The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 947. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25TH, 1878. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

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

ROBERT SCOTT,
BELLMAN AND BILLPOSTER,
KELL'S HOUSES,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 784k

D. DOVER,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his Friends and the Public that he has Opened a New Shop, near to Dr. BENSON'S Surgery, Wesley Terrace, Dipton. Jewellery, Watches, and Clocks sold, cleaned, or repaired. Dealer in Hardware, Books, and Stationery. Agent for "Stokes on Memory."

WEDDING RINGS! 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

BUY SCOTTER'S BOOTS.

ADMITTED by thousands to be the Cheapest and Best Boots ever offered to the Public. To be had only at his own Shops,

3, SHAKESPEARE STREET, CONSETT;

23 and 14, Nun Street, and 46, Dean Street, Newcastle; 103, High Street, Gateshead; 121, Bedford Street, and 13, Union Street, North Shields; Station Road, South Shields; 58, Ormonde Street, Jarrow; 7, South Street, Middlesbrough; and Bridge Street, Morpeth. 32k

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JAMES PALLISER,
FAMILY GROCER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
6, FOUNDRY ROW, BLACKHILL.

Patent Medicines of various kinds on hand.

Dealer in Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, and other Musical Instruments.

Agent for the Royal Life and Fire Assurance Company and the Union Permanent Building Society.

PERFECTION IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH AND PAINLESS DENTISTRY AT MODERATE CHARGES.

MR. T. F. WATSON, DENTIST,
36, CLAYTON STREET (Corner of Newgate Street), NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,

RESPECTFULLY calls attention to the Superiority of his Rugosite Suction Palate and Dental Coral.

☞ TEETH STOPPED OR EXTRACTED. 55b

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

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

TERMS—CASH. 879a

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

HAVING been requested by some of the leading business men of this locality to OPEN A BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT in Consett. He has now much pleasure in stating that he has taken the Shop,

10, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

Where all orders entrusted to his care will receive his best attention and will be executed by competent workmen. 240k

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THE CONSETT, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, AND DISTRICT COMMERCIAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF TRADERS.

For the Collection of Debts due to Members.

For Opposing the Passing of Fraudulent Bankrupts on their Examination.

For Keeping a List of Registered Judgments, Warrants of Attorney, and Cognovits entered up against Traders for the Information and Security of its Members, and for Prosecuting Felons.

Terms of Membership, £1 1s. per annum.

Tradesmen at a distance desirous of enrolling themselves as Members of this Society, are requested to send their names to the Solicitor, Mr. T. W. WELFORD, Jun., Middle Street, Consett 259k

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SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870.

WILLIAM MOSLEY,
JOINER AND UNDERTAKER,
DIPTON,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Dipton and surrounding district that he is now prepared to supply COFFINS at little more than half the usual price paid in the district, viz.:—

Children's Coffins, in Deal, from 2s. 6d.
Adults' do. do. 22s.
Children's Coffins, covered with Black Cloth, from 6s.
Adults' do. do. do. 40s

Designs on application.

☞ FURNITURE REPAIRED AND REPOLISHED.

Note the Address—
WILLIAM MOSLEY
(Next Door to Mr. J. A. CURRY, Butcher),
HIGH END OF DIPTON. 341k

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

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

Business Announcements.

B. MOODY,
WATCHMAKER, EBCHESTER.

CLYDESDALE CART STALLION, "SIR COLIN," Winner of Glasgow First Prize last year, will Stand at Woodlands, near Knitsley Station, Weekly, from 8 p.m. on Saturdays till 6 p.m. on Mondays. Fee, Two Guineas. For Card, apply to Stud Groom, Woodlands Stud, near Consett. 44m

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SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

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

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KNOX

HAS much pleasure in announcing that he has entered upon his NEW PREMISES, at MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, where he intends carrying on Business as HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c., and trusts, by strict attention thereto and keeping a staff of good Workmen, to merit a share of Public support.

N.B.—Estimates given for general Repairs, Shop Fronts, &c. 617e

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GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
INHABITANTS OF CONSETT AND DISTRICT.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED.

OPENING OF A GOOD
FAMILY BOOT AND
SHOE WAREHOUSE
IN MIDDLE STREET,
CONSETT.

R. LONGSTAFF, the PEOPLE'S CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER, has OPENED a BRANCH SHOP, in MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, with the Largest and Handsomest Stock in the neighbourhood of every description of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES.

The Inhabitants of Consett and District will now be able to select from a large and well-assorted Stock, and purchase the best quality of BOOTS and SHOES at lower prices than are usually charged for very inferior Goods.

LONGSTAFF'S
FAMILY SHOE WAREHOUSE,
4, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,
Next Door to Mr. W. AYNSLEY, the Tea Dealer;
and at
18, NEWGATE STREET, BISHOP AUCKLAND;
22, MARKET PLACE, DURHAM;
CHURCH STREET, CROOK;
And
HIGH STREET, SPENNYMOOR.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

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

Try G. H.'s CRUSHED OATS and BEANS for Horses.
Try G. H.'s CRUSHED MIXED HORSE FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED COW FEED.
Try G. H.'s MIXED PIG FEED.

Pure BARLEY MEAL, PEA MEAL, INDIAN MEAL, and every other Article in the Trade on the most reasonable terms.

HARPERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS
(Warehouse, Catchgate),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
ESTABLISHED, 1817. 238g

Business Announcements.

THE QUICKEST PASSAGE ON RECORD.

ON May 28th, the celebrated steamers, "Loudoun Castle" and "Gleneagle," steamed off together with upwards of six million pounds of NEW SEASON'S TEA from the Hankow district. After a desperate race of thirty-eight days, the "Loudoun Castle" arrived in the London Docks one day before the "Gleneagle," this being the quick passage on record. At six in the morning she arrived, at eight her hatches were opened, at ten the teas were offered on the market. The importers expected high prices; the dealers prudently refused to buy except in small lots. While the importers halted, five other steamers arrived with fifteen million of new tea. Steamer after steamer followed each other, until not less than thirty million pounds of new tea was thrown on the market. This, with the large stock of last season's teas on hand, produced a panic in the market. Down came the old seasons teas to a price unknown in the history of the tea trade. We, like prudent dealers, have been watching the market, and secured large lots at the lowest point, and hasten to offer you a GOOD USEFUL TEA AT 1s. 8D. PER POUND. Don't doubt its quality on account of the price. We recommend it with the greatest of confidence as the most wonderful tea ever sold at the money.

Another word about INDIAN TEA:—For many years we have directed the attention of our friends to the wonderful power and quality of this new groweth of tea. It is a pleasure for us to report that this year the Indian tea planters have far surpassed other years in the perfection of groweth. We have to inform you that we have secured, regardless of cost, the early picking of the finest gardens in India. We stake our reputation on our opinion. Finer and more perfect growth of teas have never been offered. You cannot make a mistake if you ask for Indian tea at any of our establishments. WE KEEP ONLY THE FINEST QUALITY! We would like you to test the correctness of our judgment, well knowing you will thank us for our opinion.

WILLIAM STEWART AND SON, THE TEA DEALERS,
33, GRAINGER STREET, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE; 33, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD; AND CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND.

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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

BOOK PRINTING in all styles—Reports and Pamphlets, Sermons and Lectures, Essays, Poems, Sunday-school Hymns, Friendly Society and other Rules, Catalogues of every description, &c.

PLACARDS, POSTERS, SHOW CARDS, and HANDBILLS of every size and in every colour.

PROGRAMMES—Books of Words, Cards of Admission for Balls, Concerts, Lectures, and Public and Private Entertainments.

POST CARDS, with intimations of all kinds, for summoning Meetings, Announcements from Commercial Travellers, and all other purposes.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING—Trade Circulars, Lists of Goods, Catalogues, Account Headings, Forms, Returns, and Statements, Balance Sheets, Tickets, Cards, Labels, Tallies, Handbills, Circulars, Cheques, and Billheads.

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS, in Black and Coloured Inks, and in any variety of style, Ornamental and Plain, is executed with rapidity, accuracy, punctuality, and at reasonable prices, by

ROBERT JACKSON,
"GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING WORKS,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

☞ Persons requiring any kind of Printing in haste can rely with confidence on having it executed at the time promised.

SELECTED LIST—FOR PRESENT SEASON.

W & A GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS—The seals and labels on all WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W & A GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. Under the Act of Parliament 38 & 39 Vic., Cap. 63, the purity of any Wine or Spirit can be verified on application to the Local Government Analyst.

This "SELECTED LIST" of W & A GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS comprises two descriptions only of each class of Wines and Spirits, the first selected on account of its moderate price, and the second for its fine quality combined with greater age.

AGENT—
W. AYNSLEY, *Grocer*, CONSETT & LEADGATE
PRICES THE SAME AS AT HEAD ESTABLISHMENTS

WINES

		Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle 1A PORT *from Portugal* A good-bodied well-matured Wine. 4 years old		1/9	21/
Castle B PORT *from Portugal* A fine full-flavored fruity Wine. 8 years old ..		2/4	28/
Castle 1 SPANISH PORT *from Spain* A full-bodied fruity Wine. 2 years old ..		1/3	15/
Castle 4 SPANISH PORT *from Spain* The finest Spanish Port produced. 10 years old		1/10	22/
Castle 1A *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A pure Spanish Sherry. 3 years old ..		1/6	18/
Castle C *Pale* SHERRY *from Spain* A good type of nutty Sherry. 6 years old		2/4	28/
Castle VP *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* A delicate dinner Wine. 3 years old		1/4	16/
Castle C *Pale* MARSALA *from Sicily* The finest Marsala produced. 7 years old ..		1/8	20/
Castle MADEIRA A full-flavored nutty Wine from the Island. 3 years old		2/1	25/
Castle GRAND MADEIRA An excellent nutty Wine from the Island. 5 years old		2/6	30/
Castle A CLARET *from France* A pure sound Wine. Upwards of a year in bottle		1/	12/
Castle C CLARET *from France* A fine-flavored and well-matured Medoc Wine		1/6	18/
Castle 1 CHAMPAGNE A pure Sparkling Wine for ordinary use	Quarts	2/2	26/
	Pints	1/3	15/
Castle 3 CHAMPAGNE A high class delicate Champagne ..	Quarts	3/6	42/
	Pints	1/11	23/

SPIRITS

	Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle UP GIN Highly rectified at W&A Gilbey's own Distillery. 33 per cent. under proof	2/	24/
Castle PROOF GIN Highly rectified at W & A Gilbey's own Distillery. Strength, proof	2/10	34/
Castle UP IRISH WHISKEY Distilled from fine Malt. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle DO IRISH WHISKEY Finest old Dublin Whiskey. Strength, proof ..	2/8	30/
Castle UP SCOTCH WHISKEY Distilled from fine malt. 33 per cent. under proof	2/3	27/
Castle SO SCOTCH WHISKEY Finest old Scotch Whiskey. Strength, proof ..	2/6	30/
Castle UP BRANDY Compounded exclusively from Foreign Spirits. 33 under proof ..	2/3	27/
Castle PROOF BRANDY Compounded exclusively from Foreign Spirits. Strength, pf.	3/	36/
Castle D COGNAC An excellent Cognac Brandy of fine flavor. 33 under proof ..	3/	36/
Castle FO COGNAC The finest old Champagne Brandy. Strength, proof	4/9	57/
Castle UP JAMAICA RUM A well-matured Jamaica Rum. 33 per cent. under proof ..	2/3	27/
Castle JO JAMAICA RUM The finest old Jamaica Rum. Strength, proof	2/8	30/
Castle 1 HOLLANDS A pure Dutch Spirit from Rye Wheat. 14 per cent. under proof	2/4	28/
HOLLANDS *(Silver Stream)* A fine old Dutch Spirit, bottled abroad. 14 under proof	2/8	32/

SPARKLING SAUMUR CHAMPAGNES

		Per Bottle	Per Dozen
Castle SAUMUR *Silver Foil* A fine dry Sparkling Wine ..	Quarts	2/1	25/
	Pints	1/3	14/6
Castle SAUMUR *Gold Foil* A fine old dry Sparkling Wine	Quarts	2/6	30/
	Pints	1/5	17/

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

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY

The large increased consumption of, and the reputation obtained for Irish and Scotch Whiskeys by W & A Gilbey during the past few years render the brands of Whiskeys quoted above especially worthy of attention at the present time. The stock of old matured Whiskey held by W & A Gilbey in their bonded stores is now without doubt, the largest in the world, exceeding as it does 5,000 Butts of Irish and 3,000 Butts of Scotch Whiskey, equal to upwards of a million proof gallons. Their sales of Whiskeys last year exceeded two million bottles.

Business Announcements.

TELFER'S
SMOKING MIXTURE,

RECOMMENDED for its rich and excellent Flavour. It is prepared and blended, with judicious care and judgment, from the finest Tobaccos the world can produce, making a faultless mixture. Sold only in Packets, 1oz., 2oz., and 4oz., at all Tobacconists, Stores, Shopkeepers, and Innkeepers.

TELFER AND SONS,
TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTURERS,
NEWCASTLE. 34m

VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS POTATOES, CABBAGE PLANTS, Greenhouse and Bedding-out PLANTS, all of fine quality and reasonable prices, at JOHN CHARLTON'S, Nurseryman and Seedsman, Slades House, Ebchester. 805k

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

LOOK! LOOK!!—For Washing Machines, Poss Tubs, Pails, &c., or repairs of every description, go to W. BORROW, Cooper, Front Street, Consett.

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

E. BROOKS,
59, CLAYTON STREET, and 18, NEW BRIDGE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

LARGE ARRIVAL of STOCK for the present Season.

SPLENDID FELT HATS at 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.

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.

J. PARKER,
JEWELLER, &c.,
2, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
CLOCKS and WATCHES Cleaned and Repaired.
Country Orders attended to.

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. 660a

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McCOURTY,
PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

HAS onhand a Select Stock of GOLD and SILVER GOODS of the usual Requisites in the Trade to choose from at the Lowest Cash Prices. Goods made to Order, and Repairs in all the various Branches done on the Premises by Practical Workmen. 460k

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JOSEPH HOWARD,
CONSETT,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, ARBITRATOR,
ACCOUNTANT, SHAREBROKER, AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

ALL kinds of Insurances effected. Immediate Cash payment for General Stocks and Household Furniture. Debts collected. Money advanced on approved security. 320m

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MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.

M. TUCKER,
PORK BUTCHER,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Public of Consett and Neighbourhood that he has OPENED the Shop next door to Mr. WHITTAKER'S, Middle Street, Consett, with a large supply of Fine Dairy-fed PORK, SAVLOYS, genuine SAUSAGE, POLONIES, coloured BRAWNS, and everything else in the Trade.

Every Article Guaranteed First-class.
A trial solicited. 244m

NOTICE.

JAMES BROWN,
GENERAL CARRIER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has commenced the above-named Business at Consett and Leadgate to Newcastle every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving the White Swan, Cloth Market at Three o'clock, and hopes by paying attention to all Orders entrusted to his care, to merit a share of their patronage and support.

FURNITURE REMOVED. 449m

FARM SEEDS.

NOW ON SALE:
FINE NEW SPRING TARES.
FINE POTATO AND TARTARIAN OATS.
FINE MAPLE PEAS, &c.
CLOVERS AND GRASS SEEDS.
G. H.'S CELEBRATED MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.
TURNIP SEEDS.
GARDEN SEEDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Ammonia-fixed and Phospho Peruvian Guanos, Turnip and Potato Manures, Crushed and Dissolved Bones and Top Dressings for Field or Garden use, Nitrate of Soda, and Agricultural Salt.

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

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT with the AWARDED ROADS, QUARRIES, WELLS, WATERING PLACES, &c., set out by the Commissioners by their Award, dated 13th June, 1871; also a note of the various

CUSTOMS OF THE COPYHOLD OF MANORS OF THE SEE OF DURHAM.

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

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

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

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

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

AN AMUSING SQUABBLE.

Several summonses, arising out of an apparent misunderstanding as to the rights of the parties concerned, came before the Consett magistrates—Messrs. Town and Annandale—on Monday, but, as will be seen, the justices were not required to act as arbiters, the summonses having been withdrawn before the cases were fully heard. There were three summonses. The first on the list was against Mary Turnbull, Ann Bulman, and Mary Todd, three young women, who were charged with wilful damage to underwood belonging to David Balleny, of Little Greencroft. A cross-summons charged David Balleny with an assault on Ann Bulman, while another summons had been taken out by Mary Turnbull against Edmund Balleny and his sister, Mary A. V. Balleny, charging them with wilful damage. The summons against the young women, for trespass, had been taken out first, and it was first heard.

Mr. DICKINSON appeared to prosecute. He said this was a case of wilful damage to property belonging to Mr. David Balleny, of Little Greencroft. There were other cases arising out of it, otherwise he should not have troubled the bench with any remarks of his own. The facts were shortly these: On the the 12th of the present month Mr. Balleny was riding along a road, and found the three defendants gathering blackberries in his plantation. He ordered them out, but they did not seem inclined to go. He went into the plantation and spoke to them, and they then went away. The young women had no right in the plantation, and he should call Mr. Balleny, who would tell the bench that no other person but himself had authority to give permission to people to seek blackberries in the plantation in question.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Town): Is the plantation pasture?

Mr. DICKINSON: Yes, for Mr. Balleny's own cows.

David Balleny, the complainant, was then called. In answer to Mr. Dickinson he said: I remember the 12th of October. On the morning of that day I was riding to my farm at Hurbuck, and I observed a person on the top of a hedge which divides the plantation from the lane. I did not then know who the person was.

The CHAIRMAN: What time was this you are speaking of?—Mr. Balleny: In the forenoon, sometime.

Mr. Balleny (resuming his evidence, which was read from memoranda written on a sheet of note-paper) said on arriving at the place where he saw the person on the top of the hedge, he found three women (the defendants) in the plantation. He asked them what they were doing there, and they replied that Mr. Haansbergen had sent them to gather brambles. He (Mr. Balleny) told them Mr. Haansbergen had no power to send them, and requested them to go out instantly. They refused, however, repeating that Mr. Haansbergen had given them leave. He then told them that if they had been men instead of women he should have made use of his stick and compelled them to go. As it was, if they did not leave at once, he must take their brambles from them. They seemed highly entertained at this, and remained in the plantation.

The CHAIRMAN: Has Mr. Haansbergen the eatage of this wood?

Mr. Balleny: No. When they refused to leave the plantation, I tied my horse on the road and got over the hedge, when two of them (Turnbull and Todd) went towards the fence for the purpose of going out. The other one (Bulman) turned to me and said, "I care nothing for either you or your stick." I replied, "I don't want you to care, but I will not allow you to be here. Mr. Haansbergen may be your master, but he is not mine." I then took hold of her can, and she resisted with all her might, and I hadn't strength to contend with her. She said, "Now, just leave go of my can, and I will go out." I did so.

Miss Turnbull, on being asked if she had anything to say, said she understood that they were on Mr. Haansbergen's land at the time, as his cattle and horses were there. They told Mr. Balleny they thought it was Mr. Haansbergen's property, or they would not have been there.

Mr. Haansbergen here stepped forward, and said he should like to say a few words. The young women had employed a solicitor, but he was unable to attend.

The CHAIRMAN said they could not hear Mr. Haansbergen.

Mr. Haansbergen remarked that there was an informality in one of the summonses.

Mr. DICKINSON said one of the summonses was not signed, but defendants having appeared this omission could be amended.

The other defendants having declined to cross-examine Mr. Balleny, the CHAIRMAN said the girls had nothing to say, but they might, if they chose, call Mr. Haansbergen as a witness.

Defendants said they wished to do so.

Mr. Haansbergen was then sworn. He produced a plan, and said if their worships would look at it, they would understand the case better. The larger portion of land marked "South Quarry Field" was part that he rented from Mr. Balleny, and the portion on their right hand, surrounded by a stone wall, had a few bushes upon it. The other portion was pasture. He also rented two fields below. There were gaps in the hedge, and horses, cattle, and sheep had the run of the whole. There were gaps of long standing in the fences, and the cattle had access to that part of the land where the defendants were said to have trespassed. He thought that Mr. Balleny would not deny that his (Mr. Haansbergen's) cattle had the eatage of the plantation as well as the fields.

The CHAIRMAN: The question is, did you give them leave to go into the South Quarry Field.

Mr. Haansbergen: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any brambles in it?

Mr. Haansbergen: I was there, and saw one bush, but there were no brambles on it. (A laugh.) I merely wish to make this statement—that the girls, seeing my horses and cattle there, would naturally conclude that it was my ground.

The CHAIRMAN: How do you get into the South Quarry Field?

Mr. Haansbergen: There is a gate at the top.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you any right to go through the wood to get into the South Quarry Field?

Mr. Haansbergen: I cannot say whether I have or not. I put in the agreement with Mr. Balleny, and I leave you to decide that.

The CHAIRMAN: How do you usually get into the South Quarry Field?

Mr. Haansbergen: Generally by the gate, and sometimes by a gap in the lower field.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you claim a right in this place where the trees are?

Mr. Haansbergen: I am not clear on that point. I will leave it for you to decide. The eatage of it is of no value, and I cannot say whether it is mine or not. The horses have free access to it.

Mr. DICKINSON (looking at the agreement): The lease says "the North Banks and South Quarry Field," and does not mention the plantation.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Haansbergen): Have your horses depastured in it?

Mr. Haansbergen: The horses have run in it two or three months, and no complaint has been made by Mr. Balleny.

The CHAIRMAN: You saw these girls and gave them leave before they went there?

Mr. Haansbergen: I was away on this particular day, but I had previously given them leave to gather brambles on my own land or any I rented.

Cross-examined by Mr. DICKINSON: It is true that I called on Mr. Balleny some time ago, and that I requested him not to give leave to strangers. I cannot say whether I have taken the wood of Mr. Balleny or not. That I leave with the magistrates.

The CHAIRMAN said they had nothing to do with the lease, and could not go into that question.

Mr. Balleny said Mr. Haansbergen was perfectly aware that the lease did not include the woods.

Mr. DICKINSON said the terms of the lease were that Mr. Haansbergen was to have the eatage of certain grass. The lease did not authorise him to give leave to people to gather brambles.

Mr. Haansbergen: Brambles are eatage.

Mr. DICKINSON: For cows they are.

Mr. Haansbergen: Of course; I didn't intend to eat them myself. (Laughter.)

The summons against Edmund Balleny and his sister was taken next.

Mr. DICKINSON said he appeared for Mr. Balleny.

The CHAIRMAN: I suppose Mr. Balleny appears for Mary Balleny?

Mr. DICKINSON: Yes.

The complainant, Miss Turnbull, said on the 12th of this month she was gathering brambles in Stockerley Wood. Miss Bulman and the other girl were with her. Mr. Edmund, Miss Balleny, and Mrs. Charles Balleny came up and asked them what they were doing there. They replied that Mr. Telford (Mr. Haansbergen's bailiff) had sent them. Mr. Edmund said they had no right to be there, adding that he would take their names and summons them. While they were asking their (complainants') names, Miss Balleny took hold of Mary Todd's can and threw the brambles out. Miss Balleny, assisted by Mr. Edmund, also took her (complainant's) can from her, and threw the contents on the ground. She (complainant) stooped down to pick them up again, whereupon Mr. Edmund trampled on them with his feet. There were about eight quarts of brambles in the can, which she valued at 2s.

Cross-examined by Mr. DICKINSON: Mr. Haansbergen gave us leave to go into Stockerley Wood. He told us we could go over the land he rented. I supposed it belonged to him. It is not true that I have before been warned off Mr. Balleny's land. I saw Miss Balleny and Mrs. Chas. Balleny before we went into the wood. Miss Balleny said we were not to go into that wood. I did not speak, but someone else said we were going in because we knew we had leave. I went up and spoke to a man named Turnbull, who told us we might go in. Turnbull is my father, and works under Mr. Haansbergen. He keeps the fences in repair. He was repairing the fence between the wood and Mr. Haansbergen's field on this particular day.

The CHAIRMAN: Did you gather the brambles before you went into this place called a wood?

Miss Turnbull: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Did you gather any in this place?

Miss Turnbull: About a gill.

The CHAIRMAN: Then the great bulk of the brambles had been gathered on Mr. Haansbergen's property?

Miss Turnbull: Yes.

Cross-examination by Mr. DICKINSON continued: When Mr. Edmund came up he asked us our names. I said my name was Turnbull, and Miss Balleny said she knew Mary Todd. I am sure that none of us refused to give our names. When Mr. Balleny asked me my name I said he knew it as well as I did. I then told him my name was Turnbull. I struggled when they were taking the brambles from me. Mr. Edmund had a gun in one hand, and Miss Balleny assisted him to take the blackberries. It was Mr. Edmund that threw out the brambles.

Ann Bulman said on the day in question she was in Stockerley Wood, which was taken by Mr. Haansbergen.

The CHAIRMAN: You thought it was.

Miss Bulman: It is taken by him.

Mr. Haansbergen (to the bench): This is a different wood to the other.

The CHAIRMAN: How far is this from the other wood?

Miss Bulman: About three-quarters-of-a-mile.

The CHAIRMAN: Did Mr. Balleny come to you?

Miss Bulman: Mr. Edmund was there on the second occasion.

The CHAIRMAN: You had better begin at the beginning.

Miss Bulman: I think that has nothing to do with the morning. Mr. Edmund and Miss Balleny were not present in the morning.

The CHAIRMAN: We want to know where the blackberries were thrown out of the can.

Miss Bulman: In Stockerley Wood.

The CHAIRMAN: That is an entirely different place?

Miss Bulman: Yes. The place where Mr. Balleny came to us in the morning was South Quarry Field

The CHAIRMAN: What time did this happen?

Miss Bulman: It might be two o'clock in the afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN: What time did the other take place?

Miss Bulman: Perhaps ten o'clock in the morning.

The CHAIRMAN: When you were there at ten o'clock in the morning Mr. Balleny came to you then?

Miss Bulman: Yes. He "couped" mine over in the morning. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN: This damage to the blackberries took place in the afternoon at two o'clock—four hours after this?

Miss Bulman: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: In a wood three-qarters-of-a-mile away?

Miss Bulman: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Tell us what happened then.

Miss Bulman: When Mr. Edmund, Miss Balleny, and Mrs. Chas. Balleny came up they asked us our names. Miss Balleny said she knew Mary Todd, as she had lived with Mrs. Suddes last winter. Miss Balleny got hold of Mary Turnbull's can, but as she could not take it from her, Edmund assisted her. They asked Mary Turnbull her name and she said they knew it as well as she did. After that she said her name was Turnbull.

The CHAIRMAN: Who is the proprietor of this wood?

Miss Bulman: Mr. Balleny, but Mr. Haansbergen has the eatage of it.

Mr. ANNANDALE: Who gave you leave to go there?

Miss Bulman: Mr. Haansbergen.

The CHAIRMAN: Were the brambles damaged?

Miss Bulman: Yes; she did not get them.

The CHAIRMAN: What was done with them?

Miss Bulman: Mr. Edmund stamped on them.

The CHAIRMAN: How many were there?

Miss Bulman: Eight quarts.

The CHAIRMAN: Where were they gathered?

Miss Bulman: In Castle Dene and another farm Mr. Haansbergen has taken.

Cross-examined by Mr. DICKINSON: I have taken out a summons against Mr. Balleny for assault. Mr. Balleny took out the summons against us for trespass first. We would not have summoned Mr. Balleny if he had not summoned us. We would have let him alone if he had let us alone.

Mr. Turnbull, father of Miss Turnbull said on the morning in question Mr. David Balleny went up to him and asked him if he knew whether any girls had come from Woodlands to pick blackberries or not. Witness replied that he did not. Mr. Balleny then said he had seen some girls, one being a fresh-complexioned girl and the other a young girl, who had formerly lived with Mrs. Suddes. Witness said that if his daughter was there she had been sent by Mr. Telford, from Woodlands. Mr. Balleny said he did not wish to hinder anybody from getting blackberries, so long as he was satisfied they came from Woodlands. Afterwards, as he went down to Stockerley Wood, he met the girls and remarked to them that "they had not got their cans full yet." He told them to go into Stockerley Wood, and also said they were to say they came from Woodlands Hall if anybody went to them. They then went towards the bridge, and when they were going through a gap, Miss Balleny said "where are you going to?" Miss Bulman said they were going into the wood, and Miss Balleny replied, "You are not, though." Miss Bulman said they would go, and they then came near to where witness was. He (witness) said they had better go in at the high gate, as he was there to satisfy Miss Balleny that they had come from Woodlands.

Mr. DICKINSON: When you saw Mr. Balleny that morning, at ten o'clock, did you promise to get a note showing that your daughter came from Woodlands?

Mr. Turnbull: No. When Mr. Balleny said he wished to be certain about people that came from Woodlands, I said, "Well, Mr. Balleny, I expect Mr. Telford here to-day, but if he does not come I will mention it to him the next time I go to Woodlands, and he can send a note with the girls." Mr. Balleny never asked for a note. That was my proposition. When the girls got over the wall Miss Balleny and the other lady shouted of Mr. Edmund to come. They were out of my sight when the blackberries were thrown out. Before this Miss Balleny wished me to put them out. It was after this that Miss Balleny went and sought Mr. Edmund.

Mr. Haansbergen produced a lease showing that he leased Stockerley Wood from Mr. Balleny.

Mr. DICKINSON said they admitted that.

Mr. Haansbergen said when he first heard about Mr. Balleny taking out the summons for trespass he went to him and tried to persuade him to withdraw it, as he did not wish the case to be brought into court. Mr. Balleny, however, refused to do so, unless the girls apologised to him. He (Mr. Haansbergen) pointed out to Mr. Balleny that the girls considered themselves to be the aggrieved parties, but he, at the same time, said he would submit his (Mr. Balleny's) proposal to them. The reason the girls did not take out the summons against Mr. Balleny sooner was because they knew that he (Mr. Haansbergen) did not wish them to do so. It had just been suggested to him by Mr. Dickinson that it was not yet too late to come to an amicable arrangement.

The CHAIRMAN said if any suggestion of theirs would be of use, they advised that the whole of the cases be withdrawn.

Mr. Balleny said as the suggestion emanated from the bench he was quite ready to agree to it.

The CHAIRMAN: Then we may consider that all three summonses are withdrawn?

Mr. DICKINSON: Yes.

The parties, after paying their own expenses, then left the Court.

DARING BURGLARY NEAR UXBRIDGE.

A burglary of a most daring nature has been committed at the Cedars, Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, the residence of Colonel Garrett, but at present occupied by a very aged lady named Hoare, who is connected with the great banking firm of that name. Mrs. Hoare has two daughters residing with her, and the other night the family retired to rest about half-past eleven, everything being then apparently safe. At six o'clock next morning a cowman noticed that a window over the front porch was open, and subsequently it was found that most of the rooms had been entered during the night, including the bedrooms occupied by Mrs. Hoare's daughters. The inmates, however, had not been disturbed, nor had a dog which was in one of these bedrooms. The burglars secured a dressing case and despatch-box each containing jewellery, and both of which were taken from one of the occupied bedrooms. They also ransacked drawers in the lower apartments, but only took the jewellery, which is valued at £40. The despatch-box and dressing-case were found broken in the garden. No arrests have been made.

ACTION AGAINST A LIVERPOOL MONEY LENDER.

At the Lancaster County Court, an action has been brought by Mr. Thompson, a solicitor of Kendal, against Mr. Woolf Levy, a money lender, of Liverpool, for an illegal distraint. Some time ago Mr. Thompson advanced £33 to a farmer named Walker, upon the security of a bill of sale in respect of certain farming property. In 1877 Walker obtained two loans from defendant's agent at Lancaster, and a bill of sale upon other property was given in each case. The bonus to be paid for the accommodation time amounted to upwards of 40 per cent. In March last four bailiffs appeared at the farm, with an authority from the agent to make a distraint. They took nearly everything away, including some of the property for which Mr. Thompson held securities, and which was valued at £16. The property so seized was afterwards sold by auction, and the present action was brought to recover the £16. The defence was that the bailiffs had no authority to commit a wrongful act, and that if they had done so defendant was not responsible. The judge held otherwise, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £12 10s. and costs.

THREATENING TO MURDER A SWEETHEART

At the Chester Police Court, Joseph Coleclough and John Evans have been charged with threatening to murder Mary Hughes. It appeared that Coleclough, meeting Miss Hughes a short time ago, paid his addresses to her, representing himself to be the son of a London tradesman. They became engaged, when Miss Hughes found out that Coleclough was a bugler in the Cheshire Militia, and at once broke off the intimacy. This so disappointed Coleclough that he threatened to take her life, and on one occasion actually struck her in the mouth. She summoned him, but afterwards withdrew the charge on his promising not further to interfere with her. On Thursday morning one of the young ladies at the shop where she was engaged handed her a letter containing a sheet of mourning note-paper. On it was clumsily drawn a coffin, and beneath it the word, printed in large letters, "Prepare!" The sheet further contained objectionable language and a threat that she had not long to live, and six crosses, with the words, "The kisses of death." From investigations made by Detective Wallace, it appeared that Evans, another bugler, wrote the letter, at the barracks, at Coleclough's dictation. The magistrates remanded the prisoners for the production of further evidence.

A DECEITFUL LOVER.

At Cardiff Police Court, on Friday morning, Henry Simmonds, a young man, was charged with attempting to drown himself in the Old Canal on the night previous. Henry Harris, a middle-aged man, who carries on business as a gasfitter at 66, Hackney Road, London, stated that the prisoner had been paying his addresses to his daughter. The other day the prisoner, who represented himself to be in business at Cardiff, where he had cash in the bank, left London, with a diamond ring, which the witness entrusted him with. The prisoner telegraphed his arrival at Cardiff, but, as nothing further was heard of him, witness resolved to come down and see him, and to make inquiries about his position. Unfortunately, on reaching Cardiff on the previous day, he found that the prisoner's statements were like a "bottle of smoke." He had some difficulty in looking for prisoner, and only met him accidentally in the street. Witness complained of his bad conduct, and was walking, as he thought, in the direction of prisoner's lodgings when the latter sprang into the Old Canal, saying "Good-bye." Had it not been for a bargeman, the prisoner would have been drowned. The prisoner had pawned the diamond ring, and had the duplicate among others in his possession. During the night he attempted to strangle himself, and he was now remanded, Mr. Harris stating, in answer to the magistrates, that he certainly did not want to take the prisoner back with him.

SINGING IN COMPANY.

It requires some nerve to sing a song well. If the singer allows nervousness to get the mastery, it is impossible that the song can be well sung. Of course, some degree of nervousness is natural and desirable, as evidence that the vocalist possesses both soul and sensibility; but nervousness must be controlled, and the best antidote against it is the consciousness that the singer has well studied the song, and knows that he or she can render it competently and correctly; and we may add that the singer must not be discouraged if the first attempt at singing a well-studied song should not prove as successful as it ought to have done. The second trial will probably right matters; the old mottoes, "perseverance," and "try, try again," are quite as applicable to singing as to all other undertakings.

A LONDON STEAMER ASHORE.

Information has been received in Liverpool of the stranding of the steamer John Bramall, bound for Newhaven, Connecticut, to Constantinople, with a very valuable cargo of arms, ammunition, and other military stores, understood to be for the Turkish Government. She went ashore on Little Gull Island, near Newhaven, and is full of water. The vessel and cargo were insured chiefly in England. The total value of the ship, freight, and cargo is estimated at about £180,000. The John Bramall is an iron screw steamer, of 1,463 tons and 130 horse power, and belongs to the Royal Exchange Shipping Company.

A GLASGOW MUSIC HALL WRECKED.

A riot took place a few days since at the Alexandra Music Hall, in the course of which that establishment was completely wrecked, and the drawings of the night carried off. The affair arose through a dispute between the management and the performers, the latter refusing to go on the stage unless they received their week's pay, while the former pleaded an almost empty treasury as a reason for not meeting their demands. The audience, becoming impatient, wished to get their money back, and, not receiving it immediately, proceeded to smash the fittings of the hall and break the windows. The police speedily put an end to the disturbance, but the roughs had made the utmost use of the short time during which it lasted, almost everything breakable being destroyed.

A CANNY SCOTCHWOMAN.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—The following rather good thing apropos of the Glasgow Bank has the advantage, I am assured, of being strictly true. The establishment had a branch in a medium-sized town in the North of Scotland, and to this branch orders were telegraphed on the fatal morning to at once close the doors. But in this town the post and telegraph office was presided over by a canny old lady, who was assisted in the latter duties by her daughter. Accordingly, when the astounding missive arrived, and having been read off the wires was being duly transferred to writing and to the usual orange-coloured envelope, the old lady quickly put on her bonnet, went across to the bank—a few doors off—and drew out the whole of her deposit. Five minutes later she was with the rest of the little community expressing her amazement at the ominous words "Bank closed."

SINGULAR STABBING CASE.

A singular case of stabbing was brought before the Mayor of Crewe on Monday evening. From the evidence it appeared that a young woman named Ellen Major was going to Crewe Green Church when the prisoner, a tramp, who gives the name of Thomas Henry Jones, sprang out from behind a hedge upon her, and struck her a violent blow on the face. Next seizing her by the throat, he threw her down, and drawing a knife, aimed at her neck. The girl, however, bent her head down, and he stabbed her just above the left breast. The knife fortunately caught the rib bone, and did not penetrate further. The girl, whose wrist was cut in the struggle, though suffering from severe nervous prostration, is not seriously injured. The prisoner decamped, but on being apprehended in a neighbouring village said he was a vocalist, and had been performing in Hanley for drink, continuing his debauch on Sunday. His idea, he said, had been that he was playing "Maria Martin, or the Murder in the Red Barn." He was committed for trial.

Another accident has happened on the railway at Warrington. A boy named Ford, living with his parents in Warrington, got on the engine of an express goods train, which was going slowly, about three miles from the town. When it arrived at Warrington where it was going at a good speed, and did not stop, he jumped off, and his left foot was cut clean off by one of the wagons, and his leg fractured. He was taken to the hospital, and the injured limb was amputated.

At the last Suffolk Quarter Sessions, John Balls Lay pleaded guilty to embezzling £8 19s. 8d., the property of the trustees of the Star of the East Lodge (Manchester Unity), at Lowestoft, in December last year. He had been secretary of the lodge eighteen years, and a document was produced, signed by nearly all the members of the lodge, giving him a good character, and the prosecution also recommended him to mercy. In consideration of this he was only sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A serious accident has occurred a hundred yards from Poynton Station, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. Eights colts strayed on the line from a neighbouring field, unobserved, and a heavy goods train ran into them, cutting two to pieces. Ten wagons were thrown off the line, and smashed to atoms, the contents being scattered. The engine kept the rails, and the driver and stoker escaped. The guard jumped off on hearing the danger whistle.

The *Pharmaceutical Journal* finds from enquiries at the Inland Revenue Office that there is not any change in the regulations of the Excise Department respecting the sales of quinine wine. The requirement of a sweets license for the sale of quinine wine containing less than one grain of quinine to the ounce of wine has always been in force. No license is required for the sale of quinine wine if made according to the recipe in the "British Pharmacopœia," and not sold as a proprietary or patent medicine.

At the County Sessions, at Cambridge, the Great Eastern Railway Company appealed against a late raising of the assessment in about twenty parishes in Cambridgeshire. It was intimated that the matter of accounts involved had occupied on the company's side alone seventy men, with an aggregate of 8,000 hours' work, and it appeared that, without some agreed settlement, the matter was likely to be interminable. Eventually the question was left over to the Epiphany Sessions, with a probability of a settlement being come to.

About four o'clock on Sunday morning, as a guard's train was approaching Wolverhampton on the Great Western line, the driver perceived through the fog that the danger signal at the distance signal-post was against him. He at once pulled up his engine, and as there was no response to his whistle, he sent the guard on to the signal-box to ascertain the reason. This was quickly explained by the guard finding the signalman, John Gattrel by name, dead in the box. As there were no marks of injury on the body, and as he had been in his usual health, it is supposed that he died in a fit.

The desirability of planting trees in certain open spaces in Manchester has been considered, at a meeting convened by the Royal Botanical and Horticultural Society of Manchester. Mr. Bruce Findlay, curator of the Botanical Gardens, Old Trafford, read a paper, in which he named a few trees likely to flourish, and pointed out the means to be adopt to counteract the deleterious influence to which all trees in large centres of population are exposed. A resolution affirming the advisableness of making the experiment, and commending the subject to the consideration of the proper committees of the Coporation, was unanimously adopted.

PREFERRING EXPATRIATION TO BEGGARY

One of the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank, who resided in Fifeshire, sold his house and effects last week, and has left the country, for Canada or Australia it is believed. As he held shares to a considerable amount, he feared that the calls would sweep off the whole of his means, and he made no secret of his intention to leave Scotland, telling his friends and neighbours that he preferred expatriation with what little money he still possessed to being reduced to beggary by staying at home.

A SCENE IN COURT.

At the Salford Sessions on Tusday morning, John Smith, a powerful man, was indicted for doing wilful damage in revenge for losing an action against an estate agent. He took a billhook, and went to houses belonging to the agent, and smashed 74 sheets of plate glass, and 22 glass panels, of the value of £100. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. On hearing the sentence the prisoner begged to be transported, flung his cap at the chairman, and had to be overpowered by the gaolers.

INGENIOUS SMUGGLING.

Selem Forsby, commission agent, of Manchester, was fined at the Liverpool Police Court, on Tuesday, £100 and costs for smuggling spirits and tobacco. Some cases consigned to him arrived in Liverpool from Beyrout, and were found to contain a number of tin canisters containing fish oil. These, however, were found to contain false bottoms, in which were contained spirits and tobacco. Prisoner said the cases were sent as a present from his father, and that he was not aware of the fraud.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A GEMTLEMAN.

On Tuesday morning a lighterman, named Beacher, of Grays, Essex, was navigating a barge up the river, off Barking, when he discovered the body of a gentleman floating with the tide. He called assistance, and it was taken ashore. Upon being searched a copy of the *Hornet* and one of *Punch* were found. In the trousers pockets were four £5 notes, and in the waistcoat pocket a gold watch by Benson. His linen was marked "J. B. C." Deceased was about 40, and 5ft. 6in. in height; hair, whiskers, and moustache dark; black suit, side-spring boots. In the coat pocket was the address of "J. Carsley, Esq., St. James's, W." The body appeared to have been in the water about three weeks.

ROBBERY OF £550 BY A HOUSEKEEPER.

An elderly woman, named Catherine Jones, was charged on remand, at the Liverpool Police Court on Tuesday, with stealing at various times during the last two years, sums of money amounting to £550, belonging to William Phillips, wholesale butcher, Hardman Street. The prisoner had been in the employ of the prosecutor as housekeeper. Money being missed day after day from the safe, a number of coins were marked, and having disappeared were afterwards found in the possession of the prisoner. She admitted, when arrested, that she had a duplicate key of the safe, and had purloined about £55. A large amount of property bought with the stolen money had since been recovered by the police. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Sessions.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The *New York Herald* of the 12th of October has the following on this subject:—"The alarm among the English gas companies and the panic in their stocks on account of Edison's last invention in electric lights, as narrated in the *Herald* cable despatches, are not without good cause. America's great inventor has in truth solved the problem which for years had puzzled the ablest electricians of the age. He has successfully divided the electric light, and has made it for illuminating purposes as far superior to gas as gas is to the tallow candle of the past. His marvellous invention gives a mild, soft, yet brilliant light, pleasing to the eye, clear, steady, and without blemish, and at a cost less than one-third of that required for gas. Those who have seen the invention pronounce it wonderful. Already a company has been formed, composed of a number of wealthy capitalists, and Mr. Edison's lawyers are engaged in completing the final arrangements for the legal transfer. Before long, therefore, the work of introduction will begin. The patents for the United States have only just been granted, while those for the various countries of Europe have not yet been obtained. The French and other patents will be applied for simultaneously with the English one. When word is cabled to Mr. Edison that the patents have been granted he will throw his invention open to the public gaze; but until then he declines to make knows its details, his recent controversy with Professor Hughes over the alleged stealing of the microphone having made him cautious. A *Herald* reporter learned the system proposed to be adopted after the patents are all granted. First, the Professor will light up all the houses in Menlo Park gratis, and from his laboratory watch the lights' progress from night to night. When all is in readiness for general introduction, central stations will probably be established throughout New York city, each station controlling a territory of, perhaps, half a mile. Wires will then be run in iron pipes underground, after the manner of gas pipes, connecting dwellings, stores, theatres, and other places to be lighted. The gas fixtures at present used, instead of being removed, will be utilised to encase the wire. In the place of the burner will be the invention, and meters will be used to register the quantity of electricity consumed. The light is to be of the batwing, 15-candle power character. To kindle it a light spring is touched, and instantly the electricity does its work. The amount of light can be regulated in the same way as can that from gas. To turn off the light the spring is again touched, and instantly all is darkness. No matches being used, and there being no flame, all the dangers incidental to the use of gas are obviated. The light gives out no heat. It is simply a pure white light, made dim or brilliant at the will of the person using it. The invention has been seen in operation in Mr. Edison's laboratory. The inventor was deep in experimental researches. What he called the apparatus consisted of a small metal stand placed on the table. Surrounding the light was a small glass globe. Near by was a gas jet burning low. The Professor looked up from his work to greet the reporter, and in reply to his request to view the invention, waved his hand towards the light, with the exclamation, 'There she is.' The illumination was such as would come from a brilliant gas jet surrounded with ground glass, only that the light was clearer and more brilliant. 'Now I will extinguish it and light the gas, and you can see the difference,' said Mr. Edison, and he touched the spring. Instantly all was darkness. Then he turned on the gas. The difference was quite perceptible. The light from the gas appeared in comparison tinted with yellow. In a moment, however, the eye had become accustomed to it, and the yellowish tint disappeared. Then the Professor turned on the electric light, giving the writer the opportunity of seeing both side by side. The electric light seemed much softer; a continous view of it for three minutes did not pain the eye; whereas looking at the gas for the same length of time caused some little pain and confusion of sight. One of the noticeable features of the light, when fully turned on, was that all colours could be distinguished as readily as by sunlight."

A man named Seguin, who has been summoned before the Eastbourne magistrates for an assault on his wife, has drowned himself in the sea.

The failure of Messrs. Morton and Taylor was announced on Tuesday, at the Court of Bankruptcy. The debtors, who had presented a petition for liquidation, are merchants, of Glasgow and London, trading under the firm of James Morton and Co. Their liabilities are estimated at £2,500,000.

A lad named William Murphy, has been charged at the Thames Police Court with being concerned with others in committing a garotte robbery. He was remanded for a week.

FLATTERING UNCTION.

And in what lay the simplicity of olden times? Said simplicity is a myth. In those days, the dresses of those who could afford it were more attractive than anything which the present age can show. The ruffles, frills, silk stockings, swords, silver knee and shoe buckles, perukes, toyknots, high-helled shoes, and a thousand other expensive devices of attire, make modern costumes simplicity itself by comparison. In manners and customs it seems like a joke to speak of the simplicity of the olden times, when the most ridiculous ceremonies were practised in the first circles of society, and imitated by all the rest. Writers and orators tell us we are pursuing the high road of extravagance, but the fact is, our forefathers, with all their virtues, travelled it quite as often and recklessly as do their posterity. The idea that our race is tending to decline is the merest nonsence. We are progressing as fast as humanity can progress.

TO ATTAIN-LONG LIFE.

He who strives after a long and pleasant term of life must seek to attain continual equanimity, and carefully to avoid everything which too violently taxes his fellings. Nothing more quickly consumes the vigour of life than the violence of the emotions of the mind. We know that anxiety and care can destroy the healthiest body; we know that fright and fear, yes, excess of joy, become deadly. They who are naturally cool and of a quiet turn of mind, upon whom nothing can make too powerful an impression, who are not wont to be excited either by great sorrow or great joy, have the best chance of living long and happy after their manner. Preserve, therefore, under all circumstances a composure of mind which no happiness, no misfortune, can too much disturb. Love nothing too violently; hate nothing too passionately; fear nothing too strongly. For still, eventually, everything which befalls thee, the good as well as the bad, deserves neither immoderate hatred nor love; for already on many occasions hast thou perceived, though often truly too late, that thou hast placed too high a value on those things which passionately charmed or pained t[illegible]

OLD FRIENDS.

Don't lose your old friends, but keep your intercourse green with little acts of kindness. Leve your business, or pleasure, or study, long enough to step in and see that dear old man and woman who used to give you spring apples and lilacs when you went visiting with your mother. Run in and enliven a minute the neighbours who have known you ever since you were born, with whose children you have often played before their little golden heads were laid low in their last sleep. Call upon your once merry schoolmate, now an invalid. Old time friends are to be specially esteemed. And make many friends. Don't be too exclusive and fastidious. True, it is your privilege to be particular in choosing intimates, but there is a large number of people among those you know with whom you ought to be on so cordial terms as shall in time change into the most friendly relations, so that some you did not fancy at first may become your fastest friends, to the great benefit of both parties. You want many friends, because so many are removing residences and exchanging worlds, and you want plenty left to enjoy till those changes come to you in turn. As long as your body lives you want a living, healthy heart in it. And in your times-trial how precious is human love and sympathy.

EPICURISM.

Dr. Rondelet, an ancient writer on fish, was so fond of figs that he died in 1566 of a surfeit occasioned by eating them to excess. In a letter to a friend, Dr. Parr confesses his love of hot boiled lobsters with a profusion of shrimp sauce. Pope, who was an epicure, would lie in bed for days at Lord Bolingbroke's unless he were told that there were stewed lampreys for dinner, when he arose instantly and came to the table. A gentleman treated Dr. Johnson to new honey and clouted cream, of which he ate so largely that his entertainer became alarmed. All his lifetime Dr. Johnson had a voracious attachment for a leg of mutton. He says:—"At my aunt Ford's I ate so much of a boiled leg of mutton that she used to talk of it. My mother, who was affected by little things, told me seriously that it would hardly ever be forgotten." Dr. George Fordyce contended that as one meal a day was enough for a lion, it ought to suffice for a man. Accordingly, for more than twenty years, the doctor used to eat only a dinner in the whole course of the day. This solitary meal he took regularly at four o'clock, at Dolly's Chop House, London. A pound and a half of rump steak, half a broiled chicken, a plate of fish, a bottle of port, a quarter of a pint of brandy, and a tankard of strong ale, satisfied the doctor's moderate wants till four o'clock the next day, and regularly engaged one hour and a half of his time. Dinner over, he returned to his house in Essex Street, Strand, to deliver his six o'clock lecture on anatomy and chemistry. Baron Masseres, who lived nearly to the age of ninety, used to go home one day in every week without any dinner, eating only a round of dry toast at tea. Aristotle, like a true poet, seems to have liberally feasted on fancy.

THE EVILS OF POVERTY.

The lessons taught through want are not always ennobling, and there is a limit to poverty beyond which are dismay and well-nigh utter despair. Dickens, even after years and years of prosperity, could never bear to recall the frightful privations he endured in boyhood, and shrank as if mortally hurt when any allusion was made to certain reminiscences of the past, of which extreme poverty was the central figure. There were anniversaries and scenes which he could never recall without a shudder, and some passages in his life which to his dying day brought a sad, pained look to his face. Constant deprivation makes of any life a curse, and it forces many human beings to live mere automaton existences. They would, if they could, all of them, perhaps, escape the evil, but the weight is upon them, the millstone is about their necks, and there is nothing left them but stoic indifference. The blessings of savoury food, sunny homes, books, pictures, the opportunities of doing good and of making others happy, are not to be too lightly estimated, and cruel is the cause that shuts all of them out. Life was not designed to disappoint every aspiration, but enable to expand, and any condition which smothers aspiration or blights the possibilities of one's nature, is a terrible misfortune, should be accepted as nothing less, and should be manfully combated. In accepting poverty as a misfortune—yea, even as a curse—we acquire power to compass it, and better, far better is a life of ceaseless combat than the sickening sense of continued deprivation. The honest accumulation or acquiring of money is an inspring elevated employment, and it is designed that all should participate in the general work which secures its blessings. The cant of those who assert that the possession of money is a curse, is to be passed by in contempt. It is only such when devoted to unworthy ends, and none prove so much as then the need of money in early life, that advantages which broaden the soul may not be lost. Rush-lights are good enough for those who want no better, but the world would be a far more beautiful place if bright lamps were everywhere—if for every man on earth there was a home and plenty. It must be that in ages to come, when the world has learned to appreciate the hopelessness of progress through want, that the poverty of the people would be lightened through combined effort, and that all men thinking best of themselves will lend a wise aid to those who must be set above its control. It is a step far beyond us: so far, that its realization is almost useless to predict. But it will come, for until the curse is lifted, the children of men cannot pursue the course marked out in the beginning. Otherwise there can be no fulfilling of the law of progress.

When the world has once got hold of a lie, it is astonshing how hard it is to get it out of the world.

We pass our lives in regretting the past, complaining of the present, and indulging false hopes of the future.

A CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER.

Cyrille Dion, who died at Montreal on the 2nd inst., became a professional billiard player in 1865, when he won the championship of Canada at a tournament that lasted a week in Montreal. Soon after this success he defeated the champions of several Eastern and Western States. He came to live in New York about eight years ago. His first great success here was in winning the championship of the United States at a tournament held in the Hippothestron, in Fourteenth Street. He won the diamond cue, the symbol of championship of the United States, in the four-ball game, and retained it for a year and a half, beating all aspirants for its possession, thus gaining the ownership of the trophy. He won the championship of America from Maurice Daly, but forfeited it to Garnier, and a few months ago he defeated all other players in a pool tournament. He did not keep the pool championship long. The Swedish player, Wahlstrom, challenged and beat him. Cyrille Dion was a player of great nerve and judgment, and his skill drew to him as much honour and profit as are attainable by followers of his profession.—*New York Times.*

THE CHARGE AGAINST SIR CAPEL FITZGERALD.

Sir Capel Fitzgerald, Bart., surrendered to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court, London, on a charge of stealing a quantity of jewellery of the value of £400, the property of Susan Stevens. Prosecutrix, a married woman, living apart from her husband, went with prisoner to the Paris Exhibition, and took with her a considerable quantity of jewellery. They remained in Paris for a few days, and on their return to London prosecutrix discovered that her jewel-box had been broken open and a considerable quantity of jewellery stolen. Prisoner admitted that he had pawned the jewellery at Paris, and he wrote some letters to the prosecutrix in which he promised to restore the property and begged her to forgive him. After his arrest, he said he had pawned the jewellery to raise money to pay the expenses of prosecutrix and himself, and intended to restore it. In cross-examination prosecutrix said that the jewellery stolen consisted of presents made to her by the gentleman under whose protection she was living, and he had discovered it was missing and questioned her about it, and this prosecution was then instituted.—The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

On Monday evening, abont nine o'clock, on the arrival of the Hammersmith train at the South Kensington Station, a well-dressed man entered one of the first-class carriages. On leaving the Portland Road Station, a loud report of fire-arms was heard, and on the arrival of the train at King's Cross Station, a gentleman was discovered lying with his head resting against the side of the carriage, with a bullet wound through the right temple. The officials of the Underground Railway conveyed him on to Farringtonton Road Station. He was then conveyed in a cab to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in a state of collapse, and was attended by Mr. Burn and Mr. Clarke, the house surgeons, who found that a bullet had lodged in the brain. A six-chamber revolver was found by the police in the carriage, and five chambers were loaded, the other having evidently been recently discharged. At ten o'clock he regained consciousness, and in answer to inquiries he said that he was a German wine merchant, and had come over to England in April last to learn English, and his name was Carl Stirlich, aged thirty-eight years, residing at South Kensington. In the surgery of the hospital he frequently repeated the sentence of "Oh, Captain Phayre, save me." No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

BITING A MAN'S EAR OFF.

At the Hanley Borough Police Court, Thomas Merthyr, collier, has been charged with assaulting Thomas McIvor, collier.—Complainant, whose head was bound up, said on Saturday night he met an acquaintance named Duffy, and went to his house, about eleven o'clock. While there prisoner and a man named Towey came in, and when he left, about half-past twelve, Duffy followed, and saying he could beat him, struck at him. Some blows were exchanged, and then complainant said he would go home, upon which prisoner, who had come up, remarked, "Not before you have had a turn with me." The prisoner then knocked him down, and Towey kicked him. When he rose Merthyr again threw him down, both falling together, and while on the ground Merthyr bit his ear. Two women picked him (complainant) up, and the prisoner ran away. Complainant said he had had no quarrel with the prisoner, but the latter had an ill-feeling against him because several years ago, he took out a warrant against his brother.—Dr. Walker said he was called to see the complainant about two o'clock on Sunday morning. Nearly the whole of his left ear was bitten through, and was hanging by bits of skin. The complainant was exhausted by loss of blood. The parts were stitched, and the complainant would go on very well if erysipelas did not set in.—The prisoner admitted biting complainant, and the Bench, saying he had been guilty of a horrible and unmanly offence, sentenced him to two months' imprisonment, and regretted they could not give him a heavier punishment.

Several charity boys were bathing in the Norfolk Baths, Sheffield, when one of them named E. Warner got out of his depth and was drowned.

In a bicyle race at the Alexandra Palace, John Keen did the fastest twenty-five miles on record, the time being 1hr. 20 min. 38 sec.

A man has been found lying in a pool of blood, in Mill Street, Liverpool, stabbed in several places, and he died immediately after he had been admitted at the Southern Hospital.

The city of Paris is about to have reproduced by photography all the old maps of the capital that can be found in public or private collections. According to statistics drawn up by the service of Fine Arts at the Prefecture of the Seine there are in existence 1,800 of such plans.

At Shorncliffe Camp, Major Bellamy, 17th Regiment has committed suicide by blowing out his brains. Strange to say no one seems to have heard the report of the gun, and the occurrence was not discovered for at least an hour after the event. The deceased had been more than thirty years in the service.

William Pearson, a retired master tailor, who recently went to reside at Jersey, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver whilst lying in bed. He has been for some time labouring under hypochondria. In July last he purchased an annuity of £50 in the Star Insurance Company.

At Stoke-on-Trent the other day, Mr. Price, late manager of the Apedale Colliery, was charged with negligence in regard to the accident that occurred at the colliery in March last, by which 37 lives were lost. The case was dismissed, and costs allowed against the Home Secretary, who instituted the prosecution.

A letter from Chantilly states that at one of the recent shooting parties there the Prince de Joinville when pursuing a wild boar, escaped a serious accident. The ferocious animal turned to bay, and the Prince's horse received two wounds on its right shoulder. Fortunately the rider was unhurt. The boar, after maiming eight dogs, was at last killed.

The Conservators of the River Thames have agreed to the memorial of the Committee of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, and bye-laws are to be forthwith made to prohibit fish from being taken with unbaited hook, and to abolish the practice of laying night lines. This result will be received by the anglers with much satisfaction.

As a Great Northern goods train was crossing the bridge over the Thames after leaving Ludgate [illegible] the other evening, a truck containing some [illegible] caught fire. For a time there was considerable danger, but the driver had the presence of mind to run his train up to the water-tank at Blackfriars S[illegible] and the flames were quickly extinguished.

HYPOCHONDRIA.

It is well to guard our health, and preserve the casket confided to our keeping. But many persons take care of themselves in a spirit so idle, so selfish so perverted, that it may be justly called misplaced. Men are less likely to do this than women, because most men have full occupation; while, unfortunately multitudes of women have only one-half (or less) of the work they need. One cause of the more delicate health of women, as compared with men, is this constant attention to self. Many writers on health injure the health of their readers by urging upon them a morbid introversion. We are glad to watch ourselves; we are informed by the symptoms of dangerous diseases; we are warned by dreadful examples until we are ready to wish for a skylight set in, that we might watch every piece of beefsteak safely through the processes of digestion. It is the easiest thing in the world for a nervous person to become the prey of hypochondria, and then farewell to usefulness and honour. Many an imaginative woman who has not found enough work, strenuous and absorbing, to take her mind off from herself, is to-day a half-invalid, when some stern necessity for work (self-imposed it may be) would have made her a healthy and happy woman. This state of mind easily becomes chronic to a half-occupied person. If a man must think for ever of himself, let him idealize himself as a worker, not as a sufferer. If a woman will be egotistical and selfish, preserve me from the woman whose self-love leads to an inordinate coddling of herself! There is nothing interesting in illness; and we sincerely pity the man or woman who voluntarily assumes the disagreeable character of invalidism.

SET APART.

Have you a dignified friend? If so, you will understand all about that sometimes unpleasant quality, dignity—unpleasant, because misused. The dignified person is always on guard, and armed for battle—quick to take offence. Are you a singer, oh, my dignified friend, with a voice that the world at large would love to hear, or perhaps already loves? And do you find yourself one among many who have gathered to spend a pleasant, informal, peaceful little evening, where finery is not and simplicity is? You are all in the garden under the vine-trellised arbour, where the voice would be heard to perfection; but you have too much dignity to sing a simple song for the amusement of your friends. No; you must have your accompaniment and your music; and so, entrenched behind your dignity, you resist all entreaties, and will not sound a note. Dignity never goes out for a holiday. It will not make shifts nor put up with inconveniences. Give dignity, even when hungry, potatoes in their skins, served in a wooden bowl and a two-pronged fork to eat them with, and it holds itself either mortally affronted or heroically patient that it accepts such undeserved contemptuousness of circumstance. In its secret, silly heart it holds that its life and fate should be ruled in another way, and of quite a different pattern from what other people are obliged to put up with; and with this these creatures hold that when they bear a common misfortune or inconvenience with the rest, they bear it doubly, suffer doubly, and are doubly to be pitied. Are they not dignified? And has not their dignity been wounded? People who do not possess this quality cannot comprehend their sufferings—they are formed of very common clay. And this standing on dignity—this low estimate of other people—runs through a man's whole life.

A MEDDLESOME NATURE.

For the credit of human nature it is to be hoped that the men who descend from their proper sphere to meddle with the domestic duties of the household are few and far between. The male housekeeper carries the common purse, which he holds with an iron grip, pinching every shilling that he grudgingly doles out for family necessaries, and making his wife feel her degradation to the bottom of her soul. Such a man's "better half" is an utter nonentity, with far less independence of soul and body than the untutored servant in the kitchen, whose wages supply her humble needs, and who, if she is not satisfied, can at any time change her condition. How many wives of male housekeepers have even five shillings a week to spend exactly as they choose, "and no questions asked," and who does not know that more genuine satisfaction can be gotten out of a shilling absolutely wasted than from ten pounds used for mere necessaries? The male housekeeper carries that curse to economy, a grocery book. Thus the wife is forced to trade at one or two particular shops, and if they have not the articles required, she must do without them. How infinitely better to set a certain amount, be it ever so small, according to the salary of the head of the family, for household expenses, and let the wife manage it her own way. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred she will make it go farther than a man can. Then no more pinching, contriving, and cajoling; no more books to butchers and grocers, where one is continually in debt, often purchasing what one cannot afford, sometimes paying for more than one gets, and taking up with an inferior article when better could be bought in the market for less money if one only had cash in hand. A wife bears her full share of the common burden by daily cares and thoughtful management for the comfort of the family, and is entitled to her share of the common fund, which division should be just as cheerfully rendered by the head of the firm as with any other partner. These are all the "rights" which true women require.

I know one thing. If I stand by the principal of truth and duty, nothing can inflict upon me any permanent harm.

If you would be exempt from uneasiness, do nothing which you know or suspect is wrong; and if you wish to enjoy the purest pleasure, always do everything in your power which you know is right.

As land is improved by sowing it with various seeds, so is the mind by exercising it with different studies.

Prefer sense to wit; never seek to be diverting without being useful; let no jest intrude upon good manners.

He who loses his temper in an argument, loses the argument also.

An inquest has been held upon the body of Mr Edward Wrench, aged twenty-four, an optician, who expired at 39, Gray's Inn Road, London, from an explosion of oxygen gas, which occurred while he was making chemical experiments.—The jury returned a verdict that deceased expired from injuries accidentally caused while making oxygen gas over an open fire.

The Rev. Jeremiah Donovan, curate of Jonesborough, county Armagh, has appeared in the Irish Bankruptcy Court having been made a bankrupt at the suit of a young lady named Dalton, who recovered £500 damages against him for breach of promise of marriage. He had pleaded ill-health as the cause of the breach, but he had married another lady in the meantime. He was ordered to furnish a statement of his affairs in ten days.

At the Liverpool Police Court, Joseph Ollerhead, licensed victualler, has been charged with having sold spirits to a girl under sixteen years of age. It was stated that two police-constables found three girls in the bar, one fourteen, one fifteen, and one sixteen years of age. The youngest had a glass of whisky in her hand, whilst the other two had glasses before them on the counter, ordered by the eldest of the three. A penalty of 10s. and costs was imposed.

At Keynsham Petty Sessions, Francis Sampson and Francis Sampson, jun, have been charged with destroying fish in the river there with explosives. Mr. William Drury, farmer, of Publow, stated that on Sunday morning he heard an explosion, and on going to see the cause of it he observed four or five men standing on the bank of the river. He then heard another explosion, and saw the water thrown up. Shortly afterwards he saw a large number of fish on the surface of the water, apparently stunned, and prsioners and other men put scores of fish into their pockets.—The case against the younger defendant, who was a lad, was withdrawn, and the elder defendant was fined £5.

THE GLASGOW BANK FAILURE—ARREST OF THE DIRECTORS.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Brown, advocate, and procurator fiscal for Lanarkshire, sent an order to the Glasgow police authorities to immediately arrest the directors, the managing director, and the secretary of the City of Glasgow Bank. The order was put into the hands of Superintendent Boyd, who placed his most experienced men on duty. Detective Carmichael was despatched to Edinburgh to arrest Mr. Stewart and Mr. Inglis, Edinburgh directors. He found on reaching that city that Mr. Inglis, was already in custody. The detective then apprehended Mr. Stewart at his residence. Both these directors are detained in Edinburgh, and will have to answer in due time one or more charges of fraud in connection with the administration of the suspended bank. This is indeed the nature of the case against all the management. In the meanwhile Superintendent Boyd arrested in turn Mr. Stronach, the manager; Mr. Loreche, the secretary; and Mr. Innis Wright, director, at their residences, and Mr. Salmond, director, at the house of a friend in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. Superintendent Boyd afterwards drove out to Newton Mearns eight miles away, and apprehended Mr. William Taylor, director, at his residence there. The duty was in each case necessarily a distressing one, and Mr. Boyd, in order not to alarm the families, intimated to each person he had come to arrest, that his presence was required in town, and it was not until the directors had left their homes with Boyd that the latter intimated the serious nature of his business, and that they were in the custody of the law. The directors one and all expressed their entire willingness to obey the order for their arrest, and said they would have surrendered themselves had they been made acquainted with the step taken against them. While these apprehensions were being made in Edinburgh and Glasgow, Detective Elliott, ascertaining that Mr. Lewis Potter, a director, was staying with his son at Bothwell, proceeded thither on Saturday evening, and brought him under arrest to Glasgow. The whole of the management were in the hands of the police by ten o'clock; Messrs. Stewart and Inglis in Edinburgh, and Messrs. Innes, Wright, R. Salmond, W. Taylor, and Lewis Potter, directors, and Loreche, secretary, in Glasgow. The Glasgow police lodged their prisoners in the private rooms of the chief constable and magistrates. Each was detained by himself, under the charge of an officer, and was allowed no communication with the others. No greater reverse of fortune will be seen than that of Mr. Taylor when he is placed at the bar of a police court in which for many a day he has dispensed justice.

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SOUTH WALES.

A disastrous accident occurred at half-past four on Saturday afternoon at Pontypridd Junction, on the Taff Vale Railway, by which twelve persons were killed on the spot, and between forty and fifty injured, some so severely that only faint hopes are entertained of their recovery. At Pontypridd Junction the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale Railway unites with the main line, and the trains on the Llantrissant and Cowbridge lines also run to and from the station. The Llantrissant train on Saturday, after discharging passengers, was being run back into the north cutting, when from some unexplained cause, instead of pulling up clear of the Rhondda line, it ran beyond the point, and struck the Rhondda train, which was then advancing at considerable speed, just in the centre of the train. The consequences were most disastrous. Several of the carriages were smashed, and the wreckage was strewn about in all directions. One of the carriages which suffered the most injury was a third-class, which was crowded with passengers. The shrieks of the injured and imprisoned people speedily brought assistance from the Pontypridd station, which is distant from the scene of the accident about 300 yards. The greatest excitement was manifested on the news of the collision becoming known. The railway officials sent immediately for medical aid, and proceeded to extricate the wounded and remove the dead. It was found that twelve people had been killed outright, and from forty to fifty were seriously injured. The latter were removed to various houses in Pontypridd, were their wants were attended to. A few who were only bruised or slightly cut had their wounds bandaged, and proceeded, to their destinations, the train having been kept waiting for that purpose. This is the first accident of a serious character which has occurred on the Taff Vale Railway since its opening. The line is proverbial for punctuality and safety and, consequently, the consternation is all the greater. The railway station at Merthyr was crowded by an excited throng, endeavouring to obtain information respecting friends in the train. A large number of Merthyr people work and trade in the Rhondda Valley, and the Saturday afternoon trains are usually crowded by the returning workpeople. A number of doctors left Cardiff for the scene of the accident immediately after the occurrence, and several of the wounded were taken to Cardiff Infirmary. It appears from the latest and most accurate returns, 12 persons were killed and about 50 injured, the wounds in the majority of cases being of a very serious character. The scene at Pontypridd is one of a very distressing character, as the bulk of the wounded are there, and the doctors are continually compelled to resort to amputations. Thomas Roberts, the signalman, at the junction, has been in the employ of the company for several years. He appears to have heard the usual signal from the next signal-box, and gave the word "All right" to the driver of the Cowbridge train; then, to his horror, the driver discovered as he turned the bend of the line, the Treherbert train had not passed down, but was coming against him. He says the drivers of the two trains could hardly see each other until they came into collision. The engines were reversed, but he thinks, owing to the slippery nature of the rails, the wheels did not bite. An eye witness says:—I was going along the Rhondda Road a little after four on Saturday afternoon, when the Rhondda train passed, and immediately afterwards I heard a fearful crash; looking round I saw splinters flying in all directions, and I, with a friend who was with me, ran back. We took a ladder and went up the line, and saw that the Cowbridge train had shunted into the Rhondda train, cutting it right in two, one part going on with the engine and the other standing on the line. Two of the Rhondda carriages were smashed. The wheels of the guard's van of the Cowbridge train being embedded, as it were, in that carriage. My friend immediately pulled open the doors and got into the carriages, where a fearful spectacle met his gaze—the dead and dying lying in a mass on the floor. The first man he got out had his head hanging loose. The man whose leg was broken uttered fearful groans as he was lifted out of the carriage and handed down to us. In the next compartment lay a man whose head on lifting him up fell in two, and in an adjoining compartment lay a woman who was decapitated. By that time other assistance had arrived, and the wounded were removed to houses adjacent to the scene of the disaster. Several medical gentlemen were at once on the ground and, others were, I know, telegraphed for from Merthyr and Cardiff.

The boiler of a locomotive at Ince Hall Colliery, Wigan, burst a few mornings ago, killing a man, named John Brownlow. The driver and fireman escaped unhurt.

Dr. David Laing, the well-known investigator of Scotch antiquarian literature, and who has been keeper of the Signet Library at Edinburgh since 1837, has died.

Mr. Charles Chadwick, thirty years of age, one of the principal tradesmen in Fishergate, Preston, has poisoned himself with prussic acid.

Telegraphic communication with Cyprus has been established.

Messrs. James and Thorne, who are still enjoying a holiday in Spain, propose to make their appearance in "Our Boys" at the Vaudeville Theatre on Lord Mayor's Day, November 9.

The Jersey States have passed a regulation directing that all vessels engaged in importing foreign cattle to Jersey shall be licensed and registered, the penalty for omission being confiscation of both the vessel and cargo.

A SURGEON CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.

At the Borough Police Court, Liverpool, on Saturday, before Mr. Raffles, stipendiary, a respectably-dressed young man, named Henry Dudley, was charged with stealing about £27, the money of Louis Trowbridge, the superintendent of the Pullman cars at the Central Railway Station.—The prosecutor stated that on Thursday last, about noon, he was seized with a violent bilious attack while walking along Dale Street. He hurried to the Adelphi Hotel, where he lived, and there met the prisoner, who was writing in the smoke-room. The prisoner, who said he was an army surgeon, gave him a black draught, which relieved his pain; but there was a relapse, and the prisoner then advised him to take a brandy and soda, with some mustard and pepper in it (laughter). He took this.—Mr. Raffles: Well, did it do you good? The Prosecutor: Yes: it did me a great deal of good (laughter). He remained about the smoke and coffee rooms for some time, and then went to bed. He fell asleep while the prisoner was standing by his bedside, and on the following morning he discovered that his purse, containing one £10 note torn, two £5 notes, and about £7. 10s. in gold, had been taken from his trousers pocket. Before accusing anybody of the theft he made inquiries in the hotel, but as the purse had not been found, he went to the Angel Hotel, where he had learned the prisoner was staying, and asked the landlord if he knew a Mr. Dudley. The landlord said he did, and in the course of a further conversation it was ascertained that he had exchanged the torn note.—The prisoner, who reserved his defence, was remanded for inquiries into his antecedents.

AN INCORRIGIBLE OFFENDER.

At the Chelmsford Quarter Sessions, Edward Thurgood, a lad 16 years of age, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for having broken into the parish church at Littlebury, Essex, and stolen the contents of the poor-box, and also a a prayer book from one of the pews. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, in passing sentence, said the prisoner, since he was eight years old, seemed to have pursued a course of continual crime. He had committed three or four misdemeanours, for which he had suffered punishment, and had been sent to a reformatory for five years on a conviction for felony. His behaviour in that reformatory had been such that he had been dismissed from it by order of the Secretary of State.

ASSISTING TO ESCAPE FROM AN ASYLUM.

At the Dorset Quarter Sessions, Emma Levy has been charged before Mr. Floyer, M.P., with enabling her husband, a felon, to escape from the Dorset County Lunatic Asylum, at Charminster. The prisoner visited her husband and took him surreptitiously a suit of clothes, which, while in the visiting-room, he exchanged for his asylum dress; then, putting the latter up the chimney, passed from the precincts of the asylum in his new dress and so effected his escape. He had not since been heard of. The chairman said it was a novel case. The woman had rendered herself liable to penal servitude, but she was under the influence of her husband, and had been in prison since September 14. One week's hard labour was the sentence passed.

TREASURE TROVE.

In digging the foundation for a new shaft in the rear of premises belonging to Messrs. Morgan and Co., in Long Acre, on Friday morning, some workmen discovered a chest containing a large number of gold and silver coins of the reign of Henry VIII., in a high state of preservation. Besides a quantity of miscellaneous articles the box contained upwards of twenty pieces of what is believed to be valuable Church plate. Among these were a massive chalice, ciborium, and monstrance, all of which were set with precious stones; a finely-carved crozier head, a lapis-lazuli crucifix, a pectoral cross with gold chain attached, some small vessels, and what is believed to be an abbot's or bishop's mitre. At the foot of the chalice a cross with a nimbus in engraved, and in a scroll the inscription "Ad majorem Dei gloriam." A very old house until within a week or two covered the spot where these things have been found.

ACCIDENT TO THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Empress Eugenie, accompanied by her son, the Prince Imperial, and suite arrived at Dover by the Ostend mail boat, Louisa Marie, on Friday afternoon. As her Majesty wa proceeding to the Lord Warden Hotel to partake of luncheon and await the departure of the mail train, she turned round to speak to one of her maids, when, being near the edge of the kerb, her foot turned and she fell on her side to the ground, striking her right cheek. Her Majesty, who appeared to be very much shaken, and in great pain, was immediately lifted up and assisted by the Prince Imperial into the Lord Warden Hotel, where restoratives were applied, and she was sufficiently recovered by the time of the departure of the South Eastern Railway boat train, to continue her journey on to Chislehurst, where she arrived shortly after five o'clock. Her Majesty appeared none the worse for

THE LEGALITY OF GLOVE FIGHTS.

At the Surrey Sessions, on Tuesday, Thomas Porter, proprietor of the St. Helena Gardens, Rotherhithe, appealed against a conviction by Mr. Balguy, at the Greenwich Police Court, for permitting quarrelsome and riotous conduct on licensed premises. The conduct complained of consisted of a glove fight and the behaviour of those who were present at it. The contest began at a quarter to seven in the evening, and lasted till nearly nine. There were thirty-one rounds, and one of the combatants was very severely handled. During the fight a rush was made to the platform, and there was a great disturbance in the gardens. The conduct of the visitors was so riotous that the police had to summon the appellant, who was fined for permitting this disorder. The Bench affirmed the decision of the magistrate, but decided that the defendant's license should not be endorsed.—On the application of Mr. Clarke the Court then proceeded to hear Mr. Porter's application for a renewal of his music and dancing license.—Owing, however, to the evidence of Inspectors Banister and Clarke, who said the gardens were the resort of bad characters and thieves, the Bench refused the license.

The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge has received a donation of £1,000, given anonymously through the Rev. Brownlow Maitland.

The bust of Mr. John Simon, C.B., recently exhibited at the Royal Academy, has just been presented by the subscribers to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., accompanied by Mrs. Plimsoll, is about to start on a long tour to India, for the benefit of his health.

The Bishop of Ripon has been presented with an oil painting of himself, by Mr. Watts, R.A., by the clergy and laity of his diocese.

In the Court of Passage, at Liverpool, a dock porter named Pratt has been awarded £10 as compensation for injuries caused by John Hughes, a publican, who assaulted him because he was unable to pay a score of 2s. 5d.

Mr. Charles Chadwick, thirty years of age, one of the principal tradesmen in the Fishergate, Preston, has poisoned himself with prussic acid. The cause is said to have been the extreme depression of trade.

On the 4th of November next, at Westminster Aquarium, the famous Ober Ammergau Passionspeil troupe, which has been brought over from Bavaria, will make a first appearance in one of its characteristic pieces.

A young man named John Marden, aged eighteen, has been taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, London, suffering from frightful injuries caused by a circular saw. The unfortunate man, who is a sawyer, got his hand caught, and was dragged round with the teeth of the saw.

Public Notices.

130 is the SUCCESSFUL NUMBER for QUILT at Joseph Herr[illegible]n's, Hobson.

COME and hear PETER MACKENZIE Preach and Lecture at Dipton on Thursday, October 31st, 1878. 517m

AN EVENING CONCERT will be given in the Assembly Room, Consett, on Wednesday, October 30th, 1878, for the benefit of Master Caygill, Blackhill. Concert to commence at Eight o'clock. Reserved Seats, 1s.; Area, 6d. 532m

CONSETT INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ON Saturday, November 2nd, 1878, at 6·30 p.m., a SPECIAL MEETING of Members will be held, to take into consideration the Revised Rules of the Society, a copy of which can be seen in the Reading-room. 498m

SHOTLEY BRIDGE HIRINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1878.

GRAND BALL to be held in the Town Hall, commencing at Five o'clock.
840m Mr. TELFORD, M.C.

DERWENT ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

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

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

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

N O T I C E.

SCHOOL BOARD FOR THE PARISH OF MEDOMSLEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in reference to the above District, that:—

I.—The above School Board have (subject to the approval of the Education Department) made certain Bye-laws, in pursuance of the powers given to the School Board by Section 74 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, as amended by the Elementary Education Act, 1876.

II.—A printed copy of the proposed Bye-laws will continue deposited for inspection by any Ratepayer, at the School Board-room, Medomsley, the Office of the School Board, for one month from the date of the publication of this notice.

III.—At the expiration of the said month, the said proposed Byelaws will be submitted to the Education Department for approval.

IV.—The School Board will supply a printed copy of the said proposed Bye-laws, gratis, to any Ratepayer.

M. COUPLAND, Clerk.
25th October, 1878. 537m

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. J. Oley.

Notice of Sale.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY is instructed by Mr. John Atkinson, who is about to emigrate to New South Wales, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the whole of his very elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at Wood Houses, Dipten, on Monday, November 11th, 1878, the whole of which will be published in Handbills. 524m

Turnips for Sale.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, instructed by Mr. John Glendinning, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, October 28th, 1878, a valuable Crop of TURNIPS, growing in a Field near the Consett Iron Works, comprising 4 Acres of Swede Turnips; 3 do. of Purple Top Bullocks. The above is an excellent Crop, and will be put up in lots to suit purchasers.

Sale in the Field at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

Burnopfield.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, favoured with instructions from Mr. Peter D. Henderson, who is leaving England for New South Wales, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Raglan Street, Burnopfield, on Monday, November 4th, 1878, all his Valuable Mahogany and other HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PONY and SPRING CART, &c., comprising Three-quarter Chest of Mahogany Drawers; Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating; 6 Mahogany Hair-seated Chairs; Mahogany Centre Table; Mahogany Tea Table; Lady's Work Table; Mahogany Four-poled Bedstead and Mattress; French Bedstead, with do.; Feather Bed and Pillows; Down Bed and Pillows; Child's Cradle and Chair; Dressing Table and Washstand; Dressing Glass; Press and Bookcase; 2 Eight-day Clocks; 11 Pictures; Set of China Tea Ware; Chest and Frame; 2 Kitchen Tables; Longsettle; 6 Kitchen Chairs; 2 Arm Chairs; Child's Table Chair; do. Perambulator; with all the Kitchen and Cooking Utensils, including Ware, &c.; Fender and Fire Irons; Poss Tub and Staff; Pails and Bath; a First-class Pony and Spring Cart, if not previously sold by private contract; strong Spring Cart; Single barreled Gun; Riding Saddle and Bridle; Butcher's Utensils, including Scales, Weights, and Sausage Filler; a number of Horns, first-class specimens of Ram's Heads, stuffed; Poultry Hampers; Miniature Cobles; Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, 11 vols., complete; also, a 6-in. Centre Lathe, complete.

Sale to commence at One o'clock p.m. prompt.

By Mr. A. Brodie.

Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett.

Re W. J. Stocker, of 34, Deansgate, Bolton, Linen and Woollen Draper, in Liquidation.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett, on Monday and Tuesday, November 4th and 5th, 1878, the whole of the remaining portion of the superior STOCK of Linen and Woollen DRAPERY belonging the estate, removed from the above premises for unreserved sale, including an immense assortment of every description of First-class Goods connected with the Trade.

Order of Sale.—Sale to commence at Seven o'clock each Evening, and to be continued on the first two or three nights of each week until the whole is cleared out.

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

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

By Mr. J. Jenkins.

Freehold Property for Sale at Consett.

MR. JOHN JENKINS has received instructions from Mr. Quinn to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, October 30th, 1878 at the house of Mr. M. McNally, Bath Hotel, Consett, all those Five FREEHOLD COTTAGES, situated in Thomas Street, Consett, and now in the occupation of Messrs. J. Carrre, Owen McKanna, C. Paterson, Thos. Doherty, and H. Mullen.

Further particulars on application to the Auctioneer, at his Sale-rooms, Trafalgar Street, Consett; or Mr. M. McNally.

Sale to commence at Seven o'clock p.m 522m

Trafalgar Street Sale-rooms, Consett.

IMPORTANT SALE of Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in the above Sale-rooms, on Monday, October 28th, 1878.

Mr. JOHN JENKINS, Auctioneer,

Comprising—Excellent Press; Mahogany Lobby Drawers; Mahogany and Painted Bed-room Drawers; Mahogany Bookcase; Mahogany Cheffonier Bedstead; Birch Desk Bedstead; Sofa, in Hair-seating; Couch, in Hair-seating; Mantlepiece Mirror; Wringing and Mangling Machine; 6 Mahogany Balloon-backed Chairs, in Hair-seating; 2 Easy Chairs; Tester and French Iron Bedsteads; 3 Pairs of Mattresses; Feather, Down, and Flock Beds; Eight-day Clock; Timepiece; 2 Fenders; Perambulators; Kitchen and other Tables; Kitchen and Bed-room Chairs; together with a large quantity of other Goods.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 541m

Business Announcements.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN

Are now offering the following **SPECIAL LINES** bought much below their value:—

5,000 Yards of Double Warp Calico from 2½d. to 6d.
30 Dozens of Women's Drab Jean Stays from 1s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
100 Dozens of Men's Wool Scarfs from 1½d. to 1s. 6d.
30 Dozens of Women's Wool Handkerchiefs from 8½d. to 5s. 6d.
100 Wool Shawls (Full Size) from 2s. 6d. to 30s.
20 Dozens of Men's Square Mufflers (Light and Dark) from 4½d. to 4s. 6d.
40 Dozens of Turkey Red Pocket Handkerchiefs (Hemmed) from 1½d. to 6d.
25 Dozens of Men's Union and Wool Shirts from 1s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT; AND FRONT STREET, DIPTON. 465m

The Great and Unrivalled Sale of **READY-MADE CLOTHING** Will Commence on Saturday.

The most of the undermentioned Goods will, on an average, be sold at a little more than half their original price. Many will wonder why such a reduction can be made. Well, the reason is simply this: that owing to the continued depression in trade, we have been fortunate, both for ourselves and the public in general, to secure, for Cash, several hundred pounds worth of Goods at mere nominal prices, which places us in a position to offer Goods at low prices, and to astonish the oldest inhabitants in the district. We shall be glad of an inspection of any of the under-mentioned Goods, or will forward a few to any address on approbation.

350 Pairs of Men's Fancy Trousers at 4s. 11d. These are not printed, but a thorough good article and well worth 7s. 6d.

750 Men's Tweed Trousers and Vests, in a great variety of patterns and styles, from 9s. 11d. to 25s.; splendid value.

30 Pairs of Men's Worsted Cords, either Lined or Unlined. These will be sold regardless of cost as they are rather soiled.

25 Men's Long Fashionable Nap Overcoats reduced to 21s. The quality is A1, well finished, and cannot be bought elsewhere under 30s.

35 Men's Fancy Tweed Single-breasted Overcoats, very fashionable styles and good patterns. These we will offer all at one price, viz., 26s. 6d. They are equal to bespoke, and we guarantee them to wear well and give every satisfaction.

We have about 100 Brown and Blue Beaver Overcoats which are shorter than what is now worn. These we will offer at half their original price.

150 Men's Pilot Jackets, well Lined, all sizes, from 12s. 6d. to 25s.

220 Men's Black Superfine Coats at 21s. and 25s. 6d. The usual price of these are 28s. and 34s. 6d., but we have a heavy stock and are determined to clear them out.

Several hundreds of Men's Fancy Tweed, Melton, and Diagonal Coats from 10s. 6d. to 24s. 6d.

25 Men's Fancy Tweed Suits, very fashionable and quite new, at 17s. 6d., 25s. 6d., 32s. and 39s. This lot we would strongly recommend an inspection, as they are, without an exception, the cheapest lot ever seen in the neighbourhood.

200 Boys' and Youths' Overcoats, in all the Latest Fashionable Cloths, from 5s. 11d. to 35s.; all sizes and a splendid assortment to select from.

A lot of Men's Drab Moleskin Trousers to be cleared at 6s. 6d.; well worth 9s. 6d., but have got a little soiled, which will not effect the wear in the slightest.

All sizes in Boys' and Youths' Drab and Brown Cord Trousers. Also, Drab and Fancy Printed Moleskin Trousers at reduced prices.

Boys' Black and Brown Velveteen Jackets and Vests.

MISCELLANEOUS CHEAP LOT OF DRAPERY AND FANCY GOODS

Which we will offer in connection with the Clothing Sale—

30 Dozen of Elastic Braces at 6d. per pair, worth 1s.

150 Dozen of Boys' Turkey Red Handkerchiefs, ready Hemmed, at 2d., worth 3½d.

20 Dozen of Men's Ribbed Hose at 4½d. per pair, worth 1s.; splendid value.

10 Dozen of Women's White Merino Ribbed Hose at 4½d., worth 7½d.

Thousands of Wool Scarfs from 1½d. to 1 'd.

5 Dozen of Gentlemen's Brown Silk Umbrellas, with Paragon Ribs, to be cleared at 5s. 11d. These are a wonderful bargain and are only half their regular price.

2,000 yards of Brown and Grey Wincey, wide width, at 3½d., well worth 5d.

5 Dozen of Union Wool Shirts at 2s. 6d., large sizes and splendid patterns.

A large Stock of Pit Flannels, Shirts, Drawers, Hats, Caps, Braces, Duck Jackets, &c.

SHAW AND ATKINSON,
CHEAP DRAPERY AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, CONSETT. 529m

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

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

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

IT is FIVE Years since Mr. Markham's first attendance at Consett, and during that time he has Re-modelled and made to Fit the Mouth 218 Sets and partial Sets of Artificial Teeth, which have been obtained from unskilled pretenters to Dentistry, who seek to give no satisfaction but to get payment, not caring whether the Teeth Fit or not. Sufficient testimony can be given by some of those patients, who would not scruple to make answer for the manner in which they have been imposed upon.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH FROM 5s.; OR FULL SETS FROM £2 10s.

Attendance every Monday, from Eleven until Three o'clock, at the Surgery, Mount Pleasant, Consett, and at 40, Northumberland Street, Newcastle, where Mr. W. Markham has been established 47 Years. 126k

MRS. COCKBURN'S
REGISTER OFFICE FOR SERVANTS,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 502k

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING.

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

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

Consett, July, 26th, 1878.

DONALD BAIN,
Wholesale and Retail,
DRESS AND DRAPERY WAREHOUSEMAN
126, WESTGATE ROAD (Opposite Tyne Theatre),
NEWCASTLE.

Shirt Factory: 2, Bath Lane.

BEGINNERS in the trade supplied with any length or quantity at Glasgow and Manchester prices. Tailors, Dressmakers, Clothing Clubs, Dorcas Societies, and Charitable Institutions, supplied at Glasgow and Manchester prices.

Retail Buyers will always find Bain's the best establishment for cheap purchases.

Suits made to order cheap. 299m

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER STORES AND LEMONADE AND SODA WATER MANUFACTORY,
DELVES LANE, CONSETT.

THE Trade and Public of Consett and District are informed that the Old Established Business, heretofore conducted by George Young, will, on and after May 13th, be carried on under the style or firm of Young and Elsdon, by whom all Orders will be punctually attended to.

All Ærated Waters will be sent out in Codd's Patent Globe Stoppered Bottles. 21m

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.

REMARKABLY CHOICE, FUNNY, RARE, and out of the way BOOKS, Twopence, post free.—J. Wilby, Mirfield, Yorks.

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

J. FAIRBURN, MEDICAL BOTANIST, PHRENOLOGIST, LECTURER on PHYSIOGNOMY, and FUNERAL BREAD BAKER, Oakey's Houses, near West Stanley. 530m

BENSON'S WATCHES. Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Royal Family, and by special appointment to the Prince of Wales and Emperor of Russia. Old Bond Street and (Steam Factory) Ludgate Hill, London.

BENSON'S WATCHES of every description, suitable for all climates, from £2 to 200 guineas. Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless, Levers, Presentation, Repeaters, Railway Guards, Soldiers, and Workmen's Watches of extra strength.

BENSON'S ARTISTIC ENGLISH CLOCKS, decorated with Wedgwood and other wares, designed to suit any style of architecture or furniture; also, as novelties for presents. Made solely by Benson. From £5 5s.

BENSON'S PAMPHLETS on TURRET CLOCKS, Watches, Clocks, Plate, and Jewellery, Illustrated, sent post free each for two stamps. Watches sent safe by post. Benson's new work, "Time and Timetellers," 2s. 6d.

CARRIAGES sent in for Sale by Commission:—A light Landau, of canoe pattern, for one horse: also a pair-horse Laudau; a Clarence Brougham, also a Miniature and Bijou Brougham; a Gentleman's Omnibus, with sittings for eight, and a Waggonette Omnibus, with sittings for four; a pair-horse Waggonette, to carry six at the back, another to carry four, and a light one-horse Waggonette; a Hansom Cab, suitable for a doctor; a Back-to-Back Phæton, also an Albert Turn-Over Phæton, and a fashionable Park Phæton; a Shamrock Dog Cart, a Whitechapel Cart, and a light Gig, also several Pony Carriages; a variety of Harness.—Particulars sent on knowing the kind of Carriage required.—Apply to Atkinson and Philipson, Carriage and Harness Manufactory, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 549a

Contracts.

TO BUILDERS.

TO LET, the BUILDING of a Three-roomed HOUSE, together with a Coach-house, Stable, Store-house, &c., in Gibson Street, Consett.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of Wm. Raw, Architect, Blackhill, on and after Wednesday, the 23rd inst., who will receive Tenders for the same up till Wednesday, October 30th.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a WHITECHAPLE CART, in good condition. Price, £8.—Apply to Geo. Wells, Flint Hill, Dipton. 533m

DRAIN PIPES FOR SALE, at low prices, at Dearness Brick and Tile Works, Waterhouses, near Durham. 2in., 3in., 4in., and 6in., made of the best blue clay. Also, BRICKS very cheap. 539m

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

TO BE SOLD, a HOUSE containing Five Rooms, Bath-room, Wash-house, and Out-offices, situate in Durham Road, Blackfine, Blackhill.—Apply to Cuthbert D. Armstrong. 484m

To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Sherburn Terrace, Consett.—Apply to Mr. John Bell, Grocer. 548m

TO LET, a Five-roomed HOUSE, with every convenience, adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel, Dipton.—Apply to John Hall, Grocer, Annfield Plain. 536m

TO LET, a GRASS FIELD, in Benfieldside Lane, from November Term.—Offers for same received by James Annandale, Shotley Grove. 535m

TO LET, a pleasantly-situated HOUSE, near Castleside. Five Rooms, Pantry, Out-offices, and good Garden.—Apply to the Vicar, Castleside. 547m

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, situate at South Moor. Also, Two COTTAGES.—Apply to Robt. Rowell, the present tenant of the Shop. 546m

TO TET, a HOUSE and SHOP. The Gas Fittings and Shop Fixtures to be sold at a valuation.—Apply on the Premises, 5, Front Street, Consett. 550m

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP. Also, for SALE, Shop Fixtures, Counter, 2 Desks, large Coffee Mill, Canisters, Coffee Stand, &c.—Apply to Joseph Howard, Consett. 524m

TO LET or SELL, a HOUSE, containing Sever Rooms, situate in Harvey Street, Consett.—Apply to J. Bates. 434k

TO LET, HOUSE and GARDEN, situate at Captain's House.—Apply to John Elsdon, Sunniside Farm, near Iveston. 502m

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS in Delves Lane, Consett, for a respectable Young Man.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office. 513m

TO LET, at Annfield Plain, a small SHOP and HOUSE, suitable for a Butcher, or a Shoemaker as a Branch Shop.—Apply to John Hall, Grocer, Annfield Plain. 544m

SHOTLEY BRIDGE, COUNTY DURHAM.

TO BE LET or SOLD, all that COPYHOLD HOUSE, situate at The Terrace, Shotley Bridge, and lately occupied by Mrs. Snaith, deceased, containing on the Ground Floor, Dining-room, Kitchen, Pantry, Washhouse (with Fire-place, Boiler, Oven, and Sink, Water laid in) and Larder. On the Second Floor, Two Bed-rooms, Work-room (which can be used as a Bed-room), W.C., together with the Garden behind the same and the Outoffices attached.

The above commands a magnificent view of the Valley of the Derwent, and its situation renders it a most desirable investment.

Immediate possession can be given, if required.

For particulars, apply to Wm. Dickinson, Solicitor, 9, Middle Street, Consett, County Durham.

To Lend.

TO LEND, on Private Mortgage, £1,000, £600, or £300.—Apply to T. W. Welford, Jun., Solicitor, Middle Street, Consett. 666k

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

LOANS GRANTED immediately, from £100 to £2,000, at 5 per cent., repayable over Three, Four, or Five Years, on Personal Sureties, and Life policy effected with the WEST OF ENGLAND INSURANCE CO. (Established 1807).—Apply to George Hawdon, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 527m

Wanted.

LADIES requiring SERVANTS will do well by applying at Mrs. Cockburn's Register Office, Front Street, Consett. 503k

YOUNG WOMEN of Good Character, who require situations, should call at Mrs. Cockburn's Register Office, Front Street, Consett. 504k

WANTED, at November Term, a good GENERA SERVANT. Must be a good Milker, a good Baker, and qualified to do Plain Cooking.—Apply to G. Hobson, Harperley Mills, Lintz Green. 534m

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25TH, 1878.

THE CHRISTIAN MISSION.

We are glad to learn that the Secretary to the Christian Mission has considered it his duty to exonerate the agents here of any desire to describe this town so intensely black as the report which recently appeared in *The Christian Mission Magazine* would lead its readers to imagine. The responsibility of quoting from the letters sent from Consett, so as to lead persons who know nothing of this town to the belief that we are so far degraded rests, then, on the editorial department. We cannot congratulate the promoters of the Mission on the way they conduct their magazine, if they condense the reports of their agents in such a manner as to eliminate the parts favourable to a town and insert those only which tend to degrade the inhabitants; nor do we envy the position of the agents, who must be looked upon unfavourably by those who have been maligned through their magazine, and who conclude that the printed reports are those sent by the representatives of the Mission. Such reports are unfair to all concerned, and the sooner the editor of *The Christian Mission Magazine* honestly condenses the reports sent for insertion, the less liable will they be to offend those who are friendly towards the cause the agents have so much at heart. The Secretary to the Mission cannot apparently conceal his feelings—which we regret to see are not quite so friendly as we could desire—towards Methodism. He says:—"Point to a place where the spiritual results described elsewhere in your own columns are being accomplished by the sort of people who can pass examinations, and come triumphantly forth from local preachers', quarterly, district, and other meetings? Is it egotistic to be aware of facts which would reflect special credit on ourselves were it not for our own entire dependence on a greater than man?" Now, it is well know by everyone who has manifested any interest in this Mission, that a very large portion of the support accorded to the agents is from Methodist churches, and that also the major portion of the religious services at the various meetings in connection with the Christian Mission, are conducted by the sort of people who have passed the examinations referred to, and, therefore, if any credit is to be given to human agency, *the Methodists* are fairly entitled to at least a portion of the spiritual results spoken of. We trust we may be mistaken, but we confess that we have an impression that the Christian Mission is much more evanescent than Methodism, and that long before it has reached its centenary it will have become a thing of the past. Just a word to "H. C.," who appears to be quite ready to defend the incorrect report we had occasion to refer to, and who sagely remarks—"If they are facts, *they are facts!*" This truth is so self-evident as to require no further demonstration from us. We are sorry to have to refer to this matter; but while we have no ill-feeling towards the Christian Mission, we are determined to allow no one to misrepresent Consett without being able to prove their statements.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The Czarewitch is stated to be at work on the programme of a Liberal Constitution for Russia, and I suppose we may take this as the less-alarmist version of the report of a few days since, that there was a call for the deposition of the Czar. In any case, there are forces at work in Russia at present which can only end in an explosion, unless measures are taken, and that at once, to break up the power of the bureaucracy. The Tchin, as the official class are called in Russia, are stupid in corruption. As long as the mass of the population were serfs, these abuses of bureaucracy might be winked at. Public opinion was too feeble to agitate. It is different at present; hence the rise of Nihilism and the attempts of the Czar to give a new direction to the nation in a war with Turkey. But the age of the Crusaders is over, and this last war has brought in so little renown of any kind that the nation is more excited than ever. We cannot say how it will all end. In any case, the Czar's son will do well to lay out reforms if the dynasty is to last.

The Northampton election may turn out a *fiasco* for the Liberals, in spite of their organization. The Three Hundred have selected their candidate; but it is by no means clear that the other two will retire. No discipline will prevent large numbers of the working classes voting for Potter. Votes will be divided, and the Conservative may slip in, and the very evil occur which the Caucus is designed to prevent. In Peterborough, too, the Liberals are repeating the same old mistake, and, with three or four candidates in the field, it is considered not at all improbable that the Conservative will there also, after all, carry off the seat. As for poor Mr. Whalley, now that he is dead and gone, we hear much of his good qualities, which were all eclipsed by his buffoonery about the Pope and the Claimant. But, after all, there are no judges of character more acute than women, and, strange as it may seem, Mr. Whalley was a favourite among the ladies. He won the heart of a rich widow, Lady Marchal, who married him, and, dying a few years ago, left him the bulk of her property. She used to say that Mr. Whalley was one of the most refined and agreeable men in her acquaintance, and her circle was a large one.

The commercial crisis continues in full swing. The soundest houses are liable to have a run made on them at almost any moment. Two Building Societies, to say nothing of Banks, have experienced the real danger which a false rumour of danger may lead to. Failures are taking place every day of firms which are perfectly solvent, and will ultimately pay twenty shillings in the pound, but which can't get at their money, or can't get it quickly enough to stave off the demands of importunate creditors. Whilst so many are timidly wishful to withdraw their investments, they don't know what to do with their money when they have withdrawn it, and sound commercial speculations are at a stand-still from want of money to float them. A dreadful rumour of the instability of one of the largest and most important London Banks has been current the last few days. I don't believe that there is the smallest real danger, but the report has caused a perfect tremour of anxiety in some quarters. The whole appearance of commercial circles is symptomatic of the nervous excitement into which the nation is plunged.

The scare among gas share-holders rather increases than goes off as more light is being thrown on the infant giant, which is soon to extinguish every other flame but that of the sun. I can scarcely affect much compassion for the monopolists who are now alarmed for their dividends, but speculators will do well not to rush in too rashly for the new illuminator. Already two Companies are afloat with an advertised capital of £100,000 each, to work the electric light, and others are announced. There is an old saying about catching your hare before cooking it, and these companies have not yet caught their light. It may, after all, prove an *ignis fatuus* to the too incautious investor. I should like to know what the whales will think of it when sperm oil has become a drug in the market, and Leviathan can take his pastime again in Arctic seas without fear of harpoons piercing his soft casing of blubber! If half that we hear of the electric light be realised, it will soon supersede every other, and turn night into day. Whether this will be an advantage or not remains to be seen.

"Of all the aufractuosities of the human mind (as Johnson once pompously phrased it) I know not one more marked than a superstitious reluctance to sit for a picture." If the Doctor of sonorous phrases had lived in our day, he would have remarked a tendency in the opposite direction. Complimentary portraits of plutocrats, ex-Lord Mayors, Masters of the Hunt, and noble obscurities of this kind are so common that one is presented with them at our annual Academy exhibitions. The Lord Mayor has escaped this year only because the Lady Mayoress has been selected to be victimised in this way. As I have not yet seen this portrait I cannot say whether it is an aufractuosity or not, but, judging by the genial and complimentary speeches made on the occasion of the presentation by the Common Council of Bishopsgate Ward, I should say that it does the fair Lady Mayoress only justice.

It is an edifying spectacle to see the Chief Magistrate of the City of London giving his official sanction to the Christian religion by assisting at a Mission Service arrayed in all the glory of his robes. The Reverend W. H. Aitken has been permitted the use of the Guildhall on three successive evenings, and the Lord Mayor in full apparel formed one of the attractions of the first evening's service. Mr. Aitken—"the Rev. Willy Aitken," as he is generally called with a degree of familiarity which, I believe, betokens affection rather than conduces to contempt—is a singular combination of the High-Church parson and the Revivalist preacher. His father was a man of much the same views and much the same talents. "The Rev. Willy" took to extensive "missioning" on the recommendation of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, with whom he was much associated during their stay in this country. In London he enjoys a very wide-spread popularity.

The *Standard* the other day had a highly-coloured account of Mr. Edison, the American inventor, who seems to be as regular a trader in notions as other men are in hats and shoes. He, by all accounts, is engaged, like an enterprising French journalist, in producing an idea a day; and as he goes into his laboratory on Monday morning and comes out on Saturday evening, his wife looks in occasionally to see that he is alive. Newton at Trinity had his bed-maker who looked after him, and kept him alive with baked apples. We are now told how Mrs. Edison keeps the wolf from the door. Mr. Edison is the prince of inventors. He has given us the telephone which conveys sound, the phonograph, which preserves and reproduces sound, and an improved microphone, which excels Mr. Hughes' invention, and he is now at work on a gastrograph, which is to do for our palates, and tickle us with the taste of solids and fluids which we do not imbibe. Can it be that Mr. Edison dines himself by the aid of the gastrograph? Poets' dinners are sometimes ideal: perhaps philosophers and inventors equally dine with Duke Humphrey. We shall soon see whether this last electric notion is an idea only or something practically useful.

The effect of the freedom of Waterloo Bridge is not very remarkable during the day-time, but at night it is very apparent. The Strand is emphatically *the* thoroughfare of the Metropolis between 10 and 12 p.m., and it would seem that many hundred Surrey-siders must have been debarred hitherto by the half-penny toll from enjoying a coveted nocturnal promenade. At any rate, since the bridge was thrown open, the Strand and the Victoria Embankment have become uncomfortably over-crowded after dark.

Local and District News.

HOW TO CURE A COUGH OR COLD.—Take "Budden's Balsam of Horehound and Coltsfoot." One Dose relieves; one Bottle cures. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Agent for Consett—Mr. D. IMRIE, Chemist, Front Street. 541m

LECTURE AT GREENCROFT COTTAGES.—An interesting lecture has been delivered in connection with the Primitive Methodist Society at the above place, by Mr. Philip Reay, of Annfield Plain. Subject, "Barge life." Mr. C. Puckering, of Lanchester, occupied the chair. The proceeds of the lecture were devoted to the funds of the society.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PENNY READINGS.—The first of a series of penny readings was held in the Temperance Hall, Shotley Bridge, on the evening of Saturday last. Mr. N. Brown occupied the chair, and in a brief but interesting speech dwelt on the great importance of seeking to spread principles of temperance and sobriety. Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. J. Oley, H. Carss, and F. Raine. Miss F. Oley sung two temperance melodies in an able manner, while a reading of a touching character was givenby Miss Turnbull.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The Right Road to Happiness.—In selecting the most appropriate medicine for a particular ailment, there may be some difficulty, unless one can be found at once to purify, regulate, and strengthen. Holloway's Pills possess and exert these properties in an extraordinary degree. They enable the stomach to digest any ordinary food, they increase the secretory powers of the liver, cleanse the blood, expel all morbid matters, and throw into the circulation the purest elements for sustaining and repairing the frame, and preserving it from unnecessary "wear and tear." These inestimable Pills are especially useful in broken bodily health, when the system is out of order without any assignable cause. With this knowledge, none should trifle with life or health.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MASTER CAYGILL.—Next Wednesday evening, a concert will be held in the Assembly Room, Consett, the proceeds of which are to be presented to Master Caygill, of Blackhill. This young and promising musician, who is at present studying under the tutorship of Mr. Brotherton, of Bishop Auckland, with a view to ultimately adopting music as his profession, is ever ready to offer his services as a pianist, and we trust, more especially as his mother, Mrs. Caygill, has been deprived of her chief bread-winner, that the pulblic (not only of Consett, but of other places where Master Caygill's performances have given so much pleasure) will liberally respond to the appeal that is now being made on his behalf. We may add that Mr. Chas. Stephenson, Mr. C. Stelling (whose solos on the ocarina are worth hearing), Mr. Lax, Miss Turner, Mr. W. Dickinson, the Misses Unsworth, Mr. Jon. Stephenson, Mr. Inglis, and others have volunteered their services, so that a rich treat may be expected.

DOG EXEMPTIONS.—A correspondent sends us the following:—The 38th section of the Act, 32 and 33 Victoria, which required farmers to pay duty for dogs used by their shepherds, has been repealed, and exemption from duty in respect of sheep dogs may now be obtained on the delivery of a proper declaration by the following persons, viz.:—A shepherd for one or two dogs kept by him and used solely in his calling or occupation as a shepherd; a farmer for one or two dogs kept by him, and used solely in tending sheep or cattle on his farm; an occupier of a sheep farm owning sheep which feed on a common or enclosed land, for three dogs when the number of his sheep exceeds 400, for four dogs when the number of sheep amounts to 1,000, and one additional dog for every full number of 500 sheep above 1,000, but in no case shall exemption be allowed for more than eight dogs kept on the farm. Forms of application can be obtained from Mr. Hearn, the Supervisor of Inland Revenue, who grants exemptions, after declaration being made. The exemptions expire on the 31st of December annually, and fresh ones must be taken out in the month of January, or else all persons are liable to penalties for keeping dogs without exemption, if not renewed in that month.

FITS.—EPILEPTIC FITS OR FALLING SICKNESS.—A certain method of cure has been discovered for this distressing complaint by a physician, who is desirous that all sufferers may benefit from this providential discovery. It is never known to fail, and will cure the most hopeless case after all other means have been tried. Full particulars will be sent by post to any person free of charge.—Address: MR. WILLIAMS, 10, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, London. 307m

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

CONSETT POLICE COURT.—At this Court, on Monday, before Messrs. Town and Annandale, Samuel Curley was summoned by P.C. Firn for having been drunk at Leadgate, on the 11th inst. The officer said defendant refused to leave the street and wanted to fight him.—Defendant said he was drunk, and oblivious to all that had taken place. He was fined 5s. and the expenses.—John Speading, a young man, was charged with a similar offence, at Leadgate, on the same date. P.C. Firn said defendant was near his own house and was mad drunk.—Defendant said it was his first appearance, and he hoped the bench would deal leniently with him. Fined 5s. and costs.—John Patterson, charged by Sergt. Cruickshank with having been drunk in Derwent Street, Blackhill, was also fined 5s. and costs.—Patrick Naney, charged by the same officer with a similar offence in Bottle Bank, Blackhill, on the 12th inst., was fined 5s. and costs.—John Browell was charged with having been drunk at Leadgate. P.C. Firn said he found defendant in a public-house. He was drunk, and the landlady told him (the constable) that she could not get him out. He was turned out, but afterwards created a disturbance in the street. This being defendant's fourteenth appearance, he was fined 10s. and costs.

CONCERT AT BLACKHILL.—An entertainment, in connection with Blackhill Mechanics' Institute, was held in Mr. Beeley's School-room, Blackhill, on Monday night last. In spite of the very wet night, the room was well filled, and the affair, in every respect, was a decided success. The chair was worthily occupied by Mr. J. Heymer, an old and constant friend to the Institute. It is a most gratifying thing to record that the performers gave their services gratuitously. To specially point out one for praise, where all did so well, would be invidious, but we cannot forbear noticing that the Rev. F. Steggall and Mr. Stephenson well maintained their local fame as vocalists, and that Miss Turner sung very sweetly. Mr. Inglis gave a humourous sketch, which the audience heartily appreciated. At the piano Miss Jenny Burkitt and Master J. O. Heymer presided with their accustomed skill. Appended is the programme:—

Pianoforte duet—"The Huguenots,"	Miss Jenny Burkitt and Master J. O. Heymer.
Song—"My heart's in the Highlands,"	Rev. F. Steggall.
Reading—"Virginia,"	Mr. J. Lax.
Song—"The British lion,"	Mr. J. Dawson.
Duet—"The syren and the friar,"	Miss Turner and Mr. O. Stephenson.
Ocarina solo—"Selection,"	Mr. C. Stelling.
Song—"Consider the lilies,"	Miss Noble.
Reading—"The death of Marmion,"	Mr. D. Imrie.
Pianoforte duett—"Qui vive,"	Miss Jenny Burkitt and Master J. O. Heymer.
Song—"When sparrows build,"	Miss Turner.
Reading—"The foxes' tails,"	Mr. J. Inglis.
Song—"The stirrup cup,"	Mr. C. Stephenson.
Song—"The sailor's story,"	Rev. F. Steggall.
Reading—"The roast gyus,"	Mr. J. Craighead.

National Anthem.

A TRUE SHARK STORY.

It may not be generally known that in that playful marine acrobat, the porpoise, the shark possesses an implacable enemy that will permit no intrusion on its feeding grounds. The writer first learned this fact from two old and experienced fishermen when out on a fishing excursion, one lovely August day, off Squan Beach, New Jersey. It came out in the course of a story, which is here given as it was told in the boat:—"On a fine morning, we started at daylight for this very reef of rocks. With plenty of bait, we looked for four or five hundred weight of sea-bass, flounders, and black-fish. At first we pulled them up as fast as our lines touched bottom, then we had not a single bite. Surprised, we stood up and looked around, preparatory to changing our ground. To our astonishment, the water was alive with sharks. We commenced pulling up our anchor, when a savage fish rushed to the bow of the boat and bit the rope in two. Then we hoisted sail but the moment we put the steering oar in the water several sharks began biting it in pieces. So we were compelled to take in sail, and drift. We were in the midst of a school of sharks two miles long and half a mile broad. They were of all sizes, from six feet long to twelve or fourteen. They swarmed about our boat, and dashed it one-third full of water with their tails. We had to bale, one with his hat, and the other with the bait-pail. Every moment some big fellow would put his nose almost on the gunwale, while his yellow tiger eyes glared ferociously at our pale faces. One shark dashed at the boat and seized one of the side planks and almost shook us out of our seats. Fortunately his teeth broke off, and away he went with a bleeding jaw. In a moment he was torn in pieces and devoured. Then the school turned towards us again. We were in despair, and never expected to see shore. We could not sail, we could not row, and were drifting out to sea. Suddenly we saw a great school of porpoises. They hurled themselves out of the water, jumping twenty feet at a bound. Soon we were in the midst of them. The sharks started out to sea, but the porpoises were too quick. They bit and tore the sharks fearfully. Sometimes three porpoises would have hold of one shark. Then they jumped out of the water and fell heavily on these tigers of the ocean. The fight continued for miles, and we were saved. We rowed safely to shore. We have great respect for porpoises, and believe that if they were not so plentiful, New Jersey shore would swarm with sharks, and then good-bye to fishing and bathing.

THE TRAGEDY AT OLD CORNSAY.

Yesterday, William Wilkinson, labourer, was brought before the Lanchester bench charged with attempting to murder his wife, Mary Ann, at Old Cornsay, on the 9th February last. There was another charge against him of attempting to commit suicide. Prisoner hung down his head during the enquiry, and seemed to feel his position keenly. The magistrates on the bench were—Mr. Kearney (chairman), Mr. E. T. Smith, Mr. Clavering, and Rev. J. P. De Pledge. The following evidence was adduced:—

Mary Ann Wilkinson said: I am the wife of the prisoner, Wm. Wilkinson, a labourer, and live at Old Cornsay. On Saturday, the 9th February last, about seven o'clock in the morning, my husband and I were in bed. He got up, and had some rum out of a gill bottle. I had a glass. I was partly asleep and awake when I found my throat cut. No one was in the room except my husband and myself. I felt the blood, but I could not speak. My husband got on to the bed, and I saw his throat was cut. The razor and hatchet now produced belong to my husband, and were always on the shelf in the room where we slept. We only had one room. My husband and I remained in the house until Monday morning, when some one knocked at the door. I got up and unbolted it, when Mrs. Wall, a neighbour, came in. She asked what was the matter, and I pointed to my neck, and then to my husband. Dr. Wilson came shortly afterwards, and dressed our wounds, and then we were removed to Lanchester Workhouse, where we still are. The Doctor is still attending my husband, but I am better.

Elizabeth Wood Wall said: I am the wife of Thomas Wall, of Old Cornsay, miner. On Monday, the 11th February last, about twelve o'clock, I went to the house of Wm. Wilkinson. I saw the house was shut up and the door fastened. I knocked at the door and Mrs. Wilkinson came and opened it. She was covered with blood, and her throat cut. She was in her night dress. I asked what was the matter, and she pointed to her throat and then to her husband. He (prisoner) was in bed. He could not speak; his throat was cut. There was a razor, hatchet, and two knives on the chair by the bed side. I then went and told Mr. George Alder what I had seen, and he returned to the prisoner's house with me. I was present when the Doctor came, and also when the prisoner and his wife were removed. Neither prisoner nor his wife spoke.

George Alder, farmer, deposed: On Monday, the 11th day of February last, about twelve o'clock in the forenoon, Mrs. Wall came and told me that the "Essex people" were both lying in their house with their throats cut. I proceeded to the house with Mrs. Wall, and found both lying in bed with their throats cut. I said, "how has this happened?" and Mrs. Wilkinson pointed over to her husband, the prisoner. I examined them, and then sent for Dr. Wilson, of Lanchester, the relieving officer, and the police-constable. I have known the prisoner three or four years; he is a labourer.

Daniel Jobling said: I am a blacksmith, and live at Cornsay. On Monday, the 11th February last, about twelve o'clock, I went to the house of the prisoner and found him and his wife with their throats cut. The razor, knife, and hatchet produced were given to me by Mrs. Wall. The razor and hatchet were covered with blood and hair. I laid them on the table, and they were afterwards taken possession of by P.C. Best.

Joseph Scaling deposed: I am a police-constable stationed at Hedley Hill. On Monday, the 11th February, I received information that a man had cut his wife's throat. I proceeded to the place in company with P.C. Best, and found the prisoner and his wife lying in bed with their throats cut, and a large pool of blood on the floor. I took possession of the clothing produced, which I found under the bed. They are covered with blood. I assisted to take the prisoner and his wife to Lanchester.

Frederick Best, police-constable, stationed at Satley, gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. Ralph Walton, relieving-officer for the Lanchester Poor Law Union, said: On Monday, the 11th February last, I received information that a man had cut his wife's throat, and also his own, and that there was no person to take care of them. I proceeded to Old Cornsay, in company with Dr. Wilson, and found them both in bed with their throats cut. After their wounds were dressed, I caused them to be removed to Lanchester Workhouse in a cart, where they have been since.

Dr. Wilson, Lanchester, said: On the 11th Feb. last I was called on to examine the prisoner and his wife. On examining Mrs. Wilkinson I found an incised wound over the larynx, fully two-and-a-half inches long, and nearly a quarter-of-an-inch deep, with an opening into the windpipe. She was very much exhausted. I examined the prisoner, and found an incised wound on his throat about four-and-a-half inches long, and about a quarter-of-an-inch deep, also opening into the wind-pipe. I also found a ragged wound on his head five inches long. The hatchet produced is a likely weapon to have inflicted it. The prisoner was in a very weak condition. I dressed the wounds, and had prisoner and his wife removed to Lanchester Workhouse. They have been under my care and treatment ever since. The prisoner at one time was in a very precarious state, but Mrs. Wilkinson has never been in a dangerous condition.

This being the whole of the evidence, the prisoner was asked what he had to say. He replied—"If I had been in my right senses, I should not have done it."

Mrs. Wilkinson here stepped forward and said her husband had been in a low, nervous state for some weeks before he cut her throat.

Prisoner was committed to take his trial at Durham Assizes, which commence on Monday next.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO MR. BEELEY.

On Saturday evening last, a complimentary dinner was given to Mr. Beeley, master of the Church Schools, Blackhill, by some of his more intimate friends in the district. He is leaving Blackhill, after a residence of about six years, having occupied his present post all this time. The dinner was held in a room belonging to Mr. Randall, Station Hotel, and was served in his usual good style. Mr. Heymer occupied the chair, and Mr. Ainsworth the vice-chair. After dinner, the toasts of "The Queen," "The Prince of Wales, and the Members of the Royal Family" having been given by the the chairman, and duly honoured,

Mr. CHARLES STEPHENSON proposed the health of the guest. In a forcible manner, he gave a *resumé* of Mr. Beeley's career in Blackhill, how he found the school in very low water, how he had, by steady, patient work, more than trebled the school attendance and grants, and how grieved his many friends were to think that he was now forced to separate himself from them. Mr. Stephenson concluded his remarks by some humourous and hopeful allusions to the future.

Mr. THIRLWELL, one of the managers of the Blackhill Church Schools, also spoke of the pleasantness of their relations with Mr. Beeley, and of the sincere regret with which managers, parents, and scholars were parting with him.

The toast having been enthusiastically honoured, Mr. BEELEY replied. He said—Gentlemen, I thank you heartily for the cordial manner in which the toast of my health has been received, and more especially do I thank Mr. Stephenson for the kindly yet flattering manner in which he has dwelt on the better points of my character. When I came to Blackhill, now six years ago, I came with somewhat dubious feelings. The county of Durham enjoys a somewhat unenviable reputation, and the name of Blackhill is suggestive, to a stranger, of anything rather than culture and refinement. I do not think I exaggerate very grossly when I say that the notion entertained by South-country people generally of the county is that it must be one vast, unlovely coal-field, peopled by a race of rough, uncultured pitmen, and that life in such a region, if at all tolerable, cannot be considered enjoyable. Such, Mr. Chairman, is drawn from imagination, and, I feel bound to say, from imagination solely. I may tell you that many of my friends, who ought to have known better, are sorely puzzled to account for my prolonged stay amongst you, and they have charitably assumed that some peculiarly irresistible magnetic influence—which I need not define, but to which Mr. Stephenson has already alluded—has been brought to bear upon me. I have been perfectly contented to stay up to the present, because, although I may have had a few difficulties with which to contend, my path has been rendered comparatively smooth by the kindness of those with whom I have been brought in contact. I have been trusted, almost unlimitedly trusted, by the managers of the school, and also by the parents, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging their kindly forbearance and co-operation. It is very natural to expect, then, that I should feel a strong aversion to leaving a place where I have been so considerately treated. But there are times when even the most supine among us find it necessary to bestir themselves and make a change. I saw plainly, as any unprejudiced person must, that if I wished to remain at Blackhill for any length of time, I must secure the appointment to the new Board Schools. I felt that my services at Blackhill, and the precarious position in which the opening of such elaborate school buildings, in close proximity to my own, placed me, would fairly entitle me to the consideration of the Board. It was most unreasonable to expect that I could be contented, especially under such altered circumstances, to work any longer in such an ill-devised and indifferently-furnished school, unless it be assumed that I am devoid of the wish, or lack the power, to better my position. I do not wish to say anything unkind, which I might have cause to regret, but I think I am fully justified in complaining that I have been scurvily treated by the Board. I know, however, that we are most of us prone to take a distorted view of matters in which we are personally interested, so that I will say little more on such a distasteful subject. The question throughout has been for me a painful one. In consequence of my resignation, it has been deemed necessary to close both my own and the Infant School, a result which I cannot look upon with equanimity, for many reasons. I am sorry to see the school I have laboured to build up scattered to the winds, but I have acted on my convictions. I object entirely to my being experimented on, or engaged in an uphill struggle, the result of which is so obvious. I must have greatly suffered, and probably have been beaten out of the field. Believe me, gentlemen, I am deeply sensible of the honour conferred upon me by such a gathering as this. For your kind wishes, the sincerity of which I cannot doubt, I thank you most sincerely. I regret the severance of so many old associations, but I assure you that the recollection of the uniform kindness I have experienced, and the cordiality with which I have this evening been received, will not fade from my memory.

Mr. LAX proposed the toast of "Local Interests," which was responded to by Mr. G. Ainsworth.

Mr. RICHLEY proposed "The Scholastic Profession," coupling with the toast the names of Messrs. Brears, Craighead, and Collinson, who all briefly replied.

Mr. BEELEY then proposed the "Tradesmen of the district," to which Mr. Thirlwell responded.

The concluding toast, "The Ladies," was proposed by Mr. Inglis, and responded to by Mr. Waugh, jun., Shotley Bridge.

Interspersed among the toasts were songs, sung by Messrs. J. Dixon, Turnbull (Medomsley), Whinney, Park, &c., and a very humourous reading by Mr. Inglis. The songs were considerably enhanced in value by the excellent accompaniments of Master Heymer, who presided at the piano. A most enjoyable and harmonious evening for all present was closed by the Chairman's health being heartily drunk, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by all present.

OPENING OF BENFIELDSIDE BOARD SCHOOLS.

These handsome and commodious new schools were opened on Friday night last, in presence of the members of the School Board, and a large number of ratepayers of the township. The opening ceremony took place a few minutes before eight o'clock, but the schools were thrown open at a much earlier hour, and a good many people availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them of inspecting the buildings, and very general satisfaction was expressed at the way the work had been carried out by the contractor. The schools are plain, substantial buildings, in the Gothic style, providing accommodation for 500 children at the desks and benches, as follows:—204 boys, 174 girls, and 132 infants. The school-rooms for boys and girls are twenty feet wide, and allow an area on the floors of about 11½ superficial feet per child. The infant school is 24ft. wide, an area of 8 superficial feet per child being provided. There are two class-rooms to the boys' school, and one to the girls' school. Taking the accommodation provided at 8 superficial feet per child (the space allowed in many instances), the schools and class-rooms provide accommodation for 670 children. As the 8 feet principle has not been found to work satisfactorily, the Board came to the conclusion to provide accommodation at the desks and benches in accordance with instructions received by their architects from the Education Department, when preparing plans for other schools in the neighbourhood. The schools are high and airy, the walls 12ft. 6in. high, from floor to wall-plate, and 17ft. from the floor to centre of ceiling. The walls are plastered with Keen's cement 4ft. 6in. up from the floor. Much attention has been given to providing a sufficiency of light and ventilation for the several schools and class-rooms, and each entrance has been provided with a set of Messrs. Macfarlane and Co.'s patent ablutionary appliances. The several schools and class-rooms have been provided with gas-fittings, and can be used for night-schools if found necessary. The boys and girls will occupy separate schools; separate entrances, yards, and offices having been provided for each department. A room, 24ft. by 19½ft., has been provided for holding Board meetings and for the use of the male teachers, and another room, 16ft. by 14ft., has been set apart for the use of the female teachers. Each room is provided with w.c., lavatory, and all necessary appliances. The Board have also provided a house of six rooms and offices as a master's residence, in accordance with the requirements of the Education Department. The boundary wall adjoining Benfieldside Edge Road, is not included in the present contract. The Board secured two acres of land of Mr. Murray on very advantageous terms, and decided to enclose the whole, but the Education Department stated that two acres was more than the Board required for school purposes, and instructed them to sell a portion of the land adjoining the road. Should the Board do so, we think they will make a great mistake. The land, at some future time, may be required for enlargement of schools, or it may be found necessary to build a female teacher's residence, and a caretaker's house. The contract for building the schools, master's residence, &c., was signed on the 26th day of October, 1877, by the contractor, Mr. William Shell, of Consett, the amount of the contract being £4,495 10s. The stipulated time of completion was the 1st day of September, 1878, but in consequence of bad weather in winter, and a little difficulty with his plasterers, the completion of the works has been delayed a few weeks beyond the time specified. In carrying out the works, Mr. Shell employed the following sub-contractors:—Slater's work, Messrs. Dawber and Son, Newcastle; plumber's work, Mr. William Strachan, Blackhill; painters and glazier's work, Mr. Johnson Robson, Blackhill. Messrs. John Smith and Son, of Shotley Bridge, are achitects to the Board, under whose personal supervision the works have been carried out. It was expected that the Chairman of the Board (Rev. F. B. Thompson) would preside at the opening ceremony, but owing to sickness he was unable to do so, and in his absence the duties devolved upon

Mr. PRIESTMAN, who, after apologising for Mr. Thompson's absence, said it was just two years since the School Board was elected. As they would be aware, additional school accommodation was required in the township, and the present schools had been built to meet it. He thought it would be unwise to detain them with any remarks of his own, as many who had not already done so would doubtless be desirous of looking at the buildings. He thought they would all be satisfied with the schools. The situation was pleasant, and there would be plenty of fresh air, which was important to the children attending the schools. They would likely be anxious to know what the cost had been, and he should therefore call on their clerk (Mr. Barclay), who would enlighten them on this point. (Applause.)

Mr. BARCLAY said it was great cause for congratulation for the township that they had such a very fine set of school buildings. He had been asked by their worthy Chairman to give a short account of the cost of the schools, and he might just tell them, briefly, that the sum paid to the contractor for building the schools, teacher's house, &c., was £4,500, in addition to which was £450 for two acres of land. To these figures were to be added £305 for architects' commission, law expenses, and sundries, bringing the total cost up to £5,255. This sum, as they would be aware, had been borrowed, and was to be repaid by annual instalments of £105 2s., and interest, annually, at 3½ per cent., on the amount remaining unpaid, which, for the first year, brought the payment up to about £270, which, however, would decrease yearly until, at the last year, there would be only £105 2s., and about £3 13s. 6d. of interest.

The CHAIRMAN said there was one thing he had omitted to mention in his remarks. The schools would be opened on Monday for the reception of children, but as a great deal of the teachers' time would be occupied in registering and examining the children, no charge would be made for children sent during the first week.

Mr. JOHN ANNANDALE was next asked to address a few words to those present. He remarked that he was pleased to see so many parents and ratepayers. As the chairman had remarked, he thought everybody would be satisfied with the schools, and great credit was due to the architects and contractor for the way the whole work had been executed. (Applause.) In past years, education in the district had been conducted on the voluntary principle, and he thought a little credit was due to those who had hitherto provided the means whereby the young might be educated. (Hear, hear.) With regard to their own Shotley Grove School, he believed it would still continue to afford accommodation to a good many of the children residing in the low part of the district. He thought they might all be proud of the new schools, and hoped they would be sufficient to meet the requirements of that important parish. (Applause.)

Mr. CARSS endorsed everything that had been said by the previous speakers in relation to the schools. They were, he said, as handsome, as commodious, and as substantial as any Board schools in the North of England. (Applause.) As Mr. Barclay had informed them, repayment of the principal and interest of the money borrowed in the erection of the schools would extend over a period of fifty years, and after looking at the figures they would perceive that the sum paid annually was comparatively trifling. It was their duty, as parents, to send their children regularly to school, and he hoped they would co-operate with the Board in carrying out the important work of education. (Hear, hear.) The Board had, by offering a liberal salary, secured the services of an excellent master, and competent teachers had also been provided to conduct the girls' and infants' schools. The Board had confidence in parents, but he need not remind them that if any of them evinced reluctance to send their children to school the Board possessed compulsory powers, and would not hesitate to use their authority. The parish of Benfieldside had always stood high for its intelligence in proportion to population, and he felt sure that parents would act harmoniously with the Board, and thus maintain the high position they had attained in regard to education. (Applause.) That township, he was proud to say, not only stood out prominently for its education and sobriety, but he found, as rate-collector and assistant-overseer, that, in proportion to the population, there were more copyholders and freeholders in their own township than in any other part of North Durham. (Renewed applause.)

The CHAIRMAN said he did not wish to detain them much longer, but before they separated he wished to introduce Mr. Tiers, the head-master.

Mr. TIERS, who was very cordially received, urged on parents the necessity of sending their children to school punctually, pointing out that when children entered school late the other scholars were disturbed, which caused loss of time to the whole school. He also hoped that parents would send their children regularly, as the irregular attenders acted as a drag on the school, which was an injustice to those who attended regularly.

Mr. WM. RAW, architect, said there was a time when a good many people signed their name with a mark, but in townships where the Education Act had been adopted, and where they had such commodious and beautiful schools as these just opened, the people would no longer be allowed to sign their name with a cross. (Hear, hear.) He had been through the schools twice, and he considered that they were a credit to the designers, and the contractor who built them. (Applause.)

On the suggestion of the last speaker, a vote of thanks was accorded to Messrs. Smith and Mr. Shell, after which the proceedings terminated.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

ELECTION OF SURVEYOR.

An adjourned meeting of the above Board was held on Monday afternoon last, at two o'clock, for the purpose of electing a person to fulfil the joint offices of surveyor, inspector, and collector. There were present—Mr. Jas. Annandale, jun. (chairman), Mr. Wm. Wilson, Mr. W. Wheatley, Mr. J. Lax, Mr. J. Eltringham, Mr. R. Marshall, Mr. Henry Ritson, Mr. John Dickinson, Mr. H. Carss, Mr. Charles Wilson, and Mr. John Annandale. There were thirty-two appllications. Prior to the Chairman reading the applications and testimonials, Mr. Carss suggested that after this had been done, a vote should be taken in each case whether the applicant should be placed on a reserved list, or be struck out of the first list. It was agreed to follow that course.—After going through the list of applicants, the names of Mr. John Heslop, Benfieldside; Mr. Charles Hawkes, Yoevil; Mr. John Dixon, Consett; Mr. T. Robinson, Bury; Mr. John Sharp, West Law; and Mr. M. Hunt, Middlesbro', were retained.—Mr. Carss suggested that a third list should now be made to reduce the number. Several members objected to that course, when Mr. Wm. Wilson proposed to elect by ballot.—Mr. Carss objected to the use of the ballot, as they were a representative body, and the public had a right to know how their representatives acted.—Mr. Wilson stated they followed that course in a Building Society, to which he was secretary.—Mr. Carss said that might be so, but in that case each member only represented himself, but at that Board they were representing others. He was not afraid of anyone knowing how he voted.—Mr. Chas. Wilson seconded the proposition to take the vote by ballot, against which Mr. Carss protested. The motion was carried, Mr. Carss only voting against it. Slips of paper were then handed round, each candidate being numbered.—Mr. Carss remarked that by this method a minority of the Board could elect a candidate. He illustrated his argument by assuming that if three votes were given for one candidate, four for another, and five for another, the person having five votes would be elected. It was suggested if that should occur, the next highest should be voted for until a majority was obtained for one. The Board then proceeded with the ballot, when it was found that there were for Mr. Heslop two, Mr. Hawkes two, and Mr. Dixon eight.—Mr. Carss next enquired how they were going to enter the election in the minute-book, when the Public Health Act required the names of the persons voting on each question, and who were against it, to be entered. He declared the election to be irregular, and not in accordance with the Act of 1875, contending that the Board could not decide any question relating to the Act by ballot. Ultimately a motion was carried declaring the candidate who obtained the highest number of votes to be elected.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

JUMPING THE ROPE.—Escaping the gallows.

'COMING TO THE POINT.'—Sharpening a lead-pencil.

A NEW NATION seems to be rising in Europe—con-sternation.

JUDGING by the crops, nature don't … the production an evil.

ANNUAL flowering pl… ants resemble … ank over-come up to blow.

… whales, as they …

'SUMMER RESORTS.'—Th… shady side of the street and iced drinks.

WHAT is one of the … —Self-possession … est of all earthly possessions?

AMONG the … la… est curiosities is a *wet* stone to sharpen th… .

MOS… … er's edge.

… poo… ple are like eggs—too full of themselves to h… old … nything else.

'ALL gone to the dogs!' he explained, when asked how his sheep turned out.

THE man that was seriously injured by a sudden burst of eloquence is likely to recover.

WHY is the sun, after disappearing in the west, like soft feathers?—Because it is *down*.

'HE who gives a trifle meanly is far meaner than the trifle,' is an old Assyrian proverb.

'WHAT ails your eyes, Bob?'—'Nothing—only I told a fellow he didn't speak the truth.'

THE way to keep one's own counsel is to get into a chancery suit, and then you can never get rid of him.

WHY is a school-boy, in the first rule of arithmetic, like a venomous reptile?—Because he is an adder.

WHY is a noisy tumult like a boatman rowing against the current?—Because it is an uproar (up rower).

FIRST irate female: 'I'd hate to be in your shoes!' Second ditto: 'You could not get into them!'

THE man who swore off is beginning to observe, with great feeling, 'We've got but one life to lead, anyway.'

NOTHING is so fatal to the romance of a kiss as to have your girl sneeze at the very climax of osculation.

A MAN in Missouri planted some beans late one afternoon, and next morning they were *up*—thanks to his hens.

A HOUSEKEEPER who makes a practice of borrowing a quart of milk, usually makes a p'int of returning it.

THERE is no question of relative value in those cases where a man finds either a golden or silver hair in the butter.

SOMEONE has sent us a bank-note detector. We want to be truly grateful—but, my friend, how do you play on the thing?

A POLITICIAN was elected on the merits of one single speech. All he said was, 'Fellow-countrymen, follow me to yonder tavern!'

WHAT is the difference between a poor gun and a masquerade costume?—One is fired and doesn't hit, and the other is hired and doesn't fit.

A YOUNG blade of her acquaintance had passed without acknowledging her bow—her eyes flashed like swords, for wasn't she a cut-lass?

A BOARDING-HOUSE mistress, like the rest of us, has her weak and strong points—the weak being her coffee, and her strong point the butter.

ATHLETIC SPORTS FOR LADIES.—Jumping at conclusions; walking around a subject; running through a novel; skipping full description.

THE fly season is once more near at hand, and bald-headed men are beginning to see another reason for regretting that they did not die young.

KISSING goes by favour, but the man who kissed the kerbstone when he tried to walk over an orange peeling did not consider himself highly favoured.

HE was from the country, and he came to town for the first time. As he looked at the telegraph-wires he said, "Why do you make your wire-fence so high?"

IT is a French philosopher who says that 'the average female dresses for her lover or her husband, the girl for her rival, but only the true woman for herself.'

AN enthusiast (says Billings) is an individual who believes about four times as much as he can prove, and who can prove as much as anybody else will believe.

'MARIAH! Mariah! please let me in!' said a man to his wife, who was looking out of the window watching him trying to open the door with a tooth-pick; 'I've trod on my key, and it's all flattened out.'

THE artistic sensation of Paris is an artist named Andre Gauthier, who draws large audiences to see him paint a landscape in five minutes, a portrait in six, and two different pictures simultaneously, one with each hand.

WHEN two boys of a family have gone in swimming against their mother's express commands, the satisfaction of being able to see the other fellow waled usually operates so as to soothe the pains of the one that got it first.

A POLITICAL SPEAKER, after the nominations had been made, exclaimed, 'The battle is now opened! Let every man do his duty.' But the compositor made it, 'the *bottle* is now opened!' and then the other side had their innings.

SAID a tailor to a customer, 'There's always safety in a swallow tail. Swallow tails never go out of fashion.' 'But,' replied the customer, 'it seems to me that people are not near so ready to swallow tales now as they used to be.'

ON entering the box, a witness had a Testament presented to him, but he declined to be sworn. On being asked his reasons for refusing, he naively replied, 'I'll tell a lie wi' any mon i' England, but I'll not swear to it.'

'NO living thing can go so slow as a boy going on an errand.' This is true if we except the youth who has been 'wagging it' from school and knows that his daddy is waiting for him at home in order to interview him on the subject.

A SIX-YEAR-OLD, who was found putting himself outside of various good things at a rapid rate, just after complaining of inward griping, explained to his wondering parents that he 'did'nt want to leave any room for that stomach-ache.'

'A GREAT deal of comfort is to be got out of the recollection of good things,' said an old epicure, rubbing his hands. 'I luxuriate over the memory of many a good dinner which I ate forty or fifty years ago. Besides, none of those dinners can give me the nightmare now!'

STOUT elderly man, on Margate jetty, to young and gentlemanly stranger who has just saved the former's wife from drowning: 'Sir, I wishes to show you my gratitude; but as you won't accept money, I will make you a present of a piece of good-advice. Never eat sausages in summer. I knows what they're made of—I'm a pork butcher.'

AMERICAN humour has broken loose, and has invaded the ponderous gravity of the U.S.A. Patent Office. One S. H. Henderson has patented 'a device to receive and hold a quid of tobacco in the mouth,' with the object of producing a maximum of economy combined with enjoyment! Another humourist has gone to the expense of patenting a minute 'pin-hole in the big end of a pickled egg!' Not to be beaten, a third has brought out 'a patent egg' itself!

SAID one lawyer to another in the Court of Sessions the other day, 'You are the biggest fool in New York.' The judge told the gentleman that he must not forget that he (the judge) was present.

'The milk-maid is not the same everywhere,' says a moral philosopher; to which an item man responds, 'That's so. The milk made in the city is quite different from the milk made in the country'.

… RUSSIA.

The … of a Rus… ntly co… oloured signboards give the streets almo… ian ci… st e… ty a particularly gay appearance. At … ooki… very corner you come upon a Byzantine-… ng shrine of the Virgin, with a number of Russians in front of it, bare-headed, signing themselves. You meet the Virgin in various other unexpected places—in railway stations, in post-offices, with a little oil lamp flickering at her feet—even in the drowsy lock-ups, where tipsy moujiks can be heard yelling all day and night. The behaviour of the people in the streets is quiet and civil. If a Russian knocks against you, he begs your pardon with a sincere show of contrition; if he sees your nose turning white in the cold weather, he picks up a handful of snow and rubs it with a brotherly officiousness till the circulation is restored. All along the populous streets pedlars saunter, selling dried mushrooms, cotton handkerchiefs, religious prints, white bread and fritters; but few of them shout. Pigeons infest the roadway with impunity, for they are held sacred. Even if a Russian were starving, it would not occur to him to knock one of the birds on the head and cook it. Dancing bears are also to be seen in great numbers, and though not sacred are great favourites, and always draw crowds, who laugh at their antics like children. For Russians are very easily amused.

A FOUR-FOOTED SMUGGLER.

Dogs have served in many capacities for good or for evil; it is well known that they can be taught to steal, and become thorough adepts at the nefarious art. But training a dog to aid in smuggling is an idea which originated with a family of lacemakers in Belgium, who, finding that they could not sell the produce of their industry to so great an advantage as in France, became anxious to dispose of it there, and to acquire, by that means, a more rapid fortune than by simply retailing it at home. They had a young and intelligent poodle dog which they trained to have a thorough detestation of custom-house officials, such as are encountered on the frontiers. They dressed up someone in that uniform, who, always beating and kicking the dog whenever he entered the house, and illtreating him in every way, incurred, very naturally, poor Mouton's animosity. This point gained, they prepared a larger poodle skin for Mouton than the one he owned, and after winding several metres of valuable lace round his body, sewed the poodle skin neatly and cleverly over it all. Away went the master and his dog, and succeeded in passing the French frontier; the man, it is true, was examined; the dog ran off from the people in uniform as soon as he espied them, decamping as fast as his legs could carry him Regaining his master, they reached a French town where the lace was not only sold at a good profit, but an order was given for a larger supply. These hazardous journeys were undertaken again, with great financial success, until at length the dog was killed on the road, and the fraud discovered.

ORIENTAL PRINCES.

The ordinary Asiatic prince, sultan, khedive, shah, maharajah, or what not, is from earliest childhood self-moved, never impelled by anybody, never subjected to any restraint from anything but physical laws. He is never punished as a lad, never whipped, never censured, never placed in circumstances in which he is under the coercion of opinion, and never without instruments who have no will but his. As a man he has now equals whose opinion reaches him, and no man round him who are not his creatures. The effect of that treatment of course varies with different natures, making a few exceedingly gentle and a few unendurably ferocious, but it produces on all two results. They all find in making their will effective the pleasure which other men feel in exertion, and they all mistake momentary impulse for will—that is, they all become, or rather remain capricious as children. The desire has arisen; there being no customary limitations present to his mind, it must be gratified, for its temporary character does not diminish its force. In fact, the first sign of this kind of disposition is the want of proportion between the wish and the cost of gratifying it, the sort of omnipotence that every wish obtains. The late Sultan Abdul Aziz, when travelling in this country, felt one day a little sleepy in a railway train, so he ordered the train to be stopped that he might sleep unshaken. That looked insolent, but the impulse was not insolent at all. The Sultan was sleepy; he had never been accustomed to consider limitations on his will, and so the idea that he must, by stopping, either arrest a great traffic or produce a general smash never entered his mind. "I should like a new palace just there," says the Sultan; and forthwith the palace has to be produced though he may never live in it, and never even care seriously to see it. "I will have an army," says the Shah, "on the European pattern;" and there is the army all dressed up for him, though he has not considered how to keep that army for five minutes. "I will own Egypt," says the Khedive; and buys, or seizes, or confiscates every visible estate, though he may not be able to say why he wants them, or what a huge quantity of private income can do for a sovereign who has the State exchequer at his command. Five-sixths of the cruelties of Orientals are caprices, mere transient thoughts, turned into acts because they have never been taught to refrain from so turning them. A true typical Oriental worried with Ireland, and possessed of power to do as he liked with Ireland, would not wish like the English lady, that it were sunk in the sea for twenty-four hours, but he would sink it—that is, would issue an order for the removal of the population with just as little consideration as the lady made her speech, and very often would consciously and while unopposed mean just as little mischief. It would be a caprice, like the stopping of a train, not an atrocity.

Correct yourself betimes. You will seldom or never keep from falling if you cannot recover yourself when you first begin to totter.

Those who have resources within themselves and dare to live alone, want friends the least, but know how to prize them the most.

Virtue seems nothing more than a motion consonant with the system of things. Were a planet to fly from its orbit, it would represent a vicious man.

A RED-HAIRED lady, who was ambitious of literary distinction, found but a poor sale for her book. A gentleman, in speaking of her disappointment said, 'Her hair is red, if her book is not.' An auditor, in attempting to relate the joke elsewhere, said, 'She has red hair, if her book hasn't.'

'SHALL I help you to alight?' asked a city exquisite of a muscular country girl, who was about getting out of a wagon that had just come up to the porch of a rural tavern. She jumped from the waggon, and indignantly exclaimed, 'What do you mean! You don't think I smoke, do you?'

A LITTLE WATER.—Two neighbours had a long and envenomed litigation about a small spring which they both claimed. The judge, wearied out with the case, at last said, 'What is the use of making so much fuss about a little water?' 'Your honour will see the use of it,' replied one of the lawyers, 'when I inform you that the parties are both milkmen.'

M. Gabriel Delafosse, Professor at the Jardin des Plantes, and a naturalist and mineralogist of some note, has died at the age of 84.

The Duke of Marlborough has appointed Lord Gough and Sir Richard Wallace, M.P. to be trustees of the Irish National Gallery.

TAPE-WORM AND STOMACH-WORM.—Watson's celebrated "Specific" has effected hundreds of permanent cures of these distressing maladies, where every other remedy has failed. It does not require continuing, a single bottle being sufficient to cure. Its action is mild, but thorough, and the most delicate need not fear taking it. Price, 2s. 9d., or safe by post, 36 stamps. Watson's "Specific Powders" for Thread-worms are an effectual remedy for the tormentors. No. 1 (adults), No. 2 (children's), price, 1s. 1½d., or by post, 15 stamps. Address:—Watson, A.P.S., Shipley, Yorks., or any chemist will get them for you. Circulars post free. London Agents, Barclay and Sons.

Business Announcements.

TO DRAPERS, MILLINERS, CLOTHIERS, &c.
NEWPORT'S REGISTERED PINS for Window Tickets, are indispensable to Drapers, &c. In Boxes containing 1 Gross, at 1s. 9d. each. To be had at the *Guardian* Office.

Railway Time Table.

CONSETT BRANCH

TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	2,G P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	9·40	12·30	2·30	5·36
Scotswood	„	5·52	9·47	12·37	2·37	5·42
Swalwell	„	5·59	9·54	12·43	2·43	5·49
Rowland's Gill	„	6·9	10·4	12·53	2·53	5·59
Lintz Green	„	6·15	10·10	12·59	2·59	6·5
Ebchester	„	6·28	10·23	1·12	3·12	6·18
Shotley Bridge	„	6·34	10·29	1·18	3·18	6·24
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.			1·25	3·25	
	dep	6·42	10·37		4·45	6·35
Knitsley	„	6·54	10·49		4·57	6·47
Lanchester	„	7·3	10·58		5·6	6·56
Witton Gilbert	„	7·14	11·9		5·10	7·7
Durham	arr.	7·25	11.20		5·25	7·20

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2 G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G P.M
Durham	dep.	7·25		11·45	3·45	8·0
Witton Gilbert	„	7·37		11·57	3·57	8·12
Lanchester	„	7·50		12·10	4·10	8·25
Knitsley	„	8·2		12·22	4·20	8·37
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	arr.				4·30	
	dep	8·15	9·10	12·35	3·35	8·50
Shotley Bridge	„	8·20	9·15	12.40	3·40	8·55
Ebchester	„	8·24	9·19	12·44	3·44	8·59
Lintz Green	„	8·34	9·29	12·54	3·54	9·9
Rowland's Gill	„	8·39	9·34	12·59	4·0	9·14
Swalwell	„	8·47	9·42	1·7	4·7	9·22
Scotswood	„	8·54	9·49	1·14	4·14	9·29
Newcastle	arr.	9·5	10·0	1·25	4·25	9·40

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.	LEAVE	a.m.	p.m
Newcastle	7·30	7·15	Benfieldside	8·35	8·20
Scotswood	7·37	7·22	Shotley Bridge	8·40	8·25
Swalwell	7·44	7·29	Ebchester	8·44	8,29
Rowland's Gill	7·54	7·35	Lintz Green	8·54	8·39
Lintz Green	8·0	7·45	Rowland's Gill	8·59	8·4
Ebchester	8·13	7·58	Swalwell	9·8	8·5
Shotley Bridge	8·19	8·4	Scotswood	9·14	8·5
Benfieldside (arr)	8·25	8·10	Newcastle (arr)	9·25	9·1

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

First, second, and third class return tickets will be issued on Saturdays by the following trains—

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.		P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	7·10	4·5	....	7·30
Scotswood	„	7·17	4·12	....	7·37
Swalwell	„	7·24	4·20	....	7·44
Rowland's Gill	„	7·34	4·30	....	7·54
Lintz Green	„	7·40	4·36	....	8·0
Ebchester	„	7·53	4·49	....	8·13
Shotley Bridge	„	7·59	4·55	....	8·19
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·5	5·2	....	8·25
	dep.	9·20	....		
Knitsley		9·32	....	....	
Lanchester		9·41	....	....	
Witton Gilbert		9·52	....	....	
Durham	arr.	10·5	....	....	

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.
Durham	dep.	7·55	....
Witton Gilbert	„	8·7	....
Lanchester	„	8·20	....
Knitsley	„	8·32	....
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·45	....
	dep.	8·50	5·30
Shotley Bridge	„	8·55	5·35
Ebchester	„	8·59	5·39
Lintz Green	„	9·9	5·49
Rowland's Gill		9·15	5·55
Swalwell	„	9·22	6·2
Scotswood	„	9·29	6·9
Newcastle	arr.	9·40	6·20

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·45	12·30	2·30
Benfieldside	„	6·50	1·30	4·30
Rowley	„	7·0	1·40	4·40
Burnhill Junction	„	7·10	1·50	4·50
Tow Law	„	7·23	2·3	5·3
Crook	arr.	7·35	2·15	5.15
	dep.	7.38	2·25	5·25
Bishop Auckland	„	8·7	2·53	5·56
Darlington		8·35	3·20	6·25
Stockton	„	9·25	4·8	7·18
Middlesbro'	„	9·38	4·20	7·33
Saltburn	„	10·15	4·55	8·10

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Saltburn	dep.	5·45	11·10	4·30
Middlesbro'	„	6·23	11·45	5·5
Stockton	„	6·34	11·55	·15
Darlington	„	7·10	12·30	·50
Bishop Auckland	„	7·45	·15	·30
Crook	arr.	8·12	1·40	·55
	dep.	8·15	2·20	7·0
Tow Law	„	8·27	2·32	7·15
Burnhill Junction	„	8·42	2·45	7·30
Rowley	„	8·52	2·55	7·40
Benfieldside	arr.	9·5	3·5	7·50
Newcastle	arr.	10·0	4·25	9·40

AN EVENING BEVERAGE.—Epps's Cacaoine (Quint-essence of Cacao) is equally liquid and refreshing as tea, affording moreover a sterling support to the system. Unsweetened. Each packet (6d.) is labelled "JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London." 247k

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

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

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

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A PURE TOBACCO,
SOLD EVERYWHERE IN OZ. PACKETS
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THE WANT OF THE AGE SUPPLIED.
MATHER'S NIGRINE.
A JET BLACK MARKING FLUID
FOR MARKING LINEN, COTTON, &c.
NO PREPARATION OR HEATING REQUIRED AFTER BEING WRITTEN.
Extract from "THE LANCET," January 5th, 1878.
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We can commend this as a very good and convenient Marking Ink, we have submitted Linen marked with it to some of the most powerful of Chemical Agents, including Acids, Alkaline and Chlorine, and Cyanide of Potassium, and have found that it was very much easier to destroy the Linen than the marking upon it; in fact the writing could not be effaced by any of the Agents we employed.
Sold in Bottles, 6d., 1/-, and 2/6 each by all Chemists and Stationers.
SAMPLE BOTTLE SENT POST FREE ON RECEIPT OF 13 STAMPS.
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"CONSUMPTION,
ITS ONLY SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.
(*New Edition*) *with many interesting cases of Cure.*"

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NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, MENTAL & BODILY WEAKNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY, with their attendant distressing symptoms banished and superseded by ROBUST HEALTH, NATURAL STRENGTH, TONE & VIGOUR.
"Used with the best effect in Nervous Disorders, has stood the test of time (Fifty years), and is universally adopted."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
"Administered in the East with extraordinary success in cases of Nervous & Muscular Debility & Exhaustion."—*Once a Week.*
One Shilling Sample Bottles sent for 12 Stamps. All other sizes carriage free. 4/6, 11/-, 22/-, & £5 Cases.
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AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF 40 COLUMNS.
PRICE ONE PENNY.
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AT FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
where Advertisements are received up to Nine o'clock that morning.

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MARIA CLEMENTINE MARTIN
opposite
THE CATHEDRAL,
COLOGNE.
Sold in Bottles, 1/- and 2/- each, by all Chemists and Perfumers.
⁂ Be sure to obtain the Eau de Cologne of the "NUN," with the Prize Medals of London Exhibitions 1851 & 1862 engraved upon the labels. Agent Arthur I. Joseph, 1, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

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ALL SHOULD USE WOODS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE. For Removing Tartar & Whitening the Teeth, without injuring the Enamel. Sold in Pots at 6d. and 1s. each.

WOODS' QUININE, CANTHARIDINE, and ROSEMARY HAIR CREAM
Restores the Hair if weak or falling off. Price 9d., 1s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per bottle.
WOODS' DANDRUFF POMADE.
Never fails, 1s. per pot.
PROPRIETOR: W. WOODS, M.P.S., CHEMIST, PLYMOUTH.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS, &c.

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Every appliance for Invalids. Price List one stamp.
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NUNN'S "Universal" Cleansing Disinfecting Sanitary Powder, indispensable to the thorough cleansing of all classes of accommodation, cleaning & removal of Paint, cleansing of Marble, Copper, &c., &c. Manufacturers of every class of Lamps. 204 to 206, St. George Street, London Docks, E.

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CAPTAIN WARREN'S Patent COOKING POTS and BROILERS.
UTILITY: So compact that meat and two kinds of vegetables can be cooked simultaneously in one vessel.
LUXURY: The nourishing juices and nutritious properties are conserved in all their purity and richness.
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Sole Manufacturers (Wholesale only).
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ADD TO YOUR INCOME BY KEEPING FOWLS.—Poultry produced, averaging 4d. per lb. Eggs 3d. per dozen, all the year round. 50 pages 8vo. post free, twelve stamps. Distinguished testimonials free. Address, "DAISY," THE GRANGE, SPARKBROOK, BIRMINGHAM.

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TWO GALLONS of this FINE OLD WHISKY
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A few doses quite effectual.—Caution.—The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy of Chlorodyne render it of vital importance that the public should obtain the genuine, which is protected by a Government Stamp bearing the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne." See decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the *Times*, July, 16th 1864.
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From W. C. WILKINSON, Esq., F.R.C.S., Spalding.
I consider it invaluable in Phthisis and Spasmodic Cough; the benefit is very marked indeed.
From Dr. M'Milman, of New Galloway, Scotland.
As a Sedative, Anodyne, and Anti-spasmodic I consider Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne the most valuable remedy ever known. Sold in bottles 1s. 1½d. …

A CERTAIN CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

GRATIS, a MEDICAL WORK, showing sufferers how they may be cured and recover Health and Vitality, without the aid of Quacks, with Recipes for purifying the Blood and removing Skin Affections. Free on receipt of stamp to defray postage.—Address Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham. 718k

TODD'S QUININE WINE.

THIS elegant and renowned Preparation of genuine QUININE stands unsurpassed for Purity, Strength, and Flavour, and is universally approved by the Medical Profession. It is the best, safest, and most agreeable Remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Tic or Neuralgia, Ague, Debility, Spasms, and all derangements of the Stomach. The genuine is manufactured only by JOE TODD, Chemist, Carlisle, and bears his name on the Government Stamp. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, and Wine Merchants. Ask for and get only TODD'S QUININE WINE.
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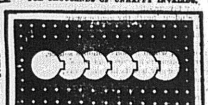

No external remedy for fifty years has created so wide-spread a popularity in so short a time as HALL'S MEDICATED VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PERFORATED PLASTERS. A perfect Self-charged, Self-acting Electro-Galvanic Battery in combination with the world-renowned Medicated Perforated Plaster, forming a curative agent unsurpassed by any medical discovery of this century. The great merit of the Perforated Plaster has been attested by thousands of people. Blended in the most perfect manner ever devised are the healing and strengthening gums of the East. Health seems to exist in the odour which it exhales. As a plaster it surpasses every other before the public. It does not require heating or warming, adheres quickly by a moment's pressure of the hand, adapts itself to every curve of the body, *may be cut any desired shape and worn without inconvenience for months.* When this Perforated Plaster is combined with an Electro-Galvanic Battery capable of generating a perfect current of Electricity when brought in contact with the surface of the body, sufficient to allay the most excruciating pain, great soreness, lameness, numbness or nervousness, as in Hall's Voltaic Electric Perforated Plasters, its equal in value as a curative agent does not exist in the vast catalogue of medicine. The benefit derived from this appliance is sometimes almost miraculous in the following complaints:—Rheumatism, Weak Spine, Local Pains, Nervous Affections, Local Rheumatism, Tic Doloreux, Nervous Pain, Affection of the Kidneys, Fractured Ribs, Affections of the Chest, Colds and Coughs, Injuries of the Back, Strains and Bruises, Weak Back, Nervous Pain of the Bowels, Nervous Debility, Cramp in the Stomach and Limbs, Heart Affections, Enlarged Spleen, Bruises and Punctures, Rheumatism of the Wrists and Arms, Asthma, Gout, Local and Deep-seated Pains, Pain in the Chest, Stitch in the Back, Pain in the Hip, Varicose or Enlarged Veins, Crick in the Back and Neck, Pain and Weakness in Side and Back, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Lumbago, Whooping Cough, Sharp Pains in the Breast, Heart Disease, Quinsy, Diabetes, and for Weakness in any part of the body. A single trial is convincing.

Sold by G. FRENCH, Chemist, 293, High Street, Chatham, and all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. each, or sent on receipt of price by the Manufacturers, HILTON and Co., 9, Lower Belgrave-street, London.

CAUTION.—See that the above Trade Mark is on the label of the box, and that the name of our firm is impressed upon the seal, without which none can be genuine. Full particulars, with testimonials, &c., of this wonderful invention, free.

The *Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy, Chemistry, &c.*, says: Messrs. Hilton & Co. have sent us a sample of Hall's Voltaic Electric Perforated Plaster with the original analysis by a well known authority, and a good quantity of letters from private individuals eulogising the plaster. This article combines with the efficacy of an ordinary porous plaster the curative element of an electric [illegible] battery, and thereby is specially to be recommended in cases of weakness, rheumatism, &c.

The Voltaic Perforated [illegible] as a curative agent in Weakness [illegible]

[illegible] London.

Gentlemen,—The [illegible] were duly received, and submitted [illegible] requested. I am happy to report that th[illegible] greatest expectations. I am convinced [illegible] of electricity generated by them, when brought in contact with the skin, is sufficient to overcome the most severe cases of Weakness of the Chest or Lungs and it is for this condition that I have mostly used them, believing it to be as severe a test as I could apply them to. The combination of a battery with a Perforated Plaster, of well-known value, in so portable and economical a form, enables all to avail themselves of an element in the treatment of disease which is only made possible by your admirable invention. I predict for it an unlimited popularity and sale, and can with truth say that nothing relating to medical appliances has so much pleased me as it.

Yours, &c.,
H. CHERU,
Department Master.

Messrs. Ephraim Hilton & Co.

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From the *Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy, Chemistry, &c.*, February 1st, 1877.

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HALLELUJAH TEA MEETING AT CONSETT.

SPEECH BY MR. BOOTH.

A tea meeting, got up under the auspices of the Salvation Army, was held in the Assembly Room, on Wednesday afternoon. The tea was supplied by Mr. Rowe, of Leadgate, and gave general satisfaction to the 400 or more people who partook of it. The Rev. W. Booth, the commander-in-chief of the Army, arrived at Consett in the afternoon, and was present both at the tea and public meeting which followed in the Theatre in the evening. The tea tables were presided over by the undermentioned ladies:—Misss Annie Urwin, Miss F. Mason, Mrs. Wake, Miss Cawthorne, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Hunter, Miss J. Curry, Miss Mary Curry, Mrs. Milburn, Mrs. Dobson, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Askew, Mrs. Parry, and Mrs. Berrage. The services at the Theatre, which usually begin at half-past seven, commenced half-an-hour earlier. The place was crowded in every part. After the services had been opened in the usual way,

The Rev. W. BOOTH said the present movement, which had been the means of light, gladness, and heaven to so many hearts, was originated thirteen years ago. He was then an evangelist, a minister travelling about from place to place holding special services, with his Bible in his hand, but with no hope of his single-handed efforts being productive of such marvellous results, for which he gave God all the honour and praise. The work, however, had not been without its difficulties. Shortly after leaving his native town, where he had laboured, and where some 700 souls had found Christ, owing to the minister who followed after him not understanding, or not being in sympathy with the movement, he found that the people had relapsed into darkness. His friends had asked him to go east of London to preach the gospel to the poor, and though he declined at first, he ultimately consented, and since then, wherever he had preached, signs and wonders had followed. He always believed in salvation on the spot. Wherever God found a sinner, He found him to save him. There were thousands and tens of thousands who never attended church or chapel at all, who fancied they would suffer in the estimation of their fellows if they were to be seen entering either. He found, however, that people of this class were always ready to listen to him in the streets, and he felt that if they were willing to listen it was his duty to preach to them. The movement had spread from London to the country, and now they had a grand army—a Salvation Army. Some people said they were setting themselves up as a new church or sect, but this was not so. They were making an army of warriors—or rather God Almighty was making it—an army banded together for the subjugation of the world. The Army occupied some eighty towns, and he had no fewer than 120 commanding officers. He submitted that this was one of the most marvellous extensions of Christian enterprise that the world had ever known. It far surpassed anything that he had read of in the history of the world. He did not say this to his glory, but simply as a fact. Speaking of the peculiarities of their mode of operation in comparison with other denominations of christians, the rev. gentleman said the Salvation Army went on the principle that every man and every woman should be a soldier or labourer. He sometimes boasted that he was the only man in the world who had been consistent on this question. Some people were not in favour of women preaching, but be would as soon hear a woman as a man. When he found a woman qualified to lead an army, he was always ready to appoint her one of his commanders. Women, he was sorry to say, had been kept back in religious work, as in all other matters. An opinion prevailed that men could not preach unless they had had a certain amount of training or education. The ability to talk was not got at school or college, neither was that necessary qualification, brains. A man could not get brains out of a book or at a college. If he went into a college without brains he would come out without them. A man got his brains from his father and mother. He did not wish to say a disrespectful word about any other church, but it was an admitted fact that the Army was reaching a class of people which no other body of preachers could reach. He was a good Methodist himself, but he believed that if John Wesley could come back to this earth he would join the Army and not the Methodist body. The people could not understand their language as they understood the preaching of the Salvation Army. ("That's it.) They did not care what people said about them in the streets or in the newspapers. People said their commanders could not preach. They did not want to do so; all they wanted to do was to talk about their souls. They found that a large number of their population were in daily rebellion against God, and the Salvation Army was intended to subdue them. Their Army was divided into corps, and Consett, he was glad to say, was the 48th Corps. Each corps had its particular colours, and he had thought it right that colours should be presented that evening to the Consett Corps. (Mr. Frosdick here stepped forward with a banner, which he unfurled before the audience). As they would see, the main colours were crimson and blue. (At this juncture, a person in the gallery interrupted the proceedings, but was told by someone near him to "shut up.") Mr. Booth, resuming, said he supposed the interruption came from one person only, and he supposed they would have no difficulty in silencing him. He then proceeded to remark that the crimson was emblematical of the precious blood that had redeemed them: precious blood which had been shed without respect to persons or rank: that precious blood which, whilesome had trampled it under their feet, had been, by the mercy of God, sprinkled upon the consciences of many in that Theatre. The blue was God's own colour, set forth in his holy book, and signified purity. In the centre they had a sign emblematical of the fire of the Holy Ghost, and the motto on it was "Blood and Fire." The rev. gentlemen then presented the colours to Miss Agar and Miss Jackson, with an earnest hope that these ladies would remain steadfast to them, and that their arms might be strengthened by the prayers of those whom they had, by God's blessing, been the means of saving.

A prayer meeting was afterwards held.

COLLIERLEY SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.—This election took place at Dipton, on Monday. The votes were recorded in the office attached to Dipton Colliery. In future elections, we should suggest some more suitable place, and we should also recommend the exclusion of all persons excepting the representatives of the candidates and those immediately engaged in conducting the election. Several of the candidates were in the room during the greater portion of the day, and their presence was calculated to have an intimidating effect on the voters, especially those (and there were many) who were unable to read and write. Many ratepayers were unable to vote on account of their names not having been entered on the rate-book by the overseers, Mr. John Urwin (one of the candidates) and Mr. Ayre, while several of those who were on the rate-book were disqualified in consequence of the wrong Christian name having been inserted. This, naturally, caused a good deal of dissatisfaction both to the candidates and ratepayers. The following was the result of the voting:—

John Maddison	495
Job Watson Hodgson	383
Barnabas Shipley	373
Robert Mitchinson	308
John Swallow	235
John Urwin	155
John Miles Bevan	76

The first five gentlemen are elected. The only change resulting from the contest is to place Mr. Swallow in the room of Mr. Urwin.

EXCITING CHASE AFTER A MAD DOG AT CONSETT.

COURAGEOUS CONDUCT OF A PUBLICAN.

This (Friday) morning, a mad dog appeared at Consett, and, after an exciting chase, during which the brute succeeded in biting upwards of a score of dogs, it was eventually shot at Blackhill by the united efforts of Mr. McNally, of the Bath Hotel, aud Sergt. Tranmer. About seven o'clock, Mr. McNally had his attention directed to a dog of the terrier breed, which snapped and snarled at every dog it met, and which showed unmistakeable symptoms of rabies. The animal, after biting Mr. McNally's dog, a half-bred retriever, proceeded along Newmarket Street, biting, on the way, a fox-terrier bitch belonging to Mr. Milburn, pork butcher. Meanwhile, Mr. McNally had armed himself with a single-barrelled gun, and set off in pursuit of the mad dog, which ran past Mount Pleasant, down Pasture Drift Road, and into Blackhill, where Mr. McNally lost it. About half-half-past eight o'clock, however, imformation reached Consett that the infurated brute was still at Blackhill, and on receipt of this intelligence, Mr. McNally, who had returned to his home, proceeded with all haste to Foundry Row, again armed with his gun. The dog was then doing its best to worry the other animals which had been attracted by the commotion, and Mr. McNally was unable in consequence to get a shot at it. The brute then ran into the yard attached to Mr. Palliser's premises, and bit his dog. Mr. Palliser very wisely closed the kitchen door and prevented the brute getting into his house. The savage beast then proceeded to the yard adjoining Mr. Palliser's house, where it bit another dog, which had taken refuge in a coal-house. Mr. McNally had in the meantime been watching his opportunity, and as the mad dog left the coal-house he discharged the contents of his gun at it, the shot taking effect in its shoulder, and causing the blood to flow freely. After receiving the contents of Mr. McNally's weapon, the dog ran along Cemetery Road, pursued by Mr. McNally, who had re-loaded, and Sergt. Tranmer, who had joined in the chase with a double-barrelled gun. On reaching Mr. Robert Hedley's residence, the dog took shelter in some shrubs under the window, where he was despatched, Mr. McNally and the officer discharging their weapons at him simultaneously. On his return to Consett, Mr. McNally (to whom very great credit is due for his heroic conduct during the exciting incidents related above) at once shot his own dog and that belonging to Mr. Milburn. More than twenty dogs are known to have been bitten, and it is to be hoped that steps will be at once taken to have all these animals destroyed. The colour of the mad dog, we may mention, was black and tan. Up to the time of going to press (three o'clock), ten dogs had been destroyed at Blackhill.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 24.—Before M. KEARNEY, Esq. (chairman), E. T. SMITH, Esq., J. CLAVERING, Esq., and Rev. J. P. DE PLEDGE.

ALLEGED BREACH OF THE LICENSING ACT.

Johnson Elliott, beerhouse-keeper, Burnhope, was summoned for a breach of the Licensing Act by selling beer on his premises. P.C. Hawley, who said defendant held a license to sell beer off the premises, stated that at one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 2nd October, he found a man named Humphrey drinking beer at defendant's house.—The defence set up by defendant was that Humphrey had called at his house to sell a bull. Humphrey, he said, was a personal friend, and he treated him as a guest and not as a customer.—Johnson said that he did his best to conduct his house properly.—The Chairman said there had been two convictions against defendant for offences under the Licensing Act. Defendant's story was an improbable one, but as there was a doubt in the case he would receive the benefit of it. The case was then dismissed.

REFUSING TO QUIT.

Thomas Riley, labourer, Quebec, was summoned by P.C. Foster for refusing to quit the licensed premises of Timothy Lakey, at Langley Park, on Friday night. As defendant did appear, he was fined 10s. and costs.——James Kinnair, miner, Cornsay Colliery, was charged with refusing to quit the premises of Elizabeth Brown, at Old Esh. P.C. Straker said on Saturday night, the 19th inst., he found defendant in Brown's house. He refused to leave, and threatened to strike witness with a quart pot.—Defendant said he only refused to leave because he could not get his money back for a quart of beer which he had paid for, and which the officer would not allow him to drink.—Fined 5s. and costs.

HIGHWAY ACT.

John Lawson was summoned for allowing a goat to stray on the highway, near Oxhill. Sergt. Frazer, who proved the case, said the goat was not tethered.—Fined 1s. and costs, 8s. 6d.——George Wherley, Square House Cottages, was summoned by P.C. Straker for allowing two horses to stray on the highway, on the 8th inst. The constable said he found the horses near Hamsteels Hall.—Defendant admitted that the horses were on the road, and said he could not keep them in the field, as people broke down his fences with gathering brambles.—Sergt. Nattress, who was with Straker at the time the horses were found straying, said he had previously cautioned Mr. Wherley about allowing his horses to stray.—Fined 2s. and costs.——John Hodgson was charged with allowing a horse and cart to stand on the highway. P.C. Hawley said on the 11th inst. he found the horse and cart standing near a public-house at Burnhope. The horse moved away and would have gone to Lanchester had it not been stopped by a young man. Defendant was in the public-house at the time.—A fine of 2s. 6d. and costs was imposed.

GAME TRESPASS.

John Henderson and John Westgarth, miners, Stanley, were summoned for trespassing in pursuit of game. P.C. Thompson said on Friday afternoon last, he was on duty near Tanfield Lea, and saw defendants go into a field with a couple of greyhounds. Shortly afterwards he saw the greyhounds couring a hare.—Fined 40s. each and costs.——William Pygall, of Stanley, miner, was summoned for a similar offence on the 4th inst. Fined 20s. and costs.

POOR LAW ACT.

John Nicholson, tailor, Hartlepool, was summoned by Mr. Walton, relieving-officer, for allowing his mother to become chargeable to the common fund of the Lanchester Union. Ordered to pay 2s. 6d. a-week.—Robert, Ralph, and Noble Storey, brothers, were charged with allowing their father to become chargeable. Mr. Brotherhood, Master of the Union, said defendants' father, who was seventy-six years of age, was admitted to the House on the 4th inst.—Noble and Ralph were each ordered to pay 2s., and Robert 3s., per week towards his maintenance.

CHARGE OF PERMITTING DRUNKENNESS AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Catherine Dodds, innkeeper, was summoned for permitting drunkenness. Mr. Granger defended, and asked the bench to allow Mrs. Dodds to sit beside him, instead of going into the dock.—The Chairman: Have you any particular object in view in making the application?—Mr. Granger: Mrs. Dodds is rather an excitable person, and she will be quieter if she sits near me.—The application was granted. P.C. Nicholson deposed that on the 12th of the present month, about three o'clock in the afternoon, he saw three men drive up to Mrs. Dodds' door in a cart. They had a glass of beer at the door, and after talking some time to Mrs. Dodds they went into the house. At four o'clock witness went into Mrs. Dodds' house and found one of the men, Dixon, with a glass of beer in front of him. Mrs. Dodds remarked to witness that Dixon had had one glass of beer only. Dixon then jumped off his seat, but fell back again, and said he had never tasted. Dixon then went to the door, and after staggering into his cart, drove away.—Mr. Ralph Walton, relieving-officer, said he was at Annfield Plain on the afternoon in question and saw Dixon come out of Mrs. Dodds' public-house. He was decidedly drunk.—Mr. Granger, in defence, said Mrs. Dodds had been in the house ten years, during which time she had always kept a respectable house. She had only once before been fined——The Clerk (Mr. Watson) said Mrs. Dodds had been twice convicted, having been fined 40s. on each occasion.—Mr. Granger said if an offence had been committed by Mrs. Dodds it was of a trival nature and done unwittingly.—He called Mr. Duffy, a brewer's traveller, who said he was at Mrs. Dodds' house on the day in question and observed Dixon and the other men, but they did not appear to be drunk.—By Mr. De Pledge: Mrs. Dodds was one of your customers.—The defendant, Mr. Dodds, was then called. She said Dixon had a glass of beer outside, but never tasted in the house. She saw Dixon walk to the conveyance. He did not stagger about. He was an "awkward-like" man, and did not walk very straight at any time.—Mr. Granger was about to call further evidence, when the Chairman said it might have been an over-sight on Mrs. Dodds' part, and taking all the circumstances into consideration, they had decided to dismiss the case.

DRUNK.

Joseph Welford, joiner, and Thomas Robson, miner, both of Langley Park, were summoned by P.C. Foster for having been drunk at the above place. Fined 5s. each and costs.——William Wilkinson, South Moor; Joseph Cuthbertson, Stanley; John Dixon, miner, Quebec; Michael Hobson, Hedley Hill; Thomas Rogerson, miner, Waterhouses; Mary Lovett, married woman, Cornsay Colliery; William Dawson, Burnhope; Thomas Palmer and Edward Kelly, Annfield Plain; and Jonathan Simpson, miner, Iveston were severally charged with a similar offence. Simpson, who did not appear, was fined 10s. and costs; the whole of the others were fined 5s. each and costs. The cases were proved by Police-Constables Robinson, Straker, Scaling, Reay, and Nicholson, and Sergt. Frazer.——Ann Thompson, married woman, Cornsay Colliery, was summoned by Sergt. Nattress for a similar offence. As defendant did not appear, she was fined 10s. and costs.——Martin Batey, Lane Foot, charged by P.C. Scaling with a similar offence, was fined 5s. and costs.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Patrick Boyle, putter, Ushaw Moor Colliery, was charged with trespassing in a grass field belonging to Henry Smith, Esq., on the 28th September. Ordered to pay the damage (2d.) and a fine of 6d. and costs.——Thomas Walshe, Henry Barron, and Joseph Snarey, boys, Quebec, were summoned for trespassing in a grass field belonging to Richard Johnson, Esq., on the 7th inst. Ordered to pay the damage and costs.——George Peel, Graghead, pit boy; Ralph Maw, Oxhill; Michael Quinn, Catchgate; William Atthey, miner, Tantobie; Joseph Stones, and Thomas Finneran, boys, Esh Colliery, were also summoned for trespass. In each case a small fine was imposed.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.

Henry Garside, Craghead, miner, was summoned for threatening to "take the life" of Charlotte Garside, his wife, at Craghead, on the 17th inst. The case was compromised on defendant undertaking to pay the expenses.

Correspondence.

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

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—I again ask you to oblige me with a small space in your valuable paper. We have got another reply from our correspondent Thos. R. Couch. I admit it has taken him a little more time to recover himself before making one more desperate effort to maintain his ground. False statements take, no doubt, a little more time. He has been looking at the foundation, and having seen it given way has halted to put in a few more rotten stays. I still maintain the position I have taken from the first, and feel encouraged yet more and more, as others, who went out with a determined purpose to make a home, have arrived this last week, and have been gulled in the same manner. We have now no less than three in our own neighbourhood that have returned from Texas in less than four months from the time they left England. In replying, then, to our correspondent's letter of the 4th itst., I am highly amused at the rev. gentleman's attempts to contradict truth with falsehood (surely he, above all men, ought to have known better). In the commencement he states I have confounded him with some one else. I am perfectly satisfied that the cap has fit so well (I am not a very good tailor, but I did my best). Do not fret, sir, on my account. I am not much troubled or anxious as to what church you belong. I have been satisfied on that point from the first. Your flock, I am afraid, is not difficult to find. Again, our correspondent told us in his first letter that he went to Texas (to use his own words) to satisfy his own mind and the minds of his fellow-men as to the truth of the many glowing accounts given by the agents. In his second he gives us to understand that he went on a holiday excursion, which he hopes to repeat at an early opportunity. Perhaps his next next summer holiday excursion will have to be made in winter. Again, we are referred to the doubt I expressed as to him ever having been there, but not the slightest attempt is made to clear away his statements about the American and English families residing at New Philedelphia. We were the only English there, and he deliberately told us there were many, and they were living comfortably. His statements cannot possibly take me by surprise; nor would I be surprised if he commenced to quote scripture, for satan himself quoted scripture. Again, our correspondent gives us to understand that on arriving at San Antonio he went about, energetic in his efforts to find any that might be out of employment, but failed to find any. I stated that he must have had some ingenious way of rendering himself invisible. I am right, for he has told us his secret place, it being the hotel on Main Plaza. Again, he refers to England not being the place for me to make known my complaints, but I have returned, and face the complaints that made me fly to Texas. Readers, if you have trouble, of all places in the world keep away from Texas. If you have none before you go, you will have it there. Again, our correspondent tells us that I say nothing about flesh meat. In my first letter I stated that flesh meat was 2½d. per pound, and that eggs and poultry were cheap. I cannot tell what our correspondent's drift really is. Thos. R. Couch is silent about the prices of provision, sugar, tea, &c., which are very high. There is no appetite for flesh when it is so hot. We are told by our correspondent that he has dined several times at New Philedelphia on eggs, chickens, fowl, vension, and no doubt partaken of the rich fruit he tells about for dessert, but he does not tell us what he had to pay. I ask my readers if this can be regarded as a true statement of the country's richness. Can luxuries not be got in any land if you have the money? This is one of the lamest statements possible for any man to make. Was there ever in the history of our own lives a more depressed state of things in general? So many poor starving without food or home, and yet if we pass through the land, the most wretched towns, and have money in our pockets, can we not command the choicest dish? We are told of the prairie fowl. There are plenty of rabbits, but they would not pay for powder and shot, being nothing but moving bones. Again we look at the wages for working men, one dollar per day. A man requires three good meals per day that has to labour hard, and to get the dish our correspondent got he would have to pay seventy cents. Again, I am taken to my statement about the agent's wife being called upon and getting the cold shoulder, she residing at Boerne, thirty miles from San Antonio. This distance in America is not looked upon as it is in England. A great many names are quoted, but they are the names of gentlemen and not working men. This goes to prove that our correspondent has not given the poor much of his attention. Where the carcase is there will the eagles be gathered. Dr. Wheatley sailed out with us. He took ship at Spain when the vessel called, and only remained in Texas five or six days, and then departed for England. We had some conversation with him before leaving. When I published my first letter I wrote one to Texas asking a resident there, whose address I had, and to whom I had promised to write and let him know of my safe landing, to send his opinion of Texas as a State for emigration. I received a letter from him this last week and give it below.

S. B. WRIGHT.

East Castle, Oct. 22nd, 1878.

New Phidelphia, Whorton County, Texas,
September, 29th, 1878.

RESPECTED FRIEND,—Your letter came to hand, Tuesday, Sept. 23rd, which I was very thankful to receive and to hear you had arrived home to your family safe and sound. The Stackpoles are leaving. Mr. Lord has left. Mrs. Ghyn and daughter are gone; father and son are going this month. We have had four deaths since you left. All the Pensylvania farmers are selling their houses and fences, trying to get away as soon as possible. Thomas Barnes is nearly dead. McCune has been sick but is getting better. All his children have died, and is wife is very sick, Mr. St. John has left, so you see R. Luke will be the only settler left at this place. The weather has been somewhat cooler since you left. Dear friend, you ask me in your letter to say something about Texas. I cannot say more than you have said already. If they are headstrong and will not listen to what you say, let them do as you have done—come and buy their experience. I know Texas, north, south, east, west, and of course cannot recommend it. Some emigrants came up this road from England. The man got over-heated and died, leaving a wife and nine children. Would they not have been better in England? Friend, do not worry yourself about other people. If they will not listen let them come, but, thank God you are with your family. Some may ask why I do not leave it. It is because I cannot. I do not make thirty shillings per month, and work hard.—I remain, your friend,

JAMES COFFIN.

WESLEYAN METHODISM AT STANLEY.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—Kindly find space in your valuable and interesting paper for a few remarks on the Stanley Wesleyan Methodist Society. A public meeting was held on Monday evening sen., when addresses were delivered by Messrs. Oliver and Harris. Miss Harris also favoured the audience with a recitation, which gave the greatest satisfaction, and at the same time displayed a great amount of talent. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Wilson (leader of the choir), who performed the duties devolving upon him in a very creditable manner. After the meeting, a supper was provided, when, taking into consideration the great depression of trade which has prevailed over the district for a considerable time, a goodly number partook of the ham, tongue, and other good things which had been prepared. The tables, which were both skilfully and artistically adorned, were very efficiently attended to by Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Elsdon, and Misses Fairless and Proudlock, and very much credit is due to Mesdames Swinhoe, Willey, and Proudlock, for the skill their manipulations displayed in preparing the victuals for the occasion. During the supper, music was given by Mr. R. Pearson, harmoniumist, who is always wishful to do his utmost to promote the welfare of the society, and also by Mr. Madgehon, of Stanley, who skilfully played upon a German flute. The proceeds, I understand, were to defray the expenses incurred in the renting of the building in which the services are now held—a building which might do very well for a habitation, but it is not very well adapted or situated for a tabernacle, for in repairing thither you have the ladder (not Jacob's) to climb, before you can reach the desired haven, and in winter, when the frost and snow make their appearance, the ascending and descending are very dangerous indeed, as one slip would precipitate you to the ground below. And its situation is not a most conspicuous one, as you can pass up and down the village and never know of its whereabouts. But I hear that the friends at Stanley are beginning to realise the importance of building a sanctuary of their own, the necessity of which will readily appear when we take into consideration the large and increasing population. However, if the friends commence, with a determination to surmount every difficulty, remove every obstacle, and bring their scheme to a successful issue, their labours will not be abortive. Therefore, it is to be hoped that before long a chapel will be built, and those who have the inclination may have the opportunity of attending another (amongst those that are) clean, commodious, and comfortable plase of worship.—Yours, &c.,

Stanley. T. S.

BIBLICAL.—THE AFGHANS AND THE TEN TRIBES OF ISRAEL.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

"The most interesting problem in the history of the world as yet unsolved, unquestionably *is*, the national existence and local habitation of the lost ten tribes of Israel."—Rev. Charles Forster.

MR. EDITOR,—Since the commencement of our Afghan difficulty, I have observed a flood of correspondence in our many-sided journals upon the identity of the Afghans with the ten tribes carried into captivity by Shalmanezer, king of Assyria. Yet, in all the letters upon the topic, I have seen none referring to any exhaustive, or really trustworthy book, devoted specially to the question. Pardon me, then, in simply stating that in 1859 an excellent essay upon the question at issue was published by Bentley, New Burlington Street, London, written by no less an authority than the Rev. Canon Forster, as above. Of course, the work is somewhat high in price, as there is incorporated with it in the same volume a supplement to the Rev. Canon's great work upon "The Primeval Language." The cost, I think, was 9s., but then, it was really worth a cart load of the rubbish that I now see emptied out helter-skelter upon the religious world—

"As if religion were intended
For nothing else but to be mended."

Whatever may be said of the final cause of the book, it is a work of profound interest, of great learning, and a monument of its author's undoubted genius.

Yours truly,
JON. C. WYLIE.

Grammar School, Blackhill, 24th October, 1878.

THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I noticed with regret your article on the home mission services now being conducted in the Town Hall, as also the letters of sundry correspondents, referring to the reports sent by Misses Agar and Jackson, to the *Home Mission Magazine*, in the opening statements of which they remark on the seeming ignorance of the people of Consett. When these young women opened the campaign, on the first few nights after their arrival at Consett, they were, on commencing to sing and speak in the streets, assailed with what cannot be termed the choicest of language, interspersed with the jibes and jeers of the lowest portion of the population, whilst the conduct in the Hall itself during the same period was certainly of the worst description. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that, strangers as they then were to the locality, they should write as they did in the opening of the report. It seems to be acknowledged, both in your article and in the letters of your correspondents, that great good has resulted from the efforts of these young women, and I think it would be a pity that their efforts to win souls to God, which have already been largely crowned with success, should be stultified by a carping spirit of this kind. I happened to spend Sunday last in Bolton, and went to the Temple Opera House to hear the "Hallelujah Lasses," and see how the work went on in that town, which has been missioned by them for the last nine months, and there I found a congregation of 4,000 people listening most attentively to an address from Miss Rachel Agar, a sister of one of the missionaries now at Consett. I was told, also, that hundreds are unable to obtain admission at every service, and that a great many converts have been made, and great good has resulted therefrom. This being so, I think, Mr. Editor, that this movement, which has received the blessing of God, is deserving of all the help that can be given to it by right-thinking people, and hope that adverse criticism will henceforth be withheld.—Yours, &c.,

ADAM BRODIE.

Poetry.

THE NOBLE GAME OF CHESS.

CAISSA, goddess of the art of chess,
We ask thy favour, all our efforts bless;
To every student 'neath thy gentle sway
Infuse in him a love of skilful play.
No gambling spirit with its baneful shade,
Can e'er the peaceful haunts of chess invade,
That upas tree, which poisons honours source,
Robs fair ambition in her virtuous course.
See o'er the friendly boards in long array,
Are earnest men engaged in mortal fray,
The skilful vet'ran and the earnest youth
Alike, are battling for some hidden truth.
Yet silence reigns throughout that scene of care,
Within the mind the combinations there;
The mental powers along the realms of thought
Pursue their course to gain the object sought.
'Mid spoils of war, there is no battle din,
The deadly conflict must be fought within;
Proud-prancing *knights* now thickly strewn around,
And towering *castles* levelled with the ground.
The sovereign *king* bereft of *queenly* aid,
As lowly now she in the dust is laid,
Seeks a safe refuge from cruel *check*,
That leaves his army but a hopless wreck.
Still loyal to his cause, a faithful band,
Stands nobly fighting for their native land.
The pious *bishop*, dreading temporal power,
That seeks the praise of just the passing hour,
Stands pointing out the dangerous path to view
That *kings* will suffer if they wrong pursue.
Ah! regal majesty, hemmed in by foes,
That, step by step, seem bent to mock his woes,
Succumbs at last to dire impending fate,
And victory swells the peon of triumph with *checkmate*.
O, were all games and sports of Britain's isle,
As pure and blameless, and as free from guile;
The patriot heart would then have cause to bless
A nation's spirit in its love of *chess*.

J. K. S.

Newcastle.

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of English wheat, and the only arrival from abroad was a cargo of American. Fine south-country, being scarce, an advance of 1s was obtained, and for foreign prices were against buyers, but on secondary sorts there was no improvement. Barley for malting found a very slow sale at late prices. Beans 1s lower. Peas unchanged. Malt flat. Maize firm. Fine oats more in demand, but secondary dull. Flour less pressed, but value unchanged.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At our market to-day we had a thin supply of wheat, but a fair amount of business was done at late prices. Barley also in small supply, and trade slow at 19s to 21s per Hexham boll. Larger quantity of oats on offer, but little business transacted, many of the samples shown being of a secondary character.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 143 beasts and 120 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there was a slight improvement in cattle, while that of sheep was only middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,655 head. The number of sheep was 7,390. Pigs: 1,268 were shown. Beasts, prime heifers, per stone, 9s 0d to 9s 3d; secondary sorts, 7s 3d to 8s 3d; good oxen, 8s 9d to 9s 0d; middling, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; cows and inferior, 5s 6d to 6s 6d; pork, large, 4s 9d to 6s 0d; do. small, 7s 3d to 8s 3d; sheep, good vendable welders, per lb., 9d to 9½d; middling, 7½d to 8d; ewes and inferior, 6½d to 7d.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, 80s to 105s; this year's growth, 60s to 84s; new land hay, 90s to 106s; this year's growth, 65s to 88s; wheat straw, 1s 4d to 1s 10d; barley straw, 1s 6d to 1s 10d; oat straw, 1s 6d to 2s 0d per thrave.

DURHAM PROVISION, Saturday.—Oats, 6s 0d to 8s 3d; barley, 7s 3d to 8s 6d; Indian corn, 7s 6d; beans, 10s to 11s 0d; peas, 9s 0d to 10s 6d per boll. Beef, 8d to 10½d; mutton, 8d to 10½d; veal, 9d to 10d; bacon, 4d to 5½d; hams, 6d to 7d; cheese, 6d to 8d per lb. Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 6d; ducks, 2s 3d to 3s 0d; hens, 1s 6d to 2s 0d each; butter, 1s 5d to 1s 7d per lb.; eggs, 8 to 9 for 1s; pigeons, 1s 2d to 1s 3d per couple. Apples, 1s 3d to 2s 0d; onions, 1s to 2s 6d per stone; Grapes, 9d to 2s per lb.

DURHAM POTATO, Saturday.—Potatoes, 6d to 8d per stone.

NEWCASTLE POTATO, Saturday.—Scotch potatoes, 11s to 12s per load.

BENFIELDSIDE SCHOOL BOARD.—An adjourned meeting of the above Board was held in the Board-room attached to the new Schools, on Friday last. Present—Mr. J. Priestman, Mr. J. Annandale, Rev. T. Smith, and Mr. H. Carss. In the absence of the Rev. F. B. Thompson, Mr. Priestman was asked to preside. The Board proceeded to examine the applications for the office of Schoolkeeper and Attendance Officer. The names of the applicants are as follows:—R. Biggs, Dipton; John Johnson, Consett; John Delany, Consett; Thomas Routledge, Cutlers' Hall; John Bell, Catchgate; George Chalders, Langley Park; John Fullerton, Stanley Moss, Blaydon; John McGarrity, Greencroft Cottages (who withdrew on learning that there was no house attached to the salary of £65 per annum); James Bidgood, Benfieldside Lane; William Elsdon, Oxhill; Jefferson Brown, Benfieldside Lane (who offered to take the office of Attendance Officer at £78 per annum, causing considerable amusement to the members); James Vivian, Blackfine; George Turner, Dixon Street; George Brown, Shotley Bridge; John Brodie, Shotley Bridge; William Walton, Cutlers' Hall; and William Doidge, Plantation Row. After the reading of the applications and testimonials of each applicant, the Board agreed to retain on a second list the names of John Johnson, Consett; John Delany, Consett; William Elsdon, Oxhill; and George Brown, Shotley Bridge. The Board agreed to instruct the Clerk to inform the four applicants they were to meet the Board with their wives to-day (Friday), when one of the four will be elected. The question of school fees was next discussed, when the Rev. T. Smith moved, and Mr. John Annandale seconded, a motion that the fees be—For infants, 2d. per week; for first and second standards, 3d. per week; for standards three and four, 4d. per week; and for standards five and six, 6d. per week.—Mr. Carss was opposed to charging 3d. per week for standards one and two, contending that as the Education Act of 1870 compels the poor to educate their children, the price of education should be such as the poor can pay.—The motion was then put to the meeting, when Mr. Annandale and Mr. Smith voted for and Mr. Carss against, Mr. Carss remarking that he would consider himself at liberty to move the rescinding of the minute at the next meeting of the Board, as a question of such importance should not be decided by two votes against one in a membership of seven.—Mr. Carss then rose and left the meeting.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTH.

CONSETT—At 7, Havelock Street, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr. G. Farnsworth, of a son.

DEATHS.

BLACKHILL—At Derwent Street, on the 21st inst., aged 1 year and 7 months, Lydia, and on the 23rd inst., aged 3 years and 10 months, Grace Wallace, the beloved daughters of John and Maria Cannell.

STANLEY—On the 21st inst., John Blakey.

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