The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 1,001. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24TH, 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, forming 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. 34n

DR. SEXTON

IS COMING TO BURNOPFIELD.
Particulars next week. 491n

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

PIC-NICS AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED ON CONTRACTED TERMS.

DERWENT ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

A REWARD OF FIVE POUNDS will be paid to any Person who shall give information to lead to the Conviction of any Person Liming or Poisoning the waters deputed to the Association, or taking fish therein by any other illegal means. By order of the Committee

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. HARNOY, Knitsley, Consett. 147n

N.B.B. Parcel Delivery Agent for Consett and Leadgate,

WILLIAM MURRAY,

CAB PROPRIETOR, CONSETT
(Successor to ISAAC MURRAY).

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

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 Mixture1.....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. 156n

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 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. 917m

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

ANY Person Removing, Altering, or Tampering with any Meter, Pipe, or other Property of the above Gas Company, without first obtaining the said Company's permission, will be prosecuted according to Law.

By order of the Directors,
M. HIGHLEY, Secretary.
August 21st, 1875.

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. 306n

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.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

TAKES this opportunity of thanking his numerous Friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the many years he has been in business, and begs to inform them that he has now got his Mill under thorough repair, and, with the addition of extra CRUSHING and SPLITTING MILLS, he is now in a position to fully meet the requirements of his Friends and the Public. Particular attention will be paid to Grinding, Crushing, or Splitting Grain for Farmers and the Trade.

TRY G. H.'S CRUSHED OATS and BEANS for Horses.
TRY G. H.'S CRUSHED MIXED HORSE FEED.
TRY G. H.'S MIXED COW FEED.
TRY G. H.'S MIXED PIG FEED.
Pure BARLEY MEAL, PEA MEAL, INDIAN MEAL, and every other Article in the Trade on the most reasonable terms.

KAIPERLEY 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, Mr. 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 HOSEPIPES MADE AND REPAIRED. N.B.—Farmers can have their Work done on their own Premises. 295n

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. HIGHLEY, 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, 40lbs. of the Cheapest Tea in England, or 25lbs. 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. 689l.

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, Repeaters, Levers, Presentation, Repeaters, Railway Guards', Soldiers', and Workmen's
Watches of Extra Strength.

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

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

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

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

SUMMER SEASON 1879

CLARETS FOR EVERY-DAY USE,

PURE, WHOLESOME, BEVERAGE WINES OF FRANCE

Shipped by W & A Gilbey direct from their Establishment in the Medoc to their Stores in London, and sold by their Agents throughout the United Kingdom;

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

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

W & A Gilbey have accumulated on their estate of Château Loudenne, in addition to the produce of the estate, from exceptional advantages 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 stores erected at Londenne by W & A Gilbey, with the adjoining buildings, are among the most striking objects on the above arrangements W & A Gilbey have placed the English consumer in a better position than even the inhabitants of Paris, or any of the larger towns of France, for procuring pure, genuine, and moderate-priced Clarets.

SPARKLING "BRUT-SAUMUR" CHAMPAGNE

FROM FRANCE—FIRST QUALITY

FIRST SHIPMENT RECEIVED IN MARCH, 1879

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

BRAND ON CORK

CASTLE BRUT SAUMUR

IN CASES

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

SPARKLING SAUMUR CHAMPAGNES

Castle SAUMUR *Silver Foil*	The introduction by W & A Gilbey of these Champagnes from the vineyards of Saumur, long known for producing genuine wine in abundance, has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, and W & A Gilbey's arrangements for offering them at very low prices, led to an almost unprecedented demand.	26/	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. 675l

PASSENGERS Booked to and from the United States, Canada, and Australia. Reliable information and Pamphlets can be had of Mr. LEADITTER, 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, and Philadelphia. £6

Passengers will find it to their advantage to book with the Local Agent, Mr. JAMES FALLISEA, Grocer, Foundry Row, Blackhill. 440m

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!!

A PRESENT to each Purchaser of our GUINEA GOLD RING.

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

IMPROVED
CONCRETE FLOORING.

JOHN DOVE & CO.,
35, CLOSE, NEWCASTLE.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, and others supplied with any quantity of PORTLAND and other CEMENTS, PLASTER, HAIR, LATHS LATH TACKS, &c.

CONCRETE FLOORING executed in all its Branches. Cement Ridging.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

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:—Bendalsdale 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 new on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.

IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOUKS, RABBIT DOWN.

A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.

PERAMBULATORS & HARDWARE.

Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.

SURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.

Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 673l

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 xcellent 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.

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

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

Note the Address—

GEORGE F. SCHELLENBERG
(Successor to CHARLES LAGER),
THE ORIGINAL PORK SHOP,
SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT.

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

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

The whole of the remaining copies of this useful work, which was published at 2s. 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 fac-simile) 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 24th, 1879.

ENGLAND AND CABUL.

Lord Salisbury in his recent important speech stated the case of the Government with regard to Afghanistan very fairly from the Ministerial point of view. The noble Marquis remarked that Ministers felt it was very anomalous that while we sent representatives to every other country Afghanistan should be the only exception, and they, therefore, determined on a British Residency. They could not, however, for some time carry out their intention, but when the late Shere Ali accepted the Russian envoy our Government insisted on an envoy at Cabul. This, as is well known, was the immediate cause of the war. Whatever may be thought of Ministerial policy in insisting that we should be represented by British Residents at Cabul, it has been universally admitted that the treacherous and wholly unwarrantable massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his colleagues should be avenged and the perpetrators punished. The recent news from Cabul shows not only that these objects will be affected, but leads to the conclusion that the Afghan campaign is approaching its termination with victory to our arms and the vindication of our honour. General Roberts, to whose skill and valour we already owe so much, telegraphs that his entry into Cabul has produced a favourable impression. He has at once taken a high stand and asserted the dignity of the British Empire. He has issued a proclamation warning the people against resistance, but declaring that the British Government will temper justice with mercy, and will, therefore, spare the city. Martial law is proclaimed in Cabul and its neighbourhood; General Hill has been appointed Military Governor; a heavy fine is to be levied on the citizens; a general disarmament is ordered; a searching enquiry is to be made into the recent outbreak; and a reward is offered for the giving up of persons implicated in it. Now, it is quite permissible to dispute the soundness of the policy of insisting on a British Residency at Cabul, and this, indeed, has been very rigorously disputed; but we think the action of our own Government, of the Viceroy of India, and of General Roberts, after the massacre of our envoy must meet with pretty general approval. *Delenda est Carthago* is not the spirit of Sir Frederick Roberts, or of those for whom he acts. Cabul is to be spared, but it is to be occupied by a Military Governor with a force at his command adequate to insure complete subjection. The inhabitants are not to be permitted to possess arms, and absolute order and submission to the British are to be insisted on under the rigorous penalties of Martial law. This is severe, but it is the severity of justice. We trust that no undue advantage will be taken of the British power, and we are confident that the issue of recent events will show that after we have brought the murderers of our envoy to account and punishment, the Military Governor of Cabul will not abuse his strength and authority. Meanwhile it is not surprising that General Roberts should state that his entry into Cabul has produced a favourable impression. The mere outline of news we receive by telegraph leaves a good deal to be filled up, and this is naturally done to a great extent according to the political views of the reader. But we may not unfairly presume that this favourable impression, this conviction of the strength and determination of England, extends far beyond Cabul, and, indeed, will more or less affect the various tribes of Afghanistan. What course events may now take is, of course, doubtful, but we may reasonably hope that we have reached "the beginning of the end" of this new Afghan campaign, and it certainly is to the interest of our Government, as it is to that of the country generally, that the war may be speedily brought to a conclusion, and that we may have an honourable and a lasting peace. Lord Salisbury tells us that it is yet too soon to say what may be the future policy of the Government towards Afghanistan. This is not unreasonable, but as momentous issues may depend on that policy we trust it will be founded on wisdom.

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Epps& Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 563m

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The proclamation of General Roberts to the inhabitants of Cabul will satisfy all except the most blood-minded of Jingoes. A part and a part only of the traitorous city is to be destroyed, military law is to be established, all the natives are forbidden to bear arms under a penalty of death, and considerable rewards are offered for the apprehension of all who took part in the massacre of the British Embassy. It is pleasing also to learn that a fine is to be inflicted upon the Cabulees, though their conspicuous poverty forbids the hope that they can be made to bear any reasonable proportion of the expenses of their own chastisement. The impression seems to have been in every way confined that the Ameer Yakoob was innocent of any implication in the outrage; but I hear grave doubts expressed as to whether the miscreants who murdered Cavagnari and his comrades were not at least encouraged—if not instigated—to do so by the unauthorised intrigues of the restless and scheming Russian agents, who busy themselves in adding to the political complications of the natives of Asia.

Mr John Dunn is a gentleman who is certainly never destined to have his biography circulated by the Religious Tract Society, and Sir Garnet Wolseley does not run a very good chance of an invitation to take the chair at any of the missionary meetings in Exeter Hall during May next. Lord Beaconsfield is pretty sure to have all the truly zealous "friends of the missions" against him at the next elections. Mr John Dunn has not actually embraced the Zulu religion: he believes, apparently, in very little except the supreme duty of enjoying life. He has a number of Zulu wives, and his family is said to form an important population of itself. He has found the missionaries have a tendency to be "faithful" in their admonitions, and, accordingly, he has long been their declared enemy. Nevertheless, this is the man whom Sir Garnet has appointed Chief—practically King—over one of the new Zulu divisions; and the edict issued by the polygamous Scotchman is a probability against missionaries entering or remaining in his territory. It may be urged that the duty of Her Majesty's Commissioners is not to lay down laws for the Zulu nation, but merely to create such a system of native government as may best conduce to the safety of the adjoining colonies. But Sir Garnet has not rigidly confined himself within these limits. And if he has interfered with the domestic administration in the interests of marriageable bachelors and of reputed witches, he might surely have done the missionaries a good turn in the name of civilization, if not in that of religion. For except the "Earl and the Doctor" all parties are now agreed that there is no civilizing agency to be compared with Christian Missions.

The dinner given by the Wanderer's Club on Friday evening to the Rorke's Drift heroes, Major Chard and Surgeon-Major Reynolds, was a brilliant success, reflecting great credit on all concerned. Lord Headley presided, upwards of a hundred of the Club members were present, and among the guests were Major-General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.B., Colonel Hope, V.C., Colonel Bousfield, M.P., Colonel J. Ward, Colonel Galt, Captain Giles, and many distinguished civilians. Lord Headley in graceful and appropriate terms gave the customary toasts of "the Queen," "the Royal Family," and "the Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces;" but the event of the evening was unquestionably the exceedingly cordial and appreciative speech of Sir Hastings Doyle, who, thanking his friend Mr A. Gould, the member of the Wanderers' Club whose invitation he had much pleasure in accepting, paid the two young heroes who were so hospitably entertained compliments which, coming from so distinguished a veteran, must have been peculiarly grateful. I was struck by the very youthful appearance of both Major Chard and Surgeon-Major Reynolds. The gallant officers looked as well as spoke well, and the enthusiasm with which their modest utterances were greeted must have convinced them that their heroism had touched the hearts of their countrymen. The remark made by Surgeon-Major Reynolds that "he felt himself very lucky in having had an opportunity of doing his duty in circumstances of some danger" drew, as it deserved, the ringing cheers of the brilliant company.

Undoubtedly Lord Derby has determined to cast in his lot with the Liberals. He has no choice between that and political annihilation. The caution with which he has acted is no less characteristic of the man's phlegmatic temperament than indicative of the difficulty which there is in his case of withdrawing himself from old traditions. When he reached maturity he found himself a partisan from necessity rather than choice. His opinions were those neither of the Conservative party nor of the Liberal party, but his father was the leader of the Conservatives, and so a spirit of decorum led him into that groove of politics rather than the other. How far he will benefit the Liberal Party remains to be seen: possibly less by his character than by his influence. He was too much of a Tory to please the Liberals; but his change of sides in the party fight cannot fail to exert some influence in Lancashire, where even in these manufacturing days the traditions of feudalism are as far remembered, at least in some important regions, that the vote of the population may be relied on in favour of the party which is supported by "th' earl o' Derby." The fact of Lord Derby's secession can no longer be doubted. He was the host of Sir Wm. Harcourt, and he is to be the host of Lord Hartington, whereas he has significantly failed to extend his hospitality to Mr Cross during his recent campaign, and even to the step-son of his wife—Lord Salisbury. There is only one interpretation which can be placed upon these facts: Lord Derby is lost to Conservatism.

The Lawson-Labouchere case has come into court, as the editor of *Truth* evidently intended it should. The journalistic world was largely represented at the hearing on Thursday; so was the bar; for the whisper had gone abroad that Mr. Montague Williams was likely to appear as a witness. Not a few notables, also, of the world of fashion managed to squeeze themselves into the little court which is assigned to magisterial causes at the Guildhall. Mr Labouchere appeared to enjoy the proceedings as much as anybody present. He was perfectly cool and collected, and took a keen relish in the work of cross-examining his foe. The partisanship of those present was expressed by no means feebly during the proceedings, and both plaintiff and defendant were received with cheers and hisses on their departure from the court.

Never did Attorney-General appear so much before magistrates as Sir John Holker. He is indeed making hay while the sun shines, and turning the prestige of his position as chief law officer of the Crown to good account. Considering the present politics of the *Daily Telegraph*, it was no bad move on Mr Lawson's part to secure the Attorney-General's attendance at the Guildhall police-court, and there was a grin of general satisfaction on Sir John's hippopotamus-like visage when he detailed the conversion of the *D.T.* to Conservatism. But the retainer of Sir John by Mr Bignell on behalf of the Argyle license cannot be regarded as anything but unfortunate. It is not a dignified position for an attorney-General; and, independently of that, there are facts known to all London which render it peculiarly unbefitting that Sir John should accept a brief in such a cause. On behalf of the Argyll it is argued that, since the withdrawal of its licenses, vice has only removed its headquarters to other regions; but it may be replied that in those regions it is being attacked, and it is only by constant vigilance that such haunts of vice can be suppressed.

"Buttermilk! If I had a mission to mankind," said a very intelligent Irish gentleman to me, "I should go and preach buttermilk." Millions of gallons of a thin and semi-acidulous beverage, far more nourishing than beer, are daily thrown to the pigs. The waste of buttermilk, full as it is of digestible albumen and anamalised salts, is appalling. I have been told that a Wiltshire farmer has offered to supply 1,000 gallons of buttermilk daily at a rate which would allow of its being sold a halfpenny the large tumbler, and still yield the dealer a profit of cent per cent. This should be attended to. In fact, in these days of rising prices and falling wages, anything which increases the value of farm produce at home deserves serious consideration.

We have had enough for some time of Shelley literature, but Dr. John Todhunter does not think so. He is writing another life of the poet—the fourth which we have come across during the last year or two!

FREEMASONRY IN DURHAM.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE AT GATESHEAD.

The annual meeting of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons within the province of Durham was held on Tuesday, at Gateshead. The Provincial Grand Lodge, which was held under the banners of Lodges 48 (Industry) and 424 (Borough), was opened in form by Bro. Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., D.P.G.M., in the unavoidable absence of Bro. John Fawcett, R.W.P.G.M., at the Town Hall. The acting P.G.M. was supported by Bro. C. J. F. Fawcett, P.P.S.G.W., acting D.G.M., and the following officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge:—Brothers Sir H. Williamson, Bart., D.P.G.M.; Thomas Robinson (Mayor of Newcastle), P.S.G.W.; R. J. Dent, P.J.G.W.; Rev. J. M. Shepherd, P.G.C.; G. M. Watson, P.G.R.; Rev. John Cundill, P.G.T.; Wm. H. Crookes, P.G. Sec.; Frederick Maddison, P.S.G.D.; W. J. Watson, P.J.G.D.; John Tillman, P.G.S. of W.; Robert Hudson, P.G.D. of C.; George Greenwell, P.A.G.D. of C.; G. Johnson, P.G.S.B.; H. E. O. Muller, P.G.O.; H. J. Turnbull, P.G.P.; and Bros. E. Sutherst, P.G.S., Phœnix, 94; F. W. Poad, P.G.S., Borough, 424; H. W. Emmerson, P.G.S., Fawcett, 661; G. Lozenby, P.G.S., Philanthropy, 940; G. B. Hall, P.G.S., Williamson, 947; John Smith, G.P.S., St. Bede's, 1,119. In addition to the present Provincial Grand Officers there were upon the dais the following brethren: Bro. L. M. Cockcroft, D.P.G.M. of Northumberland; Bro. E. D. Davis, P.P.S.G.W. (Durham), and P.G.D. of C. (Northumberland); Bro. Frederick Binckes, (secretary to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys); Bro. the Rev. J. Bulman, P.P.G.C.; Bro. Smailes, P.P.S.G.W. (Northumberland); Bro. Joseph Cook, P.P.J.G.W. (Northumberland); Bro. J. E. Robson, P.P.G.S.B.; Bro. the Rev. J. Bewsher, P.P.G.C.; Bro. Anthony Clapham, P.P.S.G.W. (Northumberland); Bro. Dr. Cook, P.P.S.G.D.; Bro. Addison Potter, P.P.J.G.W. (Northumberland); Bro. J. G. Youll, P.M., 685, P.G.S.B. (Northumberland); Bro. P. P. Ord, P.P.G.S.B. (Northumberland); Bro. Bailes, P.P.J.G.W.; Bro. the Rev. Canon Tristram, P.P.S.G.W.; Bro. B. Probert, P.P.G.P.; Bro. J. S. Denham, P.P.S.G.D.; Bro. J. Roddam, P.P.G.P.; Bro. Geo. Lawson, P.P.G.S.B. Amongst the other brethren present were the Rev. [illegible]field, W.M., 48; Bro. J. Marchant, W.M., 424; Bro. T. Potter, P.M., 240; Bro. T. Coulson, P.M., 240; Bro. T. Ponder, P.M., 1,119; Bro. Montgomery, P.M., 991; Bro. George Hardy, W.M., 1,643; Bro. McCulloch, I.P.M., 1,643; Bro. T. Wraith, P.M., 1,643; Bro. James Mitchell, S.W., 1,643; Bro. W. Eckford, J.W., 1,643; Bro. the Rev. W. Hedley, chaplain, 1,643; Bro. J. Smith, J.W., 1,119; Bro. M. H. Dodd, J.W., 1,119; Bro. A. McDougal, S.D., 1,119; Bro. Hugh Golder, J.D., 1,119; Bro. Chadwick, sec., 1,643; Bro. A. Brodie, S.D., 1,643; Bro. J. J. Athey, 240; Bro. J. H. Morton, S.W., 240; Bro. Thos. Richardson, J.W., 240; Bro. G. S. Shotton, Sec., 240; Bro. J. Wilson, S.D., 240; and Bro. J. H. Thompson, J.D., 240. Bro. the Rev. John Cundill was re-elected P.G. treasurer for the ensuing year. The Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year were then appointed and invested as follows: Bro. Sir H. Williamson, Bart., D.P.G.M.; Bro. Sir Henry Pottinger (375), P.S.G.W.; Bro. Bulman, (1,334), P.J.G.W.; Bro. the Rev. [illegible] Shepherd (1,650), P.G.C.; Bro. Meek (1,379), P.G.R.; Bro. the Rev. John Cundill, P.G. Treasurer; Bro. W. H. Crookes, P.G. Secretary; Bro. Corbett (48), P.S.G.D.; Bro. Lane (764), P.J.G.D.; Bro. Lear (111), P.G.S. of W.; Bro. R. Hudson, P.G.D. of C.; Bro. Geo. Greenwell, P.A.G.D. of C.; Bro. J. Marchant (424), P.G.S.B.; Bro. H. E. O. Muller (1,379), P.G.O.; Bro. Donkin (124), P.G.P.; and Bro. John Thompson, P. G. Tyler. The following were the P.G. Stewards:—Bro. W. Hawdon (80), Bro. J. T. Wilson (240), Bro. M. Graham (531), Bro. John Stonehouse (764), Bro. Henry [illegible] (112), Bro. F. Baines (1,370).—The Brethren afterwards adjourned to the Grey Horse Tavern, High Street, where an excellent banquet was served up in first-class style, the chair being occupied by Bro. Sir H. Williamson, acting R.W.P.G.M.

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.

NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE.

Middlesbrough, Tuesday.—The result of the iron market to-day has again disconcerted all the calculations which were last week formed of the trade. The rush downwards of prices amongst the middlemen on Monday and to-day on the unsatisfactory news from Glasgow presents a striking contrast to the congratulations as to extra firmness which were general last week. Prices were to a large extent an uncertain quantity, as fewer transactions took place, and between the highest quotations of makers and the lowest of merchants there was a difference of 12s or 13s per ton. The general rate so far as could be gathered was between 40s and 41s 6d No. 3 nett, but a sale was alleged to having been made at 37s 6d. Such a figure, however, has no more bearing on the actual market rates than the nominal quotations of those makers who are well sold, and who still quote 50s per ton No. 3. There was very few transactions, indeed, as buyers were by no means numerous. The merchants appear to have the market all to themselves, as the makers are not offering iron; indeed, it is believed they have little to offer, being sold up to the end of the year at least. The question whether the American demand will be maintained for pig iron hinges largely, it is thought, on the point whether prices rise to any large extent in the English iron markets. A considerable addition is in progress of being made to the production of iron in Cleveland. Messrs Bell have now, or will in a day or two, have all their 12 furnaces in blast. Arrangements are being made to blow in more later on. There are more favourable reports coming to hand with regard to the engineering trade. In addition to the late orders reported for bridgework, engineering schemes which are in progress are expected to bring work of various kinds into the district shortly. Some classes of foundry work have been more in demand. Others have been dull. The improved tone in the manufactured iron trade continues. Ship plates are £6 7s 6d; bars, £6 2s 6d; angle iron, £6 to £6 2s 6d, less commission.

DURHAM COAL TRADE.

THE NEW SLIDING SCALE.

A meeting of the Federation Board, consisting of members of the Durham Miners', Enginemen's Cokemen's, and Colliery Mechanics' Association, was held on Monday in the Miners' Hall, Durham.—Mr John Durham, presided. It was agreed that Mr Spark, late of the firm of Messrs Benson, Eland, and Company, Newcastle, should be the accountant for the ensuing year. The following circular in reference to the re-estabilishment of a sliding scale was passed and ordered to be published. It is as follows:—

SLIDING SCALE, 1879.

Agreement entered into October 11th, 1879, between the Durham Coalowners' Association, of the one part, and the Durham Miners' Association, the Durham Colliery Enginemen's Association and Durham Colliery Mechanics' Association, and the Durham Cokemen's Association, of the other part;—

1. The wages of the above classes shall, from this date till this agreement be determined by either party giving to the other six calendar months' notice, be regulated by the following sliding scale.—

When the nett average selling price of coal Reaches, s. d.	But does not reach, s. d.	There shall be made the following percentage additions to, or deductions from the now prevailing tonnage rates and datal wages. Additions.	Deduction.
4 2	4 6	none.	none.
4 6	4 10	2½ per cent.	
4 10	5 2	5 ,,	
5 2	5 6	7½ ,,	
5 6	5 10	10 ,,	
5 10	6 2	15 ,,	
6 2	6 6	17½ ,,	
6 6	6 10	20 ,,	

and so on upwards 2½ per cent. for each 4d., the 5 per cent. variation for the 4d. range in price between 5s 10d and 6s 2d being limited to that special range.

3 10	4 2		2½ per cent.
3 6	3 10		5 ,,

and so on downwards.

2. This scale shall affect surface-men, other than enginemen, mechanics, and cokemen, as if 2 per cent. were substituted for 2½ per cent. all the way through, and as if 3 per cent. were substituted for 5 per cent. in this special case where a 5 per cent. charge is provided for.

3. Prices shall be ascertained in the manner and subject to all the provisions relating thereto, which applied to the sliding scale established March 14th, 1877.

4. The first ascertainment of price shall be for the four months—July, August, September, and October, 1879. Such ascertainment to take place during November, 1879, and to regulate wages for December, 1879, and January, February, and March, 1880, and so on every four months.

5. It shall not be competent for either party to determine this agreement before December 31st, 1881, nor then unless six months' previous notice has been given.

6. As part of the above arrangement, it is further agreed between the above associations that the standard of hewers' average earnings, for the guidance of the Joint Committee in adjudicating on local claims, shall be:—

Up to March 31st, 1880, an agreed average earnings of hewers in 11-hour pits of 4s 5d, and in 10-hour pits of 4s 2d, modified up or down, by any change brought about under the sliding scale, by the ascertainment of selling prices for the four months ending the 31st inst.

After March 31st, 1880, the actual ascertained average earnings for the four months ending February 28th, 1880, modified up or down by any change brought about under the sliding scale, by the ascertainment of selling prices for the four months ending Feb. 28th, 1880, and so on in the future.

Enginemen's present wages shall not be varied till April 26th, 1880, up to which time the special agreement with them of April 26th, 1979, shall operate. April 26th, 1880, their wages shall be regulated by the above scale.

CLEVER ESCAPE FROM GAOL.

A juvenile thief, of the name of Mignon, has just recounted to his gaolers how he managed to escape from the prison of Poitiers. It appears that as soon as he was placed in his cell, he intended to committ suicide; but, on second thoughts, he preferred to try and set himself at liberty. Looking round the cell he found a hole, which contained a knife, hidden there by its previous occupant. With this he picked the lock of his handcuffs, and then tried to cut the bars of his window; but on finding that the window was solidly shuttered at night he turned his attention to the lock of the door. For some days he worked in vain. At length he cut a hole near the lock, which enabled him to pick it. This hole he disguised in the daytime with the crumb of his bread mixed with dust, so as to resemble the colour of the wood. While the gaoler was going his rounds at night he slipped out of his cell, got into the governor's room, took down a bunch of keys, and opened the door leading into the governor's private garden. Here he climbed a tree, and having made a rope with his blanket, which he carried round his body, he scaled the wall, using a large piece of wood as a counterpoise. Having dropped into the street outside the prison he made off, but was caught a couple of days afterwards near Limoges.

It is understood that the Empress Eugene will winter at Chislehurst.

There are two hundred cases of smallpox in Ottowa, Canada, and the schools of that city are closed in consequence.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY AT MANCHESTER.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in continuation of his visit, was entertained on Saturday at a luncheon by the members of the Carlton Club in St. James's Square, Manchester. In the afternoon there was a great demonstration in the Pomona Gardens, it being estimated that there were nearly 150,000 persons present. A number of addresses expressing confidence in her Majesty's Government were presented by delegates representing various Conservative Associations in Lancashire, and as the several delegates presented themselves on the platform they were received with cheering. Only a few of the principal addresses were read, the rest being handed to his lordship, who shook hands with the gentlemen as they filed past him.

Lord Salisbury, after some delay, arose, and was greeted with prolonged cheering. He said: Mr Maclure, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I wish that my colleagues could be here to witness this magnificent demonstration of opinion in favour of the Conservative cause, and an expression of confidence in her Majesty's Government. It is from expressions of opinion on behalf of the vast bodies of the constituents that we derive not only our strength, as is natural in Parliament, but also our strength as a Government in dealing with foreign Powers, and the moral effect of such a demonstration as this cannot but be most important. Gentlemen, we have passed through evil times, we have had to conduct business and the interests of this great country amid the clash of arms produced by the ambitions of great military Powers, and we have had to protect the institutions of England when they were in danger. And our task in doing so has been in no little degree weighted and increased in difficulty because there are those who affected to speak for the people of England and tried to induce the Government to abandon English interests, and persuade foreign Powers that the English people would have it so. (Cheers.) Our support has been in the growing enthusiasm which at all critical moments has been shown for the good old cause by the vast body of the constituencies of the country through their representatives. Gentlemen, we have not only had difficult times abroad, but we had times of depression at home, which some people have thought would make the people of England cease to trust in their institutions, and cease to be earnest and ardent as they have been before the national honour. (Great cheering.) I am convinced that all such calculations have been a mistake. People have tried to persuade you that it is because her Majesty's Ministers wish to uphold the honour of England that there has been depression of trade. They might as well have said that the inclement weather and the incessant rains which have deluged our fields are due to the anxiety of her Majesty's Government to protect the agricultural interests. We know very well that disasters have come from causes outside the reach of statesmen either to produce or to prevent, and I would ask those who say that the policy of her Majesty's Government has been the cause of national depression to point out at which step any change in their policy could have averted that depression. Would trade have been any better if we had allowed the Russians to go into Constantinople? (Cries of "No, no," and applause.) Would trade have been any better if we had allowed the Russians to become the masters of Afghanistan? Concessions of that kind would have destroyed the place of England as among nations, would have broken our great traditions, would have ruined the national honour; but they would have done nothing to relieve but would rather have aggravated the depression of trade and commerce under which we have suffered. This meeting is so large and so many people are outside that some gentlemen have gone to hold a supplemental meeting in the gardens, in the hope that our fellow-subjects who are there may take some part in these proceedings. (Loud cheers.) You are told that money has been spent in consequence of the policy of her Majesty's Government; but I ask you to remember that this is not the first time this country has been placed in difficulty, this is not the first time we have had to deal with the problem of a Russian agression upon Turkey, this is not the first time we have had to exert ourselves in the defence of Constantinople. You will remember that 25 years ago a Liberal Ministry was in power. Lord Aberdeen had the guidance of affairs of this country; and what did they do then? Were they more successful in attaining the results we sought, and did they do it at less cost? On the contrary, they went on using language which induced the Russians to expect that they would concede all that the Russians demanded, and the result was that from step to step we were dragged on, until we were plunged into war. A war followed, which cost this county one hundred millions of money and many hundreds of thousands of lives, and the result was a treaty, of which the main provision was given up by the same Liberal party 15 years afterwards. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) At least our policy has not plunged the country into war. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, whatever may be said of our policy it has been less likely to produce depression than that which was followed by the Liberal Government a quarter of a century ago. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I feel that this vast assemblage is a pledge of your earnest determination to uphold her Majesty's Government under all circumstances, and in the midst of all their trials to maintain the national honour—(cheers)—and that these great institutions which we are assembled to defend, the institutions of the Church and of the Monarchy—(hear, hear)—will, so far as you can determine, maintain all their greatness and all their vigour. (Loud cheers.) I accept the enthusiasm which has brought together so magnificent a demonstration as an earnest of the zeal and determination with which at the coming election you will maintain those principles and those maxims of policy which her Majesty's Government have during the period of their tenure of office done their utmost to uphold. (Cheers.) I thank you very heartily for the kind reception you have given to the vote of confidence in my colleagues and myself, and I assure you we shall never forget the sight we have seen to-day. (Loud cheering.) The noble marquis evidently laboured under great disadvantage, in consequence of the interruptions which occurred in the crowd, and his remarks were at times perfectly inaudible except to the reporters.

OPENING OF FIRTH COLLEGE, SHEFFIELD

Firth College, the gift of Mr. T. Mark Firth to the town of Sheffield, has been opened by Prince Leopold, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Mark Firth, in a brief speech, described the aims of the institution, and handed the trust deed to the Prince, who, in eulogistic terms referred to the donor's wise munificence, and pointed out how truly great was the reward of those who, after spending what was required to keep them in a position of dignity, devoted the remainder towards furthering the happiness of their fellow-men. His Royal Highness, on behalf of the subscribers, subsequently presented Mr. Mark Firth with a portrait, bust, and a cheque for £1,500 as a testimonial in recognition of his benefactions. The Prince, on leaving the college, went to the Cutlers' Hall, where the Cutlers' Company and Town Trustees presented addresses, which were suitably acknowledged. His Royal Highness was entertained at luncheon, at two o'clock, by the Mayor and Corporation, in the Cutlers' Hall, and afterwards visited Firth Park, opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales four years ago. The day was kept as a general holiday, and the Prince met with a most enthusiastic reception as he passed through the crowded streets.

The name of Mr. John Bennett, corn merchant, is mentioned as the new Mayor of Leicester. Mr. Bennett is a thorough Liberal in politics.

Three publicans of Stockton-on-Tees have been fined £10. each, and had their licenses endorsed, for allowing betting on their premises.

According to a telegram from Professor Nordenskjold to the Russian Geographical Society, the Siberian Artic Sea is perfectly accessible to ships for six weeks every summer.

EARTHQUAKE IN CUMBERLAND.

A violent shock of earthquake was distinctly felt at several places in West Cumberland at about half-past five o'clock on Saturday morning. At Maryport in several houses chairs, doors, and tables were rattled about, to the great alarm of the inhabitants. In some of the vessels in the harbour a mysterious vibration was felt. In one house tin utensils and cooking apparatus were scattered, and the floor and a table shifted several inches from the wall; a framed picture was thrown down and other damage done. A vivid flash of lightning was seen at the same time the shock was felt, and a skirting board was torn away and splintered. The earthquake was very generally felt in that part of the country, but the damage done is very little.

ATTEMPTED DOUBLE MURDER.

At Devonport, on Saturday, a desperate attempt at double murder was made by a journeyman dyer, named John Henry Babb. It appears that he was a man of very intemperate habits, and in consequence of his misconduct his wife had for some time past lived apart from him. After drinking heavily on Saturday morning he went to the house where his wife lived, and entered her room. He was in a very excited state, and after commencing to abuse her he suddenly drew a six-chambered revolver from his pocket and fired. Fortunately he was too drunk to take aim, and the shot missed, but as the frightened woman was making her escape from the room he fired again at her without effect. A policeman soon came and Babb threatened to shoot him. The constable however, approached the drunken madman, who discharged another barrel of the revolver with an equally harmless result. Constable Roberts then closed with him, took the weapon from him, and conveyed him to the police station, whence he was forthwith taken before the sitting magistrates, where he repeatedly affirmed that whatever was done to him there he would murder both his wife and child as soon as he regained his liberty. He was remanded.

CHINA PREPARING FOR WAR.

The *Hong Kong Daily Press* of the 9th of September states that there can be no doubt that the Chinese Government is, "in a desultory sort of way," preparing for war. The Hong Kong paper says:—"The immediate enemy may not, perhaps, be actually decided upon even by the Ministers at Pekin, but they evidently entertain a belief that before very long they will have to meet a formidable antagonist. Preparations are going on to fortify the coast, and to render the entrances to the great rivers impregnable to ships of war. The arsenals are all busily employed turning out arms and ammunition; heavy guns have been ordered from Europe; four new gun boats are on their way out from England; and now we learn that the Government is promising increased pay to induce men to enlist in the army. China is clearly on the brink of a rupture with Russia, and the relations with Japan are not of the most cordial description. The Loochooan difficulty, if it ever had any real existence, has, however, apparently blown over, and the two countries are not likely to come to an issue over that question. But there is less certainty about the Central Asian affair. The Russian Government is reported to be willing to restore the Kuldja to China, on payment of a large pecuniary indemnity, which, it is added, would be demanded promptly. But there are other sores between the two countries, and on both sides there seems to be a disposition to be disagreeable. Thus, while the Chinese harass and annoy the Russian traders, the Russians openly countenance and protect the refugees from Kashgaria, and inveigh in terms of strongest denunciation against the cruelties perpetrated by the Chinese soldiery, whom they accuse of wholesale massacres. Then, again, the son of the late Ameer is said to have raised forces and to be marching on Kashgaria with the intention of trying to wrest it back from the Chinese. It can scarcely be doubted that he has been allowed to raise and equip his army on Russian territory, and it is more than possible that he is secretly assisted with Russian money and arms. Altogether, matters in Turkestan appear to be gradually more and more complicated, and it will require a good deal of diplomacy to prevent the dispute between the two empires from developing into an open quarrel."

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE IN AMERICA.

The special correspondent of the *Sportsman* telegraphs from New York on October 16:—"To attempt to describe the excitement which prevails on the shores of Chautauqua Lake at the present moment is a matter of impossibility. Never before in the history of American aquatics has such a scene been witnessed. You have already learned of the immense preparations made for the contest between Edward Hanlan, Toronto, and Charles Courtney, of Union Springs, for the Hop Bitters Company's Prize value 6,000 dollars. All the arrangements were completed yesterday, and they were of a stupendous nature. The railway along the side of the lake, on which a special train of cars was to travel to carry spectators, was duly laid, and the immense stand, half a mile long, built. In addition, scores of special trains were announced to run from all parts of the surrounding districts. It was not until this morning that aught amiss occurred. Courtney had been supplied with two new boats, both of which he had tried, and which suited him admirably. They were carefully housed last night in a structure on the shores of the lake. On the building being visited this morning it was discovered that some miscreant had gained access to the premises and had sawn the two craft completely in halves. The consternation created on this circumstance becoming known was something terrific. People rushed hither and thither wildly in a state of extraordinary agitation. Had the perpetrator of the damage only been discovered it is positively certain that he would have been torn to pieces. At the time I telegraph it has been decided that the match cannot possibly take place, and this announcement has only served to doubly inflame the rage of the visitors. Contingents from all ports have been arriving for some hours, and their disappointment and chagrin are simply indescribable. Of course no one can form an opinion as to when the match will now take place, and people are almost too excited to even inquire."

A BAILIFF'S CHASE OF A DEBTOR.

An amusing, if not exciting, scene was witnessed at the Hooton railway station on Saturday. Towards nine o'clock in the morning a burly bailiff, well known from his connection with the Birkenhead county court, arrived at the station with a person whom he had arrested in a neighbouring village under a judgment summons. Knowing the bailiff's good nature, the debtor ventured to ask permission to pass from one platform to the other, his desire being, perhaps, to avoid being seen in such company, and the request was granted. No sooner had he got to the opposite side of the station than he shouted to the bailiff "Good morning," and took to his heels. The representative of the law weighs eighteen stone, but, ignoring the encumbrance of this corpulence, he gave chase to the fugitive. When the road ascended, the man who was fleeing from justice seemed to have a chance of escape, but when there was a descent, the weight of the bailiff pulled him down the hill until he got close to the runaway. Putting out his stick he tripped the latter up, and in a moment bailiff, debtor, and stick were almost inextricably mixed up in the dust. The bailiff and his captive soon recovered from the shock, and in a very short time they were on their way to Chester, whose castle was the destination of the unfortunate debtor.

In consequence of the illness of Server Pasha, the second Ottoman plenipotentiary, the meeting of the Greek Frontier Commission is indefinitely postponed.

A man at Devonport on Saturday shot at his wife, from whom he was living separate. She was uninjured, and he has been arrested.

SINGULAR SHIPWRECK.

A Lloyd's dispatch states that on Sunday, Sept. 27, a shipwreck occurred on the Norwegian coast. The brigantine Emmanuel, of St. Malo, France, bound from Dunkirk to Gothenburg in ballast, stranded at three o'clock in the morning on the Sokendal coast, just north of the Haddyr look-out station, and sank almost immediately, so that only half her lower masts, with topmasts, &c. attached, remained visible above the water. The vessel, when she struck, drove into a narrow cleft or crevice in the rock, where she sank down, at the same time falling over on her port side, and got so crushed with her own weight and the force of the sea, that she lay like a wedge between the two rocky walls, and will be immovable until some great storm comes to knock her to pieces. The night was very dark, and no one on board knew that the vessel was near land until a few seconds before the shock was felt. This was so violent that it is supposed all her port side must have been stove in by it, as she filled immediately. The mate, when he saw the vessel was about to strike, ran to wake the captain, who was asleep in the cabin; but the water rushed in so fast that before he could wake him the cabin was already full, and he could not get out at the door again. He would certainly have been drowned, had not one of the crew, a mulatto, observed his distress, and with great promptitude and presence of mind broke through the skylight, and then groped about in the water with his hands until he first caught hold of the mate's cap, and afterwards got hold of his shoulders and pulled him out still alive. Nothing more was heard of the captain. The five men, who now found themselves on deck in a very perilous situation, had next to try to get ashore. The wreck kept sinking deeper and deeper; the masts swayed backwards and forwards, the waves danced their wild dance on the decks, and the night was as dark as pitch. The men climbed into the fore-shrouds, and clung fast to the swinging foreyard. From the foreyard the mulatto first ventured to let himself down by a rope, in order, if possible, to get firm land under his feet; but this was no easy task, as he swung hither and thither, and got much bruised. At last he was fortunate enough to obtain a foothold in a cleft in the rock, and there he sat in a dangerous position and held the rope, which was fastened to the yard, slackening and tightening it alternately, according as the swinging motion of the masts made it necessary. By this means three of the crew clambered down, but the fourth, the cabin-boy, disappeared. He was doubtless unable to hold on, and so got lost. Five of the six men were thus saved, but they dared not move in the narrow rocky cleft before the day dawned, when they clambered over the rock and wandered about until they found some people, to whom they explained their misfortune as well as they could.

AN ADVENTURE WITH A BULL.

A few days ago, Mr. Jones, of College Green, Towyn, Merionethshire, went out with his little boy for a walk. On their way home, he left the child resting in the field, while he himself went into a wood close by to gather nuts. In a few moments he heard a bellowing, and to his horror saw an infuriated bull rushing at the child. He, of course, ran to the rescue, and was just in time to seize hold of a chain which was attached to the horns and nose of the animal, and to divert its fury to himself. In the struggle which followed Mr. Jones was repeatedly lifted off his feet, and the bull tried to get him under his hoofs, but with desperate courage the man clung to the chain, and violently kicked the bull's nose until blood flowed copiously from it. At length the bull became apparently exhausted by the loss of blood, and the man released his hold and succeeded in carrying his child off in safety. He escaped from this extraordinary and perilous adventure with no more injury than a few bruises.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN SPAIN—GREAT OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

A sudden hurricane, with heavy rains, has caused disastrous floods in the provinces of Andalusia, Alicante, Murcia, and Malaga. On the night of Tuesday, the water created a panic in the streets, entering the lower part of the houses in the valley extending from the mountains of Murcia along the banks of the Sigura. That stream and its tributaries destroyed several villages, wrecked crops and vines, tore up the railway lines Orihuela-Lorca and Murcia, and important villages and stations were inundated for the greater part of two days. From Murcia the Governor states that the loss of life will exceed 300. A large number of bodies have already been recovered in the towns and villages, but the extent of the losses in the 120 miles of the valley is unknown at present. On Thursday evening Madrid communicated very imperfectly by telegraph with Murcia, Carthagena, and Alicante. Railway communication is cut off. King Alfonso, on his way to visit the ports of the Mediterranean, will go over to the districts flooded. The Government has ordered that assistance in money is to be given to the unfortunate Murcians.—A later telegram says: The floods still continue in the province of Murcia. One hundred and nineteen bodies have been found, four villages are in ruins, and thousands of peasants are absolutely destitute, and demand assistance. The King proceeded to the scene of the disaster. The *Imparcial* calls upon the other Spanish journals to open subscriptions for the sufferers.

A FRENCH SOCIAL DRAMA.

A peculiar social drama has just come before the Paris Court of Appeal. Some years ago, Madame Gobinot, an inhabitant of Melun, in easy circumstances, was left a widow with five children. The blow was a severe one, and, the mourning robe put off, she sought consolation for the loss of her husband in the society of a neighbour named Pichard, and eventually a child was born. The sons of the widow, three in number, the eldest being twenty-four and the youngest sixteen years old, remonstrated with their mother, who at last resolved to break off the irregular connection. But Prithard was not to be jilted, and, in order to keep up the acquaintance, offered to marry the widow. This exasperated the sons all the more, as they saw in the offer the prospect of their patrimony falling into the hands of a second family. So they determined to get rid of their mother's lover. An opportunity soon presented itself. On Whit-Sunday last Pichard slipped a love-letter under the widow's door, praying for a rendezvous. One of the sons found it, and, having shown it to his brothers the three set to work to concoct a trap. Imitating their mother's handwriting, they sent to Pichard a reply, in which they fixed the wished-for rendezvous at midnight in the stable. Pichard was punctual to the hour and place, but he had no sooner opened the door of the stable than one of the sons fired a charge of grape shot at him, while the other two attacked him with pitchforks. Pichard, however, was not seriously wounded, and, after struggling with his assailants for some minutes, managed to escape. The young men were arrested, tried, and sentenced—the eldest to six months', and the other to six weeks' imprisonment. They appealed, but the judgment was confirmed.

An evening paper alleges that German cavalry agents are purchasing numerous horses in Normandy.

Alsatian weavers and calico printers are being induced to migrate to Russia for engagements of five years.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley is about to have conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Emigration to Algeria is going on from the Balearic Islands on account of the distressed state of [illegible]

AN ITALIAN COLONY IN LONDON—SHOCKING REVELATIONS.

A visit has just been paid to the "Italian quarter," at Saffron Hill, by a commissioner of the *Lancet*. These Italians, he says, form a separate class, live in a special district, and come, for the most part, from the least civilised provinces of Italy, notably the Calabrian mountains, Sicily, and the neighbourhood of Naples. Such is the tenacity with which they adhere to their innate love for overcrowding, foul air, and dirt that they will endure any amount of fatigue so as to live together and away from English influence and interference. Under such circumstances it was evident that, unless the law was enforced with exceptional energy, this Italian colony would soon become a standing menace to the public health of London; and our investigations have confirmed in a lamentable and startling manner this anticipation. The colony is very compact: and where the Italian lives, English rarely reside. Thus Eyre Street Hill presents the strongest aspect; and on a Sunday, when most of the Italians are at home, it is difficult to believe that this is a street in London. Fleet Court, which enters this thoroughfare, is exclusively inhabited by Italians. Not a word of English is spoken there from year's end to year's end. And, further to add to the foreign aspect of the place, the Italians, on fine, dry summer evenings, come out of the wretched houses and sleep on the smooth flagstones of the court, just as they may be seen sleeping on the church steps in Italy. On these occasions the court is so crowded with prostrate Italians that it is impossible to walk down. But a glance at the interior of the houses would suffice to show why the open street on a fine evening is preferable and far healthier. The commissioner describes the horrible condition of overcrowding and filth in which the Italians are huddled together. He says the cold wet summer has proved most disastrous in its effects on the penny ice trade, and an enormous number of Italians have returned to their native country to await a more prosperous season, and adds—In one of the houses where the measles had attacked several persons, we found in one room, measuring about 1,000 cubic feet, a man and wife, a grown-up son, the wife's father, and two young children, all sleeping together. In the daytime a third child lived in the room. Both day and night there is some one in the room, and when we called the inhabitants had just been making some maccaroni. The paste, still moist, was stretched out to dry over the most repulsive and disgusting bedding; the atmosphere was fetid, the room dark, everything around dirty. Those who did not suffer from measles suffered from rheumatism, while the man living on the ground floor complained of frequent morning headaches and inability to eat his breakfast—a natural result of the foul air breathed during his sleep. . . . The overcrowding and the disgraceful intermixing of the sexes continue unchecked; many cases of infectious disease escape notice; dirt and vermin are not removed, closet accommodation is often altogether inadequate, the houses are in a ruinous crumbling condition, people are allowed to sleep underground or under roofs that do not exclude the rain. A local practitioner assured us that on one occasion he had to open his umbrella while going upstairs to visit an Italian. Finally, the milk, the eggs, the cornflour mixtures, &c., used to make the penny ices, are left standing in the foulest dens, where they must absorb the noxious gases that infect the atmosphere, and where they are boiled and mixed in the same saucepans and cauldrons in which the Italians scald and wash their linen! It is to be hoped that the freezing process may kill the germs of disease which must thus be occasionally present in the milk used for the ices, but the idea is not appetising, and the prospect somewhat uncertain; in short, the entire moral, social, and sanitary condition of this Italian colony calls for immediate reform.—*Lancet*.

THE LAND QUESTION IN ESSEX.

On Saturday afternoon a very large and influential meeting of the Essex farmers was held in the Town Hall, Colchester, to hear the principles of the Farmers' Alliance expounded. Mr. J. S. Gardiner, of Borley Lodge, near Sudbury, presided; and Mr. J. Howard, late M.P. for Bedford, Mr. W. Fowler, late M.P. for Cambridge, and other well-known representatives of the agricultural interest were present. A letter read from Mr. Baring, M.P., advocating a "moderate corn duty as perfectly practicable," was listened to in perfect silence; while another from Mr. Mechi, of Tiptree Hall, expressing his perfect concurrence in the Farmers' Alliance, "with a view to obtaining the desired reforms, which are most necessary," as leading to a "general improvement of our agriculture, beneficial alike to landowners, farmers, labourers, and the country at large," was received with loud cheers, and the applause was renewed when Mr. Mechi went on to say:—Agriculture is the greatest and most important industry in this wealthy kingdom, and should be the most free, independent, and intelligent, instead of being "cramped and hindered by the remaining trammels of a feudal and antiquated system, inharmonious with and unsuited to modern commercial freedom and activity."—The Chairman, who was received with loud cheers, commented upon the "gagging" system pursued at meetings where the representatives of the county were present, where no remark on behalf of the tenant-farmers were allowed; but he remarked, significantly, if the representatives of Essex thought the farmers would put up with this kind of treatment, they had overlooked the quality of the stuff the farmers were made of. (Cheers.) It would be found that without the votes of the tenant-farmers throughout the country the Conservative party would be nowhere, and now he begged to inform those gentlemen who had derided the idea of the farmers forming an Alliance, that this was not a body of "Home Rulers" except in the proper sense, and they repudiated all ideas of subverting the Constitution such as had been laid to their charge. Mr. James Howard and Mr. C. S. Read had proposed a measure to give the farmer the right to those improvements which he made in his holding, and the right had been recognised by Parliament—(cheers)—only that the "farmer's friends" had put in a clause by which these rights were abrogated. The speaker placed before the meeting the objects which the Alliance had in view—of obtaining a fair representation of the farming interest in Parliament, by which they could speak by their own mouths and not the mouths of their landlords, so as to obtain the amelioration of the burdens which now oppressed the farmer in the shape of uncertain tenure, heavy local burdens, and tithes.—Mr. W. Fowler, who was received with loud cheers, in the course of a long and able speech, which was received with manifestations of the greatest cordiality, advocated the entire programme of the Alliance, which included the return of tenant farmers to Parliament, the securing of the capital of tenants invested in the improvement of holdings, freedom in the cultivation of the soil and the disposal of the produce, the abolition of class privileges involved in the laws of distress and hypothec, the reform of the land laws, the securing to ratepayers their share in county government, the fair apportionment of local burdens between landlord and tenant, and the alteration of all legal presumptions operating unfairly against the tenant-farmer.—Mr. James Howard also spoke on the same points, and repudiated on behalf of the Alliance all idea of causing feud between landlords and tenants.—Tenant-farmers moved and seconded a resolution pledging the farmers of Essex to support the Alliance. This was opposed by a gentleman who is a land agent and a solicitor, amid much interruption, and he said that alteration of the land laws would lead to the subversion of the Constitution. This was received with much laughter, and the resolution supporting the Alliance was carried amid cheers, with one dissentient.

By West Coast of Africa steamer Ambriz news has been received at Madeira of the death of Consul Hopkins, on the 13th September.

A telegram from Pesth announces that Kossuth has made arrangements for the publication of his memoirs, and letters.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR IN LEEDS.

Early on Sunday morning Miss Elizabeth Harrison, who lives with her two brothers—one a young man named Albert Harrison, and the other a boy—at a grocer's shop in Glasshouse Street, Leeds, carried on by their father, was awakened from sleep by three reports of a pistol, following each other at short intervals. Getting out of bed, she was raising an alarm from the window, when she heard her brother Albert call to her from the bottom of the staircase, "They've gone; come here." On going down she found her brother lying on the ground near the open door, bleeding from a gunshot wound in the right arm. The assistance of some neighbours and the police was obtained, and the injured man taken to the Leeds Infirmary. The young man says that about two o'clock he was awakened by hearing the shop door opened from the inside. He got up, and went to the landing, and received a heavy blow on the head. The sitting room is on a level with the bedroom, and he ran into it, and took from it a revolver. He had no sooner got the revolver in his hands than some person fired at him from the sitting room door, and the shot went crashing through a pane in the window. He fired back at the door at the man or men there. He saw no one, and did not know whether there was one or more. The shot was returned, hitting him in the arm, and then the person or persons ran down the steps. He followed, and found the door open, but no one was to be seen. It is somewhat singular that the shot in the arm appears to have entered underneath, and not at the front. The bullet was extracted by Mr. Atkinson, one of the honorary surgeons of the infirmary. The head of it is bulged by coming against the bone, but the base is intact. It fits one of the spent cartridges of Albert Harrison's revolver. The revolver, which has been taken possession of by Superintendent-detective Warscliffe, who has been investigating the case, is one of six chambers; three of these contained spent cartridges. There is a blue mark round the wound, as though the arm had been scorched with powder. The hole in the shirt is as large as a crown piece, and scorched all round. Three times it has been reported to the police that the shop has been broken into. On one occasion 7s., all the money in till, was said to have been taken, but none of the thieves have been discovered. Six weeks ago the prisoner's brother died in a lunatic asylum. The chief constable has offered a reward of £5.

We understand that the Government have decided on the immediate construction of a railway for Candahar, and are already purchasing the materials for it.

With reference to a statement which has been published to the effect that Mr. Gladstone would proceed to Scotland immediately on his return from the Continent, we are informed that no alteration has been made in the original arrangement, and that the right hon. gentleman will visit Midlothian in the last week in November.

A woman in man's dress has been detected at the military hospital at Madrid, and is under arrest.

A severe frost is reported from Bordeaux, which greatly threatens the already compromised claret vintage.

Mr. George Rignold will probably make his appearance at Drury Lane, early in November, in "Henry V."

Severe falls of snow are announced from Styria, Silesia and other mountainous districts, which have caused much damage.

The warrant reorganising the Commissariat and Transport Department of the Army has at length received the sanction of the Treasury.

All the hollow-ware moulders at [illegible], over a thousand in number, struck on the 6th inst. for an advance of 15 per cent.

A boy, four years old, has been murdered and shockingly mutilated, near Carcassonne, by a lad of thirteen, who has made a full confession.

Michael Hunt has been committed for trial, at Longford, for sending a threatening letter to a caretaker on the property of Mr. Maynes, a grand juror.

Sir Harry Parkes, British Minister in Japan, has left that country for England, returning by way of the United States. The reason assigned is Lady Parkes' illness.

A fall of a portion of the west cliff at Ramsgate at the end of the Victoria Gardens, took place the other day. Two ladies, visitors to the town, were sitting on the sands at the end of the Marina, reading, when a large portion of the cliff fell, nearly covering them. They were dug out, when it was found that one lady had a leg broken, and the other, it is feared, is suffering from a fractured skull.

Mr. W. H. Higgin, Q.C., in sentencing a young man to twelve months' imprisonment, at Preston Quarter Sessions, a few days ago, for having stabbed an old man a Burnley, said that so far as he could learn Burnley was at present in the hands of an army of savages, and nobody could walk through the streets with safety. Prisoner was one of the savages who had made town almost unfit for civilised people to live in.

The police have received information of an outrage having been perpetrated at Ballymore, Westmeath. It appears that on a man named Daniel Rooney retiring to bed, a few nights since, some persons knocked at his door. He refused to open it, and two shots were fired through the bed-room window. A dispute about land is the cause Rooney assigns for the outrage. No arrests have up to the present been made.

Mr. Manning, commissioner from the Government of Canada, to examine into the operation of the Maine liquor law, addressed a meeting in London, a few evenings ago, on the working of local option in Canada and the United States. He stated that in Canada the public houses were closed from seven o'clock on Saturday night till six o'clock on Monday morning, and every place selling liquor was closed on election days.

At a special meeting, held at Exeter, of the proprietors of the West of England Insurance Company, a report presented by the directors as to the discovery of a deficiency of £13,000 in the loan account, and a further anticipated deficiency of £10,000 was considered. It was proposed to meet these deficiencies by a grant of £24,000 from the reserve fund. This was agreed to, and a vote of confidence in the board of directors was carried.

The Farnworth (Bolton) Local Board are asking for authority to borrow £25,000 for sewage works. They propose to deal with the sewage by precipitation, and turn the effluent water into the river Croal. The Local Government Board inspector has declined to recommend that the proposed loan should be sanctioned until he is satisfied that the effluent water before being turned into the stream has been sufficiently purified to prevent any pollution of the river.

Three bakers were prosecuted at the Worship Street Police Court, London, under an Act of George IV., for baking bread on Sunday. The witness who appeared against the first defendant could only say that he bought a penny loaf at defendant's shop on Sunday morning. The bread being "hot and steaming." The prosecution, which was instigated by the Journeymen Bakers' Society, failed for want of positive evidence to prove the baking.

News has been received that the Indian elephants presented by the King of the Belgians to the International African Association have reached Mpwapwa in safety. It is believed that an endeavour will probably be made to use them at first for catching and taming African Elephants. There is also a rumour at Zanzibar that Mr. Sanderson is to be invited to go over from India for a time, and to take with him his staff for the purpose of catching and training African elephants for the service of the Belgian expedition.

Several shocks of earthquake have been felt along the Valley of the Danube, extending as far as Bessarabia. Several towns on the military frontier have been seriously damaged.

For attempting to smuggle a case containing 24lb. of cigars, Thomas Williams and Nicholas Henshaw, boatmen, have been at Liverpool, each fined £54, with £5 6s. 10d. costs.

The New York *Times* reports a horrible death in Brooklyn, from blood poisoning, alleged to have been caused by the use of arsenic by a dentist to destroy the nerve of an aching tooth.

A fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Chitley and Co., distillers, West Ham Lane, Stratford, Essex. The department in which the fire broke out was entirely gutted. The damage is estimated at from £1,500 to £2,000.

Some alarm is felt in the neighbourhood of Ventnor as to the condition of the path leading through the famous landslip in the undercliff between Ventnor and Shanklin, it having been reported that there are indications of another probable slip.

Two men, formerly employed at the copper works at Swansea, but now on strike, have been remanded, on a charge of intimidating two men who had taken their places. One of the complainants was thrown into the canal by the defendants.

The Bristol Board of Guardians, has resolved to leave to informers the further prosecutions of disorderly housekeepers, and requested the Town Council to take steps for obtaining a local act empowering them to deal with the whole subject.

The dead body of a man named Richard Barnes, road contractor and cattle dealer, of Portacloy, county Mayo, has been found in a river, with five or six cuts on the head, and he is supposed to have been murdered. The place is one of the wildest in Ireland.

Cardinal Nina, overworked and fatigued, has asked permission to resign his office of Pontifical Secretary of State. The Pope has emphatically refused to accept his resignation, but has accompanied his reply with warm encomiums on the services he had rendered.

A very tall, lady-like young woman, who states that she came from Dover, and gives the name of Fanny Monger, has been apprehended at Brighton, for swindling a large number of tradesmen in the town. She was committed for trial, on two charges.

The *Civilian* understands that the deferred points of the late Customs clerical re-organisation are engaging the attention of the authorities, and that it is probable that something will be done in the shape of a reassessment of the salaries of some of the members of the upper division.

Three South Shields pilots, named Thomas Wells, Jacob Harrison, and Jacob Harrison, jun., left Shields harbour several days ago in their coble in search of vessels, and a steamer which arrived in the Tyne reports passing the coble bottom upwards. Nothing has been heard of the men.

At Paris, a driver of a gas company's wagon laden with charcoal went to sleep on his seat, and a tramway carriage on the Louvre quay, after blowing a horn in vain, could not pull up in time to prevent a collision. The wagoner was thrown up two yards in the air and fell down dead.

The famous brigand Gasperone, surnamed "King of the Mountains," whose name fifty years ago spread terror throughout Italy, has just died in the poorhouse at Abbiate Grasso, in Lombardy, at the age of ninety. He spent his later years in knitting stockings and recounting his former exploits to all who would listen.

M. Louis Dejean, founder of the two Paris circuses, has just died at the age of 94. In 1825 he was a journeyman butcher; he afterwards bought the goodwill of a business and made a fortune. Thereupon he established the circuses, in which he displayed his ardent Bonapartism by presenting the First Napoleon's imposing processions.

The 20th Regiment has embarked from Devonport in the Assistance, for Ireland, where they will be joined by a detachment now in Jersey. The *Times* says this movement of the troops to Ireland is significant, especially as it was only a few weeks ago that the main portion of the regiment was removed from Plymouth to Jersey.

General Sir Samuel Browne, V.C., who commanded the Khyber Division during the last season's campaign in Afghanistan, was entertained at dinner, a few evenings ago, by the members of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, at Ryde, where the gallant officer has taken up his residence with his family. The proceedings were of an enthusiastic character.

A collision occurred a few days ago in Plymouth Sound between two of her Majesty's training brigs, the Nautilus and the Liberty. The Liberty had taken up her moorings, but the Nautilus missed her buoy and drove on the Liberty, carrying away her main-royal mast and running gear, and smashing a boat. The Nautilus also received injuries to her top hamper.

At Richmond, Virginia, died recently Rachel Yent, who for many years had followed her father's trade of a blacksmith. When her father became old and feeble, she donned the leather apron and gained a living for the family, and when he died she pursued the calling she had taken up in his lifetime. She was strong-minded as well as strong in the arm, and refused several offers of marriage.

A lady and her husband have just been arrested on the charge of possessing some of the bank notes stolen upwards of a month ago from the French Ministry of Finance. The sum lost amounted to 100,000f., and the notes were all old and worn. The lady now in custody had been frequently noticed of late changing old notes for new, and this led to her apprehension. Her husband is employed in a large establishment not far from the Ministry.

The girl who has been an inmate of Hampstead Workhouse, and who called herself Gertrude Florence Villiers, giving a romantic account of herself as having wandered all the way from the extreme West of England, has been claimed by a woman at Shepherd's Bush, as her daughter. She deserted her situation on being threatened with dismissal for sitting up in bed at night to read novels by candlelight. She has been taken to her home.

At Guisseny, Finestere, a cave 15 metres long by four wide has been discovered under a heap of rocks. One entrance faces the sea at a height of four metres, and the other the land, so that it must have been well adapted for watch and defence. Below a layer of ashes were found stones laid together, human bones, remains of funeral urns, evidently Celtic, a considerable quantity of animal bones, some of them apparently of extinct species, and a stone hammer and polished porphyry hatchet.

At the recent meeting of the Society of German Philologists and Schoolmasters, held in Treves, it was announced that among the manuscripts in the municipal library of that city a fragment of an old French poem has been discovered. It had been prepared for the press and annotated by Herr Kauffer, teacher in the Real-schule. This interesting fragment consists of seventy-eight verses. The editor, who describes it as part of a poem on St. Nonna and her son, St. Devy, attributes the work to Richard I., or Cœur de Lion, of England.

Several parents summoned a few days ago, at the Hammersmith Police Court for not sending their children to school excused themselves on the ground that their children were unmanageable. The School Board officer stated that it had become a common practice for parents anxious to get rid of their responsibility to say that their children were incorrigible, and thus have them educated in an industrial school at the expense of the ratepayers. Mr. Paget, in one case, adopted the expedient of sending a boy to the truant school for four months, ordering the father to pay half-a-crown weekly towards his maintenance.

Business Announcements.

SPECIAL LINES.

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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.

5,000 Yards of Union and All-wool Shirting Flannel from 4d. to 2s.
2,100 Yards of Dress Winceys from 3½d. to 1s.
56 Dozen Men's Union and All-wool Shirts from 1s. 3d. 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.

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☞ 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, 5½d. per Yard.
Persian Cords, 6½d., 8½d., and 9½d. per Yard.
Pure Alpacaes, in Fashionable Shades, 4½d., 6½d., and 7½d. per Yard.
Black Alpacas, 4½d. per Yard.
Black Persian Cord, 6½d. per Yard and upwards.
Wincey, in all Shades, from 1½d. per Yard and upwards.
100 Ladies' Black Straw Hats, 2½d. each.
Men's Shirts, Cotton, Union, and All-wool, from 14d. each.

Union Shirtings from 3½d. per Yard upwards.
Grey Calico, good quality, 1½d. per Yard.
Scarlet, White, and Blue Flannels, from 6½d. per Yard.
Special line in Towelling, all Linen, 2½d. and 3d. per Yard.
Fast Coloured Prints, good Cloth, from 2½d. 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 1s6d.
A lot of Grey Calico at 1½d. per Yard; worth 3d. Clean make.
1,800 Yards of White Calico at 1½d., 2½d., and 3d.; that at 1½d. is a wonder.
20 Pieces of Holland at 4½d. 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 5s. 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.

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. 337n

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 he will be supplied with the Newest, Best, and Cheapest DRESS and DRAPERY Goods in the Province. Apart from this, he will allow a Purchase of Fifty-three Shillings worth of Goods THEIR FULL RAILWAY FARE, within a radius of Thirty Miles from Newcastle.

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

Business Announcements.

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!

THOMAS SWAINSTON

HAS much pleasure in announcing to his Customers and the Public that, notwithstanding the rapid advance of the Provision Markets, he has secured a Fine Large Stock of Mild Cured Hams, and will offer them at 6½d. per lb. (Whole). These Hams are exceedingly Cheap and well worthy the attention of buyers.

☞ GROCERIES, FLOUR, BOXINGS, BRAN, &c., at remarkably low Prices.

FINE MILD CURED HAMS, 6½D. PER LB. (WHOLE).

☞ Come early, inspect, and buy a Cheap Parcel, in spite of the rise of Markets.

THOMAS SWAINSTON,
GROCER, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 494n

ON HIRE, TWO HE GOATS. Terms, 2s.—Apply to WILLIAM LAX, Bantling. 469n

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

HENRY ROGERS,
AUCTIONEER,
38, LOADMAN STREET, NEWCASTLE,
AND LECTURE HALL, BLAYDON. 484n

MARTIN HETHERINGTON,
TUNER,
BURNOPFIELD.

ORGANS, Pianofortes, and Harmoniums Tuned and Repaired on the most reasonable terms. 488n

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.

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.

EMIGRATION SUITED TO THE TIMES.

TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

PASSENGERS Booked to and from all parts of the United States, Canada, and New Zealand, at lowest possible Rates. Canada as low as £3 15s.—Apply personally, or letter, to JOSEPH WETHERALL, Agent, Oxhill, Chester-le-Street. 472n

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

RAINE BROTHERS, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Undertakers, General Contractors, Dealers in Brass and Iron Bedsteads, and every description of Household Furniture, Durham Road, Blackhill, in thanking the inhabitants of Blackhill and District for the patronage bestowed upon them since they commenced business, beg to intimate that in order to more successfully and promptly attend to the demands made upon them, they have secured those extensive and commodious Premises, known as the Saw Mill (lately occupied by H. RITSON, Esq.). With enlarged accommodation, increased business facilities, competent Workmen, and strict attention to duty, RAINE BROTHERS feel confident that they will be able to execute all Orders with which they may be entrusted with the utmost promptitude, and at prices that will positively bid defiance to competition. Parties who are anxious to begin Housekeeping, but have hitherto been deterred by the Hard Times, ought to visit the Show Rooms of R. B., Derwent Street, when they will doubtless see their way clear to carry out their design. 479n

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

To Lend.

MONEY TO LEND on Private Mortgage.—Apply to WM. HALCRO, Solicitor, 2, Mount Pleasant, Consett. 509h

Wanted.

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

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a YOUNG COW, close to profit.—Apply to R. JOHNSON, Sherburn Terrace, Consett.

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

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. 511h

BROUGHAM, modern build, circular fronted, painted and lined green, and completed with pole, shafts, lamps, drag, &c., sent in for SALE at £16, as the owner has no further use for it.—May be seen at MESSRS ATKINSON AND PHILIPSON'S, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 429n

TWO SPORTSMEN, GAMEKEEPERS, &c.—A bar, a variety of second-hand Dog Carts, Pleasure Waggonettes, Whitechapel and Sporting Carts, suitable for the Moors; also, Pony Carts. Drawings and particulars sent on hearing the style of carriage required and size of horse.—ATKINSON and PHILIPSON, Carriage and Harness Manufactory, 15, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 297n

Public Notices.

THE WINNING NUMBERS of ALEXANDER McDOUGALL'S Raffling at Satley, are 6, 95, 14, and 44. 507h

NOTICE.

TRESPASSERS on Number One Farm, will be prosecuted. 502n

NOTICE.

THE Game upon Allendale and Medomsley East Farm is strictly preserved. All Persons found Trespassing will be Prosecuted. 434

HARVEST THANKSGIVING SERVICES will be held in Castleside Church, on Sunday, Nov. 2nd, 1879, Morning and Evening. Offertories to be devoted to Church Expenses. 495n

I, WILLIAM NEVIN, of Lintz Colliery, Hereby Give Notice that I will not be Answerable for any Debt or Debts, my Wife, CHARLOTTA NEVIN, may contract after this date, October 24, 1879.
Lintz Colliery. WILLIAM NEVIN.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

ANY Person found Trespassing in pursuit of Game, gathering Mushrooms, Brambles, &c., on Middle Heads, Oliverford, Middles, Knitsley Grange, Allen Heads Snowdon, Bowley, Dean Head, and Healeyfield Farms will be Prosecuted as the Law directs.
July, 1876. 712n

NOTICE! NOTICE!

THE NEW MILK in the Consett and Blackhill District will be ADVANCED to Fourpence per Quart on and after Monday, November 10th, 1879. 468n

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, BURNOPFIELD.

THE REV. J. J. JOHNSON, who is shortly to Sail as a Missionary to India, will preach in the above Church, on Friday Evening, October 31st. Service at Seven o'cl ck. 492n

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, BURNOPFIELD.—During the Re-building of the New Chapel, Divine Service will be conducted in the Co-operative Hall, Burnopfield, commencing on Sunday First, the 26th inst., when Mr. T. ELLIOTT, of Swalwell, will preach. 503n

SALE CONTINUED
AT 2, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
ON SATURDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 25TH,
Commencing at Six o'clock. 496n

ST. CUTHBERT'S, BENFIELDSIDE.

HARVEST THANKSGIVING SERVICES will be held in the above Church, on Sunday, October 26th, 1879.
Anthems—"The Earth is the Lord's" (Lowe) and "Ye shall dwell in the land" (Stainer). Hymns—("Ancient and Modern") Morning, 383 and 368; Evening, 382, 369, and 365.
Offertories taken at each Service will be devoted to the Medical Charities of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, BRAMISH.

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 ARCHBALL, 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

ADDITIONAL POLLING DISTRICT FOR THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at Durham, in and for the County of Durham, on Monday, the Thirteenth day of October, 1879, it was ordered that the Town of Consett, in the Northern Division of the County, be constituted an additional Polling Place, and that the Township of Consside and Knitsley, and portions of the Townships of Muggleswick, Ebchester, Medomsley, and Iveston, now forming part of Edmondbyers, Lanchester, and Shotley Bridge Polling Districts be taken out of such Districts and comprise the Polling District of Consett.
RALPH PARK PHILIPSON,
Clerk of the Peace of the County of Durham.
Clerk of the Peace's Office,
Durham, 23 October, 1879. 490n

To Let.

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

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS for Two Young Men or Two Women.—Apply to No. 15, Foster Street, Delves Lane. 483n

TO LET, a COTTAGE and Two-and-a-Half Acres of LAND; to be entered on November 12th, 1879.—Apply to MILES ELLENSWORTH, Stoney Heap, near Leadgate. 486n

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

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

TINMILL PLACE/BLACKHILL.
TO LET, HOUSE AND SHOP, at the above Address.—Apply to Mr. WM. TURNER, Station Hotel. 330n

LANCHESTER.

HOUSE TO LET, immediately, FIVE ROOMS, near the Police-Station. Good situation; Rent moderate.—Apply to Mr. WM. LYNESS, Lanchester. 480n

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

TO LET, 3 and 2 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, Dresser, Blackhill. 455n

CONSETT.—TO LET, for November Term, a HOUSE and SHOP, in Middle Street, and at present occupied by Mr. Rayner, Butcher. Excellent Business situation in the Town. Rare opportunity for any man in any class of Business.—Apply to JOHN THURLOW POTTS, 12, Huntington Place, Tynemouth.

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. P. Osborne.

Milkwell Burn.
Sale of Household Furniture, Cart and Plough Harness, Dairy Utensils, &c.

MR. P. OSBORNE has been instructed by Mr. THOS. WENDELL, who is declining housekeeping to SELL BY AUCTION, at the above place, on Saturday, October 25th, 1879, at One p.m., the whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

By Mr. A. Brodie.

Iveston Terrace, Leadgate.
Sale of superior Household Furniture, Prime Feather Beds, and Miscellaneous Effects and Sundries.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mr. ROBERT ELLIOTT, who is about to emigrate to New South Wales, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises, Iveston Terrace, Leadgate, on Monday, Nov. 10th, 1879, the whole of the Superior Household FURNITURE, Prime Feather Beds, and Miscellaneous Effects and Sundries. Particulars in Posters.
Sale to commence at One o'clock exactly. 487n

33, King Street, Consett.
Sale of Superior Mahogany and other Household Furniture, excellent Pianoforte, Beds and Bedding, Wringing Machine, Iron Bedsteads, Glass, China, and Earthenware, and Miscellaneous Effects.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mr. MICHAEL WELSH, who is leaving the Neighbourhood, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises, No. 33, King Street, Consett, on Monday, October 27th, 1879, the whole of the Superior Mahogany and other HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Excellent PIANOFORTE, and MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS. Particulars in Posters.
Sale to commence at One o'clock exactly. 410n

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, on 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.

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 those 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 Investment. 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

By Mr. J. Oley.

89, Lintz Colliery.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, instructed by Mr. DANIEL BEARMOUR, who is about to emigrate, will SELL, at the above place, on Monday, Nov. 3rd, 1879, the whole of his valuable Mahogany and other FURNITURE, at One o'clock p.m. See Bills for particulars.

Mount Pleasant, Shotley Bridge.
Valuable Copyhold Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the House of Mr. J. MOFFITT, Commercial Inn, Shotley Bridge, on Thursday, October 30th, 1879, at Six o'clock in the Evening, subject to such conditions as will be read at the time of Sale,
Mr. JOS. OLEY, Auctioneer.
In one Lot, all those Five Substantially-built COTTAGES and all Conveniences, together with 1¼ Acre, more or less, of Rich Old GRASS LAND, situate on the Durham Road, about ten minutes' walk from Shotley Bridge. The Cottages are occupied by Mrs. U. Wilkinson, Fairlamb, and others, as Tenants.
The above Property is pleasantly situated, and overlooks the beautiful and picturesque River Derwent. Should the purchaser desire to build, there is upon the Property one of the most eligible Sites for a Villa Residence that can be obtained in the locality.
The respective Tenants will show the Premises, and further particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. JOEL, Newgate Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and of the Auctioneer, Shotley Bridge. 476n

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

By Messrs. Anderson, Son, and Murray.

Consett, Monday, October 27th.
To Cab Proprietors, Livery Stable Keepers, and others.

MESSRS. ANDERSON, SON, and MURRAY have received instructions from a Gentleman declining the business, to SELL BY AUCTION, at the Stables, Front Street, Consett, on Monday, October 27, 1879, at Eleven o'clock precisely, the whole of the HORSES, VEHICLES, HARNESS, STABLE UTENSILS, and the Household FURNITURE, &c. Furniture comprising Square Piano; Walnut Inlaid Chiffonier; Mahogany Sofa and Easy Chairs, in Hair; Gilt Chimney Glass; Sewing Machine; Tapestry Carpet and Rug; Mahogany Chiffonier Bedstead; handsome Brass and Mahogany Half-tester Bedsteads, with Chintz Hangings; Hair Mattress and Bedding; Chests of Drawers; Mahogany and Painted Dressing Tables; Mahogany Washstand, Marble Top; Painted Commode, Cupboard Ware, &c.
At Two o'clock, the Horses, Cow, Vehicles, Harness, and Stable Utensils, comprising:—
HORSES.
Black Mare, 10 yrs. old — Bay Horse, 5 yrs. old
Black Horse, 7 yrs. old — Brown Horse, 9 yrs. old
Brown Horse, 10 yrs. old — One Mule Cow.
Landau, by Angus, nearly new; Waggonette; Two Dog Carts; Two Gigs; Hearse, with Seven New Feathers; Two Brakes, to carry sixteen and twenty persons, in excellent condition; Farm Cart; about a Ton of Hay; Four Sets of Double and Four Sets of Single Harness; Three Saddles and Bridles; Moss Pipe, &c. 446n
Offices—43, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle. 492n

By Mr. J. Jenkins.

Tyneside Street Sale-rooms, Consett.
To-morrow, Saturday, 25th October, 1879.

MR. JOHN JENKINS has received Instructions from Mr. WM. GIBSON, who is leaving the Neighbourhood, to SELL BY AUCTION, in the above Sale-rooms, the whole of his Household FURNITURE, comprising Birch Fives, Drawers, Four-poled Bedstead, 6 French Bedsteads, with Mattresses, Feather and Flock Bed, Chairs and Tables, Wringing Machine, together with a large quantity of Kitchen Utensils.
Sale to commence at Four o'clock. 499n

Tyneside Street Sale-rooms, Consett.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Monday, Oct. 27th, 1879, in the above Sale-rooms, a large assortment of Valuable Second-hand FURNITURE.
MR. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer.
Comprising Mahogany Drawers and Bookcase; Mahogany Press; Ash Chest; Mahogany Long Drawers; 6 Birch Chairs, in Hair-seating; 5 Mahogany Chairs, in Hair-seating; 2 Easy Chairs, in Hair-seating; Mahogany, Brass, and Iron Tester and French Bedsteads; Straw and Flock Mattresses; Feather and Down Beds; Mahogany Cruvie Tables; Kitchen Tables and Chairs, together with a large quantity of Kitchen Requisites too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at One o'clock. 500n

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
1 insertion........4d. per line per insertion.
2 to 6 insertions..3d. "
7 to 12 " 2½d. "
13 " 2d. "
26 " 1½d. "
52 " 1d. "
Advertisements are not charged less than 1s. each insertion. Paragraph Advertisements, Government Advertisements, Parliamentary Notices, Prospectuses of Public Companies, Local Board, School Board, and Parochial Electors are charged double the above rates.

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24TH, 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

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, BENFIELDSIDE.—Harvest thanksgiving services will be held in this church on Sunday next. Collections at both services will be made in aid of the Hospital Fund.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, WATERHOUSES.—Harvest services will be held in this Church on Saturday and Sunday next. The preachers will be the Rev. Dr. Lee, vicar of Esh; the Rev. A. D. Shafto, rector of Brancepeth; and the Rev. C. H. Barton, the newly-appointed incumbent.

THE POACHING AFFRAY AT HETTON.—After a lengthened inquiry on Tuesday into the death of John Sutherland, who was shot by a gamekeeper, named Holmes, at Hetton-le-Hole, on the 9th inst., during a poaching affray, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

BENFIELDSIDE UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH.—On Monday evening last, a fruit banquet was held in connection with the above place of worship. The Rev. A. E. Pearce occupied the chair. Able addresses were delivered by the Rev. R. Herries, Consett, Messrs. Thomas Mackey, Woodbine Cottage, T. Huddlestone, Blackhill, and John Proud, Kilnpit Hill. Highgate Baptist choir was present, and rendered several pieces of music in a manner which reflected great credit to the performers. The piece entitled "Daughter of Zion," was especially well rendered, and elicited a hearty *encore*. Mr. James Palliser ably conducted, while Mr. William Palliser performed on the harmonium with great taste and skill. The usual votes of thanks and doxology terminated the meeting, which will long be remembered for kindly feeling and rich spiritual influence.

SALE OF THE MACHINERY AND PLANT OF THE WOLSINGHAM PARK, DINAS, MINERAL AND COAL COMPANY.—This valuable machinery and plant was on Wednesday sold by Messrs. Davison and Son, auctioneers, of Newcastle, acting under instructions from Mr. G. B. Monkhouse, the official liquidator. There was an extremely large company present, many having come from Scotland and the large towns in England. The competition throughout the sale was of a most spirited character, and the sum realised was much greater than was anticipated. No doubt, the recent improvement in the tone of the iron trade caused the bidding for many of the lots, notably the rails, to be more vigorous than has been seen for some time past, but it was apparent that there was a spirit of speculation abroad which was quite refreshing to observe.

SOUTH DERWENT COLLIERY.—A meeting was held at South Derwent Colliery, near Annfield Plain, on Tuesday night, by the men employed in the Cresswell Pit and Hutton seam of that colliery; also from Greencroft, the Willie, and Shield Row Collieries, to consider some local questions of importance. It appears that the men working in the Cresswell Pit received notice of a reduction of fifteen per cent. in their wages. At the same time the men employed in the Hutton seam of South Derwent Colliery gave notice of their intention to claim an advance of twenty per cent. in their wages at the close of the present week. A deputation waited upon the manager of South Derwent Colliery, Mr. Lamb, on Tuesday, and the questions at issue were strongly debated, but after three or four hours' conference no result was arrived at. The result of this conference was reported to the meeting, and, after several speakers had addressed the gathering, a resolution was carried unanimously—"That we offer arbitration to our employers, on condition that the master withdraw his threat to discharge certain men at Shield Row and Greencroft Collieries, and that we take as a basis the last six pays to arbitrate upon."

THE EMIGRATION SCHEME.—At the Miners' Conference, at Leeds on Wednesday, Mr. Macdonald, M.P., who presided, stated that the meeting had been convened to adopt some scheme by which a portion of the mining population might be drawn from England to favourable districts in other countries. Since the proposal had been made, however, matters had brightened up a bit, and some works which had been closed for a long time were again opened out. A resolution was passed that the scheme should be a national one, and a discussion arose as to whether it should be worked in connection with the Miners' National Union; but it was ultimately decided that it must be kept entirely separate from any other association. It was agreed that after six months members should have a chance in every ballot, and that whenever a ballot took place every man who paid threepence per week should have one chance, sixpence per week two chances, ninepence per week three chances, and one shilling per week four chances, the assistance offered to be at the rate of £6 to America, £12 to Australia, New Zealand, &c. The following were appointed officers for the scheme:—President—Mr. Macdonald, M.P.; treasurer—Mr. J. Nixon, Northumberland; secretary, Mr. W. Crawford, Durham. Committee—Mr. J. Wilson, Durham, and Mr. John Bryson, Northumberland. The delegates present represented 140,000 miners, including those of Durham, Northumberland, and Cleveland.

CONSETT SCIENCE AND ART CLASSES.—On Saturday evening last, the Science and Art Classes, held at the Consett Co-operative Society, were re-opened for the session ending May, 1880. The chairman (Rev F. Steggall), in a few very appropriate remarks of encouragement to the students who have not reached the highest points obtainable in the past examinations, and commendation to those who had reached, first proceeded to hand over to them the prizes for the past session, consisting of prizes from Government equal in value to 52s. 6d., from the chairman 5s., and from the teacher, Mr. W. N. Clark, 15s., together with a certificate to all students taking second class in the examination. In the subject of machine construction and drawing, sixteen students were under examination, five of whom failed, and the following five obtained a second class certificate—John Sheffield, Francis Thompson, Ridley Hymer, Richard W. Mews, and Thos. Raw, whilst Wm. Russell, Wm. Best, Charles Knifton, and Thos. Maxwell took first prizes in the advanced stage, and Wm. Moir second in the same class; one examined in honours failed. In practical plain and solid geometry nine students were under examination, with the following results—three failed, five obtained second class in the elementary stage, and one (Horace Muncaster) second class in honours. The students gave Mr. W. N. Clark, their respected teacher, a hearty vote of thanks for his past services, after which the chairman declared the class open, when sixteen students enrolled their names for the ensuing session, commencing in earnest on the 25th inst. A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

LEVEL CROSSINGS.—A correspondent complains of the level crossings on the North-Eastern Company's line in the parish of Lanchester, and says the Government who compel the fencing of fly-wheels ought to do something to obviate this fertile source of danger to the lives and limbs of the public.

The quarterly meeting of the Burnopfield branch of the Blaydon Industrial and Co-operative Society was held in the Co-operative Hall, on Saturday evening last, under the presidency of the general manager, Mr. Spottiswood, of Blaydon, when a dividend of 1s. 10d. in the pound was declared. There was a large attendance of members.

COFFEE SUPPER AT BURNOPFIELD.—On Saturday night last, the congregation of the Methodist Free Church in connection with Lintz Colliery held a miscellaneous vocal entertainment, followed by a coffee supper and public meeting, in the Temperance Hall, Burnopfield, the object being an endeavour to raise funds for the erection of a chapel, on a site which it is expected will be secured at the Lintz. The effort proved a most successful one in every respect, the attendance being numerous, and the vocal part of the entertainment, which consisted of selections of sacred music, being most creditably rendered and much appreciated. At the coffee supper, which was patronised by a large number of persons, the tables were presided over by ladies connected with the congregation. Able and interesting addresses were delivered at the after meeting by the superintendent minister, the Rev. Mr. Peace, and other friends.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MARLEY HILL COLLIERY.—On Wednesday night, about five o'clock, an accident occurred at Marley Hill Colliery, whereby one of the workmen, named James Croft, Polleywayman, lost his life. At the time of the occurrence the last set of waggons were being hauled by the winding engine along the underground railway, and the unfortunate man, who was in charge of the waggonway, had, it would appear, attempted to get on to the set, so as to ride to the shaft foot, about a mile-and-a-half distant. By some means or other he got jammed between the passing train of waggons and the wall, and was most severely crushed. He was immediately conveyed to bank by a number of workmen who were close to the spot when the sad mishap occurred. No time was lost in conveying him to his home at Marley Hill, where he expired at seven o'clock, a couple of hours after the misfortune happened. The deceased, who has been for many years in the employment of the Marley Hill Coal Company, was 37 years of age. He leaves a widow and one child—a boy fourteen years of age. The coroner has been notified of the particulars of the accident, and an inquest will be held.

THE NEW SLIDING SCALE IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.—At a meeting of the Federation Board, consisting of members of the Durham Miners', Enginemen's, Cokemen's, and Colliery Mechanics' Association, held on Monday, in the Miners' Hall, Durham—Mr. John Coward, Durham, presiding—it was agreed that Mr. Spark, late of the firm of Messrs. Benson, Eland, and Company, Newcastle, should be the accountant for the ensuing year. A circular in reference to the re-establishment of a sliding scale was passed and ordered to be published. It gives the date of agreement as October 11th, from which date, till the agreement be determined by either party giving six months' notice, wages shall be regulated by the following sliding scale:—When the net average selling price of coal reaches 4s. 2d., but does not reach 4s. 6d., there will be no addition; 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d., 2½ per cent. addition; 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d., 5 per cent. addition; 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d., 7½ per cent addition; 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d., 10 per cent. addition; 5s. 10d. to 6s. 2d., 15 per cent. addition; 6s. 2d. to 6s. 6d., 17½ per cent. addition; 6s. 6d. to 6s. 10d., 20 per cent. addition; and so on upwards 2½ per cent. for each 4d., the 5 per cent. variation for the 4d. range in price between 5s. 10d. and 6s. 2d. being limited to that special range. From 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d., 2½ per cent. deduction; 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d., 5 per cent. deduction; and so on downwards. The scale shall affect surface men, other than enginemen, mechanics, and cokemen, as if 2 per cent. were substituted for 2½ per cent. all the way through, and as if 4 per cent. were substituted for 5 per cent. in this special case where a 5 per cent. charge is provided for. As part of the above arrangement, it was agreed that the standard of hewers' average earnings, for the guidance of the Joint Committee in adjudicating on local claims, should be—up to March 31st, 1880, an agreed average earnings of hewers in 11-hour pits of 4s. 5d., and in 10-hour pits of 4s. 2d., modified up or down, by any change brought about under the sliding scale, by the ascertainment of selling prices for the four months ending the 31st inst. After March 31st, 1880, the actual ascertained average earnings for the four months ending February 28th, 1880, modified up or down by any change brought about under the sliding scale, by the ascertainment of selling prices for the four months ending February 28th, 1880, and so on in the future. Enginemen's present wages shall not be varied till April 26th, 1880, up to which time the special agreement with them of April 26th, 1879, shall operate. April 26th, 1880, their wages shall be regulated by the above scale.

SLADE, THE SPIRITUALIST, A WOMAN.—A strange revelation is made through the medium of the Pittsburg Telegraph not exactly of a spiritualistic nature, but affecting one of the most famous of the spiritualistic mediums. It is to the effect that Slade is a woman. Slade was well-known in this state, and this exposure will interest many people hereabouts. In 1876 he went to England and made a considerable sensation by his performances. Finally he was arrested and tried in London in January, 1877, for fraudulently obtaining money by deluding the credulous. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, but was liberated on a technicality. From England he went to Australia and thence to San Francisco. A few days after the steamship arrived a conversation was overheard between the ship's doctor and an intimate friend of his, in which the startling statement was made by the medical man that Slade, the medium, was a woman, and as perfectly developed as any of her sex. The physician gave the following account of the manner in which he made the strange discovery. The gentleman who occupied the state-room with Slade on board the steamer was a man who is well-known here in Pittsburg, where he has many friends. He was not an admirer or Slade or his doctrines, and did not have much conversation with him—or rather her. One day while in mid-ocean, Slade was stricken down with something like paralysis while in the state-room. The other occupant of the room came in, and finding Slade ill and probably unconscious he began to remove Slade's clothing and rub his (her) sides and chest to bring back the circulation of the blood. It was then that the discovery was made. When Slade recovered sufficiently to talk she begged that the gentleman would not expose her. He said he would not do so publicly if she would acknowledge the truth to the physician of the steamer. Slade at last consented and told the doctor all about it. He made an examination which proved beyond doubt that she was a perfectly developed woman. One of the queerest parts of the story is that Slade wears a heavy moustache. She said she had always wanted to be taken for a young man, and had shaved her face daily when very young and kept the practice up until she had a long heavy moustache, of which she was very proud and which she took great care of, and could have had a beard and whiskers if she desired them. The physician is a man who is well-known in San Francisco, and stands well among his professional brethren.—*Connecticut Gazette.*

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.—Collections will be made in the following places of worship on Sunday first in aid of the Hospital Fund:—Benfieldside—St. Cuthbert's Church; Beamish—Parish Church; Blanchland—St. Mary's Church; Burnopfield—St. James' Church; Marley Hill—St. Cuthbert's Church; Tanfield—Parish Church; Whittonstall—St. Philip and St. James's Church. Collections will, it is expected, also be made in all the chapels within the Shotley Bridge Wesleyan Methodist and Primitive Methodist circuits.

A GOOD PENNYWORTH.—On Tuesday evening last, the first of a series of penny readings was given in the New Wesleyan Day School, Gibson Street, Consett. The entertainment consisted of readings, recitations, and vocal and instrumental music. Judging from the frequent and hearty applauses, the large audience (numbering over 400) was highly pleased. Altogether it was a grand success, and, as remarked by many at the close, "it was a real good pennyworth." In fact, we do not remember anything better of the kind having been given in this town. We suppose it is the intention of the committee to give one every fortnight. The price of admission is so small, that the inhabitants of Consett have the prospect of many an evening's cheap, yet real—pleasure and profit during the coming winter. They may go further, spend more, and fare worse, if the future readings be of as good a character. As stated on the programme, the proceeds are to be devoted to the school funds. This alone ought, we think, to secure patronage of the public, seeing that our Wesleyan friends have, by their noble self-sacrifice in providing these schools, caused the establishment of a School Board to be unnecessary, and thus considerably saved the ratepayers' pockets—which is a consideration in these hard times. We hail with pleasure the course of readings, and, hoping we may have as good a pennyworth next time, we wish them every success.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, BURNOPFIELD.—A special service is announced to take place in the above-named place of worship, on Friday evening, the 31st inst., at which the Rev. J. J. Johnson, who is on the eve of his departure, as a missionary, to Benares, East Indies, will preach. The Rev. Mr. Johnson is well known in this locality, where he was formerly employed for some years as a working pitman at collieries in the neighbourhood of Blaydon and other parts of the district. While toiling daily for his living in the coal mine the eager student devoted what leisure he was able to snatch from his hazardous and labourious occupation to the cultivation of his mind, and by patient and persistent application to study succeeded in so far distinguishing himself as to attract the attention, and secure the well deserved patronage of the Rev. Canon Tristram, and other learned men, by whose assistance he was enabled to more advantageously pursue his studies. He entered the College of the Church Missionary Society, where he came out head student. Speaking of his linquistic attainments, Professor Monier William calls him the "linquistic prodigy," and as a preacher he is both able and eloquent. Like the lives of Carey, Williams, Henry Martyn, and others who have devoted themselves as labourers in missionary enterprise, his past career furnishes a most striking and praiseworthy example of what great results may be accomplished even amidst the most unfavourable circumstances by energetic, persevering, and devoted efforts of self culture. As the rev. gentleman sails for the scene of his future labours, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, in the first week in November, this will, in all probability, be his last public appearance in England previous to his departure, and it is expected that there will be a large gathering of Christian friends to bid the youthful missionary farewell and wish him God speed in the accomplishment of the noble work he has set his himself to do in his far off Indian home.

FAREWELL SUPPER AT TANFIELD.—On Saturday night last, a supper was held at the Peacock Inn, Tanfield, when between forty and fifty gentlemen accepted invitations, demonstrating by their presence the general respect felt for the worthy hostess, Mrs. Forster, and to express their regret at her leaving the neighbourhood. The fare reflected the greatest credit to the hostess in the bounteous manner in which it was served up, and the company testified their appreciation of the fact, by the hearty way in which they partook of the good things provided. The cloth having been removed, Mr. G. Smith, Burnopfield, and Mr. R. Atkinson, Tantobie, were unanimously elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively.—The Chairman, on rising to give the toast of the evening, said in drinking the health of Mrs. Forster and family, that although not residing in the village of Tanfield now, he had for some years the pleasure of being a neighbour to the respected hostess, and could bear testimony to her many good qualities as a neighbour, and her endeavours to contribute to the comfort of all had endeared her to the minds of the company present, and gained for her many friends in the district. He felt confident, he said, that she would make many friends in her new home, as she had at Tanfield, and called upon the company to drink health and prosperity to Mrs. Forster and family. The toast was most enthusiastically received, and drunk with musical honours.—Mr. J. White ably responded on behalf of his sister, and remarked that words failed to express the gratitude of Mrs. Forster for the kind and feeling manner in which the health of herself and family had been received. He assured them that she felt it very much leaving the district. Mrs. Forster had requested him to say that she would always be most happy to see any of her old friends, and give them a hearty welcome.—The Vice-chairman, addressing Mr. W. Ridley (Mrs. Forster's successor), welcomed him to Tanfield, and hoped that the patronage bestowed on Mrs. Forster would also be extended to him, asking the company to drink health and success to the new landlord and landlady, and coupling with the toast Messrs. Ridley and King, seniors, Beamish. This toast, also, was drunk with musical honours.—Mr. Ridley, replying, said he felt very grateful for the way in which they had drunk the heath of himself and Mrs. Ridley, and hoped to merit the success which Mr. Atkinson had wished them, and that the acquaintance made that night would ripen into friendship, and that there might be many social gatherings in store for them in the future.—Messrs. Ridley and King, seniors, briefly responded.—Mr. J. White next proposed the "Tenant Farmers" and others present engaged in agriculture, which was duly honoured.—Mr. G. Laws, in response, commented on the wide spread depression in all branches of industry, but particularly in the agricultural, and said the latter was deplorable, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the land-laws, made worse by bad seasons. Although they had one reason to be thankful, insomuch as they were under a generous landlord (J. Eden, Esq.) who, during the succession of bad seasons they had suffered lately, had returned them substantial per centages of the rents, but stated as his (Mr. Laws') candid opinion that the only real benefit that could be conferred on tenant farmers was a remodelling of the land-laws, and a permanent reduction of the rents. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Laws received great cheers.—The remainder of the evening was devoted to harmony, Messrs. Dundas, Anderson, and Storey leading the way with a trio, "Dame Durden," which was so throroughly enjoyed that they received an *encore*, and gave "Beautiful moonlight." Solos were also creditably rendered by the following gentlemen—Messrs. F. Lowe, Wilson, C. Fawcett, E. Dunweedie, M. Carr, G. Smith, W. Ridley, and J. W. Anderson, and Mr. White entertained the company with a touching recitation entitled "Nothing to wear," the company finally separating by all standing and singing "Auld lang syne."

CRICKET CLUB BALL.—A ball, under the auspices of the Burnopfield Cricket Club, was held in the Co-operative Hall, on Saturday evening last. The affair was not as successful as it was anticipated it would have been, the meagre attendance being doubtless attributed to the other attractions provided on the same evening, which had the effect of drawing away several young people who might otherwise have patronised the pleasurable gathering. Those who did grace the ball with their presence most heartily engaged themselves till a late hour in dancing to the lively strains of the music discoursed by the Hobson Brass Band, from Burnopfield Colliery.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Abscesses, Erysipelas, Piles. Unvarying success attends all who treat these diseases according to the simple printed directions, wrapped round each pot and box. They are invaluable to the young and timid, whose bashfulness sometimes endangers life. A little attention, moderate perseverance, and trifling expense will enable the most diffident to conduct any case to a happy issue without exposing secret infirmities to anyone. The Ointment arrests the spreading inflammation, restrains the excited vessels, cools the overheated skin, alleviates throbbing and smarting pains, and gives great ease. The same direction also clearly point out when and how Holloway's Pills are to be taken, that their purifying and regulating powers may assist by adjusting and strengthening the constitution.

CONSETT AS A POLLING PLACE.—At the Durham Quarter Sessions last week, the Rev. J. P. De Pledge, Vicar of Satley, moved—"That the town of Consett be constituted an additional polling place for the northern division of the county of Durham; and that the township of Conside and Knitsley, and portions of the townships of Muggleswick, Ebchester, Medomsley, and Iveston, now forming part of Shotley Bridge and Lanchester polling districts, be taken out of such districts and comprise the polling district of Consett." In doing so he said the electors for Shotley Bridge district numbered 531, and it was proposed that of those 206 should poll at Shotley Bridge, and 325 at Consett. To those who were not acquainted with the locality, he might say that Consett was in a very central position. The people there were put to great inconvenience in having to travel a considerable distance to record their vote.—The motion having been seconded, it was put to the court, and carried unanimously.

THE IRON TRADE.—During the past eight or ten days there has been an element of uneasiness among the ironworkers' helpers engaged at the Palmer Shipbuilding and Iron Co. (Limited), Jarrow, respecting the effect upon them of Mr. D. Dale's recent award. It will be remembered that on the consideration of the terms of the award by the Board of Conciliation, the 12½ per cent. reduction awarded by Mr. Dale was modified by the masters bearing 5 per cent. of the amount, the remaining 7½ per cent. falling upon the workers. The latter body seek to reduce the wages of the "helpers" to a corresponding amount, and to this proposal the men object, alleging that it was not intended that any part of the reduction should be borne by the helpers, whose remuneration is sufficiently low. Last Monday the men hesitated about resuming work, but after meeting in their lodge room, Western Road, they agreed to go in under protest pending a settlement during the week. The men have, after further consideration, determined to make common cause with the "helpers", at the Consett Iron Works. The notices expire on Saturday next, and, should no settlement be arrived at in the meantime, there will in all probability be a turn-out of the men.

FIRE AT BURNOPFIELD COLLIERY.—Some excitement was caused in Burnopfield and neighbourhood at a very early hour on Tuesday morning by the loud booming of a colliery "buzzer," which commenced blowing about two o'clock. The unusual occurrence at that untimely hour roused numbers of the slumbering residents, many of whom, fearing that some serious accident had happened, hastily hurried off to the pit from whence the alarm proceeded to ascertain its cause. An outbreak of fire in the stone building containing the winding engine used for hauling the coal waggons up the incline from Crookgate, had been discovered by the night-watchman, who, in order to spread the intelligence and summon assistance as quickly as possible, had caused the "buzzer" to be sounded. Quite a large crowd had gathered at the pit within a very short while after the discovery of the fire, and prompt measures for extinguishing the flames were speedily devised and actively carried out. Hose-pipes were attached to the donkey pumping-engine, and a copious supply of water, raised from the colliery workings, thrown onto the burning building kept the flames from spreading to the gangways, screens, and other extensive wooden erections dangerously near its blazing roof. The fire was soon completely damped out, and a couple of hours after its outbreak all danger was past. The roof of the building and part of the side walls were entirely demolished, but no damage whatever was done to the machinery. Fortunately the weather was quite calm at the time of the occurrence; had the night been windy there would have been great danger of a very serious and expensive conflagration owing to the near proximity of so much woodwork. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Correspondence.

SPIRITUALISM AT EAST HEDLEY HOPE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I was in conversation with a Spiritualist in this neighbourhood a few days ago, when, trying to account for the exposure of Miss Wood, at Blackburn, he advanced the idea that a bad spirit had possession of her. Surely a bad spirit must reign within your correspondent, T. H., whose letter in your last issue is a compound of falsehood and spite. Without taking up too much of your valuable space, I will only give one example. T. H. says that, *after much begging*, it was carried that a committee be appointed to investigate Spiritualism. Contrary to any begging being required, the whole audience jumped at the idea, as being the most likely solution of the subjects under discussion. T. H.'s slur at the Chairman is as undeserved as it is impertinent, for Mr. Hunter conducted the meeting through the heat of public discussion with marked ability. With regard to the affair with Mr. Barkas, I may say that I wrote Mr. Barkas and received a flat denial, thus confirming Mr. Howard's statement. Any one may see Mr. Barkas's reply by applying to me.—I am, sir,

G. E. CHIPCHASE.

East Hedley Hope, near Tow Law.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Your correspondent, T. H., is of opinion that I have entirely misrepresented the lecture delivered by the Rev. W. W. Howard on "Spiritualism," and thinks it his duty to give you information more reliable and trustworthy than that given by me, but his fragile attempts have proved a miserable failure, simply because he has scornfully ignored the truth. That such is the case I will endeavour to show as briefly as possible. In the first place, T. H. says that Mr. Howard's theory "was mesmerism and undeveloped force." Now, the rev. lecturer never used the word mesmerism to account for the phenomena at all; and if T. H. had put the word *trickery* in its place he would have been considerably nearer the truth, for that was the word used, and he (the lecturer) gave many cases of exposure, which neither T. H. nor any other Spiritualist present could deny.

T. H. next says that the lecture was held in "our own place of worship." This is a falsehood. The room in which the rev. lecturer delivered his discourse is not used by any particular religious sect whatever, but alike by all parties, whether Spiritualistic or otherwise, with the permission of the manager, J. Hunter, Esq.

T. H. then gives us his reason for our so doing. It is this—"in order that the lecturer might have two hours for himself and allow twenty minutes for discussion." For T. H.'s especial information, I beg to inform him that the lecture was delivered in an hour and a quarter.

Again, T. H. says Mr. Howard was called upon to explain "what kind of force mesmerism was." This statement bears the same proportion to the truth as those previously enumerated by your truthful correspondent. The question put to the rev. lecturer was as follows:—Will Mr. Howard explain the nature of mesmeric force? The lecturer's reply was that it was in no man's power to explain the nature of any force.

T. H.'s next assertion will bear the same amount of investigation as his former ones. "Did Mr. Barkas not propose to nominate you as a member of the Newcastle Society of Spiritualists, but you declined," etc. The question put was—did not Mr. Barkas ask if he might propose that the Rev. W. W. Howard become a member of the Newcastle Psychological Society, at one of your lectures at Low Fell? However, let the question be as it may, T. H. says he denied it *in toto*. I presume that he was desirous that the rev. lecturer should assert that he had been asked, whether such was the case or no. Now, to prove that Mr. Barkas did not propose Mr. Howard, I will just give an extract from a post-card received from that gentleman:—

Art Gallery, Oct. 10th, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—I certainly never asked Mr. Howard to join the Psychological Society.—Yours truly,

T. P. BARKAS.

After this, I think that T. H. will see the folly of adhering to his former statement.

T. H.'s next remark is not less erroneous than the others. He says that he proposed that "a committee of Spiritualists and Primitives be formed to investigate Spiritualism." Now, the word Primitives was never mentioned. I ask T. H. if Mr. Gordon, of Crook, was not asked to become Secretary? Is that gentleman a Primitive?

T. H. next wishes to open the eyes of the public to the fact that the rev. lecturer said that "the latest invention was undeveloped forces." Now, the rev. lecturer never used the word *invention*.

Other instances might be pointed out, but these, I think, will suffice to show that T. H.'s love of truth is questionable, and I will therefore close with asking him how he manages to intricate the Chairman in the "rankerous proceedings" as he calls them? That there was any rancour in what the Chairman said, is too absurd and foolish to be entertained. He simply said that "he was satisfied," and so would any other sensible man, unless, like the Spiritualists, he was determined not to be convinced.

Hoping that you will excuse me for trespassing on so much of your space, I beg to remain, your corespondent,

WILSON CLAYTON.

THE SEA SERPENT AT EBCHESTER.

To the Edditer of the Konsett Gardean.

MISTER EDDITER.—On looken awer the *Gardean* as yewsual last Setterder neet, aw saw that that chimley sweepen korrespondent of yours at Shotley hes had an enkounter with a goste at Ebchester. Aw felt rayther narvish and drowsy after reeden his deskripshen of the visitent from the sperret world, and aw telled our Mally to turn down the lamp a little bit. As seynn as ever she had deyn so, aw herd a splash, proceeden, as aw thawt, from the Darwent, and on gannen to the winder and looken through aw perseeved a greet black thing hoppen about on the grass. Its heed was for all the world like our Mally's poss tub, only there was on the top of it two greet lang things like a chimley sweeper's brush. It had nae ise, at leest aw kuddent see them then, but it must have had a mouth, as ivvery now and ageyn it was showten "swish! swish! swish!" like somebody swingen a whup back and forwards in the are. It seemed to be about thirty-five or forty feet lang. The monster thickened to the size of a horse's body about fifteen feet from its heed, been very small indeed behint the neck, which appeered to be muskeller eneugh, however, for ivvery time it kried "swish!" it darted its heed up abowt five feet, and then, when the heed came down ageyn, it gave a deep sie, like a barn afore it gans into convulshens. Aw straned my ise to mak out the kullor of the boddy, and the upper part was blakkish, the belly been pee green with yeller spots. As it riggled alang the grass aw saw its tale, which narrered quickly till within five feet of the end, when it thickened out suddenly like a lady's fan. After aw had taken a good gliff, aw oppened the winder softly, and gav a koff, which seemed to startle the monster, though it diddent appeer fritened the leest. Suddenly givven a "swish! swish!" it bobbed its heed up ageyn, and then, makken a horribel noise with the chimley sweepen brushes which aw menshent above, darted down the bank side and plunged into the river, the spray fleeing about on all sides until in a few sekkends aw kuddent see a hand before me for the mist. Aw began to feel quite cawd down the back, and while aw was wonderen what wad come next, something began to move at the far side of the room, and on looken that way aw cud see something glaweren at me with a pare of ise as big as our Mally's frying pan, which stuck out of its greet barrel heed like kannen balls. Aw tried to showt, but kuddent. Neether cud aw move. When aw tried to lift my leg it felt as if it was asleep. The reptile, or whatever you may kall it, saw that aw was powerless, and gav another of its "swishes!" only in a more subdued tone than the preveyus ones. It diddent move its heed, but just looked at me quietly with its goggle ise. Aw cud see nawt else but its heed, and it was raised abowt three feet above the floor. As it glawered at me aw thawt aw saw it wink with one eye, which made it look still more horribel. After staren at me abowt a minnet, the brush-like things on the top of its heed began to fall backward, and as they did so aw perseeved something oppenen about a fut belaw the horribel monster's ise, which aw then fund to be its mouth, but nae teeth was to be seen. "Marcy on me!" aw thawt. "my time's kom now!" The creeter's heed began to get neerer and neerer, and as it did so its mouth seemed to graw bigger and bigger, till at last it grew to such a size that aw lost seet of its ise altogether, and there was nowt to be seen but a yawning kavverty, which seemed reddy to swally me up stump and rump. Aw ageyn tried to showt of Malley or sumboddy for help, but my tung clung to the roof of my mouth. What else transpired aw dinnet exaktly knaw, as the next thing aw was konshes of was my reet hand striken ageyn something, followed by a crash, and Mally cryen out, "Jack, what's the matter? thou's brokken the lamp!" Aw was varry glad it was nawt warse.—Yours etsetera,

NIGHTMARE.

Ebchester, Ocktober 21.

Original Poetry.

A NEET AMANG THE SPORRITS.

SMASH, Bill, but aw feel varra queer;
  Begoks, man, noo am thinkin
You'd better far be hewin' here
  Or 'mang thor sporrits blinkin'.
Six munths last neet, noo, Marrow Stones,
  Wor Peg an' me wor boxin;
Deed drunk she slipt tae Davie Jones,
  Then aw tuk Nelly Coxin.
Last neet, aw pop'd off tae the toon
  Amang thor sporrit rappers.
Says aw, maw cheps, aw'l give a croon
  Tae heer frev Peggy Flappers.
Begum, thinks aw, aw'se iv a trap
  Iv Peg sud cum hersel.
In lawks, aw nivvor ken'd her rap
  Or ivvor pull a bell.
Aw sat as if aw had the goot,
  An' thowt aw heerd Peggy singin',
Till frev her neef aw gat a cloot
  That set maw lugs a ringin'.
Aw seez'd the medyum iv a crack,
  The creetur shooted order;
But Peg kept flailin iv his back
  An' myed him howl for morder.
Aw held him tite 'tween me an' Peg,
  An' glour'd our his shoother,
Till he cud hardleys lift a leg;
  Gosh, man, she gav him pother.
Aw Peg, shoots aw, thoo'l nivvor mend,
  Thoo's still the syeme awd hussy,
Thoo fyul, sade she, when next thoo'l send
  Forst ax iv aw'se nut bissy.
Dista think it aw hev nowt tae dee
  In maw awd warm locashun?
Thoo'l fin' this oot a thunnorin lee
  When thoo lands at wor Stashun.
Noo, Geordie, hinney, thoo greet fond gulf,
  Aw'l tell thoo, wivoot a flam,
Thoo'l knaa maw sekrets seun eneuf;
  Gud neet, noo aw's ganin' hyeme.

AN AWD PITMAN.

THE LOST HEIR;

OR,

THE DAYS OF THE STEWARTS.

Early the next morning our hero was removed from his cell for execution. He had been confined in the barrack at Naseby, into the court-yard of which he was immediately led. Here he found the soldiers drawn up so as to form three sides of a square, to the open end of which he was conducted. The presiding officer was not Fairfax—who had been called away by a mandate of the Parliament,—but Colonel Duckinfield, who afterwards figured in the reduction of the Isle of Man, and who was now attended by other officers of the staff.

The warrant for his execution having been read to him, the prisoner was taken to the place he was to occupy. On looking around him he was almost struck with consternation on instantly recognising the third scene so vividly portrayed in the astrologer's panorama.

There were the soldiers arranged in a hollow square; there, in front of him, were the twelve forming the firing party; and behind him was the coffin to receive his remains.

Here was the fulfilment of three of those scenes, and if of those three, why not of the fourth?

But, if this was to be his end, what connection could he possibly have with it? Yet, judging from the two preceding scenes, such must certainly be the case.

A soldier now approached to cover his eyes, but William waved him back, saying it was perfectly unnecessary; he should not flinch.

The officer had advanced to give the word of command—the order, "Make ready," having already been given,—when a portly person, in an officer's attire, hastily advanced into the square, and, in a commanding tone, thundered out the word, "Stay," followed by a second command to the twelve soldiers of "Ground arms."

As this personage advanced every eye was fixed upon him, and every officer and soldier saluted him as he approached.

He took up a position directly in front of our hero, and, looking at him steadily, asked

"Are you the youth known in the Royalist army as Colonel Bates?"

"I am."

"Look on me, and say, on your honour as a gentleman, do you know who I am?"

"I do not."

"Does not my appearance remind you of an occurrence at the battle of Marston Moor?"

"I cannot say that it does."

"Do you remember no particular circumstances?"

"Among so many general circumstances, particular ones become engulfed or forgotten."

"Do you not remember rescuing a soldier from a somewhat awkward position?"

"Now you mention it, I do."

"What do you think as regards that act?"

"Why, simply that I did as I would be done by; nothing more."

Cromwell, for he it was, looked steadily at our hero; then, finding nothing but truth and honour there, he held out his hand, saying,

"Young man, give me your hand; let me for once have the pleasure of grasping the hand of a truly brave and honourable man. My name is Cromwell! and I am the man you rescued from that position, which must otherwise have proved my death; for that act I acknowledge myself eternally your debtor. You are now free—free as the winds of heaven, which roam where they list." He then handed a full pardon, signed by himself, to the officer in command, and, turning to our hero, said,

"You are now free to go. You will find friends awaiting you at the gates; but bear with you the proof that Cromwell is neither the black-hearted villain nor the ungrateful scoundrel he is generally represented. Oh the contrary, should you ever be in a similar difficulty, or in any other in which I can assist you, do not hesitate to apply to me, and rest assured that if your request is within the range of possibility, it will be granted ere it is uttered."

CHAPTER XIII.

Forgiveness to the injured doth belong,
But they ne'er pardon who have done the wrong.—
Dryden.

The battle of Naseby was shortly succeeded by the surrender of Bristol by Prince Rupert, who thus ended his military career. Charles's hopes from Scotland, where James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, a spirited nobleman who had renounced the Covenanters when Royalty was in danger, had gained a series of brilliant victories—particularly at Inverlochie and Kilsyth,—but was at length surprised and beaten by David Leslie, at Philiphaugh, where he was encamped with only six hundred men, chiefly Irish,—were now dispelled.

With the fall of Montrose fell the hopes of the unhappy king, who, after trying to make terms with the Parliament, fled at length from Oxford, and sought shelter in the camp of his fellow-countrymen, the Scotch, who were then (May, 1646) besieging Newark. The Scotch did not protect him long, for the English Parliament having voted that he should reside at Holmsby, near Northampton, they delivered him up, and retreated across the Borders, consoling themselves for the loss of national honour with the sum of four thousand pounds given them as arrears of pay (February, 1647).

The Parliamentary army now violently seized upon the person of the king, and he was lodged in Hampton Court, where he was apparently treated with great respect. The Scotch, however, fearing the worst, again took up arms for the king, under the Duke of Hamilton, in concert with the Cavaliers, in Wales and other parts of the kingdom. Charles, finding himself in danger from the great increase of the Levellers, fled to the sea-side, where he fell into the hands of Hammond, governor of the Isle of Wight, and was confined in Carisbrook Castle, Nov., 1647. Cromwell ... defeated Hamilton at Preston, and after a gallant resistance, Goring and Lord Capel surrendered Colchester to Fairfax. Meanwhile, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Derby, and their families, in company with William Bates, retired to the Isle of Man, of which, as we have before stated, the Earl of Derby possessed sovereign powers. The Parliament, in conformity with the wishes of the Independent leaders, passed an act declaring it high treason for the king to levy war against the Parliament; yet it is somewhat remarkable that only a few days previous to the passing of this act Colonel Pride, at the command of the Independent leaders themselves, drove out, at the point of the pike, about four hundred parliamentary representatives, leaving only some fifty Independents—afterwards called the Rump Parliament—to carry on the functions of government, and who were now not the representatives of the people, but the tools of the army. They next appointed one hundred and thirty-three commissioners to try the king, of which court one John Bradshaw, serjeant-at-law, was to be the president.

This John Bradshaw was born at Marple Hall, near Stockport, and received the greater portion of his education at the Grammar School in King Edward Street, Macclesfield.

More than one half of these commissioners or judges never attended, among whom was Fairfax himself; and when the king was brought to trial, it was necessary to have a strong body of soldiers in attendance to overawe the people, who were now on his side.

During his trial the king displayed the most lofty courage, and when condemned showed a holy resignation, which did not forsake him even on the scaffold. Attended by the faithful Juxon, deprived Bishop of London, he appeared on the scaffold, which had been erected in front of his own palace at Whitehall, and died without one sign of fear or weakness, January 30th, 1649.

"Thus perished," says Heylin, "a man who, though often misguided and arbitrary as a sovereign, was ever blamelessly pure in his private life, and was also endowed with great talents and most refined tastes."

The death of the king seemed to have put an end to many of the cabals which had been raised against Cromwell: it is true the Levellers suspected him of being actuated by ambitious motives, but those he soon put down with a high hand. The Parliament next appointed him Lieutenant of Ireland, and sent him out with an army to subdue it. Without delay he attacked Rathmines, Drogheda, Wexford, and other places with such energy that he soon struck terror into the Irish, who threw down their arms and begged for quarter.

The Scotch, whose timid protest against the execution of the king had been treated by the English with contempt, now proclaimed his son Charles II., and crowned him at Scone, June 20, 1650.

When it was known that Charles had landed in Scotland the English prepared for war, and as Fairfax had resigned all his commissions rather than serve against his fellow Covenanters, Cromwell, who had been recalled from Ireland, was appointed General, and with sixteen thousand men marched against the Scotch, who checked his advance by wasting the country before him, and opposing 30,000 men under David Leslie, entrenched in a strong position between Edinburgh and Leith.

Cromwell, whose army was suffering greatly from sickness, and the difficulty of obtaining provisions, retreated on Dunbar, where his shipping lay. He was followed by Leslie; and on the 3rd of September, 1650, the battle of Dunbar was fought, ending in the defeat of the Scotch.

The Earl of Derby, who, since the battle of Naseby, had remained quiet in the Isle of Man, now hearing from the Marquis of Argyle that Charles, with the Scotch army, was strongly posted at Stirling, and solicited the aid of the English Royalists, considered it his duty to aid his legitimate sovereign to regain his father's throne, and marched with all his forces to aid Charles, whom he joined at Stirling.

Cromwell, who was rather a bold than a skilful general, incautiously left the way southward quite open, and Charles astonished him by crossing the Forth, and rapidly marching into England at the head of an army of about 12,000 men.

Cromwell followed him in haste, leaving General Monk to finish the conquest of Scotland.

Our readers will naturally wonder what, for so long a period, had become of our hero. He was in fact, and had been since his liberation at Naseby, in the Isle of Man.

The earl had marched, or rather sailed, with nearly all the forces he could muster, to assist Charles, leaving our hero and Lord Charles Stanley with the remainder to defend the island.

Cromwell overtook Charles ere the Royalists in England could join him in any numbers. They met at Worcester, the Dictator accompanied by 30,000 veterans, on the 3rd of September, 1651, and the battle of Worcester was fought, the Parliamentary army being as five to two in number. After a brave struggle, most of Charles's followers were either killed or taken prisoners, amongst which latter category it was the misfortune of the Earl of Derby to be numbered.

After the battle he fled to Chester, where he was captured and imprisoned; from thence he was removed to Bolton-on-the-Moors, to await his trial. Charles himself had a narrow escape. For some time he travelled through the country in various disguises, principally that of a podlar, in which he is said to have passed through Macclesfield, and found shelter for two days with Sir Thomas Savage, then Mayor of the town. During these wanderings Charles met with the most devoted fidelity, more than forty persons being acquainted with the matter, not one of whom would divulge it.

It was during these wanderings that the celebrated adventure in the oak occurred. Charles had arrived safely at Stafford, where for some days he found shelter; on leaving, however, he was recognised, and pursued (or, rather, we should say hunted, for dogs were used in the pursuit). He fled southwards, passing through Ivetsey Bank, and from thence to the woods of Boscobel House, where he sheltered himself in an oak tree, and at length found his way to Shoreham in Sussex, where he took ship and escaped to Normandy.

The trial of the Earl of Derby was fixed to take place on the 12th of October. On the 9th our hero who was attending to his duties on the island, found himself confronted by a seeming countryman, who, without speaking, thrust a note into his hands. He was greatly startled when he found the note contained the token he had given to the nun in the Chapel of Earl Rivers, at Macclesfield, and which was to be the summons for his attendance on her, as well as a guarantee for the fidelity of the messenger. The note simply contained the words, "Come with the messenger, at once; he is faithful, and will conduct you safely; there is not a second to be lost." After a slight preparation, he declared himself ready and both at once took ship for Liverpool, where they arrived without loss of time. From thence they proceeded to Bolton, where they arrived at noon on the following day.

The messenger conducted our hero to a retired house on the outskirts, apparently in the charge of an aged couple only. After partaking of some refreshment, he was conducted into an inner room, where he found the seeming nun, in company with a second female, whom he recognised as Susan, wife of James Fitzgerald, who was slain in the riot at Macclesfield. The nun at once addressed him:

"William, hitherto known as Bates, the time has at length arrived when the request you made shall be complied with, but not here; it must be made in the presence of one who has greater claims on your duty and love than I, but who I am sadly afraid is not long for this world. As soon as night falls you shall be conducted into his presence; until then try to rest patiently, as all mystery will then be cleared away."

Scarcely had the hour of nine struck, when the nun again appeared. She was attired as if for a journey, and motioned our hero to follow her; he did so, and found a carriage awaiting at the door, in which was seated Susan Fitzgerald. The nun and William took their seats and were whirled away. After half an hour's drive the carriage arrived at its destination, which was no other than the military barracks at Bolton.

On approaching the grim-looking Puritan sentry, who was on duty at the gate, the nun gave him a pass signed by the general in command, and was at her request conducted to the room of the prisoner. On entering it our hero found himself in the presence of James Stanley, Earl of Derby.

The meeting between the two was a most affecting one, for although the news of the result of the battle of Worcester had been received, it was thought that the earl had escaped, since no tidings had been heard of his capture.

The nun, who, during this scene had been removing her veil, wrappings, &c., now confronted the earl, with the question, uttered in a sorrowful tone:—

"Has your lordship any recollection of the person who now stands before you?"

The earl, after looking at her earnestly for a few seconds, said:—

"If I am not mistaken, there stands before me one whom for years I have thought dead; no other, in fact, than my cousin, Kate Stanley."

"You are right, my lord, I am that degraded and lost individual, come here to make reparation as far as mortal can for wrongs done to you and yours, many years ago. But ere I declare the full amount of my guilt, I pray you my lord, on my knees, to grant me that pardon which we all need at the hands of our Maker. Grant me this, and you will ease my last moments of a pang, the greater because unforgiven."

"I know not," said the earl, "what I have to forgive, nor can I conceive for what crime my cousin Kate can need forgiveness from me, but if my forgiveness will in any way tend to restore her to herself and the world, I freely forgive her, let the crime be what it may, as freely as that I hope my Saviour will forgive me in my need."

"Your lordship has greatly relieved my mind, and I truly hope that forgiveness may be extended to all present without exception, and that we may have happiness in store for an account. And now, my lord, be pleased to look at these documents."

As she spoke she produced a packet, that in fact, which was the one stolen from Dr. Bates's bureau, and which was given to him by Lady Mordaunt.

He found them to be,—one a certificate of marriage between James, Lord Stantley (son of the Earl of Derby), and Lady Constantia Mordaunt Manners, daughter of the Duke of Rutland, of Haddon Hall, near Bakewell. The marriage had been contracted in Scotland, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. John Finlayson, and witnessed by one Robert Crawford, and Susan Hopley.

The earl started in utter amazement; this was his own marriage certificate with his own wife, long since dead and deeply regretted. The second paper was the certificate of the birth and baptism of William, so of the said Lady Constantia Mordaunt Manners, otherwise Stanley, and James, Lord Stanley, who for the time being, was called by his nurse William Bates, by which name he had since been known, the witness to the identity of the said youth being Mrs. Bates, wife of the deceased Dr. Bates of Macclesfield.

Greater still became the amasement of the earl to discover that the youth who had saved his life was no other than his own son and heir to his title and estate. The feelings which had so strongly bound them together were now fully known. What had hitherto been attributed to gratitude was found to be parental and filial love, and long and ardent were the embraces in which the father and son now indulged.

They were recalled to themselves by the nun, as we shall continue to call her.

"My lord," said she, "I have a little more to explain, and then my task is done. In the first place here stands Susan Hopley, otherwise Fitzgerald, the witness to the marriage; and in Macclesfield, at her residence, will be found the Mrs. Bates alluded to in the certificate of birth. She was the nurse of this youth, and was about a week ago restored to health. I have attended to her for years, knowing it to be one of the penalties imposed upon me for my sin, which I now must explain. You will remember, my lord, your courtship with the mother of this youth, how many mishaps and misunderstandings occurred; they were my doings, for I loved you, and was determined that none other should wed you. To this end I worked in darkness and guile; no crime appeared too great, so that it accomplished the desired object. She went on a visit to Scotland; you, my lord followed her, and I knew not were you were gone. When she returned she was not only a wife, but a mother, and now my rage new no bounds. She came to our residence at Belper, believing me to be her dearest friend. I swore a deadly revenge, and to that end I laboured. I endeavoured to instil jealousy into her mind, but she was too pure for its reception. I intercepted her correspondence, opened her letters, and forged certain parts thereto, by which means I created pangs unutterable in her breast. You received a letter forbidding you to come and see her; that letter was mine not hers. I wrote another, to her, in answer to one I had detained: in this I commanded her, on pain of your eternal displeasure, never to attempt to see you. These continued grievances ultimately broke down her health, when to add to her grief, I informed her of certain pretended information I received concerning the sickness of her son. I knew she was too ill to travel herself, and therefore would probably request me to go for her. As I had anticipated, so it happened. I came to Macclesfield without making myself known, and when I saw what a fine lad and how much like his father he was, I could scarcely contain myself with rage. I stayed at Macclesfield about a week, and then returned to her with the news of her son's death and burial at St. Michael's Church. This blow broke her heart; she rallied for a few weeks, and then gradually pined away, anxiously wishing to see you. Indeed, she wrote to you often but I invariably suppressed the letters. Your seeming neglect was the hardest blow of all. After that, she never rallied, but with her latest breath spoke of her unutterable love for you, and of her prayers for your happiness. Her last letter desiring to see you was written about two days before her death. This letter only I allowed to be despatched a few hours before her death, so that when you arrived all was over. My reason for sending that letter was to bring us together; but it was all useless, for your heart seemed buried with your dead wife; nothing seemed to rouse you. Years rolled, on and you became Earl of Derby. Next, you married again, and then remorse, like a canker worm, gnawed at my vitals. I regretted having taken such violent steps; fain would I now have recalled them, but it was too late. Under these circumstances I resolved to devote my life to the restoration of your son, and to protect and assist him as well as I might. It was that met him at the hall at Latham House in the habit of a gipsy. The loss of the papers, which I have now restored, was a great grief to me. From Mrs. Bates for several years I could get no information whatever, she seldom spoke, and never to the purpose. Still I persevered, ultimately, through a word she uttered in connection with the name of William, I believed I had obtained a clue. Suffice it to say that I ultimately succeeded, not only in finding the certificates, but in restoring Mrs. Bates to reason. I have now frankly acknowledged my sins, and again humbly solicit your forgiveness. I have made what restitution I can, both in saving his life by intercession with Cromwell, and also by restoring him again to rank and fortune."

Here she ceased speaking, and remained with her head bowed upon her hands.

For a few minutes no one spoke. At length the earl said:

"Cousin Kate, you have done me an irreparable injury, and are morally the destroyer of my wife. Still, for your crimes you have expressed contrition, and as far as possible made restitution. I shall not therefore recall my forgiveness. May you equally find forgiveness from the God you have so highly offended. My son, I am sure, will join me in these promises; and also in the wishes of your eternal welfare."

"My Lord," said she, "I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your kindness; rest assured it is not undeserved; for years I have been a member of a strict religious order, but have been allowed to violate the rule of my order as far as seclusion was concerned, in order that I might fulfil my vow. I have now done so, and shall henceforth be the devoted servant of Heaven."

At this moment the sentry or guard entered to inform them that the time of the retirement of visitors had arrived.

After the earl and our hero had taken an affectionate farewell, they retired, our hero promising to call again on the following day.

CHAPTER XIV.

Yet though thou should'st be dragged in scorn
To yonder gallows tree,
Thou shalt not want a trusty friend
To lighten fate's decree.—*Old Ballad.*

On the following day our hero again saw his father, but was only permitted to do so for a short time. Lord Charles, Lady Emma, and the Countess were also there, and strong forebodings were entertained for the fate of the earl. The Parliament had taken the prosecution into its own hands; three commissioners being appointed to try the case. Great preparations were made, and advoctates appointed both for prosecution and defence, Bradshaw himself being the president.

Our hero had in vain appealed to Cromwell; the case was not in his hands, the charge being that of high treason, as in the case of Charles himself.

Dire were the forebodings of our hero and his family in consequence of these ominous preparations. The Earl however kept up bravely; though he felt persuaded that he, like his royal master, would be condemned, he resolved like him to face even the worst bravely.

On the following day the trial commenced, and as had been feared, the earl was condemned to die, but as he was the acknowledged ruler (under the crown) of the Isle of Man, he was sentenced to die by the axe.

He was not taken unawares by this decision; he made every preparation for his death, first taking care to establish our hero in the rank to which he was entitled. He then took an affectionate leave of his family, wishing none to be present at his death but his son, to whom as a last legacy he presented his trusty sword—an heirloom of the family.

The morning of execution arrived, and the Earl of Derby, attended by the good Bishop Juxon, ascended the scaffold.

Our hero, who was not permitted to attend his parent to the block, on looking around him recognised the last scene presented to his view by the astrologer in Macclesfield. There in the centre was the scaffold and the block, besides which stood the executioner, axe in hand, and his assistant. There was the Earl of Derby receiving from the priest the last consolation of that religion for which he had fought and bled. In front of the scaffold was the crowd, and behind the three commissioners, exactly as he had seen them in the vision.

In few minutes all was over, and the mob dispersing, our hero also sorrowfully retiring to rejoin his family, who were anxiously expecting him.

Shortly after this the Isle of Man was taken possession of by the Parliamentary forces, our hero and his family retiring to Latham House, where they quietly resided during the protectorate of Cromwell.

Twelve months after the death of his father, our hero made formal proposals for the hand of Lady Henrietta Hyde, and was duly accepted. After their marriage they came to live in Buckingham Castle, Macclesfield, where our hero, as Earl of Derby, Lord of the Manor, and Forest Ranger, long resided.

The restoration of Charles II. took place on the 29th May, 1660, and one of his first acts was to pass an Act of Indemity for the benefit of his enemies, from which few were excepted; he even pardoned Milton, the secretary of Cromwell, who had written a pamphlet entitled "Killing no Murder," which justified the death of Charles I. Clarendon became his first adviser and Chancellor; and Monk, who had been instrumental to the restoration, was made Duke of Albemarle. Our hero was restored to his rank and the estates, which had been escheated during the Commonwealth.

Charles, the brother of our hero, married Lady Cecilia Manners, whom he had so long loved; whilst Lady Emma Stanley, our hero's sister, was married to his friend Channing, now Dean of Oxford, and the Dowager Countess of Derby retired to the sovereignty of Man, which was practically resigned to her.

But few characters now remain for us to notice.

Lawyer Berisford and Old Simon Greaves were dead; Old Margery was in her dotage; whilst Janet was well married and the mistress of the Bate Hall. Susan Fitzgerald and Mrs. Bates were ever taken care of by our hero, and each returned his care by looking after the little Stanleys, who soon began to run about the old castle.

And now, having completed our task, we bid our friends farewell!

[THE END.]

A telegram to Lloyd's from Drontheim, dated Oct. 6, states that the Louisa, steamer, from the Yenessi had arrived safely at Hammerfest.

The South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire miners have asked the masters for an advance of 10 per cent, in wages, in consequence of the improvement of trade.

The Church Missionary Society have received a telegram from Shanghai stating that Bishop Russel first missionary Bishop of North China, died on the 5th inst.

Madame Nilsson is engaged for twelve performances in Spain, to be given during the wedding festivities of King Alfonso, for which she is to receive 90,000 francs.

Herr Ludwig Spach, archivist and honorary professor of the University of Strasburg, has died at the age of 80. He had written works both in German and French.

The accident to the Algerian cable having been repaired, both the old and the new one are now in working order, and the rate between France and Algeria and Tunis will shortly be reduced from 20c. to 10c. per word.

A human skull, pronounced by a medical man to be that of a female, has been found in the Thames, near Lambeth Bridge. It is thought to be that of the late Mrs. Thomas, murdered at Richmond by Webster.

James Spencer has been charged at Leeds, with attempting to murder his sweetheart by hammering her on the head with a cleaver because she rejected his suit. Prosecutrix being unable to appear he was remanded.

Cecilia, the wife of John Grant, residing in Lower Mann Street, Liverpool, has been delivered of three children, and mother and children are reported to be doing well. The usual application for the Queen's bounty will be made.

Sir Henry Bulwer, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, is to be recommended for the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his recent services, which met with the hearty approval of Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Garnet Wolseley.

Mr. James Lister, who for a period of nearly forty years held the position of manager of the Union Bank of Liverpool, of which he was the founder in 1835, has died at his residence, Sandfield Park, West Derby, at the ripe age of seventy-six.

At Closworth, Somerset, a farmer, named Bryant, who had been out shooting, was sitting on a sack of corn conversing with some workmen, when a gun he held in his hand went off, and the contents lodged in his stomach, causing instantaneous death.

The Prince of Monaco, according to the *Soir*, will leave Paris for Marseilles in a few days, on a visit to Abyssinia, Shoa, and Central Africa. He will join Senor Albergues, of the Madrid Geographical Society, deputed by King Alfonso to offer presents to the Kings of Abyssinia and Shoa.

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 manufactured only by Joe Todd, chemist Carlisle and bears his name on the Government stamp.

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QUEBEC AND LANCHESTER COURSING MEETING.

The first meeting of the season of the above club was held on Wednesday, over the Cornsay estate, kindly granted for the occasion by Captain Smith, of Flass Hall. The morning was dull and threatening, but a good company assembled at the house of Mr. Suddes, the Black Horse Inn, Old Cornsay, and the field was taken punctual to time. Courses came quickly at first, and the card was soon run down; but after luncheon a cessation of the business took place, as much attributable perhaps to the fact that the beating was not directed with the best of judgment as to any falling off in the supply of fur. The result was that the last pair of dogs were in the slips, and Rowley Farm, near Waskerley, had been reached when darkness rendered it necessary to bring the proceedings to a close. With respect to the running, Wear Witch was just a trifle faster than Brandon-on-the-Moor, and the latter scarcely running with that dash he generally displays in his opening courses, the bitch beat him well. Speculation and Greenmoor Lad had a terrific course, but the former had always a little the best of it with Mr. Greenwell's puppy, and both got a terrific gruelling before they were picked up. Molly Maguire beat Hugo in a short unsatisfactory spin; but Virago was both too fast and too clever with Coverdale. In the second round Speculation, who was a favourite right out, was very stiff from his previous exertions, and Sneaking Tom, who showed all his old fire and speed, won handsomely. The stake had afterwards to be divided between the five greyhounds left in. Mr. Cowing gave every satisfaction by his judging, whilst Fred Shaw's slipping was never in one instance dissented from, and both are likely to be "standing fixtures" at the forthcoming meetings of the club. The following was the result of the running:—

I.

FLASS STAKES for 16 all-aged greyhounds, at £3 10s. each. Winner, £26; second, £11; third and fourth £3 10s. each.

Mr. Burns's bd w d Romanby beat Mr. John Marley's bk w d Balbriggan

Mr. W. Nicholson's w bd b Wear Witch beat Mr. G. Thornton's bk w d Brandon-on-the-Moor

Mr. J. Thompson ns be d Bird's Head beat Mr. Jas. Marley's bk w b Salute

Mr. H. Brownless ns r d Perseverance beat Mr. G. Brown ns bk d Scottish Chief

Mr. J. Towns ns be w d Sneaking Tom beat Mr. Potter ns bk w d Freeman

Mr. John Errington ns f w d Speculation beat Mr. George Greenwell's l e w d Greenmoor Lad

Mr. P. Hodgson ns Molly McGuire (late Requiem) beat Mr. T. Pallister ns w bd Hugo

Mr. John Cockerell ns f b p Virago beat Mr. Jos. Atkinson ns f w d Coverdale

II.

Wear Bitch beat Romanby
Sneaking Tom beat Speculation
Perseverance beat Bird's Head
Molly McGurie agst Virago.
(Divided.)

The company afterwards adjourned to the house of Mr. John Cockerell, the Colliery Hotel, at Hamsteels, where a most substantial and excellent dinner was served up, Mr. Geo. Brown, Consett, occupying the chair, faced by Mr. Wm. Langlands in the vice-chair. The health of Capt. Smith and other patrons of the club having been duly honoured, the secretary (Mr. Cockerell) announced that through the kind assistance and patronage of the landowners who took an interest in the club, and who were always most happy to afford the means of a day's legitimate sport, the club had every prospect of being able to hold meetings on the Brancepeth, Greencroft and Ford estates during the season. The toast was pledged most enthusiastically, and a pleasant evening was afterwards spent.

DESPERATE SUICIDE OF A CONSETT MAN.

An inquest was held at Her Majesty's Prison, Durham, on Saturday last, before Mr. Coroner Graham, on the body of John Mulligan, a prisoner, aged 30, who it appeared from the following evidence had committed suicide by hanging. The following evidence was adduced:—

Thompson Smith, chief warder, said: Deceased was 30 years of age, and described himself as a puddler. He was committed from Consett on the 13th inst., but brought here on the 15th. He was fined 10s. and costs for being drunk on the highway, and in default committed for fourteen days. It was his first time in the prison. On Friday morning George Thompson came to my room and informed me. He was seen by the officers at six in the morning, and also at seven.

By Mr. Boyd: Cox did not take him out to work out that morning because of his conduct the day before. He had been talking to the men and Cox.

Mr. Craggs (a juror) said he thought there should be something done about the bell pulls.

The Coroner, referring to cases of suicide at the prison, said it had been accomplished in many ways. They had known it done with boot-laces and garters, and other things, and from the gas-pipes. They might say what they liked, but when a person was determined upon suicide there was nothing to prevent him.

George Thompson, warder, said on Friday morning I found the deceased at five minutes past eight, whilst serving in the breakfast, in No. 3 wing. His cell is No. 9 on the O flat. I tried to open the door, but found something like a person pressing against it from the inside. I tried to force the door, and in doing so something fell. I found it to be the body of John Mulligan. He dropped down on to his back on the floor. I saw one part of his neckerchief, which he used to wear quite tight round his neck. I loosened it immediately, and found the rest of the scarf tied round the bell handle in the wall of the cell. The handle is not five feet from the floor. [Deceased, it had been stated by the coroner, was a man of six feet in height]. He must have been attached to that when I pressed the door open. He was quite dead. He was in my charge since he was put in prison. He was only in two days before his death. I noticed nothing particular about him. I last saw him alive between five and ten minutes past seven the same morning. There was nothing peculiar about him he was only walking about his cell. I did not notice anything about him as suffering from the effects of drink.

Dr. William Boyd, surgeon at the prison, said: I saw the deceased on Monday, when I passed him for first-class labour. He was then quite well, and made no complaint. I saw him no more till about half-past eight on Friday morning, when I found him dead in his cell. He had died from strangulation from his handkerchief, which had been placed round his neck and attached to the bell-pull. It was explained to me that the warder had pushed into the cell, and the handkerchief had given way. The deceased must have been in a leaning position forward. Death had been caused by pressure on the front part of the throat. It seems more than probable that the handkerchief had not been strong enough to bear his weight. It must have been his own act, as no one could get out of the cell afterwards.

Mr. Craggs again suggested that there should be an alteration in the bell-pulls. They were lumbering things.

Another Juror: I would recommend that there should be a different handkerchief. It is not a comfortable one.

Mr. Smith said they had nothing to do with the construction of the prison.

The jury having returned a verdict that deceased had died by strangulation by his own act, the coroner put it to them as to whether he should forward a recommendation as to the alteration in the bell-pulls, and asked for a show of hands. Only one Juror (Mr. Craggs) held up his hand in favour of the recommendation, and the inquest was closed.

WESLEYAN METHODIST ANNIVERSARY AT BURNOPFIELD.

The 104th anniversary of the Wesleyan Methodist congregation at Burnopfield, one of the most successful ever held in connection with that denomination, was cebebrated on Saturday last, in the ancient chapel in the village, in which divine worship has been conducted for over a century. The circumstances connected with the present anniversary were of a peculiarly interesting character, it being the last public gathering ever to take place in the venerable edifice which, after a service of 104 years—it having been erected in the year 1775—is about to be demolished and replaced by a new building to be reared on the site so long occupied by the present time-honoured place of worship. Prominent amongst the numerous endearing features connected with the old chapel is its noteworthy association with the illustrious founder of Methodism—John Wesley—who on several occasions conducted divine service within its walls, upon which the process of demolition has already commenced. Under these circumstances it was no wonder that such a large gathering of Wesleyans from all parts of the surrounding district, and from distant places, should have been led to assemble there for the last time on Saturday evening, and that the proceedings should have been characterised by the marked amount of gratifying success which attended the anniversary. So attractive an occasion could not fail to be signalised as a red letter day in the annals of Methodism in this district. The tea tables, upon which a most liberal supply of excellent refreshments was displayed, were furnished by members of the congregation, and efficiently and gracefully presided over by the following young ladies:—Misses Dixon, Young, Davidson, Robson, Myers, and Weedy. They were exceedingly well patronised, and the task which the ladies had so kindly and willingly imposed upon themselves was no light one, upwards of 250 persons partaking of the cheering cup and its accompaniments. The public meeting, which was a most interesting and enthusiastic one, was presided over by Alderman Hindmarsh, of Gateshead, a prominent and useful member of the Wesleyan body, and able addresses were delivered by the Rev. T. Champness, of Newcastle, district missionary; the Rev. J. Wetherall, district secretary; Messrs. T. Metcalf and J. Charlton, Blaydon; and Mr. W. Ward, of Burnopfield; the special feature of the evening being the eloquent address delivered by the Rev. T. Champness, whose wonderful powers as a preacher are well-known throughout the connection. Special sermons, in aid of the building fund, were preached on Sunday, in the morning and evening by Mr. W. Ward, and in the afternoon by Mr. Mark Farthing, of Rowlands' Gill. The collections taken at the close of these special services, and also at the anniversary meeting on Saturday evening, were most liberal, upwards of £15 being realised. The construction of the new chapel, which is intended to be a substantial erection, built on approved modern principles of architecture, so as to provide for the congregation the most comfortable accommodation possible, is to be proceeded with as soon as the removal of the present building can be effected. It is to be styled the Haswell Memorial Chapel, in memory of the late Rev. Parkins Haswell, for many years an active and honoured minister of the connection. The contract for the erection of the building has been entrusted to Mr. Ramsey, builder, Burnopfield, the joiner work will be executed by Messrs. Appleby, of the same place, Mr. J. Smith, of Shotley Bridge, being the architect. During the re-building of the new place of worship divine service will be conducted in the Co-operative Hall, Burnopfield, where the initiatory service will be held on Sunday first, when Mr. T. Elliott, of Swalwell, a well-known and successful local preacher, is announced to preach. The chapel trustees have been most active in their efforts to secure subscriptions in aid of the building fund, and their appeal to members of the connection and the general public of the district has so far met with a most satisfactory and encouraging response. They desire to express their most hearty and grateful thanks for the liberal support already accorded them, and beg to solicit from the christian public still further assistance, to enable them to successfully carry out the praiseworthy object they have in view, that of erecting for the congregation a commodious and comfortable place of worship, and opening it, if possible, free from any encumbrance of debt. We are requested to announce that donations will be thankfully received by the treasurer to the trustees, Mr. J. Baty, Lintz Colliery.

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.

An adjourned meeting of the joint-committee appointed to consider the above was held in the Local Board Room, at Consett, on Wednesday afternoon last. The following gentlemen were present—Consett Local Board: Mr. Collinson, Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Dunne; Benfieldside Local Board: Mr. Chas. Wilson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Carss, and Dr. Renton; Leadgate: Mr. Hedley, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Davison; Lanchester Rural Sanitarty Authority: Mr. John Annandale. Mr. Chas. Wilson took the chair, and read a letter from Mr. Logan, stating that gentleman's inability to attend. Letters, approving of the resolutions passed at the committee meeting held on the 24th ult., were also read from the clerks to the Consett and Benfieldside Local Boards and the Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority.—The Chairman said there seemed to be no reply from Leadgate.—Mr. Hedley said the Board had instructed a committee to attend the meeting that day.—The Chairman: The Board approves of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the joint-committee?—Mr. Shaw: The members generally approve of them.—Mr. Carss: The deputation that has been sent is the best answer that we can have. —The following letter was then read from Mr. Jenkins:—

Consett Iron Works, Blackhill, Oct. 21st, 1879.

Dear Sir,—I am obliged by your note of yesterday, and regret very much that I shall not be able to be present with the united committees on the Hospital Question to-morrow at Consett. These depressed times are not at all convenient for further expenditure in the district. I have long advocatd something in the way of hospital accommodation, and, as far as I am individually concerned, as a member of the local boards of the district, I should certainly support some arrangement for a reasonable amount of expenditure to be borne by the three boards in conjunction with the Lanchester. With a little skill and care the outlay need not be very considerable, and a modest establishment might be worked with a very small addition to our already growing rates in these local board districts. Further, if there are any isolated buildings, such as cottages or otherwise, which the Consett Company might conveniently spare at a reasonable price to be agreed upon, the Consett Company would not stand in the way of coming to an arrangement for the appropriation of such cottages for the purpose we are now aiming at. I presume the entire management would be in the hands of the representatives of the three local boards and those of the Board of Guardians at Lanchester, and as those representatives who have to spend the money will have a voice in it every economy might be exercised.—Yours faithfully,

W. Jenkins.

Mr. John Elliott, Local Board, Consett.

—The Chairman said the whole of the sanitary authorities seemed to approve of what had been done at the previous meeting, but it appeared to him that the committee could not proceed further, as they were only appointed to consider the advisability of erecting hospitals.—Mr. Collinson thought their next step was to get the sanction of the Local Government Board for an amalgamation of the four sanitary authorities. As soon as this was obtained, the Boards could appoint a small committee, with power to get an estimate of the cost, and proceed with the erection of hospitals.—Mr. Annandale said the Local Government Board had all along recommended an amalgamation of the four authorities, so that such a course as Mr. Collinson recommended was hardly necessary.—Dr. Geo. Renton said the Public Health Act gave them power to erect hospitals without consulting the Local Government Board.—Mr. Dunne was also of opinion that it was unnecessary to apply to the Local Government Board for permission to erect hospitals.—Mr. Carss said if the committee had had full permission from the Boards to act, they might have entered into details as to the cost of building hospitals for the whole union. For his own part he thought the cost of each building ought not to exceed £600.—Mr. Smith said he had been in communication with Ald. Hindmarsh, of Gateshead, who had supplied him with details as to what was being done in the Gateshead Union. The following letter from Ald. Hindmarsh to Mr. Smith was then read:—

Gateshead, 3rd Oct., 1879.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter respecting hospitals, I may say that the Local Board of Gateshead are just finishing a new fever hospital. We have provided accommodation for thirty beds, and it is intended to make arrangements with the Local Boards and Board of Guardians of Gateshead Union to admit their patients, as we think that the hospital will meet the requirements of the whole union. At present the Guardians have a small hospital at the Workhouse which has served the union for many years past, and would have done for some time to come, but the Local Government Board compelled the Gateshead Local Board, as a Sanitary Authority, to provide a new hospital. The population of the union is about 130,000. I should think that an hospital with thirty beds would be ample for your district. You could build it so that it could easily be enlarged when required. You will no doubt know that you have no power to force private patients into the hospital unless upon a doctor's certificate, and magistrate's order. Our hospital will cost £5,000.—Yours truly,

E. Hindmarsh.

To John Smith, Esq.

—A general discussion followed the reading of the above letter, and eventually the following resolution was moved and adopted—"Proposed by Mr. John Annandale, seconded by Mr. Collinson, that the joint-committee of the Rural Sanitary Authority and the three local boards recommend that a committee of six be appointed from the Rural Sanitary Authority of Lanchester, and two from each of the three local boards, to make arrangements for the provision of hospital accommodation."—A copy of this resolution will be communicated to each of the sanitary authorities in the union.

IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.

Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. were summoned by the Shildon and East Thickley Local Board of Health for the non-payment of rates to the amount of £110 16s. Mr. G. Maw appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Milvain, barrister (instructed by Mr. John Proud), for the defendants.—In opening the case Mr. Maw said the summons was taken out to recover the sum mentioned above, which was the balance due on two rates, one made in December, 1878, and the other in June of the present year. The total amount for which the defendants were rated was £185 6s. 3d., but they had paid during the present month £74 10s. 3d., which was not in dispute, thus leaving a balance due of £110 16s. Whether lessees or owners, the defendants had always paid the poor rates for the houses which their servants occupied, and his contention was that they were liable also for the payment of the Local Board rates. Mr. Maw then proceeded to quote from the case of Rex *v.* Justices of Tynemouth, which, although it was decided in 1804, had not yet been repealed or over-ruled. He called James Craggs, surveyor, rate collector, &c., to the Shildon Local Board, who produced a rate book for the 20th December, 1878; that rate was amended on Aug. 19th of the present year, of which due notice was given. There was a balance due from defendants on that rate of £61 odd. On the 3rd June, 1879, another rate was made, the defendants being rated to the amount of £124 odd. Had demanded payment from defendants on the 10th September, and there was now due from them a balance of £110 16s. in respect of the houses occupied by men in their employ. He had been ordered by the Local Board to take out the summons, and there was a minute in the book to that effect.—Mr. Milvain, after reading over the minute in question, said he did not think it was sufficient authority for Mr. Craggs to take out the summons, as it only authorised "legal proceedings to be taken." There was no authority in that minute for Craggs to take action either generally or otherwise.—The Chairman thought the objection good, but Mr. Millvain, with a view of facilitating matters, withdrew it, and the case proceeded.—In cross-examination by Mr. Milvain, witness said a previous summons against the defendants had been withdrawn, and the rate was amended by the insertion of the defendants as occupiers instead of the pitmen.—William Davison, Chairman of the Shildon Local Board, said that until December rates were gathered from the owners, and a composition was allowed; now, since the amendment from the occupiers, without any allowance.—George Fryer, collector of poor rates for Shildon, stated that the defendants paid the rates for the whole of the houses in which their workmen lived; and Charles Birch, coalhewer, in the employ of the defendants, stated that he occupied a house under them, but did not pay any rent. It did not belong to Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co.; they leased it.—Cornelius Jennings, cashier, in the employ of Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., said the pitmen who occupied colliery houses did not pay any rent, and it was not essential that they should reside in a house belonging to or leased by the company.—This was the case for the complainants, and Mr. Milvain having addressed the Bench for the defence, called Robert Collings, resident colliery viewer for Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., who gave evidence entirely supporting the facts on which Mr. Milvain's argument rested.—The Bench then retired for consultation, and in about a quarter of an hour returned into court, when the Chairman said the Bench were of opinion that the case ought to have been taken to another court, where questions of law can be argued, and which the Bench do not consider themselves bound to decide. They would not, therefore, make any order in the case, but leave the parties to take what further proceedings they thought fit, each party to pay their own costs.

East Hedley Hope.—On Monday night last, a lecture in aid of the Wesleyan Methodist Society was given in the School-room of the above place, by the Rev. G. Sanderson, of Wolsingham, the subject being "Wycliffe, the morning star of the Reformation." The rev. lecturer handled the subject in a masterly manner, his eloquence being frequently applauded by the large and respectable audience congregated to hear him. Mr. J. Schofield, of Tow Law, occupied the chair very efficiently. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was given to both lecturer and chairman, and carried unanimously. The doxology was then sung, and the audience dispersed, wiser than when they came.

Confirmation Service at Tanfield.—A confirmation service was held in the Parish Church, Tanfield, on Tuesday afternoon last, when 211 candidates from the surrounding parishes presented themselves and were confirmed by Dr. Parry, Bishop of Dover. The parishes represented, with the number of persons from each to whom the rite was administered, were as follows:—Tanfield, 17 males, 26 females; Collierley, 26 males, 35 females; Beamish, 24 males, 37 females; Burnopfield, 20 males, 26 females. The local clergymen present were the Rev. T. Ewen Archdale, Vicar of Tanfield, who read the service; the Rev. Blythe Hurst, Vicar of Collierley, and his curate, the Rev. J. Heslop; the Rev. T. Crennell, Vicar of Beamish, and his curate, the Rev. R. Tuson; the Rev. T. Stirrup, Vicar, and the Rev. G. Alton, curate, of Burnopfield. There was a large congregation present to witness the ceremony, every available seat in the sacred edifice being occupied. Eloquent and impressive addresses, before and after confirmation, were delievered by the Bishop to the candidates, whose conduct throughout the ceremony was most orderly and becoming.

Local Police Courts.

CONSETT POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, Oct. 20th.—Before J. Priestman, Esq. (chairman), and James Annandale, Jun., Esq.

A Bad Character.—Bella Cameron, in custody, was charged with having been drunk at Consett. Supt. Oliver said between five and six o'clock on Saturday evening he found defendant, who is an immoral character, lying on her back in a helpless state of drunkenness. She was fined 2s. 6d. and costs. —Defendant was further charged with damaging a window belonging to Mary Collins. Defendant, it appears, had been staying at complainant's house with her son, a boy nine or ten years old. On Saturday afternoon, defendant seized the lad by the throat, and on complainant's husband interfering to protect him she also attacked him. Before being turned out of the house defendant also struck Mrs. Collins and bit her on the arm. As soon as she was put outside she smashed five panes of glass.—Defendant, in defence, said Mrs. Collins was a "most fearful woman." She (complainant) had invited her to stay at her house, and had cut her head in a frightful manner. The panes, she said, were broken before she went to Collins' house.—She was fined 1s. and costs, and the amount of damage (2s. 6d.) in addition.—Failing to pay the money, she was locked up.

A Mid-day Nap.—Thomas Stacey, miner, Moor Pit, was charged with having been drunk near Tantobie on Saturday, the 11th inst. P.C. Longstaff said at noon on the day in question he found defendant lying on the road drunk. Witness lifted him up and set him along the road, but defendant went into a field where he lay down again.—A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed.——Robert Dodds, East Pontop Colliery, was charged with a similar offence at the same time and place. The constable said he found defendant lying on his face ten or fifteen yards from where Stacey was.—Defendant denied the charge, and called his wife who stated that he returned home at a quarter to five o'clock, and he was then sober.—The Chairman, in fining defendant 5s. and costs, said it was a very unusual thing for a sober man to lie down on a road in the middle of the day.

Drunk at Leadgate. — Edward McGrahan, miner, Leadgate, was summoned for having been drunk at the above place on the 11th inst. P.C. Cusson proved the case, and defendant was fined 5s. and costs.

An Early Start.—Isaac Perry, of Consett Terrace, was charged with a similar offence. P.C. Phillipson depcsed to finding defendant and another young man drunk at Castleside, on the 12th inst. —The Chairman: How old are you?—Perry: Seventeen.—The Chairman: It is a very disgraceful thing for a lad like you to act in that sort of way. You will be fined 2s. 6d. and costs. Turn over a new leaf, and don't come here again.——George Williamson, Derwent Street, Consett, for being drunk on the same occasion, was fined 5s. and the expenses.

An Old Offender. — Thomas Hobday, ironworker, Ridley Street, Blackhill, charged by P.C. Hood with committing a similar offence in Durham Road, Blackhill, on the 12th inst., was fined 5s. and costs.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 23, 1879.—Before J. Clavering, Esq. (chairman), and Capt. Smith.

Drunk.—Elizabeth Goundry, married woman, was summoned for having been drunk at Quebec, on the 11th inst. P.C. Kendrew stated that on the date above named he found defendant leaning against the Church wall. She was very drunk, and used abusive language to people who were passing. He ordered her to go home, but a short time afterwards he observed her attempting to go into Mr. Cockerell's public-house. The landlord, however, refused to allow her to enter his house, whereupon defendant went down one of the back rows.—Mrs. Goundry, in defence, said her husband had taken away the whole of his pay, and she was calling him at the time the constable said she was drunk. The present, she said, was the first time she had appeared in a court of justice, and she hoped their worships would take a lenient view of the case. She denied being drunk.—Sergeant Nattress was called, and stated that when Kendrew first saw defendant, her husband was endeavouring to get her home.—She was ordered to pay a fine of 2s. 6d. and costs. —Lawrence McGowan, who was represented by his mother, was charged by P.C. Hawley with a similar offence at Burnhope. Fined 5s. and costs.——Petet Waugh, for having been drunk at the same time and place, was fined 10s. and costs, defendant not appearing to answer the summons. —— John Mason and John Brown were severally charged by P.C. Foster with having been drunk at Langley Park, on the 11th inst. A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed in each case.

Assault near Craghead. — William Kelly, miner, was summoned for assaulting and beating Mary Ann Hurst without cause. — Complainant said on the 11th inst. she went to the Black House public-house, near Craghead, to seek her husband. Defendant was sitting, and wanted her to sit down between him and another man. He got hold of her arm, and tried to pull her down, and she was compelled to give him a blow before she could get away from him. Defendant then followed her and struck her several blows on the head.—Complainant's mother was called, and gave corroborative evidence.—Defendant, in defence, said complainant and her mother were "mortal drunk." As soon as Mrs Hurst entered she began to "kick up a row" with the landlord, and she took her hand and struck defendant a blow on the face without receiving any provocation whatever. He called Nicholas Carr, the landlord of the public-house, who said he observed Mrs. Hurst strike defendant a blow, but did not see what took place between the parties prior to that. On asking Mrs. Hurst why she had struck Kelly, she replied that "he had once insulted her before."—Witness, in answer to the bench, said he did not observe whether complainant and her mother were drunk or sober.—The Chairman said as defendant might have had some provocation he would only be fined 5s. and costs.

Night Poaching near Ushaw College.—Robt. Houghton, Ushaw Moor, and John Brown, Fir Tree, miners, were charged with night poaching on lands belonging to Henry Smith, Esq. Defendants were also charged with assaulting P.C. Applegarth and a watcher named George Bramley. Between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning last Applegarth and three other constables, in conjunction with Bramley and other two watchers, were in the neighbourhood of Ushaw College, when they observed the defendants coming from the direction of Hagg House. Defendants, on discovering that they were perceived, began to throw stones, several of which struck Applegarth and Bramley. The latter closed with Houghton and threw him down, while the other prisonar was knocked down by Applegarth. Each defendant had his pockets full of stones, and a large net, 80 yards in length, with stakes, was found in their possession. Brown also had a gate net on him, but the only thing found on the prisoners in the shape of game was a rabbit, which was taken out of one of Houghton's pockets. —Defendants admitted the more serious offence of night poaching, but, although they did not deny having them in their pockets, they declared that no stones were thrown at the constables or watchers. Houghton said he had a large family, and he appealed to the magistrates to deal merciifully with him.—The Chairman said there was a list of previous convictions against both prisoners. For the night poaching they would have go to prison for three months, at the expiration of which time they would have to find two sureties for their good behaviour during a term of twelvemonths. They would be fined 10s. each and costs for the assault, or an additional fortnight's imprisonment in default.

Markets.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday. — At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the coast, and the bulk of the foreign arrivals consisted of a large steamer cargo of 10,000 qrs from Egypt, going direct to customers. The trade ruled very quiet, and though holders held for Saturday's full prices very little business was done, prices being nominally 3s to 4s dearer since Tuesday; towards the close of the market there was a decidedly better feeling in the trade. Malting barley still meet little demand, and prices remain the same as last week. Grinding barley, peas, and beans meet a fair sale at 6d to 1s more money. Scotch oats still neglected, buyers giving most attention to the fine new samples offering. Maize 3s dearer, and meets a steady sale. Flour finds buyers readily at an advance of 3s per sack on the week.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 292 beasts, and 92 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, cattle are getting worse, and sheep were only middling, even time of year considered. The supply of beef comprised 1,600 head. The better qualities of both bullocks and heifers were in active request, and moved freely off at extreme currencies, but the middling and inferior sorts experienced a slow, hanging market, at barely late rates, with a middling finish. The number of sheep was 7,600. The mutton trade varied in the extreme. The finest description of Leicester-Cheviots met with an improved demand, and prices advanced about ½d per lb on the rates of this day se'nnight, but for all other sorts sales were in an exceedingly sluggish state. Some of the ewes were on offer here to-day that were shown at York on Thursday last, which has rather a portentous aspect. Pigs—1,013 were shown. The cold state of the weather had a favourable influence on the pork trade, and prices advanced fully 3d per stone on those of Tuesday last. The day was pleasant for holding the market, but the weather is exceedingly cold, with a somewhat wintry appearance. Prices for this day, sinking offal, are as follows:—

Beasts, prime heifers, per stone	8s 3d to 8s 6d
Secondary sorts	6s 6d .. 7s 6d
Good steers	8s 0d .. 8s 3d
Middling	6s 6d .. 7s 6d
Cows and inferior	5s 6d .. 6s 6d
Pork, large	5s 0d .. 6s 0d
Do., small	7s 0d .. 8s 0d
Sheep (good vendable wedders) per lb	8½d .. 8¾d
Middling	7d to 7½d
Ewes and inferior	6d to 6½d

Newcastle Hay and Straw, Tuesday.—Old land hay, £3 15s to £5 5s; this year's growth, £2 15s to £4 0s; new land hay, £4 5s to £6 0s 0d; this year's growth, £3 0s to £4 10s per ton; wheat straw, 2s 2d to 2s 6d; barley straw, 1s 6d to 1s 10d; oat straw, 1s 7d to 2s 0d per thrave. Carts of hay at market, 94; carts of straw, 24.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—There was more animation in our market to-day than has been the case for several weeks past. New barley sold pretty briskly at 34s to 36s per qr. Old oats brought about 28s 9d per qr; new samples 32s to 33s. Wheat samples only in middling condition, and the supply small.

Hexham Provision, Tuesday.—Butter, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb; eggs, 8 to 12 for 1s; chickens, 1s 9d to 2s 4d; ducks, 2s to 2s 6d; geese, 8s to 9s; turkeys, 7s. each; rabbits, 2s 8d to 3s 0d per couple; potatoes, 8d to 10d; onions 1s to 2s; apples, 2s per stone; plums, 3d to 5d; damsons, 4d per quart; grapes, 6d to 10d per lb; cabbages, 1d each; celery, 1½d to 3d per head; carrots, 1d per bunch; flour, extra superfines, 2s 6d; superfines, 2s 4d; fines, 2s 2d; maslin, 2s 0d; oatmeal, 2s 2d to 2s 4d per stone.

Durham Corn and Provision Market, Saturday. —Oats, 6s 3d to 7s 9d; barley, 8s 3d to 10s 6d; beans, 9s 9d; peas, 10s to 10s 6d; Indian corn, 7s 9d per boll; Indian meal, £8 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 to 11s each. Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s 0d to 3s 0d. Butter, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; do, salt, 1s 0d per lb. Eggs, 7 to 8 for 1s. Plums, 5d to 6d; damsons 4d per pound. Beans, 8d; pears, 2s to 3s; apples, 2s; onions, 1s to 1s 6d per peck. English grapes, 2s per lb.

Durham Potato Market, Saturday. — Potatoes, 10d per stone.

Marriage of Miss S. L. Dickinson. — As we briefly announced last week, the marriage of Thomas Henry Good, Esq., of Esholt House, Gledow, Leeds, and Miss Sarah Louisa (Louie), second daughter of John Dickinson, Esq., of Belle Vue House, Shotley Bridge, was solemnised at St. Cuthbert's Church, Benfieldside, in the presence of many friends and relations, on the 16th inst. The bridegroom, accompanied by his groomsmen, Mr. Glover (best man) and Mr. Brooke, entered the church shortly after eleven o'clock, the bride following soon after leaning on the arm of her brother, who gave her away. The beautiful wedding hymn, "The voice that breathed o'er Eden," was sweetly sung as the bride entered, accompanied by the bridesmaids, her sisters, Miss Dickinson and Miss Nellie Dickinson. The bride was attired in a cream satin dress richly trimmed with duchesse lace and orange blossoms, tulle veil and wreath. Her bridesmaids wore dresses of fawn-coloured Indian cashmere, with peacock blue velvet and silk, and felt hats to match, with ostrich feathers. They all carried very exquisite bouquets in silver holders, the gifts of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. P. Hall, assisted by the Rev. W. Kearsey Thomas. The immediate relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom met at breakfast at the residence of the bride's father, whence the newly married pair took their departure early in the afternoon *en route* for Italy, amid showers of rice. The presents were numerous and costly.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Consett—At 11, Shakespeare Street, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. E. Routledge, chemist and surgeon dentist, of a daughter. 504n

MARRIAGES.

Wolsingham—At the Register Office, on the 18th inst., Mr. John Davidson, of Whitelees, to Miss Catherine Robson, of High House, Hunstonworth.

Windy Nook—At St. Alban's, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. E. H. Adamson, Vicar, Mr. George Walton, of Leadgate, to Barbara, youngest daughter of Mr. C. Fletcher, High Felling.

DEATHS.

Oxhill—On the 3rd inst., Albert, son of John and Jane Hender.

Marley Hill—Killed on the 22nd inst., Mr. James Croft, late of Leamington.

Annfield Plain, aged 68 years, Mr. Ralph Ayre. Interment on Sunday. Friends, please accept this intimation. 502n

Wolsingham—On the 20th inst., aged 64 years, Mary Ann Pounder.

BearPark Colliery—On the 19th inst., Margaret Ann, infant daughter of Mr. Thos. Bell.

Brandon Colliery—On the 15th inst., Arthur Geo., infant son of Mr. Wm. Leeming.

Langley Moor—On the 18th inst., aged 2 years, Edward Hardy, son of Mr. Edward Usher.

Browney Colliery—On the 20th inst., Wm. George, infant son of Mr. George Strangroom.

Sedgefield—At the County Asylum, on the 3rd inst., aged 76 years, Mr. A. McGowan, formerly of West Kyo.

At the same place, on the 18th inst., aged 29 years, Miss E. Robinson, formerly of Witton Gilbert.

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