literally paved with umbrellas. Many of them had notes attached to them saying that they had been taken by mistake, and begging the loser to keep the little affair quiet. Rather a sharp commentary on the average churchgoer.

The art of life is to know how to enjoy a little and to endure much.

To render inevitable evil as light as possible is to be in reality what may be called both happy and wise.

Quiet is often strength; silence, wisdom. The swift stream is not always powerful, nor the noisy one deep.

Scandal, like the Nile, is fed by innumerable streams; but it is extremely difficult to trace it to its source.

It is from the union of nature and the human mind that art as well as science derives its origin and principle of growth

HOW WE GO OUT OF CHURCH

Then it flashed upon me that we had come to church to see the people and indulge in various other ceremonies social and saintly. I glanced at Mrs. John and whispered, "Come on now, let's begin," but the broad aisle was already packed with a column of people moving as solidly and rapidly towards the doors as possible. There was no chance for a word, much less a hand-shake in such a compact mass. We hesitated to plunge into the current lest we be left high and dry on the steps in spite of ourselves. We looked towards the pulpit half expecting to see the adversary breathing fire and brimstone from his nostrils, and hurling fiery darts upon the retreating congregation. Even the minister had disappeared through some of those ornate passages, screens, draperies, and doorways that give such mystery and and grandeur to our modern church altars. To be sure he might pop out again from some quarter—I refer to the minister—but we couldn't stop to watch for him, for the broad aisle next our pew, which is pretty well forward, was already empty and our only chance of giving or receiving that honest word of Christian sympathy in behalf of which we had made this extraordinary effort, lay in overtaking some straggler from the main army, who might be compelled by accident to remain a little longer than usual under the consecrated roof. We were too late, we could only catch glimpses of them as they passed, with exceeding rectitude of manner, down the steps across the walks, and rapidly dispersed in different directions. There were men who are bright and cheerful on week days, now wearing faces as long and grave as if they had just discovered the depth of their own depravity. There were women who know that we know that they know us, but who don't know whether to bow or look aloft when we come face to face with them. They can't remember whether we have been introduced. Neither can we and we don't care. For

"They have gone, they have all passed by."

It is too late. This company of intelligent men and women, fellow travellers through a vale of woe, have been together at a grand way station in their journey; they have lifted their hats and bent their bodies to one another, looked dumbly and coldly about, jostled each others' elbows, trodden on each others' trains, silently presented fans and open hymn books, conscientiously choked any rising thought of business or visible worldliness, and then coldly and dumbly turning from one another have gone on their way—rejoicing? Not if I understand the signs of joy either earthly or heavenly.

ONE BOOK AT A TIME.

There are many with time and talent for much improvement, mentally, who yet seem never to get on, for the want of knowing how to go about it. Their gropings after knowledge are in such a blind way, that they are like searchers in the dark for some desired object. One very good plan for a student at home is to take some really valuable work of some transcendent mind and read in it and pore over it every day. Think of it as you go about your daily duties, and make the thoughts and spirit of the writer your very own. Such study cannot fail to elevate the mind and improve the heart. It will help to make the dullest days seem bright, and the hardest lot not wholly devoid of cheer. The more uncongenial the surroundings, the more of a blessing will such a course prove. It is a happy thing for the heart, when it can withdraw itself from the companionship of the rude and uncultivated, and enjoy a little inner feast which a stranger intermeddleth not with. But where love is at the helm, and the mind has the society of beloved ones in its pursuit of learning, the joy is more than doubled. Brothers and sisters who unite in this home study of sterling books have by far the advantage over the solitary student. Ideas grow brighter by rubbing them together, and new trains of thought are awakened by discussion, which helps to develop all the powers.

AN ARMY IN MOVEMENT.

We wonder if any commissariat or transport officer has ever studied professionally the feeding of London. It must appear to him such a miracle. Here is a nation of 4,000,000 people, 600,000 of them quite helpless, encamped on 120 square miles of ground, which does not of itself produce enough to feed an ordinary parish, with probably half a million of animals beside. Everything except water must be brought to them, and most things from scores of miles away. Yet they are all fed every day—three times a day—with what they like to eat, and fed so well and so easily that they never think about it, but regard the getting of money as absolutely identical with the getting of food. No one probably throughout London knows entirely how it is done—how sufficient food trickles daily in by a thousand routes, how it is distributed, or what would be the precise result of a suspension of communication with the external world, say, for instance, through continuous snow, such as fell this year near Aberdeen, for ten days or a fortnight. Would London survive that experience unhurt? So silent is the action of that vast, unconscious and perfectly free organisation by which London is fed, that the very notion of London being hungry never occurs to any one; that the Home Office has never thought out the possibility, and that the Local Government Board never thinks, though it controls the food of a grand army of paupers, how their commissariat is supplied. If there is money, all is well, though nobody ever ate a sixpence.

THE TEMPLE OF DIANA.

This was built, as Pliny says, on a soft foundation, to guard against the shocks of earthquakes. The foundation, therefore, was laid in a swamp, wood and charcoal were interposed to absorb the wet, and the arches form a subterranean labyrinth, in which water stagnates, all of which is so at the present day. The superstructure bears all the evidences of an edifice which was destroyed eight times, and took two hundred and eighty years in building and rebuilding. It now consists of several walls of immense blocks of marble, the fronts of which are perforated with small cavities, into which were sunk the shanks of the brass and silver plates, with which the walls were faced. In several places where the walls have fallen, they have exposed cornices and mouldings of a former edifice, against which the new walls had been built up. Some of the vast porphyry pillars which formed the front portico still lie prostrate before it; but others were brought by Constantine to his new city of Constantinople. The heathen temple was dilapidated to build the Christian church of St. Sophia, in which these pillars are again become the great support of an anti-Christian edifice. But the most interesting circumstance of this building to me is the great illustration it gives to the acts of the Apostles. Here is the place where St. Paul excited the commotion among the silver and brass smiths who worked for the temple; and over the way was the threatre, into which the people rushed, carrying with them Gaius and Aristarchus, Paul's companions. Hence they had a full view of the magnificent front of the temple, which they pointed out as that "which all Asia worshippeth," and in their enthusiasm they cried out, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" to whom such a temple belonged.

Suspicion is a counterfeit of truth, as well as falsehood.

Love, like the plague, is often communicated by clothing and money.

Do we judge of a tree by its rough or smooth bark, or by its fruit.

By law, crimes are outlawed after a few years; but in the world, good actions.

Never reproach a man with misfortunes, which are the accidents and infirmities of life.

Men are often treated like barrels—the empty ones stood up, and the full ones laid down.

When we are alone we have our thoughts to watch; in the family, our tempers; in company, our tongues.

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THE SIX NIGHTS'

DEBATE ON SPIRITUALISM.

The debate between the Rev. W. Baitey, of St. Helen's, Auckland, and Mr. Mahoney, Birmingham, was resumed on Friday night. The subject down for discussion was "That the system of modern Spiritualism is superior to the generally accepted doctrines of Christianity," which was opened and supported by Mr. Mahoney. The Rev. R. Herries again took the chair for Mr. Baitey, Mr. Westgarth officiating for Mr. Mahoney.

The discussion on Monday evening was "Spiritualism anti-christian in its teaching and tendency," opened and supported by Mr. Baitey. Mr. George Foster, of Seghill, was chairman for Mr. Mahoney, while the Rev. R. Herries again officiated for Mr. Baitey and his party.

The REV. W. BAITEY said he understood that whilst it was his duty that night to prove that Spiritualism was anti-christian in its tendency, his opponent had on the other hand to prove that it was not so. By the term anti-christian he meant that which was contrary to the teaching of Christ and to the interests of His kingdom. His first proof that Spiritualism was anti-christian was that it denied that Jesus was the sole and only Christ. Mr. Burn, who was one of the apostles of Spiritualism, asserted that the word "Christ" was a symbolical term, and meant a principle simply, which could be applied to anyone and everyone who was seeking to carry out a great mission. Mrs. Tappan, another of their authorities, taught the same thing. He held in his hand the last edition of the *Medium and Daybreak* in which he found that a man in the midland counties was claiming to be Jesus Christ. They would therefore see that Spiritualists claimed that the word Christ did not apply to Jesus only, but that it represented an idea or principle. This teaching he held to be anti-christian. Now, there was not a single instance in the New Testament where the word Christ was used to express an idea or a principle. The word Christ was used 360 times in the New Testament, and in seventy cases it was associated with the name Jesus. In twenty-three passages they found the expression "Lord Jesus Christ." The word Christ represented a distinct person, and was never used in the symbolic sense. In the 24th chapter of St. Matthew, verses 5 and 6, they were told to "take heed that no man deceive you. For many shall come in my name, saying, I am Christ, and shall deceive many." They were also told, in the 23rd and 24th verses of the same chapter that "if any man shall say unto you, lo, here is Christ, or there, believe it not. For there shall rise false christs, and false prophets, and shall show great signs and wonders; insomuch that, if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect." In Romans they read that Christ died for the ungodly. Now, could a principle die, and, if so, how was it to get back again? They would therefore see that it was anti-christian to expect another Christ. There could be no new Christ—no new Messiah. He asked Mr. Mahoney to deal with the word Christ as dealt with in the passages he had referred to, and show in what way Spiritualism could be regarded as not being anti-christian. Spiritualism was anti-christian also, because it contradicted the teaching of Christ respecting the dignity and power of his person. Spiritualism taught that Christ was a mere man, that He had no control upon this earth, and that He was in the next life no more than any other man. Christ, however, had proved His omnipresence, and declared to His disciples, "lo, I am with you alway, even to the end." Could Christ have been present with His disciples to the end of the world if He had been a mere man? Spiritualism was also anti-christian because it denied Christ's teaching as to the future life. Spiritualists taught that the spirits of the departed lived in the other world much in the same way as they lived here, and that Christ had no control over the spirit world. Some spirits even went so far as to say that Jesus was not in heaven at all. One writer whom he quoted declared that He was in hell. They were told that the Bible was not divinely inspired, that it was not infallible, and that it needed to be supplemented by other revelation. He should like his opponent to give samples of this other revelation. Now, he wished to point out that the Bible distinctly claimed to be infallible—complete—and repudiated the efforts of any-one who sought to augment or supplement it. They were told that the law of the Lord was perfect. Revelation 22, verses 18 and 19, taught them "if any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book: And if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life." Spiritualism was also anti-christian because it spoke in contemptuous terms of the Christian Church. Hudson Tuttle, who had been described by Mr. Mahoney as an inspired writer, held that Christians were those who did not think, and ministers were held up as moral pill vendors. Another writer, Mr. Morse, said that a good Christian usually consisted of an individual whose reason was comfortably stored away for future use. Such statements as these were, he held, anti-christian in their teaching and tendency. Mr. Baitey brought his remarks to a close by reading from the book of Professor Crookes, who, in dealing with the subject, said that the reasoning of many Spiritualists justified the remark made by an eminent writer that "many dogs had the power of coming to a better conclusion."

Mr. MAHONEY said since his opponent seemed particularly anxious to say all the most bitter and damaging things he could against Spiritualism, he (Mr. Mahoney) could not be blamed if, in the course of his reply, he returned tit for tat. He apprehended they had not gone there to waste thier time on doctrinal points. All people recognised that Christ came to herald to the world great and mighty truths, and it was in the carrying out of those truths that Christianity existed. A good deal had been said about Spiritualists not recognising the divinity of Christ, but he reminded his friend that they were not alone in this respect. If Spiritualists were regarded as anti-christian because they denied Christ's God head, they were only in common with the great body of Unitarians, who were not regarded as anti-christian. With reference to the term Christ, he left it entirely to his opponent to prove that it had special reference to one man. He did not deny that it was coupled with the name Jesus in the New Testament, but he contended this did not conclusively prove that the term applied to Christ and Christ only. He repeated that they could not be regarded as being anti-christian because they did not accept Christ's Godhead. The application of Christianity had reference to the teachings of Christ, and not the acceptation of his Godhead. With regard to what had been said about Spiritualism being anti-christian in its teachings, he contended that the system was more orthodox than that which his opponent represented. Was the party which his friend represented carrying out Christ's instructions to His apostles? Had they sufficient faith to go into the highways and byeways as the apostles of old did? Were they, then, faithfully carrying out Christ's teachings? With regard to Spiritualism, however, many of its followers had those healing gifts spoken of by Christ, and were travelling about the country depending largely on the alms of friends. Referring to the article quoted from the *Medium and Daybreak*, Mr. Mahoney said he was at a loss to conceive why his opponent had resorted to such a method of fulfilling the task he had set before him. The whole tendency of the article, he said, was to throw ridicule on the system. The columns of that paper were open to all, and the Spiritualists could not be held responsible for all the statements writers on Spiritualism chose to make. Again, the statement that Christ was in hell was not binding on Spiritualists, and, if fifty spirits had made it, it would not be taken as a proof that Spiritualism was anti-christian. After replying to other minor points dealt with by the first speaker, Mr. Mahoney said Spiritualists did not wish to be thought superior to other people, but they asserted boldly that many of their opponents did not think for themselves. There were people who accepted the ideas of others instead of thinking for themselves. They wanted no preachers or parsons to reason out God's truths. They were to do this for themselves.

Mr. BAITEY said his opponent had not pointed to a single case where the term Christ was used to express a principle. When the word occurred in the New Testament it was always referred to in the definite sense—*the* Christ, not *a* Christ. Again, Mr. Mahoney claimed that the Spiritualists were in a sense the followers and successors of the apostles, and worked miracles as they did, but, he asked, were the miracles of old done in the name of Tom King or any other departed spirit? When Peter restored the lame man, he did it "in the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth." They were also told by the apostle Paul that these gifts were to cease. They were to seek faith, hope, and charity, and not the gifts of prophecy.

Mr. MAHONEY said all through the discussion his opponent had persistently sought out all the weak spots in the system, without in any way attempting to bring to the front the strength of their position. He had told Mr. Baitey over and over again that his definition of Christianity was the generally accepted teaching of Christ. The Sermon on the Mount furnished an example of what he meant. Was Mr. Baitey justified in saying Spiritualism was anti-christian because it differed from his own system in doctrinal points? Spiritualists believed in Christ as a great exemplar, but he asked Mr. Baitey to show what ground he had for supposing that miracles could not be performed without a belief in Christ. Had his opponent evidence to show that the apostles cured only by their belief in Christ? In the course of the debate Mr. Baitey had ridiculed the idea of mediums speaking in languages which they were in their normal state totally unacquainted with, and he had also expressed his surprise that the spirits, in making their communications, should choose ignorant people as mediums. In reply to this he pointed out that some of Christ's disciples were ignorant fishermen, and said if these men were chosen for these great gifts of healing, &c., surely the ignorant people of to-day might claim to have them. As to the ceasing of those gifts, if it could be proved that they still existed, then all he could say was that the apostles told a lie.

Mr. BAITEY said his opponent had found fault with him because he had not brought Spiritualism to the front. He apprehended, however, that it was only for him to show the strength of Christianity. It was Mr. Mahoney's place to show the strength of Spiritualism, if it had any.

Mr. MAHONEY said when a gentleman opened a proposition, and endeavoured to show that a system was anti-christian, it was for him to place the whole position, and not a portion of it, before the audience. His friend had read largely from books on Spiritualism, but the passages quoted were not samples of the whole. He asked the audience if his friend had shown that the gifts of healing and the other gifts Spiritualists possessed were anti-christian. In conclusion, Mr. Mahoney said the general practice and teaching of Spiritualism was of a christianising character, and the general tendency of the movement was the uplifting of humanity, and fitting it for a hereafter.

Tuesday night's debate was opened and supported by Mr. Mahoney, who took for his subject "That man can work out his own redemption." Mr. Matthew Fidler, of Gateshead, took the chair on behalf of Mr. Mahoney; the Rev. R. Herries represented the other side.

Mr. MAHONEY said the issue of the discussion that evening was to him, at least, one of the most important that it was possible to raise in any debate. Whether or not man can work out his own redemption was a subject interesting to everyone. He was there to show them that, according to the light of their special and peculiar philosophy, man could and did work out his own redemption. It was said man, in his early state of existence, committed an offence against God, and that some atonement for this was needed. It was well to examine and critically analyse this statement—as he only regarded it as a statement. It was said that an infinite atonement was necessary to redeem mankind—that God had sent His only son to this world that he might suffer on this earth and die that humanity might be saved. It was generally understood that man himself was powerless to redeem himself in the sight of his Maker, and that something else was necessary to save him from the first fault of man. Could they imagine anything so absurd and unjust as millions of people suffering for the sin of their first parents? If this teaching were true, God was doing to His children on this earth what a parent would not think of doing to his child. Again, let them think of the absurdity of the Son of God, or anyone else, suffering for others. On what principle could they make one person suffer for another? How was it possible? The law said if a person committed a crime he had to suffer for it. Was it a principle of justice to allow one man to suffer for another? It was not possible to conceive of the all-wise Deity allowing one to suffer for all. God, it was said, made man perfect; if that were so, what need was there for God to stoop down to make him do what was bad? What evidence was there, however, to show that man was created perfect. According to the known laws of God, man could not have been created in a perfect state at first. It was very well to say and suppose that man was created perfect, but there was no evidence in history to show it. All geological researches proved man was not made perfect at the commencement. Mr. Mahoney then proceeded to endeavour to show that man was evolved from a low state of nature, and that he was working out his own redemption from sin and ignorance by his own efforts. As an instance of what he meant he asked them to suppose a man who had departed from the paths of virtue and taken to vicious ways. Was it in the power of any individual to make that man perfect at once? His friends might assist him, but man had to work out his own redemption. It had been the misfortune to teach people set ideas concerning their redemption. Men were taught to remember Christ and believe in His all-wise power to save, which, he said, was a kind of premium to crime. (Disapprobation.) Practically, that was what it meant. To lead a man to believe that Christ could save him, was an immoral doctrine and blasphemous to his Maker. If any of them were to die that evening, did they suppose that the belief in a particular thing would save them from the consequences of evil acts? Mr. Mahoney, in conclusion, said he had shown that man was not perfect at first, and that, by rising above the vice, ignorance, and squalor around him, he could and did work out his own redemption.

Mr. BAITEY said he was there to deny that man could work out his own redemption. He thought his friend ought to have given them a definition of the word redemption. He understood that Mr. Mahoney was there to show that man could work out his own redemption from sin and death. Now, he agreed with his opponent that any system that could do this was worthy of attention, but had his friend named a single instance where man had worked out his own redemption? If Christ taught things that were false, how could his friend accept him as a pattern of truthfulness and sincerity? In St. Matthew it was written—"Thou shalt call His name Jesus: for He shall save His people from their sins." Again, in the Acts of the Apostles, they read—"Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." They were told in the 18th chapter of St. Matthew, 11th verse, that "the son of man is come to save that which was lost," and in other passages which he quoted Christ was presented as the Saviour of mankind. If Mr. Mahoney had any respect for Jesus Christ he asked him to deal with these passages, and reconcile them with the theory that Jesus had nothing to do with our salvation, and that every man worked out his own redemption. He wished his opponent to answer this question—was the first human being a child or a man? He also wanted to know how the first man was to work out his own redemption? His opponent had told them that the law would not allow one person to suffer for another. What law? What was more common than for a person to have a bondsman? The English law also allowed one man to pay a fine for another. He repeated that man could not work out his own redemption, and he challenged Mr. Mahoney to name a single case where, unaided, man had done so.

Mr. MAHONEY said man worked out his own redemption by a natural law. With regard to the other question, he was not called upon to show whether the first created human form was a child or a man. His friend had spoken of English law, but they well knew that the law would not allow an innocent person to suffer for the moral sins or offences of another. He (Mr. Mahoney) never wished the audience to believe that man could redeem himself in the way stated by his opponent. In speaking of man he did so in the collective sense. They could not save themselves individually, though they could collectively do so. He said that men, by their own endeavours, could rise superior to the consequences of their evil acts.

Mr. BAITEY said his opponent had not referred to any of the passages of Scripture which he had quoted to show that Christ was the Saviour of mankind, and he had also failed to show how the first man was able to effect his own redemption.

Mr. MAHONEY said he would not accept what was written in the Bible, unless it was supported by clear reasoning and accepted principles.

Mr. BAITEY having replied, the proceedings were brought to a close in the usual way.

The debate was concluded on Wednesday night. The Hall was crowded, and the audience on the whole was well behaved. The subject discussed was "Spiritualism materialistic in its teaching respecting the nature and condition of spiritual existence." The Rev. R. Herries again took the chair for Mr. Baitey, who opened the discussion. Mr. Daniel Harris presided on behalf of Mr. Mahoney.

Mr. BAITEY remarked that the proposition he had to prove was a bold one, and enough to make his opponent angry at the beginning. He engaged to show that Spiritualism was the very reverse of what it represented itself to be. Did it not profess to convert infidels, and did it not profess to level men to the highest spiritual existence? Yes, he knew it did, but he said, deliberately, the system was one of pure Atheism. Its literature was as blasphemous as anything they would find in the secular press. He had not to deal with the phenomena that night, but with the teachings of the system. In referriug to them he should confine himself to the ablest exponents of the system, and to such authorities as Mr. Mahoney had already approved. If he supplied them with unfair samples from their books, he expected Mr. Mahoney would supply them with better, otherwise he should consider his representations were correct. In the course of that debate he had often quoted from their authorities, yet not in a single case had Mr. Mahoney been able to disprove the extracts he had read. Respecting the word materialism, he regarded it in a two-fold sense—first, to represent that system of sceptical thought which accounted for all things on natural causes, and secondly, to express that which was sensuous and earthly. He maintained, then, that Spiritualism was materialistic in its teaching respecting God. Mr. Wallace said "Spiritualism teaches there is no supernatural." Mr. Burn said, "God is the universe in the realm of cause." Hudson Tuttle said "the great eternal existence is matter." "No where," he said, "does nature teach that God created matter." He distinctly stated, and he called Mr. Mahoney's special attention to it, "We have pushed this investigation to its utmost limit that we might show that materialism may beautifully blend with Spiritualism." Mr. Hudson Tuttle said he had taken pains to prove this. Mr. Mahoney was expected to take special pains to prove the contrary. Hudson Tuttle further went on to say "the something around which the forces of the universe cluster, and from which they radiate, is called an atom. It is uncreated and undestructible." According to that, an atom was the source and fountain of all things. Spiritualists did not only not know a personal God, but the idea of God was of no value to them. "God," said Hudson Tuttle, "is a caricature. Let oblivion conceal from the blushing day this detestable sham. Bury deep this Christian God, to be unearthed in future ages and studied as the geologist now studies the fossil monsters of the primeval time." This was but a sample of the many blasphemies uttered by this loathsome writer, whom Mr. Mahoney had had the audacity to recommend as inspired. This writer maintained that Atheism was a sure guarantee of morality. He would now turn to the materialistic teaching of Spiritualism respecting the soul of man. Hudson Tuttle said "spiritual beings were composed of higher forms of matter." "If the spirit exist," he says, "it must be an entity, and it must be composed of matter." Again, he said, "the physical body evolves the spiritual being. Spiritual being can only take place through the flesh." Mr. A. R. Wallace, in his "Miracles of modern Spiritualism," said. "Man is a duality. His organised spiritual form is evolved through the physical." Mr. Burn said in his debate with Mr. Bradlaugh, "spirit is matter, the same as we are." Mr. Hudson Tuttle endeavoured to show how the matter composing the spirit ascended from the earth and got shaped into a spirit. He wrote, "it ascends in a spiral form. The particles of the body ascend through the vast openings at the poles in a spiral form." He (Mr. Baitey) would now show that Spiritualism taught that the spirit world was composed of matter from this earth. Hudson Tuttle declared that "the first state of the spirit world is sixty miles from the earth's surface, the second is 120, and the third is 265,000. The first state is composed of earthly matter and is thirty miles in thickness, the second world is twenty miles thick, the third is only two miles thick." "These spirit states," he added, "are derived from the atoms of this physical world.' "Hence," he said, "it is born from this earth." "Moreover," Mr. Hudson Tuttle said, "it depends upon the earth for its existence." "Without the earth," he said, "there could not have been spirit spheres." They have always been accustomed to think that the spirit state was before the earthly and higher. Besides, if, as astronomers taught, the earth bore upon its forehead its own death-warrant, what would become of the spirit state said to be evolved out of it? The spiritual elements, he said which go to form the spiritual sphere and enter into the organisation of spirits were such as the earth emanated and possessed. He would now endeavour to show that the spirit state in character and life was material and sensuous. The most exhaustive treatment of its condition was found in "Life beyond the Grave," supposed to have been written by a spirit. The spirit states that in that world they dressed and lived as they did here. They married and, were given in marriage. Some spirits lived in shops, some on desolate islands. They still married and were given in marriage. There were spirits that had *delirium tremens.* There were also mad spirits. Might was right in the spirit world. If two spirits wanted anything the one that was strongest took it. Such were some of the materialistic teachings of Spiritualism.

Mr. MAHONEY, on rising, said the proposition of this the last evening of the six nights' debate was in some respects somewhat peculiar, for Mr. Baitey had set out to show that Spiritualism was not Spiritualism at all, but materialistic in its teachings and tendency, thus endeavouring to reverse the very principles and philosophy on which the Spiritualists themselves based their claims. He said that the most important consideration he could have to submit to them that evening would be in connection with the definition and accepted meaning of the word materialistic. Upon this hung the whole issue of that evening's discussion, for he contended that if Mr. Baitey was not able to prove that Spiritualistic philosophy and teaching was not in accordance with the generally accepted meaning of the word materialistic, then he had done nothing to establish his position that evening. Mr. Mahoney asked what is matter? What is spirit? He then went on to show that there were two schools of thought—on the one hand the Materialists, on the other the Spiritualists, and he would trouble them with a brief statement of the relative position of the two parties. In the first place the Materialists contended that all animated intelligence—all force, all known natural phenomena—was the outcome of the common substance called matter, and that they were attributes of this matter. This, briefly stated, was the position of the Materialists. Anything to be materialistic must be accepted as generally conveying this idea, that all intelligence, mental and spiritual, had its common origin in the attributes and qualities of matter. The Spiritualists, on their part, contended that matter of itself had no attributes, that it was at best but a vehicle for conveying intelligence, and all the other ramifications of force which we called natural laws, and that if they went into an analysis of what was termed matter or substance, they were unable to ground themselves on any real, solid substratum of fact. According to the propounder of the automatic theory, they found that an atom, which was supposed to be the most refined particle of substance, was, according to the laws of mathematics, as much divisible as any larger substance. After asking if matter had any real existence, Mr. Mahoney asserted that the only thing that was positively established in this present existence was the quality of consciousness and intelligence. Without consciousness they could not know of anything. It was the first fact they could realise. All other reasonings came on subsequently. This, then, he contended, was the position of the two schools. Spiritualists upheld the principle that spirit was the main-spring of all nature, and from its power and attributes was evolved all the material universe. Mr. Mahoney contended that his opponent had not given them a proper philosophical definition of matter. He had not attempted to go into the great question, but Spiritualists were, from the nature of their position, compelled to probe all questions, and more particulary the philosophy in connection with the words matter and substance, because it was from the different meanings attached to these words that many difficulties arose in connection with the Spiritualistic system. While being compelled to use the word matter they never regarded it as being synonymous with existence in the same sense as the materialist. Such being the outcome of the philosophy and reasoning of the Spiritualistic system, Mr. Baitey was unable from these grounds to show that the Spiritualistic system was in any sense materialistic. He reminded the audience that the subject was a vast one, and that when two systems were being discussed—the one based on a revelation which stated facts and omitted any special reference to causes, and the other a system based upon a philosophy of facts, principles, theories, and forces, all clearly traceable to one central cause—they were unequal when compared with each other, and that consequently an audience which did not study the two systems would be unprepared for the nature of the reasoning which the philosophical system would be compelled to introduce to uphold its nature and character. He contended that much of the obscurity, and the seeming contradiction which existed in their literature, was traceable to the imperfect vehicle of thought and language which characterised the different departments of human learning. Referring to the position which Mr. Baitey as a Christian minister upheld, he said that the heaven and hereafter of the Christian was just as materialistic in the sense of having places of abode and surroundings as anything revealed by spiritual communion, and if they did not regard these places and materialistic surroundings as being materialistic in themselves, by what right did he contend that the Spiritualistic position was materialistic?

Mr. BAITEY contended that matter was not intelligent.

Mr. MAHONEY replied that he had never said that materialism could evolve intelligence.

Mr. BAITEY, in reply, said he had endeavoured to prove his proposition by reference to the best authorities of Spiritualism. In not a single case, however, had his opponent dealt with the extracts he (Mr. Baitey) had read. Mr. Mahoney said "we teach this, and we teach that," but what did he mean by "we?" His opponent had asked him to prove that Spiritualism was Atheistic. He had already given his opponent the proof, but he refused to look at it. He held to the theory that matter emanated from this world, and enters the next. How did he know it? If it did, would it it not affect the weight of the earth and its laws? Mr. Mahoney found fault with him for not defining matter. He had waited for Mr. Mahoney's definition, and he said matter had no real existence. His opponent also said that our schools and churches had given a wrong turn to the minds of children. How many were there in lunatic asylums through Spiritualism? Mr. Mahoney said Christ taught there were many mansions, but he did not teach they were formed from emanations from this earth. He (Mr. Baitey) had been asked during this debate how he could have patience with his opponent. He considered the system worthless, but he pitted those who were deluded. They had heard from Mr. Mahoney himself that he was no friend of the Bible, and he felt sure that but for the rules of the debate, they would have never listened to him. Of one thing he might rest assured, they would never listen to him again. As Christians they were seeking fellowship with the Father and with His Son, Jesus Christ. They walked in the light, as God was in the light. They were strayers here, but they had a house, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. They wanted no such heaven as Spiritualism offered. They yearned far a home of purity, free from sensuality and sin. To this end they laboured that all men might be brought to see the face of God.

Mr. MAHONEY, on rising to make his concluding speech, said that Mr. Baitey had not properly represented him concerning the proper definition of matter. Referring to lunatic asylums he said Christian revivals had done much in that direction, but he did not on that account accuse the Christian principle of being bad. In giving a summary of the whole discussion, Mr. Mahoney said his opponent had not, in the course of that debate, endeavoured to refute the central and strong position which he had taken up with regard to his philosophy, but that he had brought instead references to books, &c., which had no strict relevance to the points that he had raised. During the first night's debate he (Mr. Mahoney) had brought before them, as he thought, sufficient evidence of a scientific character that spirits communicated from the other world, but Mr. Baitey had made no real attempt to contravert or to undermine the position which he had stated. He had next endeavoured to show them that the system of Spiritualism was superior to the generally accepted doctrines of Christianity. In admitting all the best principles, teaching, and philosophy of the Christian system, he had nevertheless contended, that similar philosophy and similar principles, with all the varied evidences necessary for its sustenance had been given to them from the Spiritualistic philosophy, and that a system thus maintained and thus surrounded by facts of daily occurrence must necessarily be in its nature superior to one that had long since ceased to have such evidence in its midst, and on these grounds he had endeavoured to show them that the modern Spiritualistic system was superior to the doctrines of Christianity. Concerning his other proposition, man working out his own redemption, he had, as they had probably heard, endeavoured, in the most philosophical method at his command, traced the origin of man from his first existence and the various stages of development which he had undoubtedly gone through, and the effort which he had made to meet the requirements and desires of his progressive nature. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Mahoney said that when they looked around them and found men of culture, men of influence and power, and the world generally rushing madly after position, wealth, pomp, and affluence, and when they discovered that the whole tendency of the fabric of human society was tending to materialistic methods and ways, he could not but think that the tide of true spirituality was receding farther and farther from the shore of poor humanity, and when they found their high-class reviews, periodicals and literature generally teeming with materialistic philosophy, and men of the most scholarly attainments, openly enunciating doctrines that would render a belief in immortality well nigh impossible, when he saw this mental miasma poisoning the intellectual atmosphere and suppressing the noblest and highest aspirations of the human soul, then he knew that the depth of this mental midnight had come, and the dawn must be at hand. Already the vanguard of the spiritual army saw the faint streaks of spiritual light penetrating this dark mass of gloom and oppression and theological sorrow, and they knew that the sun of spiritual truth was rising, and would dispel this foul, vapoury mass till not a speck or fleecy remnant be left on the mental horison of Spiritualism, enlightenment, and truth.

At the close of Mr. Mahoney's remarks, a gentleman essayed to speak from the body of the Hall, but was not permitted by the audience.

Mr. BAITEY said before they closed he wished to propose a vote of thanks to the chairmen and the committees.

Mr. MAHONEY, in seconding the motion, which was carried by acclamation, spoke in high terms of the way in which Mr. Herries had discharged his duties each evening.

The Rev. R. HERRIES, in response, advised the audience to take home what they had heard on each side, and after balancing the two let their own intelligence decide which was right. (Applause.)

Mr. HARRIS also recommended those who had attended the discussion to calmly review in their own minds what they had heard. (Renewed applause.)

Mr. W. ELLIOTT, in responding on behalf of Mr. Baitey's committee, said they had had both sides of the question presented to them, and he hoped the debate would be productive of good. (Applause.)

Mr. TODD responded on behalf of Mr. Mahoney's committee, remarking that he hoped the audience would calmly consider and weigh what they had heard. Although they might differ in opinion, let them hold out the hand of fellowship to each other and live together in unity and love. (Applause.)

Cricket.

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

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

MEDOMSLEY *v* DELEVAL.

This match was played on Saturday last at Medomsley, and after a very pleasant game, resulted in an easy victory for the home team. The chief feature of the day's playing was the splendid batting of Messrs. Beattie and Bell Appended is the score:—

MEDOMSLEY.		DELEVAL.	
R. Lowther, b Gibbons	1	R. Park, b Macnaster	5
G. Milburn, b Gibbons	7	R. Cloudy, b Milburn	9
W. Milburn, b Gibbons	5	J. Gibbons, st Beattie	4
R. Beattie, c Anderson, b Cloudy	24	J. Anderson, run out	2
M. Milburn, b Cloudy	0	J. Bell, b Milburn	1
W. Bell, b Gibbons	14	R. Wilson, b Milburn	0
M. Gibson, c Park, b Gibbons	0	R. Owen, run out	0
P. Gibson, b Cloudy	11	W. Scott, c Bell, b Milburn	2
R. Chayter, b Cloudy	0	W. Blair, b Beattie	0
P. Macnaster, b Cloudy	11	H. Ferguson, not out	0
J. Cookson, not out	3	G. Addy, b Milburn	1
Extras	7	Extras	4
Total	83	Total	28

REVIVAL OF TRADE.—The owners of Marley Hill Colliery are stated to have received an order for 75,000 tons of coke. The owners of the Mickley collieries, likewise the owners of Towneley Colliery, and the owners of other pits and coke ovens, have made considerable contracts. The advance in prices is reported to be from one shilling to eighteenpence per ton.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

DIPTON—On the 17th ult., the wife of Wilkinson Keenleyside, of a daughter.

CATCHGATE—On the 13th ult., the wife of William Eltringham, of a daughter.

RAISENSIDE—On the 30th ult., the wife of Alfred Johnson, of a daughter.

HOBSON COLLIERY—On the 21st ult., the wife of Henry Middleton, of a son.

LINTZ COLLIERY—On the 28th ult., the wife of Noah Richards, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WOLSINGHAM—At the Register Office, on the 6th inst., Mr. Francis Newton, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Strong, both of Tow Law.

DEATHS.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE—On the 6th inst., aged 26 years, Ralph Wheatley, son of Wm. and Ann Wheatley.

CROOK—At Goose Hill, on the 5th inst., aged 90 years, Isabella Morson.

HEXHAM—At Swinbarne Castle, on the 5th inst., aged 72 years, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Isaac Cookson, Meldon Park, Northumberland.

CLOUGH DEAN—On the 5th inst., aged 52 years, Matthew Lynn.

STANLEY—On the 6th inst. aged 14 years, Elizabeth Middlemas.

FLINT HILL—On the 30th ult., John, infant son of Ralph Wells.

LEADGATE—On the 7th inst., Margaret, wife of Robert Shield.

BLACKHILL—On the 7th inst., aged 50 years, Elizabeth Ann, wife of Isaac Unsworth.

EDMONBBYERS—On the 15th ult., aged 60 years, Esther, wife of Mr. James Proud.

LANGLEY MOOR—On the 2nd inst., Isaiah, infant son of Mr. Thomas McKnight.

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