The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 995. | REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. | FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3RD, 1879. | PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

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

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

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

DERWENT ANGLING ASSOCIATION.
A REWARD OF FIVE POUNDS will be paid to any Person who shall give information to lead to the Conviction of any Person Liming or Poisoning the waters deputed to the Association, or taking fish therein by any other illegal means. By order of the Committee
SEVEN HUNDRED Easy, Profitable, and Pleasant
WAYS TO MAKE MONEY:
A Reliable Compendium of Valuable Receipts (Published at 5s.), sent Post Free for 18 Stamps.—J. BARRON, Knitsley, Consett. 147n
N.B.R. Parcel Delivery Agent for Consett and Leadgate,

WILLIAM MURRAY,
CAB PROPRIETOR, CONSETT
(Successor to ISAAC MURRAY).
HEARSES and MOURNING. CONVEYANCES of all descriptions for Hire. 736n

CASH *VERSUS* CREDIT!
All who wish to
SAVE MONEY
Should go to the
NEW SHOP,
BLACKHILL,
Where they will obtain the
BEST TEAS,
BEST GROCERIES,
And the
BEST PROVISIONS
AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH.
Good Broken Congou, ...1s. 4d. per lb.
A Good Useful Tea .....1s. 6d. „
A Capital Family Tea .....2s. 0d. „
Our Noted Mixture).....2s. 6d. „
Our Splendid Mixture .....3s. 0d. „
Pure Indian Tea.....3s. 6d. „
FOR GROCERIES, SEE PRICE LIST.

HOLMES BROTHERS,
54, DURHAM ROAD,
BLACKHILL,
AND 197, WESTGATE ROAD,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 159n

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

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

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER,
HOUSE AGENT, AND APPRAISER
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.
PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood can have their Furniture, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest notice. 660n

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

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

JOHN T. DOVE,
FORTH BANKS, NEWCASTLE,
MANUFACTURER of Concrete, Cement, Chimney-pieces, Portland Cement, Plaster, Hair, Laths, Tacks, &c.
IMPROVED GRANITE CONCRETE FLOORING
For Station Platforms, Stables, Warehouses, &c.
CRUSHED BRICKS and GRANITE always on hand
OFFICES AND WORKS—FORTH BANKS. 305n

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

Business Announcements.

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

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

M'PERLEY STEAM AND WATER CORN MILLS
(Warehouse, Catchgate),
NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.
ESTABLISHED 181" 238z

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

R. DODD,
SADDLER AND HARNESSMAKER,
NEW MARKET STREET, CONSETT,
RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of Consett and surrounding District that he has taken the Business of his late Father, A. H. Dodd, and hopes, by strict attention to Business, to merit a share of their support. R. D. also begs to inform them that he has on hand Brass and Silver-mounted Gig Harness; Spring Cart and Cart Harness; New and Second-hand Riding Saddles; Riding Bridles and Martingales; Hunting Breastplates, Bits, Spurs, &c.
Orders from Colliery Owners, Farmers, and others will be promptly attended to.
☞ ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS Made, Altered, and Repaired on the shortest notice.
BELTS AND HOSPITERS MADE AND REPAIRED.
N.B.—Farmers can have their Work done on their own Premises. 291n

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

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

Business Announcements.

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

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

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER
TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
And by Special Appointments to
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, AND THE MAHARAJAHS OF BURDWAN AND JOHORE.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS.
BENSON'S WATCHES,
Of every description, suitable for all climates,
From 2 to 200 Guineas.
Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless, Levers, Presentation, Repeaters, Railway Guards', Soldiers', and Workmen's Watches of Extra Strength.
BENSON'S CLOCKS,
For Churches, Turrets, or Public Buildings, Dining or Drawing-room, Library, Carriage, Church, Hall, or Shop.
PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &c.
Novelty—
"EARLY ENGLISH" CLOCKS
In Wood and Ormolu, Decorated with Blue China, Walgwood, &c., From £3 3s.
Made solely by Benson.
BENSON'S GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
Of every description, in the Richest and Newest Designs, at the Lowest Prices, compatible with good workmanship.
Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, Lockets, Rings, Earrings, &c.; and, also, in Diamonds and Precious Stones.
BENSON'S "Workman's" £5 5s. Silver English Lever. Warranted.
BENSON'S "Everybody's" Silver Watch, £3 3s., with Crystal Glass. Warranted.
BENSON'S Silver and Electro-plate for Race and Athletic Meetings, Presentations, or Household Use.
Special Designs and Estimates Free.
BENSON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLETS on WATCHES, CLOCKS, TURRET CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY, sent Post Free, 2d. each. Watches sent Safe by Post to all Parts of the World.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery Skilfully Repaired by Experienced Workmen. Plate, Jewellery, and Watches Bought and Exchanged. Clubs supplied.
STEAM FACTORY AND CITY SHOW ROOMS—LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
WEST-END ESTABLISHMENT—25, OLD BOND STREET.
ESTABLISHED 1749.

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

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

Bottles charged 1/ per dozen, which is allowed when returned.
W & A Gilbey have accumulated on their estate of Château Loudenne, in addition to the produce of the estate, from 8,000 to 10,000 hogsheads of Claret, representing all the various growths of the Medoc district. Château Loudenne offers the exceptional advantages of direct communication between the most favored wine-producing districts of France and this country, being situated in the neighbourhood of some of the finest vineyards of the Medoc, on the river Gironde, and between Bordeaux and the sea, so that wines can be shipped almost direct from the various estates without having first to incur the stores erected at Loudenne by W & A Gilbey, with the adjoining buildings, are among the most striking objects on the Gironde, and are of a magnitude and completeness not hitherto attempted in any wine-producing country; while by the above arrangements W & A Gilbey have placed the English consumer in a better position than even the inhabitants of Paris, or any of the largest towns of France, for procuring pure, genuine, and moderate-priced Clarets.

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

"It meets for invalids a want that has long been felt by the medical profession, but which perhaps previously has not been within general grasp, viz., that of a light, pure, sparkling, and moderately stimulating beverage at a reasonable price, but if he prefers a drier wine, here it is. We will only add that the importers of this Sparkling Brut-Saumur are the same wine merchants who originally introduced the ordinary Sparkling Saumur Wines into England, viz.—Messrs. W & A Gilbey, of the Pantheon, Oxford Street."—*Medical Times & Gazette, March 29, 1879.*

BRAND ON CORK

CASTLE BRUT SAUMUR

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

IN CASES	Per Dozen Bottles £ s.	Per Dozen Half-Bottles £ s.
	33/	18/6

SPARKLING SAUMUR CHAMPAGNES

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

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

Business Announcements.

THE NORTHERN COUNTIES
CHEAP SHOP
For all Kinds of the Newest
DRESS AND DRAPERY GOODS
Wholesale and Retail,
DONALD BAIN'S,
126, WESTGATE ROAD, NEWCASTLE,
Opposite Tyne Theatre.
WAREHOUSE—21, GRAINGER STREET WEST.
☞ N.B.—BAIN supplies Shops with any Length or Quantity at London, Glasgow, and Manchester Prices.

J. BATES,
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, UNDERTAKER, HARDWAREMAN,
HARVEY STREET, CONSETT. 676z
PASSENGERS Booked to and from the United States, Canada, and Australia. Reliable information and Pamphlets can be had of Mr. LEADBITTER, Accountant, Catchgate, Annfield Plain, the authorised Agent. Assisted Passages to Canada. 849m

WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!!
A PRESENT to each Purchaser of our GUINEA GOLD RING.
F. A. AND E. WELCH,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
ANNFIELD PLAIN. 319z

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

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

JOHN W. DAWSON,
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. 673z

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

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

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

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Mr Gladstone is staying with Lord Acton, Dr Dollinger, and two or three other Liberals or Old Catholics, among the Bavarian lakes at Tagern-See. From there he will go on to Rome, of which this Tagern-See party may be described as the half-way house in more senses than one. But let not any sound Protestant be uneasy, as Mr Gladstone is booked to return to Scotland early in November to fight the battle of Liberalism in Mid-Lothian. He will not be less qualified to represent a Scotch constituency for his visit to Rome.

After many attempts, which have ended only in a break-down, it is said that Greece is to have her rights at last, and the Turk is going to clear out of the portions of Thessaly and Epirus, which the Berlin Congress intended to be ceded to the Hellenic Kingdom. Bag and baggage are phrases now with a certain party ring about them; but it would have been well for the Turk if his friends in this country had induced him to surrender with some show of spontaneity and independence, and what has now been wrung from him with such difficulty that neither the Greeks nor anybody else will give him any credit for his concession.

Captain Lord Gifford, who already has the Victoria Cross, is again in luck. He has been sent home as the officer who brings news of the successful close of a campaigne. In the old times a mural cross would have been his reward; in our day it takes the more prosaic form of a money gift. The sum allotted is £500. The Hon. H. L. Wood received this sum as the bearer of the news of the capture of Commassie, and Lord Burghersh was sent home to report the victory of the Alma. Madame Tussand has already put some of the heroes of the Zulu campaigne into her waxwork. Poor Lord Gifford will return in time to have his likeness taken for Baker Street.

The "Cetewayo Consolation Stakes" is the name of a prize offered by the 17th Lancers at a race-meet held in Zululand, in connection with recent events. I should say that if anyone is entitled to these consolation stakes it is poor Lord Chelmsford. He is only anxious to do his duty and retire from notoriety; but fate is against him. He went to Lymington the other day on a visit to his brother, the Justice of Appeal, and the local authorities would inflict an address upon him; and now Forbes, of the *Daily News*, is trotting him out in connection with his lecture tour. Anything is better than this faint praise with which the General is let off, or rather let down, by this correspondent of a Liberal newspaper.

In their meeting at Exeter Hall, the retailers narrowed down their quarrel with the Co-operative Stores to such a limit, that the question must present itself to the calmer heads amongst them, whether it is really worth while to quarrel at all, and whether it is not ludicrously indignified to make the matter a test of their vote at the next General Election. When it is conceded, as it was readily conceded at the Exeter Hall meeting, that all men "have the right to co-operate for their own benefit," the quarrel resolves itself into a petty dispute about names. It is idle to suppose that the terms "Civil Service" and "Army and Navy" attract customers to the stores, and that any change of nomenclature would effect their popularity. It is equally hopeless to suppose that Government will interfere to prevent the servants of the Crown from employing either their leisure or their capital in any manner that they think fit. And yet practically all that the tradesmen have to urge upon Parliament is that the stores should be compelled to select new names and new directors.

The City companies are like the rich man in the parable with his barns. At a loss how to get rid of their wealth otherwise, they pull down their halls and build greater. The Carpenters' Hall is—or rather was, for it is now in process of demolition—one of the most interesting survivals of old London. This hall was built about the year 1428; and though the internal arrangement and decoration have been modified and renewed from time to time, much of the ancient structure still remains intact. The most remarkable specimen of art contained in the hall is a reminent of early fresco work. At one time a series of frescoes surrounded the entire hall; but only three remains, one of which represents the building of Noah's Ark, and another the repairing of the Temple. One would have supposed that the carpenters would have been anxious to retain these precious relics of the early days of their guild; but, with a shocking want of antiquarian feeling, they are endeavouring to sell them! There is much else in the Carpenters' Hall that is rare and curious in the way of ornament. But the place is old fashioned, and, forsooth, it must be destroyed.

Hannah Dobbs, of Eaton Square celebrity, has been "*exploited*," as the Frenchman would say, by some sensational writer for "penny dreadfuls," and is furnishing the material for a volume of startling disclosures which will be like red pepper in gin for the readers of police news. The real murderer is now stated to be a man who fled to Australia, and there, it appears, was hanged for another murder of a similar character which he committed in that region. It is a singular story, but in the hands into which it has fallen it will be spoiled in the telling.

The evidences of bad trade continues to pour in upon us; and even if the long-promised revival were begun, it would require a long time before its restorative effects would make themselves generally felt. In times of prosperity the consumption of spirits is one of the signs of wealth that we are least inclined to rejoice over; but it is a very certain and very serious indication of comparative poverty when it is found that in the first half of the present year the consumption of spirits in the United Kingdon was less by a million-and-a-half gallons than in the corresponding period of the year 1877, which was itself a bad year. Houses are everywhere to let, although the population is increasing. Horses are being sold until the market is becoming almost glutted with them. Country residences are in many cases left unvisited this autumn by their owners, and, instead of residing on their estates, not a few aristocratic families are, from motives of economy, spending the fall in small watering-places, either in France or England.

Straw, like paper, appears to be capable of wonderful adaptations and transmogrifications. The paper rage has somewhat subsided of late years. Paper collars and cuffs have become vulgar; paper curtains are exhibited more as curiosities than anything else; paper ships are not yet an accomplished fact, although the theory was once in vogue that no other substance could present so excellent a resistance to cannon shot. Paper carriages are said to be used in America—at any rate, the experiment has been tried. But it is startling, even after all these wonders, to hear of straw being compressed into a finely-grained wood, and made into suites of furniture or into beer barrels. The latter are having an enormous sale already, if accounts from the United States may be credited. They cost the same as wooden ones, and are remarkable for their extreme lightness. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating; and if I were the brewer, I should want to know how long the new barrels would last before making very large purchases.

The *ad absurdum* of copyright is reached when Mr Charles Read, who adapted a French play—with consent, it is true, of its author—that play in its turn being only a dramatical version of a novel, threatens that "the thunderbolt of the law" will fall on the heads of managers, writers, and actors concerned in the fraud. The ultra-realistic and disguisting tale of "drink" has taken the East End as well as the West, and there are now two rival versions of the same tale produced on the London boards. The one is copyright—at least, the author gets a royalty from it, and from the other he does not. Hence the thunderbolt, which has not yet fallen. Poor Charles Dickens, whose "Barnaby Rudge," "Little Nell," and other favourites were dramatised under his nose, would have sighed in vain for such protection as the French novelist now claims throught Mr Read.

SIR GEORGE ELLIOT ON FREE TRADE.

On Tuesday night, Mr Moorsom, B.A., Cambridge University, delivered the first of a series of lectures on Political Economy in the lecture hall of the Subscription Library, Sunderland. Sir George Elliot, M.P., occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen.—Sir George Elliot said: I come before you to-night, at the invitation of my friend Mr Robson, to preside at this, the first of a series of lectures which is to be delivered on political economy. I felt considerable hesitation in consenting to take this position, because, in the first place, I know the subject is so very difficult thoroughly to understand, and in the second place, because even amongst those who know something about it—especially politicians—there seems to be great diversity of opinion as to what it really means. Some of my friends think it mean extreme Radicalism; some others think very differently of it. Of course, in the few observations I shall make, I shall endeavour to avoid anything that might be deemed to have a political tendency, and I will therefore only say that the members of the present Government, judging from their utterances, do not seem to be of opinion that it is so purely radical as others think it; for whenever the subject has been spoken of either by the Prime Minister or the other members of the Government, I think they have given the country to understand that there is no withdrawal from the line laid down by the Free Trade policy. (Applause.) Then comes the question, How is it that Free Trade policy as explained by political economists, understood? Both the capitalist and labourer have been exposed to very great suffering in this country during the last four or five years. So far as the capitalist is concerned, he has been compelled to encounter very great losses, whilst the working classes in many instances, and especially at the present time, have been subjected to severe privation and personal distress. I understand there is being held at this very moment in another hall in the town, a meeting for the purpose of endeavouring to relieve that distress, and if I had not been engaged in presiding at this lecture, I should certainly have taken part in that meeting. The question comes up, then, whether the taxes and tariffs (exacted either by America, the nations of the Continent who persist in the practice, or our own colonies), which imposed such heavy disabilities, amounting to prohibition, on the industry of the workmen and the capital employed in this country, should quietly be permitted to continue as they have done for a long time past. I am afraid that unless we seek some relaxation in the course pursued by these several countries we shall continue to have a growing discontent amongst us in the land. (Hear, hear.) I would suggest to the lecturer whether it would not be well to devote some attention to the various bearings of this question. I make the suggestion with all deference, because I admit—an admission which carries with it no demerit—that I speak in presence of probably many who have studied the subject closer than I have done, and even that I am not so well informed upon it as I ought to be. These lectures will, I hope, afford to all classes an opportunity of understanding the subject, and I hope that I personally will be very much improved by either hearing or reading them. So far as the industries of this country are concerned, whether we consider the capitalist or the men whom the capitalist employs, it will be necessary for us all to exercise a great amount of patience and forbearance in face of what may appear to be the stupid policy of those who practice this system of high tariffs. I am aware there are some members of the Liberal party, I may mention particularly Mr Goschen, whom I know very well—who urge as an objection to the enlargement of the franchise (with the reasons Mr Goschen adduces in support of his view I disagree) that the working men of this country would not tolerate these duties without having some kind of reciprocity. Whether that reason is a good or a bad one it is not perhaps for us to discuss just now; but what we have got to do is to bear these things with patience for the time, not attempting to revoke or to blame rashly, but to endeavour, by reasonable persuasion and by representation at different Courts at which we have representatives, to get as far as we can these tariffs abated. During the last session of Parliament, I met Sir John Macdonald, the Prime Minister of Canada, a very intelligent man, and a very active politician. In the House of Commons, Sir John said to me—"You Englishmen endure a great deal; if you would but understand your own strength, and if you would take upon yourselves to say to France—'You have you import duties and your tariffs operating against us, and if you will not receive them, we will take the opportunity of paying you back in your own coin,' then you would soon have the whole of the people of Lyons—which is a great city with enterprising spirit, a sort of Manchester, if I might so call it, in France—exerting upon the Government of the country a very strong influence to abate their protective duties; or if, on the other hand, you will just intimate to America that, unless she remove her taxes of prohibitive tariffs against your iron, steel, and other commodities, you would let her know that the cotton which was sent into your country should be taxed equally, then you will find that you would have an abatement of these prohibitive duties in a moment." These are not my views—(hear, hear)—but they are the views of a very inlightened politician; and I merely mention this to show the view that he and others take of this matter. I hope we shall adopt none of these proceedings—(applause)—but that we shall continue to stand upon our own good position, performing as best we can our work in the efficient and complete manner which we have hitherto done, so that we may enlighten and induce by our example those other people whom we think have taken a wrong course, but relax this tariff, to change from what I think to be the error of their ways and adopt the course pursued by the greatest commercial country in the world. (Applause.) There is another point to which, before I sit down, I should like to call attention. When I was requested to take part in and subscribe to this series of lectures I hesitated, because, as everyone knows, we have to consider not so much precisely what we think ourselves, but what other people may think of us. But having overcome these scruples and identified myself with the movement, I should like very much if the series should include what I consider to be one of the most important subjects which political economists can deal with, namely, what is now known as arbitration in the settlement of wages particularly, and in the settlement of prices. That is a subject which I confess I should like to be enlightened upon myself. To me it appears that the principles upon which arbitrations have been settled in many cases have not given satisfaction; and we know that it this moment, in one very important case just decided, affecting the iron trade of the North of England, one side seemed to be entirely dissatisfied; or, at any rate, not at all satisfied with the award which had been given by the arbitrator. Now, if political economy is the thing which some political economists seem to lay down, a law, a science which can be formulated and reasoned out as thoroughly and completely as any defined and ascertained science, such as mathematics or chemistry, then it is possible, I should think, that some able lecturer, versed in its principles, might be enabled to enlighten not merely the working men, but the masters as well, as to the true principles which should govern the decision in such a case. I say masters as well as workmen, because I am bound to admit that upon this particular subject I believe I am less informed than many of my workmen. However that may be, I invite the attention of the lecturer to the point, and I would be very much obliged indeed if some information could be tabulated by which we could be guided, instead of being left, sometimes with great difficulty, to reconcile decisions given from time to time with one another, some of them, to my mind, being based neither upon science nor upon logic. That is my opinion, but of course I may be mistaken in my judgment. It would certainly be far better if we had some distinct specification by which could be regulated how much under certain circumstances ought to belong to the owner of the land or house, the colliery or manufactory, how much to the man who held the capital to work it, and how much under certain circumstances ought to go to labour. You would have always of course to begin with, as a fundamental principle, that the workman would have to be paid, whatever follows. He may not be highly paid, but he must receive something otherwise he could not do the work. Then, when he is paid, how much is to go to the others? These are questions which I won't say are incomprehensible, but they require to be handled with a great degree of tenderness, candour, and delicacy, so that we may be able to act fairly by all. If this political economy is like a science, surely it should show some mode of settling important questions like these; and surely it should be able to give some rule, so as to avoid the tremendous conflicts which occur between employer and employed, and the expenditure of those large sums of money which are kept in reserve by the collections, both of owners and workmen, to fight each other. If instead of this we could hit upon some reasonable mode which in any degree would assist us in arriving at a proper method of settling these questions, without oft-recurring disturbance and suffering, I think these lectures would confer an everlasting benefit upon the people of this neighbourhood. Some people seem to think it very strange that we have so many strikes and troubles. But let us remember that the whole world is moved by labour, and that it has to be satisfied by some kind of compensation. In it we have a commodity which has to be dealt with as any other, and to me the wonder is that we have not a great deal more trouble with it than we have. The clearing away of misunderstandings in the laws which regulate this commodity would be a very great boon, and it is for the purpose of calling the attention of the lecturer, at this his inaugural meeting, to the importance of the question, especially in this district, that I have offered these suggestions. I judge of these things as a practical man, and it is feeling my own deficiency in the knowledge which I know is desirable for both man and master, that I ask the lecturer's consideration to these points. (Applause.)

AT STELLA HALL.

The subject of "Celebrities at Home" in this week's issue of the *World* is Mr Joseph Cowen, M.P., at Stella Hall. The writer says:—

"Stella Hall" (writes Mr Surtees in his rare and excellent "History of the County of Durham"), "a magnificent old gravel-ended house reared by the Tempests, stands almost close to the river overlooking low watery grounds, washed and intersected by the Tyne." Surtees was describing the place as he saw it half a century ago, but its history goes back some hundreds of years. In the middle of the twelfth century we find it recorded how Bishop William de St. Barbara grants "Stellinglei with all its appurtenances in woodland, champain, roads, ways, meters, boundaries, mills and meadows, waters, fishdams and fisheries, free of pasturage for the bishop's hogs, to St. Bartholemew and the nuns of Newcastle." When Henry VIII. despitefully treated this among other beneficent bequests, Stellinglei fell into the hands of the Tempests, a local family, the head of which was among the first of the batch of baronets made by King James. "The Tempests," Surtees says, "credited here in Catholic splendour and loyalty during the reign of the four Stuart Kings." There was a brief interval when they were temporarily displaced in their own hall by a gruff visitor. Oliver Cromwell going northward to fight the Scotts at Dunbar, passed a day or two at Stella Hall, his officers taking up their quarters in a cluster of cottages outside the park, and his army being encamped in the meadow which is to this day called "Cromwell." When the tide of the Commonwealth passed over, the Tempests again raised their heads, though their posterity was short-lived. Faithful to the Stuart cause whether in sunshine or in storm, their heiress married Lord Widdrington, already attainted as a rank Jacobite. The new owner of Stella Hall justified his reputation when in 1715 the standard of the Chevalier de St. George was set up at Braemar. Collecting a formidable army of the stout keelmen of the Tyneside, he prepared to march for Preston, which was "held for Charlie" by the Scots. In the spacious entrance hall of the old house a feast was spread, at which Lord Widdrington presided, surrounded by the captains of his host. The next morning he set forth, never to return, short work being made of the whole business by King George's men at Preston.

The full-length portrait of the gallant Widdrington looks down on the visitor from one of the staircases at Stella Hall—a tall, stately man of about 45, dressed in broadly cut blue velvet coat and knee-breeches. A great deal has happened at Blaydon since the October morning when Lord Widdrington stepped forth from Stella Hall and went gaily off to fight for Charlie. The house itself is much the same, though elder by a century and a half, and a good deal greyer. There is the chapel yet in which up to within the last thirty years mass was held, in continuation of services begun in the time of the nuns of Newcastle and their benefactor, Bishop William. The present occupant remembers how, when he was a lad, he has crept up the stone staircase which leads to the chapel, and has seen the priests in their robes at the altar, and the congregation bending at the sound of the bell that announced the uplifting of the Host. But the altar, its drapery, its candles, its crosses, and its images have vanished, and there remains only the arch in the wall to testify where they stood. Oddly enough, the stone basin which held the holy water is intact, and stands dry and dust-filled by the door. But the chapel itself is cut in twain, and on the other side of the partition wall is a modern bed-room. Other relics of the elder age which have escaped change are the beautifully-moulded ceiling in the drawing-room, and the marvellous tapestry which clothes the walls of one of the spacious sitting-rooms upstairs.

Unquestionably the most notable feature in this historic house is its master. It is an interesting paradox that a man known in Great Britain as a leading Radical, and, whether rightly or wrongly, recognised throughout the continent as a Republican, should choose to dwell in one of the oldest houses in the kingdom, round which cluster those historic and loyal memories peculiarly dear to a Tory. It is true that Mr Cowen's father lived here first, but that is not a circumstance that would of itself determine the action of the son in a matter of sentiment or conviction. The fact is that like many other Radicals Mr Cowen has in some measure, perhaps unconsciously, a deep sympathy with the historic past. He does not go so far as his friend, that arch-Radical the member for Leicester, who has spent a thousand pounds sterling and much valuable time in compiling a costly volume which demonstrates beyond cavil that the Taylor family came over with the Conqueror. In fact, he does not go a step in that personal and practical direction, having even discarded the coat-of-arms which his father, Sir Joseph, had adopted. But a mind imbued with poetry, and informed in historic lore, cannot fail to be touched with the associations of a place which connects the England of to-day with an England that might have portions of it parcelled out by bishops and appropriated by nuns. Mr Cowen is a curious, perhaps a unique, combination of the poetic and the practical—of the man of business and the man of feeling. He makes the best firebricks in the world, and, as Sir Wilfrid Lawson says, he is personally acquainted with every conspirator in Europe. He owns and works large collieries, and is admitted to be one of the few orators in the House of Commons. He farms a thousand acres of land, and he has created a daily newspaper which has the largest circulation out of London. With a revenue exceeding that of many peers, he goes about Westminster winter and summer with a low-crowned felt hat, such as pitmen wear on Sundays, and a squarely-cut black coat, the pattern of which he must have himself designed in a moment of inspiration. He is as generous as he is rich, as learned as he is eloquent, as modest as he is influential. Few men of his actual position and personal habits would escape the aspersion of affectation. But no one having the slightest acquaintance with Mr Cowen would suspect him of being anything other than he presents himself, or of meaning anything other than what he says. He is of the wholesome kind of men who save their friends and the public a deal of trouble by precluding the necessity for mentally debating whether there is any hidden meaning in their speech, or any covert motive for their conduct. It might, perhaps, be said that the principal flaw in the character of Mr Cowen is a lack of self-esteem. He is almost ludicrously modest. During the recent visit to Newcastle of the Marquis of Hartington the people of Newcastle missed no opportunity of manifesting their pride and delight in "Joe," as they with familiar affection call the senior member. It is no secret that in the course Mr Cowen has taken in Parliament on the foreign policy of the Government he has differed from the great body of his constituents. But the Tynesiders have taken the true measure of the man. They know that if his political conduct be mistaken in a particular instance, it has been animated by pure and high motives, and so whenever there came in view the familiar figure, or whenever they heard the tones of the friendly voice, speaking in their own accent, they shook the building with thunders of applause. At the meeting in the Town Hall, Mr Cowen being detained by business elsewhere, was a few minutes late, and endeavoured quietly and unobserved to gain his chair. But the people caught sight of him, and a sudden and mighty cheer interrupted and startled Lord Hartington, who had just commenced his speech. It was pretty to see the object of this popular ovation, how utterly miserable and guilty he looked, what vain attempts he made to put on an aspect of total unconcern suggestive of a case of mistaken identity, and how he chiefly succeeded in looking as if he had been attempting to steal Lord Hartington's pocket-handkerchief, and had been caught *flagrante delicto* by the excited crowd in the vast hall below the platform. It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that Mr Cowen is constitutionally a timid man, or that there is in his manner anything that smacks of effusive humility. He is, as his political career testifies, bold as a lion when he sees an opportunity of protesting against a wrong, or of striking a blow for liberty, political or religious. In private intercourse, there is absolutely no difference in his manner of address, whether he be talking to a marquis or a miner. He is just himself—simple, unaffected, genial, hearty, and with that true instinct of the gentleman which shows itself in respectful consideration for the opinions and even the prejudices of his interlocutor.

Mr Cowen is the only man of any prominence in the House of Commons who has not acquired a prescriptive right to a particular seat. This may seem a slight matter of detail, but it implies a great deal. It means that his abnegation of self is carried into the smallest affairs of life, and that he will not push or crush or even raise a finger to gain for himself the slightest advantage, social, political, or physical. Hence on the rare occasions when he has addressed the House, he has spoken from divers benches, but all having this in common—that they are as far back and as much in the shade as possible. This shrinking from any conflict for precedence has lost the House many wise and eloquent speeches, which it can ill spare. Often Mr Cowen has been seen to rise with intent to "catch the Speaker's eye," and on finding half-a-dozen members rise eagerly at the same time—say Mr E. Jenkins, Mr Rylands, Mr H. Samuelson, Sir Julian Goldsmith, Mr Monk, and Mr Macdonald—he has hastily resumed his seat. These gentlemen want to speak. They are bursting with the fulness and richness of the message they have to deliver; and though the House for its part would gladly suffer them to burst, Mr Cowen will not be a party to baulking them in their desire. It is certain that if he speaks at least one of these aspirants will miss his chance, so he quietly retires from the contest.

Happily the house of Commons, the best and surest judge of character in the world, has found out Mr Cowen in his retirement and appraises him at his real value. The reader of the Parliamentary reports, who occasionally find that the member for Newcastle has struck a note of true eloquence in the House, and has shown how happy and how strong is the rare union between common sense and high sentiment, gains but a partail conception of his influence in the affairs of the nation. His advice is sought by leaders on both sides in all matters affecting legislation for the industrial classes, and in much else where wide information, keen intelligence, and sober judgement are useful. He knows more of the undercurrent of political affairs in the course of a session than any single man in the House, for the simple reason that he has more personal friends on both sides than anyone else, and to know him is to trust him. The recent invitation to a seat at the board of the Royal Commission on Agriculture is evidence of the esteem in which Mr Cowen is held in political circles, and at the same time indicates the only, and for him somewhat troublesome, kind of honour which it is possible to induce him to accept. He wants nothing from his fellow-men except to be let alone, and if he can do anyone a service, he will not urge that plea. A busy man on Tyneside, happy and content in the simple joys of his own home, by no means physically strong, it is for him a heavy sacrifice to spend six months of the year in London. If Newcastle would let him go he would joyfully follow his natural inclination and retire into the background. Since Newcastle will not, he instinctively feels that it is not for him to give undue prominence to selfish hankerings, and he throws himself into Parliamentary work as if no other labour waited for his hand.

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LICENSED VICTUALLERS' MEASURES.—The regulations which came into force in January last regarding the weights and measures have, as was expected at the time the bill was passing, been productive of a considerable amount of trouble to many tradesmen. To none, I believe, has it been more so than to the licensed victuallers, to whose calling and dealings it more particularly referred. A number of the latter class of tradesmen were summoned, amongst a batch of other persons charged with keeping false weights and scales, at Tynemouth sessions on Tuesday last, for keeping measures without having them marked with the county and district stamps. It was contended for the defence that the tins, which contained half a gallon each, were not used for supplying that quantity of beer to a customer, but were rather employed in bringing ale from the cellar to the counter in a cool condition, where it is retailed out in small quantities. This, I believe, is a practice much followed in the trade. The measures in court were quite up to the exchequer measure, there was nothing false or objectionable about them, and though the bench held that no attempt at fraud had been made, they could not overlook the fact that the tins had not been stamped, as required by law, which was the charge under which they were summoned, and a small fine, that carried costs, was inflicted in each case. As it was pointed out by the bench that no measures whatever may be used in the trade without bearing the requisite stamps, the fact cannot be too well known amongst those more directly concerned, and as the imprint of both the county and district stamps can be had on the measures for something like a penny, I believe, there can be no excuse whatever, for any evasion of the law. Regarding the raid which the police are making against the users and possessors of false scales and weights, the performance of duty on their part will meet with general approval. I am glad that a system—for which there can be no palliation—is in this part at least likely to be effectually checked by Superintendent Taylor and his men.—"Elfin" in Monday's *Newcastle Chronicle*.

TENANT FARMERS REFUSING TO PAY RENT.

The first fruits of the tenant demonstration in Tipperary ripened a few days ago. Three hundred tenants on the Emly property of Lord Normanby arrived on cars at the chief hotel of the town of Tipperary, to meet the agent, Mr. G. L. Taylor. After a short parley they declined to pay the full amount of rent, but declared their willingness to pay according to Griffith's valuation. Mr. Taylor said he had no authority to make any reduction, but under the circumstances he would give an abatement of 30 per cent. to tenants whose half-year's rent did not exceed £25; 20 per cent. to those not exceeding £50; and 5 per cent. to those exceeding £50. The tenants, who were headed by their parish priest, the Rev. Maurice Power, excitedly declined to pay according to this arrangement. They declared that they had lost nearly all their crops, and left the hotel muttering threats. Their presence caused a great stir in the town, and it is feared that bad work will come of it.

A JAGUAR AT LARGE IN WINDSOR FOREST.

Some little commotion has been occasioned at Windsor owing to the announcement that a jaguar had escaped from confinement and is roaming at large either in the forest or district. The beast, it seems, is the property of Sir Beaumont Dixie, who resides at the Fishery, near Surly Hall, and has, it is understood, been made a sort of pet by Lady Dixie. It is said that the jaguar, which was kept chained in the grounds near the house, would scarcely permit anyone but her ladyship to fondle it, and that it was in the habit of rushing at strangers. Notwithstanding the precautions taken to keep it properly secured the beast recently contrived to break its chain and escape from the Fishery, making, it is believed, for Windsor Great Park, in the recesses of which it is supposed to have made its lair, and where it can find plenty of food among the *feræ naturæ* of the Royal demesne. Unfounded rumours of children having become the prey of the jaguar have been circulated, and men have been sent in search of the the beast, which, as far as is at present known, remains at liberty.

EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

An alarming and fatal explosion has occurred at the Lewes passenger railway station. The train from Hastings to London was about leaving the station at Lewes at its due time (3.5), when the engine, from some reason at present unexplained, burst. The shock was intense, and was noticed by hundreds of people in different parts of the town. In a short space of time the platforms and station approaches were besieged by an exciting throng. It transpired that the engine-driver was blown into the air a distance of thirty yards, and falling on the top of a carriage about fifty feet from his post on the engine, he was killed almost instantaneously. The stoker was thrown a considerable distance on to the platform on the down side, and when picked up was found to have sustained a fractured leg, besides different injuries about the body. The guard and inspector were also injured, the former by far the more seriously. Conveyances were quickly procured, and in a short time the injured men, with the exception of the inspector, who escaped with a trifling hurt, were removed to the infirmary. Fortunately, the explosion did not affect the upper part of the engine, or damage to a much more serious extent would have been the result. As it was, the front and lower parts of the engine were completely shattered. The occurrence produced great excitement amongst the passengers, but beyond the severe nerve shock caused by loud explosion, and the jerking of the engine off the metals, nothing worth mentioning occurred to any one. Broken windows in different parts of the station denoted the intensity of the explosion. It is thought that the poor fellows who were taken to the infirmary are out of immediate danger, at all events. The occurrence did not cause a delay to the up traffic for any great length of time.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

A young lady, well dressed and apparently of good breeding, giving her name as Geraldine Nina Douglas, presented herself at the house of the Hon. and Rev. H. Douglas, vicar of St. Paul's, Worcester, a few days ago under the following circumstances:—She stated that she was aged 16, and the daughter of Captain Douglas, who sailed for China last January, leaving her in charge of an aunt, Mrs. Newhouse, of Denmark Street, Brighton, who kept a good establishment, with carriages and horses. That her aunt sent away the furniture, and took her with her maid to Baddington Station, and sent her thence to Worcester, paying her fare, first-class, and directing her to wait at the station at Worcester until she (the aunt) followed by the next train. No one, however, met her at Worcester, and she found her way to the Rev. Mr. Douglas—as the rev. gentleman says, "perhaps drawn by the name." The young lady also gave the names of certain people in Scotland to whom she said she was related, but letters sent to the addresses given have been returned by the Post Office. The address of Mr. Lanchester at Brighton was also given as a person known to the family, and, Mr. Douglas having written to him, received a reply that he knew nothing of her. Mr. Douglas, however, says that notwithstanding these failures he is satisfied she is fully persuaded in her own mind of the correctness of her statements, and she is still living with his family.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE AT A RAILWAY STATION.

A terrible accident occurred in the Central Station, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Saturday. James Taylor and his wife were leaving by the five minutes past ten train on their way to the mail boat for America, and a small party were seeing them off, including Mr. Hare chemist, and his wife. Mr. and Mrs Taylor entered a carriage at the rear of the train, and Mrs. Hare walked to the far end. By the time the carriage in which the Taylors were seated had reached the spot where Mrs. Hare stood the train was going at some speed. Mrs. Taylor put her hand out of the carriage window as she passed along, and clasped the hand of Mrs. Hare for a last farewell. In an instant Mrs. Hare was turned round, dashed under the wheels, and, when left by the last vehicle, her mangled body, with the head crushed out of form, was found, life being extinct. Mr. Hare was so overcome that he had to be assisted away.

AN ELOPEMENT—AMUSING SCENE.

During last week a somewhat amusing incident, showing that "the course of true love never did run smooth," happened at York. On Monday night last a young lady and gentleman arrived at a house in the suburbs of the city, where apartments were "to let," and there took up their abode. Nothing extraordinary however, occurred until about nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, when two gentlemen drove up in a cab to the house mentioned. On alighting they knocked at the door, but it was only on threatening to burst it open that they gained admission. Immediately on their entrance the legs of some person were seen by one or two bystanders dangling from outside an upper window, but the owner, doubtless thinking discretion the better part of valour, quickly withdrew them, and shortly afterwards the young lodgers were taken charge of by the two gentlemen already referred to and driven into the city. On inquiry it was found that the affair was an elopement on the part of the young lady and gentleman, and their captors two police officers. The young lady, who is very respectably connected, was subsequently handed over to her parents; not, however, without frantic efforts on the part of her lover to rescue her.

Mr. Charles Woolloton and Mr. Edmond Kelly Bayley have been sworn in Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

THE BABY FARM AT TRANMERE.—MORE CHILDREN TRACED.

Further startling particulars have come to light in respect to the case against John and Catherine Barnes, charged with the wilful murder of two children under their care. At the inquest, a girl, 14 years of age, whose name was given as Louisa Barnes, was brought forward as the child of the prisoners, and gave evidence to the effect that, acting under her mother's instructions, she pawned a number of articles of body clothing. The girl was one of the children found in the prisoner's house on the second visit of the police, and on the arrest of the prisoners she was taken to the Birkenhead Workhouse. It is now ascertained that this girl is not the child of the prisoners at all but that her real name is Maria Louisa Waller, and that her parents reside in Leeds. It is said that she is heiress to a sum of £1,200, and that several lawyers are investigating her case. The other two children claimed as their's by the prisoners are still in the workhouse, and are doing well, and inquiries as to their real parentage are being made. Another fresh discovery in the fact that in November, 1873, the prisoners appear to have sub-farmed a child to some persons in Cheshire. This child subsequently died, and a letter from a local doctor has been received stating his belief that death resulted from starvation. It appears also that when the girl Louisa was removed to the workhouse a number of letters addressed to the prisoners, and for the most part referring to children dropped to be handed over to them, were found concealed in the child's frock.

A LUDICROUS SCENE.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Temps* tells a story which once more illustrates the disorder at present prevailing in Turkish finances. A foreigner, who had done some work for the government, was in possession of a bond for £600, which represented nearly all his fortune, and for payment of which he had asked in vain time after time. He went to see the Controller-general of Receipts a fortnight ago, and failing to get his money, produced a revolver, and declared that mischief would ensue if his claims were so contemptuously treated. He left the officers after having made this threat, and he went to his embassy to explain the position in which he was placed, which excited so much sympathy that the ambassador determined to insist upon a settlement of his claim. The first dragoman accordingly went to see the Controller-general the next day, and when conversing with him and his chief secretary, the doorkeeper rushed into the room exclaiming, "The man with the revolver is coming!" Whereupon the controller and his secretary rushed up to the door and put their backs to it, and when knocking was heard outside one of them shouted, "Fire! fire!" at the top of his voice, while the other exclaimed, "Will no one come and save us?" The dragoman, who had been an amused spectator of the scene, insisted at last upon the door being opened, as he had recognised the voice of a banker whom he knew; and when this was done it appeared that the doorkeeper had mistaken a friend who was with the banker for the "revolverdji." A crowd of people had been attracted by the cries of the Controller-general and his secretary, while another banker, who was in the room when the alarm was given, could not be found for some minutes, and was at last discovered under a table.

THE IRISH TENANT FARMERS.

A great meeting of the tenant farmers of Clare County assembled at Ennis on Sunday. The meeting was held on the Common. There was a large force of police in attendance, but although the people at times were very much excited and gave expression to terrible threats there was no breach of the peace. The president of the Clare Farmers' Club, the Rev. Patrick White, parish priest of Miltown, Malbay, presided. Before he began his address there were loud cries of "Separation, separation," meaning a repeal of the Union. He said he was there to raise up the nation by freeing the land. They were not there to say anything against the good or humane landlords; but they were there to say all they could against the inhuman, rack-renting landlords, and still more against the Legislature which permitted their existence. He believed in a nation's right to fight for its own liberty. The Government had disarmed them, had left them defenceless in that respect, but they had other means—(a voice; "They cannot take the spirit out of us; we can fight for it yet.") (Cheers.) They had a right to fight for their rights, and the place to fight was in Parliament, and armed as they were with the ballot they should take care and give their votes at the coming general election to those candidates who were ready to fight for the rights of Ireland, and to them only. (Cheers.) The Rev. Matthew Kenny, parish priest of Scariff, and the Rev. John Egan, President of the Roman Catholic Diocesan College, also addressed the meeting.—The resolutions were similar to those passed at Tipperary on the previous Sunday.—Several other priests addressed the meeting.

TERRIBLE DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

One of the pictures of the late French Salon represented the fable of the woman who was turned into a cat. She is depicted crawling on all fours, a woman in figure, but a cat in nature, with a kindling eye and stealthy movement towards a mouse in the room. In the Rue de Montreuil, Paris, on Saturday, the inhabitants were witnesses of a scene in which a woman assumed for a short time the attributes of a cat. But the case was different and far more terrible than the one related in the fable. It was the most appalling of all human maladies that took possession of this poor woman. Last August she was bitten by a mad cat, and, although the wound was considered quite healed, suddenly on Saturday afternoon she was seized with hydrophobia. She uttered a terrible scream like that of a cat, and threw herself with frightful grimaces as if to bite a neighbour, who hastened to get away. The mad female pursued her, but fell in the middle of the street in paroxysms of agony, tearing out her hair. The crowd looked on petrified with fear and horror. Finally some policemen threw blankets over her, and succeeded in carrying her to the nearest hospital, but she was dead before arriving there.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

Greenoble has just been the scene of terrible events. Surgeon-Major Servent, of the 52nd Regiment, was, it seems, occupied in his drawing-room on Saturday, when a ring of the bell was heard. Opening the door himself, a corporal rejoicing in the name of Bossu-Ravix presented himself and asked for a consultation. M. Servent replied that he was unable to attend to him, as he (the corporal) had left the army, and recommended him to a doctor living below. Hereupon Bossu-Ravix, without more ado, drew out a revolver and fired twice at M. Sevent, who nevertheless succeeded in grappling his aggressor by the waist, and both fell to the ground struggling. Once more did the fierce corporal let fly his revolver, and the bullet which entered the surgeon's thigh and, extraordinary to relate, made its exit at his breast, does not seem to have done him any permanent injury. The cry he raised brought Madame Servent, who joined him in vigorously calling for help. The murderer, seized with fright, then left his victim, rushed into the kitchen, and, firing a couple of shots down his throat expired. In the meantime a doctor from below extracted the three bullets from his colleague and when later in the day two generals with their staffs called to make enquiry of the injured Surgeon-Major, they were told that he was getting on most satisfactorily. As to Bossu-Ravix, not much is known of him. He owed, it appears, M. Servent a grudge, and had mutilated his own hand in order not to serve in the army.

Sir William Jenner, who has been absent from London more than three months owing to indisposition has now perfectly recovered.

The Barrow Hematite Iron and Steel Company have been entrusted with the order to manufacture 40 miles of tram rails for the suburbs of Manchester and Salford.

ALARMING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

An accident of a serious character occurred to the night mail of the Midland Railway Company as it was entering Manchester on Friday morning. The train, which is not a very heavy one, left St. Pancras Station, London, at midnight, and reached London Road Junction, Manchester, which is about one hundred yards outside London Road Station, a few minutes after five o'clock, and it was then that the accident happened. The engine, guard's van, and one carriage passed safely over the points which connect the main down line with the line leading out of the goods yard, and the front wheels of the first-class Pullman sleeping car "Scotia," which followed, were also turned on to the right line. When the train was in this position, travelling at a moderate speed, the rear portion of the Pullman car, a composite carriage, and a "bogey," which made up the total number of vehicles, left the rails. The most probable explanation is that the points were changed before the whole of the train had passed the junction. The car, in which about nine persons were sleeping, was thrown over on its right side, and the composite carriage, with the "bogey," was dragged after it. The permanent way was torn up, and the rear part of the Pullman car, where the conductor was stationed, was smashed almost to fragments. All the internal fittings, which are of a superior and costly character, were more or less damaged, and those at the back of the car were completely destroyed. The conductor had a remarkable escape, and he does not appear to have been more than severely shaken and bruised. None of the passengers seemed to have shared a worse fate, and the railway officials state that the travellers did not complain of being more than slightly injured by being so badly shaken. The accident, of course, interrupted the down traffic, but a large gang of labourers was soon summoned. The Pullman car sustained further damage by falling over a second as it was being removed, and it will require extensive repair before it can be used again. An inquiry is to held as to the cause of the accident.

CHARGE OF THREATENING TO MURDER A YOUNG LAE

George David Morris, 21, has been charged on a warrant, at Little Witham Petty Sessions, with threatening to murder Miss Rosalie Potter, 19, who went in fear of her life.—Miss Potter said she was the daughter of a retired gentleman, and resided with her aunt at Ivy House, near Witham. She had formerly kept company with the prisoner, but the engagement had been broken off for the last three months.—In answer to the prisoner the prosecutrix said she had never given her consent to marriage, but admitted that she had gone out with the accused for nearly three years. She first received a letter of a threatening nature from the prisoner on August 5, which she at the suggestion of her father sent to her solicitor. She received two others afterwards, which caused her to feel that her life was in danger, and a warrant was applied for. A letter dated August 4 of the present year was handed in and read as follows:—

"August 4, 1879.

Dear Rose.—I scarcely believed you were capable of doing what you have. You are aware of the fact that your life is in my hands. Although you were not married, I always considered you to be my own. You have decidedly deceived me, for which I will make you pay dearly. Now, Rose dear, consider before you leap into the arms of another, and come back to your distressed Georgie. P.S.—I shall be expecting to have a note from you, if it is only to say yes or no."

The prosecutrix continuing said that her father, after this letter, went and saw the accused at his parent's house. The prisoner was then most excited, and said old people were the cause of many happy mariages not taking place, and that he did not care for either parents. She received two other letters of a threatening character. In one of them the prisoner said that he would put a bullet through the head of Arthur Lee, her present suitor, and afterwards put her in her grave, if he got hanged.—The prisoner said he was really truly sorry for sending the letters, but it was done under a sudden impulse. Miss Potter had upset his mind, and drove him to say what he never intended to do.—The Bench bound the prisoner over to keep the peace for six months, and he was liberated.

WIFE AND HER MILLINERS.

At the Woolwich County Court, a series of actions has been tried before J. Pitt Taylor, judge, in which the plaintiffs were London drapers and milliners, and the defendant Major Ward Ashton, of the Royal Artillery. The claims were for "necessaries" supplied to the defendant's wife subsequent to her separation from her husband, which event took place shortly after their marriage in 1866. There have been proceedings in the Divorce Court, and Major Ashton has since allowed his wife alimony at the rate of £190 a year under the court order, his income being assessed at £1,000 a year. The present actions were for goods supplied prior to the alimony, and included accounts of £6. 10s. for a cashmere cloak, £2s. 16s. for a sealskin muff lined with squirrel, and £2. 5s. for a bonnet. It was urged by counsel for the plaintiffs that Mrs. Ward Ashton being accustomed to move in good society required to be well-dressed, and it was contended that her husband really had means amounting to about £3,000 a year. She was called as a witness, and said that she had never been extravagant in dress, and added that many shop-girls wore clothes more expensive than those which she now expected her husband to pay for. The judge remarked that there were many persons about wearing clothes too expensive for their station besides shop-girls and women separated from their husbands. The Divorce Court had fixed £190 a year as a fair maintenance for this lady, and he should regard that income as inconsistent with the wearing of costly mantles and muffs—too dear even for an officer with £1,000 a year. He allowed the charge for two or three bonnets at 9s. and thereabouts apiece, but non-suited all the other claims, and said that in future the lady must keep within her income.

STRANGE MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE.

At the Cardiff Police Court, two foreign sailors, have been charged with wounding John Kinlan, an English seaman. The complainant, who was unable to appear in consequence of his injuries, was walking along Bute Street with a companion at midnight when the prisoners came up and one of them stabbed him in the neck without having received any provocation. They ran away and took refuge in a boarding-house, the door of which was locked against the police. The latter effected an entrance by breaking in the door, and one man was apprehended at the back of the premises, while Police-constable Sperries searched the upper rooms for the other. The officer being unsuccessful in the garrets ventured on the roof, and noticing that a brick had lately fallen off the chimney he looked in and there found the object of his search. A desperate struggle followed, and in endeavouring to pull the sailor from his hiding-place the officer upset the chimney. Finally the former was taken downstairs, and pointed out by the injured man as his assailant, but the other man, who was apprehended as the complainant's companion, said he was the offender. In the face of this conflict of testimony in so serious a case the magistrates were desirous of hearing the complainant's statement on oath, and the prisoners were remanded.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Montbrison, Loire, the other day.

Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart has consented to allow himself to be pominated a grand master mason of Scotland.

An excellent photographic likeness of Mr. Archibald Forbes has just been issued by Mr. Mayall, of Brighton.

GREAT SCULLING MATCH ON THE THAMES.

On Monday a sculling match for £200 a-side, between Higgins, of London, and Boyd, of Gateshead, took place on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake. The weather, though very unfavourable overhead, was particularly advantageous to the contest. The rivals appeared shortly before one o'clock, when Higgins secured the best station—namely, the Surrey shore. As a consequence, on the start being effected, he immediately showed to the front, and, pulling a faster stroke than his opponent, at once assumed a considerable lead. Boyd, however, had evidently been holding himself in reserve for such an event, and with a few powerful strokes quickly overhauled the Southern man, and, when shooting Hammersmith Bridge, was at least seven lengths ahead. By this time Boyd, who had taken Higgin's water, had evidently the race in his own hands, and, though the distance between him and his opponent occasionally differed in the number of lengths, there was practically no chance for the London sculler. Boyd was taking things very easily, and was paddling home rather than showing any great anxiety as to the result. Eventually he beat his competitor by about six lengths having passed the winning post about nine seconds before Higgins.

RURAL COMMUNITIES IN AMERICA.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes from Canandaigua, Central New York:—The ordinary tourist in this country on pleasure bent general sees little of the most important class in American society and political life—the farmers. In such pleasant towns as that from which I write—a village of, perhaps 6,000 inhabitants—the traveller will find pictures of wide streets bordered by overarching trees and lined with what Americans fondly style "palatial mansions;" he may make the acquaintance of the local aristocracy, consisting of the professional classes and wealthy tradespeople, and may gain a fair idea of provincial life in this country: but he will not see the farmers. Having recently spent a week in a rural neighbourhood in this vicinity, with special opportunities of acquainting myself with the prospect, present advantages, and home life of the people, some impressions of my visit may be of interest to English readers. Imagine, then, a cluster of half-a-dozen houses situated in the open country where four roads meet, and constituting the centre, or village, of the farming community. A meeting house, quite like other dwellings in that it is constructed of wood, painted white, and with green window blinds, occupies a conspicuous corner; while at a short but respecful distance is the country "store"—an institution which supplies the inhabitants with groceries, household utensils, farming implements, cotton and wollen goods, ready-made clothing and serves, moreover, as the post-office. There is no inn or tavern; it could only profitably exist as an ale-house, an establishment they do not want in this neighbourhood; but a traveller needing accommodation would find a hospitable welcome extended to him on every side. Then at distances varying from a few rods to a mile apart are the farmers' homes, usually of wood, painted white or drab, and excepting some eccentricities of architectural pretension, not unlike Swiss chalets in their general appearance. Near the house stands the out-houses, barns, stables, &c. One will find goods horses even in the plainest and most unpretending stables, for the American, like the Italian, never walks when he can afford to ride, and the first ambition of every country lout is to own a horse and phaeton. The roadside is planted with rows of trees, and these also adorn the ground in front of the house. I notice that since I was last in the States the practice of swinging in hammocks under the trees has been introduced and has become almost universally adopted.

The story of the early settlement of this part of New York is not without its romantic side, and although the original pioneers have long since passed away, some of their children yet linger who live to recall the history of those days. At the conclusion of the struggle for independence this entire region was an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by Indians and wild beasts. Reports, however, of its great natural beauty and probable fertility began to find their way into older States, and were eagerly heard by the younger generation, dissatisfied with their surroundings; and about 1790, from different sections of the New England States, parties of settlers, with wives and children, began their journey westward. With ox-carts and pack-horses, by boats and rafts, they pushed their way through the wilderness to this place, the journey, which is now accomplished in a few hours, occupying over a month. The land, surveyed in townships six miles square, was taken up according to the ability of the new comer; but as the average price paid was less than 1s. an acre, and as a man, by hiring out his services to another for work at clearing land, could earn three or four acres per day, the opportunity of becoming a landed proprietor was within reach of all. The first houses were only rude cabins of logs notched and fitted, the openings between plastered with mud, the door of hewn plank, the windows of greased paper to admit light and exclude rain, and the sleeping apartment was a loft reached by a ladder. Then began the work of clearing the land of its growth of forest and planting corn. The soil required only a slight cultivation to yield the most ample returns. Flour could be ground only at a mill twenty miles away; and the first year one of the settlers made a journey every week on foot through the forest, returning with the flour and other provisions needed on his back. The savages lingered about, sometimes threatening, but never breaking into open hostilities. Wolves made nightly chorus about the cabins; and to exterminate them a reward of five dollars was given by the town for each wolf's scalp. Game was plentiful, the lakes abounded in fish and waterfowl; while venison was a frequent article of the pioneer's bill of fare. Fruit was, of course, unknown in the early days, but orchards of apple trees were planted between the stumps of the cleared forest. One rugged farmer, passed through a neighbouring settlement at a little later period, picked up an apple from a tree, and was roughly ordered by the owner to replace it on the ground. Obeying, the Quaker turned to the owner with the remark, "Friend, thou art a very close man with thy fruit. Next year, if I live, I will plant 100 apple trees by any wayside for the use of travellers;" and he fulfilled his promise.

As the country became settled, canals opened, and railway communication established, estates of these original pioneers, frequently amounting to several hundred acres, became exceedingly valuable. Men who bought uncleared forests at 1s. an acre lived to see their broad fields of pasturage and growing grain worth from £8. to £10 sterling an acre. The rude cabin gave place to the large and comfortable dwelling. So far as I can ascertain, nearly all the original settlers left large and valuable estates to their descendants, but, as they were divided equally among several children, the succeeding generation did not equally prosper. The 1,000 acres of the pioneer became a cluster of farms of about 150 acres each. The height of prosperity appears to have been reached 30 years ago. Then came new families: further subdivision of the already small farms was manifestly unprofitable and a new emigration began. The names of the first settlers are fast disappearing from the country; their descendants are either in the great cities or acting as pioneers themselves in far distant territories of the Pacific Coast. New races have invaded their old homes, Irish, German, and English farmers till the soil they first broke; and even in the humblest village in Central New York one sees somewhat of the ceaseless march of nations westward.

A married couple named Sullivan, who had charge of some club premises in Crossley Street, Halifax, have been found dead in bed. They had been suffocated by gas, and it was found that the tap of a gas bracket in the room was open.

At Harrowgate, a few days ago, the lightning struck a cottage occupied by a carter, named Nicholson. The large stones of the chimney were scattered, the slates ploughed up for several square feet, and the roof of an outhouse shattered.

INTERESTING TO AGRICULTURISTS.

At the Winchester County Bench, a case of considerable interest to agriculturists and others has been heard. Charles Henry Gosling, the proprietor of a set of steam ploughing tackle, who travels with it to different parts of the country, was summoned by the trustees of the Botley and Winchester Turnpike, on two informations, with passing through the Twyford toll-bar without paying the tolls of 9d. and 6d., demanded by the lessee and toll-keeper, on Sept. 11. Mr. C. Wooldridge, jun., clerk to the trustees, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. E. D. Godwin for defendant. The first summons taken was in respect to a van attached to a locomotive engine. Mrs. Jane Alderton, the toll-bar keeper, said, on Sept. 11 the defendant came through the bar with a locomotive engine drawing a van, in which were a bed, stool, table, &c., which was used for the men attending the engine to sleep in, beside agricultural implements. She demanded a toll of 3d. per wheel for the van, which defendant refused to pay, saying he had never paid any, nor would he do so now. Mr. Godwin, for the defence, contended that the van was a material part of the plough, as in it were kept a considerable part of the machinery for working it, and that it was exempt from toll under 24 and 25 Vic., c 23, sec. 10. Mr. Robert Anstey, farmer, of Owlsebury, said he knew the engines in question, manufactured by Fowler. It was necessary to have a van to carry the spare tackle and a supply of coal; and he had seen it carried in the van in question. The Chairman, after the Bench had deliberated some time, said a large majority of the Bench were of opinion that defendant was liable, and ordered him to pay the toll, 9d., and cost 6s. 6d. Notice of appeal was given, and the second summons, which had reference to a water-barrel drawn by the second engine, was then withdrawn.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.

The *Standard* correspondent has telegraphed from Naples, the following interesting particulars of the commemoration of the eighteen hundredth anniversary of the destruction of Pompeii. At ten o'clock the directing engineer of the excavations, Signor Ruggiero, delivered an inaugural address of a rather popular character in the Great Basilica, probably the most ancient building in Pompeii, as it already existed A.U.C. 676, and the portico which faces towards the forum is of greatly anterior date. On the podium at the eastern extremity a temporary theatre had been erected to accommodate the orators and shelter them from the rays of the September sun, which by this time was too powerful to be quite pleasant. After Signor Ruggiero's Italian speech, Signor Guanciale and Monsignor Mirabelli spoke in Latin, and then a general adjournment took place to the next principal points of interest—namely, the spot next to be excavated; but truly it may be said that during the whole day there was not an uninhabited house in Pompeii. The crowd was immense. As it was impossible to be at all the points of interest, ten new excavations being carried on simultaneously, I went, being advised by those most competent to judge, to section No. 9, and there, in a small division parallel to that already numbered five, the curiosity of the spectators was soon richly rewarded. Almost with the first stroke of pick and spade, used, by the way, as only Pompeian diggers know how, there came to light a quantity of household objects, chiefly of those light and beautiful forms and delicate workmanship to be found in even the humble Pompeian dwellings. A detailed list of the various articles in the order in which they were found fills six closely-written pages of my note-book. There were bronze amphora lamps, brooches, bracelets, delicate vases, and one very large and elegant bronze candlestick; earthen vessels of various forms; fragments of glass, amongst which were the pieces of a lovely little glass vase of the most brilliant blue colour. The belongings of the upper and under storeys of this little house were curiously mingled together, objects of mere ornament being mixed up with kitchen utensils. Then came some large tiles and fragments of a large beam of wood, showing that the roof had been crushed in on the lower storeys. It is judged to have been the shop of a seedsman, for besides some bronze scales and weights, several large heaps of small beans, grain, and hemp seed, came to light, with portions of wooden casks, and canvas sacks in which they had been kept. One piece of sacking which I had in my hand still tied with a bit of string was wonderfully perfect, although quite black. In one corner were the bones of some small animal, probably some household pet; and stuck against the wall was a skeleton of a little bird, its breast pressed against the mortar, where it had clung in its fright and bewilderment. Several human skeletons were found in other parts of the city, and one very perfect piece of Mosaic pavement.

A brigantine from Dram has gone ashore on the coast of Sutherlandshire. Three men were drowned and three saved. She was bound for Belfast.

The British steamer Annie Ainslie, from Hernosand to St. Namaire, with deals, went ashore during thick weather, near Sundswall. The cargo is being discharged, and a tug has gone to her assistance.

The Bristol coroner has investigated a sad case of death from excessive drinking. Samuel Beacham, aged eighteen, had been committed to seven days' imprisonment for drunkenness. When received at the prison he was insensible, and never regained consciousness, but died shortly after, as the doctor deposed, from delirium tremens. The jury returned a verdict to that effect.

The Postmaster-General, in reply to a communication from the Society for the Prevention of Street Accidents calling attention to the fact that mail vans, which are usually driven at a very rapid rate, do not carry any light at night-time, has stated that he does not think it necessary that mail vans should carry lights, and adds that he is not aware of a single accident occurring through their not doing so.

At Villemanoche, in the arrondissement of Sens, in France, a priest, while celebrating mass, put the chalice to his lips, but the flavour of the wine was so abominable that he was forced to reject it. He continued the service, but was taken ill and obliged to leave the altar ere it was concluded. A subsequent examination showed the presence of a poisonous substance, and an enquiry has been set on foot in consequence.

A crucial test of the penetrating power of the electric light is furnished by the experiments of the officers of the French Algerian Triangulation Service, who, a few days ago, saw the electric light at the Spanish Station of Zetica from a distance of more than 164 miles. This observation is proof—if proof were wanted—of the great value of the light for maratime purposes, when it is exhibited from sufficiently elevated positions.

Mr. Fawcett will contribute to the forthcoming number of one of the magazines an article entitled "The New Departure in Indian Finance," in which, referring to the admissions recently made by the highest officials as to the critical nature of the present financial condition of India, he describes the very serious perils which will be brought upon India if it should become necessary to impose additional taxation in that country.

The recent gift of a park by the Queen to the town of Heywood has been acknowledged by the voting of a loyal address, which is to be presented to her Majesty enclosed within a handsome album. The majority of the Conservative members of the Board absented themselves from the meeting at which the address was formally adopted, their party, in their chagrin at the result of the late elections, having treated the Queen's munificence with contempt.

Madame Adelina Patti will leave Wales, towards the end of October, to commence her tour in Germany, which will include Berlin, Dresden, &c., before she sings in Vienna. Prior to her departure for Germany, the prima donna, to fulfil a promise made to the late Baron Taylor, the president of the Musical and Dramatic Fund, will give her services at a concert, which has been fixed for the 23rd of October, to take place at the Trocadero Hall, when she will sing two scenes by Rossini and Signor Verdi.

Business Announcements.

SPECIAL LINES.

ENGLISH AND MILBURN

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

3,000 Yards of Union and All-wool Shirting Flannel from 4d. to 2s.
2,100 Yards of Dress Winceys from 2½d. to 1s.
56 Dozen Men's Union and All-wool Shirts from 1s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.
130 Dozen Men's and Boys' Wool Scarfs from 1½d. to 1s. 6d.
55 Dozen Men's Square Mufflers, all Colours, from 4½d. to 4s. 6d.
120 Ladies' Large Wool Shawls from 1s. 11d. to 20s.
35 Dozen Ladies' Wool Shawlettes from 7½d. to 6s. 6d.
20 Dozen Men's Alloa Yarn Half-Hose from 6½d. to 1s. 6d.
40 Dozen Turkey Red Handkerchiefs, Hemmed, from 1½d. to 6d.
2,216 Yards All-wool Scarlet and White Flannels from 7d. to 2s.

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

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

THOMAS LATHAM,

FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

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

DRESS MATERIALS.

Railway Cords, 8½d. per Yard.
Satin Cloths, 4½d. per Yard.
Persian Cords, 4½d., 6½d., and 6½d. per Yard.
Pure Alpacas, in Fashionable Shades, 4½d., 6½d., and 7½d. per Yard.
Black Alpacas, 4½d. per Yard.
Black Persian Cord, 6½d. per Yard and upwards.
Wincey, in all Shades, from 1½d. per Yard and upwards.

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

Union Shirtings from 3½d. per Yard upwards.
Men's Royal Red Pocket Handkerchiefs, Hemmed from 1d. each.
Scarlet, White, and Blue Flannels, from 6½d. per Yard.
Special line in Towelling, all Linen, 2½d. and 3d. per Yard.
Fast Coloured Prints, good Cloth, from 3½d. per Yard.
Men's Wool Scarfs, in all the various Clans, from 1½d. each.
Wool Shawls, full size, from 1s. 6d. upwards.
Men's Hard Felt Hats, good quality, 1s. 11d. each.

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

THE BEST VALUE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

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

DRAPERIES AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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

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

100 Dozen Wool Scarfs from 1d.
5,000 Yards of Dress Goods, Dark Colours, in lengths of 2 up to 12 Yards, which we will clear at 3d. per Yard; some are worth 1s. and 14d.
A lot of Grey Calico at 1¾d. per Yard; worth 3d. Clean make.
1,600 Yards of White Calico at 1½d., 2½d., and 3d.; that at 1¾d. is a wonder.
20 Pieces of Holland at 4½d. and upwards, wide width.
A large selection of Dress Goods, comprising Serges, Persian Cords, Sicilians, Cashmeres, Lustres, Printed Merinoes, &c., at almost any price.

All Shades in Winceys from 2½d.
A large assortment of Wool Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Dress Buttons and Trimmings, Gloves, Scarfs, Umbrellas, Collars and Cuffs, Bonnets, Hats, &c.
50 large Wool Shawls, to be cleared at 2s. 11½d.; worth 7s. 6d. Very great bargain.
About 100 Dozen of Wool and Fancy Shirts from 1s. to 9s. 9d.
Men's Tweed Trousers and Vests from 8s. 11d.
Men's Trousers from 3s. 11d. to 15s. 6d.
Men's Suits, new Shape, from 17s. 6d.
Boys' Suits from 2s. 11d. upwards.

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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

THE
"SPARKLING BOTANIC BEER"

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

IS an agreeable, delicious, and refreshing Beverage, especially adapted for table use. It possesses excellent medicinal properties, is a non-intoxicating drink, an admirable tonic, and as a substitute for alcoholic drinks has never been surpassed.
MANUFACTURERS:—THE LIVERPOOL BOTANIC BEER COMPANY.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

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

Brougham Terrace,
Liverpool, June 14th, 1879.

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

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

Faulkner Terrace,
Liverpool, June 20th, 1879.

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

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

50, Rodney Street, Liverpool.

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

J. M. HOWIS, M.D.

Dr. WALLACE GRIEVE also says—

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

Signed,

WALLACE GRIEVE, M.B.C.M.

PRIVATE FAMILIES.

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

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO AND DELIVERED FREE.

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

Business Announcements.

DECLINING BUSINESS.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS,
AT
W. PLENDER AND CO.'S,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,
Previous to the Transfer of the Business to MR. JOHN VARDY.

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

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

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

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

DENTAL NOTICE.

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

EMIGRATION! EMIGRATION!! EMIGRATION!!!

NOTICE TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS FOR AMERICA.

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

THOMAS LUMLEY,
DRAPER, &c.,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,

BEGS respectfully to thank the Public for their support during the Twelve Months he has been in Business as above, and to inform them that his CLEARANCE SALE

Will commence on Friday First, Sept. 26th, 1879, when every Article in the Shop will be Reduced before Winter Stocks arrive. Inspection is invited.
Note the Address:
THOMAS LUMLEY,
DRAPER, &c.,
423n ANNFIELD PLAIN.

THE
LONDON AND NEWCASTLE
TRADING COMPANY
Will make their
FIRST SHOW
Of
NEW AUTUMN GOODS
In
ALL DEPARTMENTS,
On
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.
SEE WINDOWS ON THAT DAY.
DRESSMAKING ON THE PREMISES.
BOOTS AND SHOES
Of
EVERY DESCRIPTION.
In connection with the
LONDON & NEWCASTLE TEA COMPANY.
BRANCHES: EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, AND SUNDERLAND. 427n

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

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

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

NOTICE

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

CASTLESIDE WESLEYAN CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY SERMONS will be preached on Sunday, October 12th, 1879, by the Rev. R. PASSMORE, of Benaham Road, Gateshead. Services at Two and Six o'clock. Collection at the close of each Service. 442n

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

ANY Person found Trespassing in pursuit of Game, gathering Mushrooms, Brambles, &c., on Middle Heads, Olliverford, Middles, Knitsley Grange, Allen Heads Lyerdeen, Rowley, Dean Houl, and Healeyfield Farms will be Prosecuted as the Law directs.
July, 1875. 712l

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

TO LET, the Forming and Kerbing of Fourteen Chains of Footpath in the Village of Castleside. The Surveyor will attend at Noon on the 30th inst., to point out the Work. Tenders must be sent to him on or before Oct. 7th, 1879.

By Order,
WILLIAM DIXON, District Surveyor.
Surveyor's Office: Branch Villa, Lanchester,
September 24th, 1879. 429n

CONSETT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of this Society will be held on Saturday Evening, October 4th, at Half-past Six, in the Long-room, when the following Business will be under consideration:—Minutes of Last Quarterly Meeting; Members of Committee; Report and Balance Sheet; Election of Two Committe-men; Miscellaneous Business.
442n JESSE HALL.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th October, an EXCURSION TRAIN will leave BENFIELDSIDE for NEWCASTLE at 1-45 p.m.
Fare, there and back, Third Class, 1s.
The Return Train will leave Newcastle at 7-15 p.m. the same day.
For further particulars, see Special Bills.
Newcastle, Sept., 1879. 441n

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Consett Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held (D.V.) on Monday Evening, 6th October, 1879, at Half-past Seven o'clock, in the National Infant School, Consett.

WILLIAM JENKINS, Esq., in the Chair.
GEORGE T. EDWARDS, Esq., will attend as Deputation from the Parent Society, and several Ministers and Laymen are expected to take part in the proceedings.

A Collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society. 430n

For Sale.

WHITING for HAWKERS, on Sale at C. F. COOKE'S, Annfield Plain. 25s. per Ton. 391n

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

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

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

TO BUTCHERS.

TO BE SOLD, an Old-established Business at Ebchester.—Apply to WILLIAM WHEATLEY, Butcher, Shotley Bridge. 438n

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

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

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. W. Raw.

44, Durham Road, Blackhill.

MR. W. RAW, instructed by Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, of Cort Castle, who is about to emigrate, will SELL BY AUCTION, the whole of his Household FURNITURE, at the above Address, removed for the convenience of Sale, on Monday, October 13th, 1879, comprising Iron Bedsteads, Desk Bedstead, Tables, China, &c.
Sale-office, Blackhill. 439n

By Mr. J. Oley.

Black Horse Inn, Burnopfield.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Black Horse Inn, Burnopfield, on Thursday, October 9th, 1879, the Valuable Mahogany and other FURNITURE, HARMONIUM, SEWING MACHINE, &c., belonging to Miss H. E. OLIVER (removed for convenience of Sale),

Mr. J. OLEY, Auctioneer,

Comprising Mahogany High Set of Drawers; ½-Set of Mahogany Drawers; Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating; Couch, in Leather; 6 Mahogany Chairs, in Hair-seating; Mahogany Tudor Bedstead; 2 Four-poled Bedstead; 3 Mattresses; 2 Down Beds; Pillows and Bolsters; Set of Scarlet and White Bed Hangings, Pair of Window Shades, do.; 2 Pairs of White Window Shades; 2 Bed Quilts; number of Antimacassars; lot of excellent Pictures; several Vols. of Books; Large Kitchen Press, nearly new; Timepiece; excellent Harmonium; Sewing Machine; Accordeon; Fenders; 2 Sets Fire Irons; Carpet; 2 Hearth Rugs; Door Mats; 2 Poss Tubs and Staff; Clothes Basket and Clothes Posts; with other Household Appointments.
Sale at One for Two p.m. 420n

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

By Mr. A. Brodie.

Derwent Street, Blackhill.

Declining the Drapery Trade.—Important Sale of Superior and First-class Linen and Woollen Drapery, including Fancy Dresses, Russell and Persian Cords, Merinoes, Coburgs and Lustres, Calicoes and Flannels, Sheets and Sheetings, Blankets and Quilts, Wool Shirts and Shirtings, and nearly every other Article connected with the Trade.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mr. FOSTER, who is leaving the Neighbourhood, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises at Derwent Street, Blackhill, on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, Oct. 3rd, 4th, and 6th, 1879, the remaining Stock of LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY, particulars of which will be given in Posters.
Order of Sale:—Sale to commence each Evening at Seven, and on Monday Afternoon at Two o'clock. 432n

Saw Mills, Blackhill, Blackhill.

To Farmers, Cartwrights, and others. Important Sale of Timber, Engine and Boiler, Coup Carts, Cart Harness, useful Black Horse, &c.

MESSRS. HEDLEY and BRODIE are instructed by Mr. CHRISTOPHER WATSON, who is declining the Timber Trade, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Saw Mills, Blackhill, Blackhill, on Wednesday, Oct. 8th, 1879, the entire Stock of TIMBER, ENGINE and BOILER, COUP CARTS, CART HARNESS, &c., including—

TIMBER.—1,000 Larch Rails, 12 feet long; 1,000 Larch Posts, 6 feet long; 100 Larch Rails, 9 feet long; 100 Gate Ends; 1,000 feet one-inch Deals; 700 feet half-inch Deals; 400 Larch Palings; 100 Miscellaneous Juvenile Good Templars was listened to with Posts; 20 Oak Cart Sheaths; 50 Sets for Barrows and 40 Sheathes; 20 Dozen Hammer, Pick, and Hack Shafts; 6 Wood Mells; 12 Heck Board Ends; 12 Swingle Trees; 2 Garden Gate Posts; large lot of Firewood; 6 Dozen Rake Heads; Gang Oak Spokes; and a lot of Slabs.

ENGINE, BOILER, AND TOOLS.—Portable Engine, 12 inch Cylinder, 20 inch stroke, and 12 ft. Fly-Wheel; Vertical Boiler, 10 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, nearly new; 6 inches, 3 feet, and 2 feet; Saw Bench; Cross-cut Saw.

HORSES, WAGGON, COUP AND TIMBER CARTS, CART HARNESS, &c.—Useful Black Horse, 16 hands high; 4 Coup Carts; Timber Waggon; 2 Flat-bottomed Timber Carts; Kibling Saddle; Set Trace Harness; 2 Sets Cart Harness; Corn Crusher; Timber Sled and Shafts; 2 Waggon Poles; Chaff Sieve; Corn Bin, &c., and a great variety of

MISCELLANEOUS WORK, including 2 Wheel Barrows; 2 Pairs Iron Arms; large quantity of Chains; 2 Short Ladders; Cask; large Lot of Old Iron; and Sundries.

☞ Sale to commence at One o'clock prompt. 437n

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 private purposes or Farming Stock effected through the London Insurance Corporation (Established 1720). 744h

To Let.

TO LET, a HOUSE, with Three Rooms and Cow-house, Byre, at Leadgate.—Apply to Mr. G. HAWDON, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 828n

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

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

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

TINMILL PLACE, BLACKHILL.

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

To Lend.

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

Wanted.

WANTED, immediately, a Strong LAD, for Team Work.—Apply to J. H. ROBINSON, Stable House, Dipton. 443n

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

WESLEYAN SCHOOL, CONSETT.

WANTED, at once, a FEMALE CANDIDATE for Pupil Teachership. Must be Fourteen years of age.—Apply to Mr. JACKSON, Consett. 442n

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

GREENCROFT SCHOOL BOARD.

WANTED, for the above Board School, a SEWING MISTRESS. Salary, £10 per annum. Also, an ATTENDANCE OFFICER. Salary, £10 per annum. Applications, with recent Testimonials, to be sent to me on or before Tuesday, the 14th inst.

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

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, OCT. 3RD, 1879.

Local and District News.

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

SUDDEN DEATH AT TOW LAW.—Ann Peacock (66), residing a Tow Law, was found dead in her bed on Wednesday morning. She had been ailing for some time previously, and had been attended by a medical gentleman.

NORTH DURHAM FOXHOUNDS.—These hounds commenced the season on Wednesday with a day's cub-hunting, the meet being at Langley Old Hall. The day, however, was one of disappointment, as the hounds came across a couple of old foxes only.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS.—The second fortnightly entertainment in connection with the Consett branch of the above society was held in the Catholic Club-room, on Saturday evening last, when a long and select programme was gone through in a very satisfactory manner. There was a good attendance. The committee, considering the depressed times, have reduced the prices for admission.

GOOD TEMPLARY ENTERTAINMENT AT ESH.—On Saturday night last, the members of the "Triumph of Esh" Lodge, No. 53, I.O.G.T., gave the second of a series of entertainments they propose giving every fortnight during the winter season. Bro. George Herron, of West Stanley, was called on to preside. Songs, readings, and recitations were given by Bros. J. Taylor, Parks, Lowery, Jenkins, Elliott, Jackson, and Sisters Taylor, Swan, and Cook. The meeting concluded with the usual votes of thanks.

THE BISHOP AUCKLAND NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB.—The members of the above club held a field-day on Tuesday. They proceeded by the ten minutes past eleven train to Wolsingham, where a contingent of their friends met them. Taking the route of the Waskerley Valley, they examined the limestone formation near the place, after which they took an upward course, botanising by the way. The principal botanical specimens found were the *rubris auxatalis* (stone bramble), the *galago virgaurea* (golden rod), the *asidus superiore* (the rock stone cross), and the *Hypericum quade angulum* (the square-stalked St. John's work). Passing by Bishop Oak the party arrived at Tunstall Reservoir, where they spent some time in examining the extensive works erected for the purpose of forming the reservoir, after which they proceeded to Wolsingham in time for the half-past five train.

GOOD TEMPLARISM AT WATERHOUSES.—In connection with the society of Good Templars at the above place, a series of very interesting juvenile concerts and Temperance meetings have been held during the past week. On Saturday evening last the Cornsay Good Templar juveniles gave a concert in the British Schools, presided over by Mr. James Hacker. On Wednesday evening a very large audience met again at the British Schools, when a very successful meeting was held. Suitable temperance addresses were given by Messrs Thomas Dawson, Jas. High, John Barrow, and George Benson. The singing of the children from Cornsay great attention, and gave the greatest satisfaction. Mr. John Wallace, from Rowley Glen Cottage, was presiding at the harmonium, and conducting the singing. Mr. N. Gott, Cornsay, G.T. for the district, presided over the meeting. Several signatures to the Temperance pledge were taken at the close.

DISPUTE AT THE LIZZIE COLLIERY.—A difficulty has occurred at the Lizzie Colliery, one of Messrs. Dickinson's mines, at which work was suspended on Tuesday. The men are stated to have worked about six shifts per fortnight on the average, but it was alleged that certain favoured hands were selected from the night shift, and were sent in to work during the day when the colliery was standing, and those men were thus enabled to secure nearly the full time. The complaints of the other men of the colliery had the effect of causing those chosen for the extra shift to decline to go into work when the colliery was standing, whereupon the manager of the colliery determined to take proceedings against them for breach of contract. On Monday, fifteen hands were served with summonses to attend before the Lanchester magistrates on Thursday week, to answer a charge of having broken their agreements, and caused loss to their employer, amounting, to 5s. per man. The colliery did not commence work on Tuesday, and will probably remain idle until some steps are taken to solve the difficulty.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The slightest indisposition, to prevent its running from bad to worse, demands immediate attention from the afflicted of all classes. A few doses of these thoroughly purifying and strengthening Pills will always be beneficial when the least disorder reigns, or when nervous fears oppress. Two or three Pills at bed time have the happiest effect in promoting perfect digestion, whereby the muscles are rendered more vigorous, the spirits more buoyant, and the enire frame more hardy. Holloway's medicine increases the quantity of nutriment derivable from a given quantity of food, whereby the quality of the blood is improved, the tone of every fibre throughout the body is heightened, and the disposition to fall into disease is reduced to a minimum.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER FROM DURHAM GAOL.—On Tuesday morning a prisoner, named Joseph Ridley, seventeen years of age, made his escape from Durham Gaol in a most extraordinary manner. The escaped prisoner is a labourer, and was undergoing a term of six months' imprisonment for larceny at Sunderland, and was admitted to Durham Gaol on the 11th September, ult. About ten o'clock on Tuesday morning he was missed, and the alarm was at once given. It is surmised that he stole away from the custody of the warder, and slipped unobservedly out of the main doorway, which is opened every morning to admit the cart containing the supply of prison bread. Not only would he have to escape the custody of the warder who had him in charge, but also the turnkey at the door, who is stationed there specially to answer the door and see that no prisoner escapes. The gaol officials, as might naturally be expected, were in a state of great excitement, and the city and neighbourhood for many miles around were scoured without effect, although it was stated the prisoner had been seen by some men posting along the highway in the direction of his native town of Sunderland. He was 5ft. 4½in. in height, and was dressed in the prison garb of corded jacket and trousers, edged with a red cord, and which had a most conspicuous appearance. Ridley was captured the following day.

A "BASE" TRANSACTION.—A few days ago, a police-constable entered a shop not far from this town to caution the owner against certain spurious silver coins that were being circulated in the neighbourhood, producing a specimen to which he referred. There was a gentleman present at the time who freely ridiculed the officer for deeming the coin not genuine, and offered to bet him sixpence that he was deceived, adding as he did so, he wished he had a bushel of such-like. The challenge was at once accepted, but how were they to obtain the desired information? At first it was thought the Superintendent was the best person to settle the dispute, but the officer alleging it was no use going to him as he had sent him there that morning, it was decided to test the coin with a knife, when it gave indications of being a thorough-going article. This quite elated the gentleman, who tauntingly said he would not take the officer's sixpence, intending to increase his humiliation. The test with the knife, however, did not give entire satisfaction, and the coin was further tried by filing, and as the little brassy particles fell on the counter they showed in the clearest manner that it was a counterfeit. It was the officer's turn to rejoice now, which he did, and turning to the gentleman, he very quaintly said, "But, *I'll take your sixpence*," and obtaining it, he triumphantly left the shop to the other's utter discomfiture.

TEMPERANCE AT LEADGATE.—On Saturday evening, an entertainment of an enthusiastic character was held in connection with the opening of Leadgate Primitive Methodist Sunday-school Band of Hope. Mr. John Charlton, Consett, a well-known cold-water advocate, occupied the chair. There was a large gathering present, and the premises were well-lighted, warm, and comfortable, reflecting every credit upon the arrangements of the committee. "After Mr. A. S. Coates, Consett, had engaged in prayer," the chairman made a few remarks upon the object for which the meeting had been called, and, "having highly eulogised the promoters for their wisdom in commencing the band of hope movement at Leadgate, he announced the programme, which was as follows:—

Melody—"Sons of temperance is our name," Mr. P. Maund
Recitation—"For people will talk," ..Master G. Spark
Melody—"Well done, John,"........Mr. A. S. Coates
Dialogue—"Mother's mistake," Misses Wilkinson, Hall, Brand, and Harrison
Melody—"Joe Parkins," ....Mr. P. Maund
Reading—"Whisky war," ....Mr. A. S. Coates
Duet—"We all can do something for Jesus," Misses Wilkinson and Thompson
Duet—"Not now, my child,"..Misses Brand and Hall
Melody—"No one cares for me," ....Mr. A. S. Coates
Reading—"How Tom Jones won his pig," Mr. J. Arnott
Address ....Mr. J. Charlton
Melody—"The mantrap," ....Mr. P. Maund

The programme throughout was well rendered. Mr. Maund's melody, "Sons of temperance is our name," given in a real hearty style, was greeted with a well-deserved *encore*. The recitation, "For people will talk," by Master G. Spark, was good, and showed that even the little folks when trained could be useful in the world's reformation. Mr. Coates' reading, "The whisky war," and the dialogue, "Mother's mistake," by Misses Wilkinson, Hall, Brand and Harrison, were a success, while the melody, "Joe Parkins," with the lusty and popular chorus of "Rule, Britannia," sung by Mr. Maund between the first and second parts of the dialogue, kept the time passing merrily along. The duets, "We all can do something for Jesus," by Misses Wilkinson and Thompson, and "Not now, my child," by Misses Brand and Hall, fell in for a fair share of praise, the latter receiving a rapturous *encore*. Messrs. Coates and Maund's melodies, "No one cares for me," and "The mantrap," were, as expected, successful; and as for the reading of "How Tom Jones won his pig," by Mr. J. Arnott, it also *won* the encomiums of the company. An interesting speech by Mr. Charlton, and votes of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who had taken part in the proceedings, brought the meeting to a close, when three of the audience came forward and signed the pledge.

Local Police Courts.

CONSETT PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, Sept. 29th.—Before A. TOWN, Esq. (chairman), J. PRIESTMAN, Esq., and JAMES ANNANDALE, jun., Esq.

DAMAGE TO TURNIPS.—Isaac Lamb, a boy, living at Allendale Cottages, was summoned for trespassing in a turnip field belonging to Mr. John Smith, farmer, to the amount of 3d. A woman was called as a witness and said she saw defendant leaze the field with a turnip in his hand. The offence was not denied, and defendant was fined 1s. and the damage and costs.——Edward Maws and George Stangraham, boys, hailing from Oxhill and Kyo, were charged with a similar offence. P.C. Longstaff spoke to seeing defendants go into a field near Bushblades, on Sunday afternoon, and pull turnips.—Dr. Carr defended Stangraham, and called the father to prove that the lad was with him on the afternoon in question and was not within half a mile of the field. The magistrates, however, were of opinion that both defendants were guilty, and fined them 1s. each and the expenses.——William Burgess, Thomas Henderson, Thomas Roney, and George Foster, all of Hill Top, were summoned for damaging turnips on the Pontop Hall Farm. P.C. Bain said on the 21st ult. defendants went into a field and pulled several turnips before they got one to suit them. They were fined 1s. each and costs, together with the value of the turnips.

CHARGE UNDER THE HIGHWAY ACT.—Robert Gray, of Tullock Street, Newcastle, was summoned for negligently being at such a distance (twenty yards) from his cart as not to have the direction or government of the horse drawing the same. Mr. Hopper, of Newcastle, defended. Sergt. Cruickshank said on Thursday, the 29th last month, at midday, he was passing along the highway opposite the Hat public-house, near Medomsley, when he observed a horse and spring cart standing on the highway twelve or thirteen yards from the public-house door. There was no person near the cart, and the public-house door was closed. He stood and watched the cart for twenty-five minutes, and then opened the public-house door and asked the landlady if she had any knowledge as to who it belonged to. Simultaneously the defendant came out of a room and said it belonged to him. Witness asked him if he was aware that he was violating the Highway Act by leaving the horse without any person in charge of it, and defendant replied he was not aware that they were so particular in that neighbourhood.—Mr. Hopper said he wished the Bench to note particularly that the officer had said that the horse and cart were standing on the highway.—P.C. Cumming gave corroborative evidence.—In cross-examination, the last-named officer said the ground in front of the house and the macadamised portion of the highway was covered with red brick dust. The distance between the house and the highway proper would be about 20ft. The horse was standing within 10ft. of the crown of the road. Anything within 15ft. of the crown of the highway was, witness thought, an obstruction. The highway was about 30ft. in width.—The Chairman: Is the public-house set back like the Swords Inn at Shotley Bridge?—P.C. Cumming: Yes.—The Chairman: You say the conveyance was within 10ft. of the centre of the road?—P.C. Cumming: Yes.—By Mr. Hopper: The head of the horse was within 4ft. or 5ft. of the house.—Mr. Henry Carss, who happened to be in court, was called by the police and stated that the alloted width of the road at that particular place was 66ft.—Cross-examined by Mr. Hopper: I am not aware that the distance from the house to the opposite hedge is 80ft.—Mr. Hopper said he had visited the place that morning, and that was the width.—This being the whole of the evidence, Mr. Hopper said this was the second time defendant had been summoned on the same charge. The case was heard a fortnight ago and dismissed.—The Deputy Clerk (Mr. Smith) said it was withdrawn, not dismissed.—Mr. Hopper said the summons was withdrawn because it was, like the present one, informal. He remarked that if any other person except a policeman had taken out another summons to build up his case, the magistrates would have dismissed it without the slightest hesitation. They had heard from one of the constables that the house was set back from the road about 20ft., and they had also been told that the horse's head was 5ft. from the house, so that the hind part of the cart could not have been on the macadamised part of the road. He contended, mereover, that the land where the cart was standing was private property. —The Chairman said there was a doubt in the minds of the magistrates as to whether the cart was standing on the highway or not, and they therefore dismissed the case.

BROTHERS' WIVES.—Isabella Thorpe was charged with assaulting Elizabeth Thorpe without cause. The women live at Shotley Bridge. On the 15th ult., complainant went to a neighbour's house, where he met defendant, who is her sister-in-law. Angry words ensued about some "clash" or gossip that had been indulged in, which resulted in defendant seizing defendant by the hair of the head and tearing off her hat. Complainant produced a quantity of hair which she said her sister-in-law had pulled out of her head. A woman who witnessed what occurred, said defendant seized Mrs. Elizabeth Thorpe by the hair as soon as the latter said that "she (complainant) never came off the streets." The magistrates found defendant guitly, but said as she seemed to have received a good deal of provocation they would make the fine very small, namely, 1s. and costs.

DRUNK ON LICENSED PREMISES.—James Dobie, miner, Bushblades, was summoned for having been found drunk on the licensed premises of Hugh Lishman. On the night of the 20th ult., P.C's. Longstaff and Bain visited defendant's house at White-le-Head, and found defendant sitting in the tap-room. He was drunk, and was put out Defendant was fined 5s. and costs.

TIT FOR TAT.—Joseph Ledger and Jane Dobie were summoned for trespassing on land belonging to Robt. Dickinson, Esq. On the 21st ult., defendants, who are sweethearts, were trespassing in a wood on Ewehurst Farm. They were seen by a watcher named Boddy, who was convicted of an assault on Ledger at Lanchester last Thursday. Boddy now proceeded against Ledger and the young woman for trespass, and the damage having been admitted, defendants were fined 1s. each and the costs.

THE CHARGE UNDER THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' ACT.

Robert Surtees, jun., was summoned for refusing to pay over to the trustees of the Consett and Derwent United District Branch of the Ancient Order of Foresters the sum of £106. Mr. Granger prosecuted, whilst Mr. Sewell defended.—Mr. Granger said the case came before the court last fortnight and was adjourned for the purpose of allowing the defendant to call witnesses in his behalf. Certain formal evidence was given on that occasion, which it would be unnecessary to repeat. He should prove that defendant had acted as treasurer of the Society, that he was indebted to it in the sum stated above, and that a demand had been made upon him for the amount, which had not been paid over. It appeared to him, from the remarks made by Mr. Sewell a fortnight ago, that defendant did not dispute that the money was due. His defence seemed to be that he had invested the money with some person named Laurie, of Park Place, Leeds, which person could not now be found. Now, during the past fortnight, the secretary of the society had written to the above address, but the letter was returned with the note, "not found," on the envelope. Mr. Muir, the secretary, had been to Leeds during the past few days, and found that this Park Place was a street composed entirely of warehouses, and no person of the name of Laurie was to be found. It was also a suspicious circumstance that on one occasion, when enquiry was made about some money that Surtees was owing to another Court, of which he had acted as secretary, that defendant, who had been asked a question about the money belonging to the District Society, said he had a cheque in the house for the sum owing to the last-named Society, but that, as it would cost a pound to get it chequed at Consett Bank, he would keep it by him till he went to Newcastle, where he said he would get it done for half-a-crown. If the Bench believed that, then there was an end of any defence that Mr. Sewell might set up about the money being invested.—John Taylor Muir was then called, and said he acted as secretary of the Consett and Derwent Valley United District Branch of the Ancient Order of Foresters, which had been in existence since 1876. On the 16th June last he was present when the trustees and the chairman of the District made a demand upon defendant to deliver up the money owing to the Society. Defendant, who met them at the door, said he knew what they had come about, but could not entertain them that night. He promised to meet them on the 20th. That meeting took place at the Queen's Head, Consett, the trustees being present. On that occasion defendant said he had written to the party with whom he had the money invested, but that he had not received a reply, though he was expecting one. Defendant further stated to them that the money was invested on freehold property. Witness addressed a letter to Backhouse Laurie, but it had been returned. He had also visited Park Place, Leeds, but failed to find such a person as Backhouse Laurie. The money had not been paid over to the Society. The total amount due was £106 9s. 7½d. Defendant was never authorised to invest the money.—Cross-examined by Mr. Sewell: I have acted as treasurer since the commencement of the Society. The accounts are audited once-a-quarter. The last time they were audited was on the 3rd May, 1879. At the last audit the auditor signed my book, but refused to sign the treasurer's book. Defendant was suspended, and Mr. Leadbitter was put in his place until he could show where the money was invested. —The treasurer's book having been produced, Mr. Sewell said he found that on the 26th December, 1878, there was a sum of £90 invested.—The Chairman (to Mr. Muir): Where was the money then?—Mr. Muir: We could never get to know.—The Chairman: When the auditor signed the book, did he not ask to see some security for the money?—Mr. Muir: Defendant had been asked many a time. —The Chairman: I ask you if the auditor asked for security for the money owing?—Mr. Muir: Yes.—The Chairman: Was it forthcoming?—Mr. Muir: No.—The Chairman: Then he signed it without any security?—Mr. Muir: He signed my book as being correct, but he would not sign the other.—Mr. Richard Murray, one of the trustees, said he was present when defendant was asked for the money. It had not been paid over. Defendant was never authorised to invest the money.—Mr. Davies said about ten weeks ago he went with several others to Mr. Surtees about some matters connected with one of the courts. On that occasion he asked defendant where the District money was invested, and defendant replied that he had a cheque in the house for the amount, and the District could have it whenever they asked for it. —By the Bench: He did not say what bank the money was in. He said it was in a bank where he had other money invested.—Mr. Sewell, on behalf of defendant, said the latter had been ill some five months, during most of which time he had been in such a state as not to be responsible for his actions. No doubt defendant received money from time to time as treasurer of the Society, but this money, as the books showed, was invested, and it was a misfortune that the person with whom the money was invested could not be found. It was true that the money was invested, and as the books showed this, he contended that the magistrates could not order Surtees to pay over money which was not in "his own possession." A man named Maxwell, who was a trustee at the time, could not be found, or he would have proved that the money was invested. He might say that defendant's brother had done his utmost to find the whereabouts of the man Laurie, and defendant himself was willing to give all the assistance in his power to recover the money.—William Surtees, brother of the defendant, said the latter had been ill twenty-one weeks. He was not competent to take charge of himself during that time. Witness had interested himself in his brother's behalf, and had twice written to Leeds about the money which his brother invested, but no answer had been received. The letters sent to Laurie were not returned through the Dead Letter Office. He had also written to the Postmaster at Leeds, who replied that no such person as Laurie was known. Witness knew that his brother had placed other monies in the hands of Laurie as well as the amount which the Society ought to receive. His brother invested money with Laurie in 1876 and 1877. Witness also knew that his brother had lent Laurie money of his owu.—The Chairman: Has he any security to show for it?—Witness: Nothing but what he told me.—The Chairman: You have seen no security or papers to show that the money had been sent to Laurie?—Witness: No.—The Chairman said if no security were given, it was usual to acknowledge the receipt of money.—The magistrates ordered defendant to pay the amount due (£106) within seven days, and the costs in addition.—Mr. Sewell said perhaps the bench would give his client time to pay the money.—Mr. Granger said if Surtees made a reasonable offer the trustees did not wish to be too hard upon him.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of the members of the above Board was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Calvert, in the absence of the regular chairman, presiding. Mr. Routledge, Mr. Collinson, Mr. Davison, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Dunne, Mr. Shell, Mr. Siddle, and the Rev. F. Steggall were also present.

WASTE LANDS.—At the September meeting, the subject of encroachments was ordered to stand over for a month, but in the meantime the Surveyor was instructed to take possession of the several plots of waste land. The Surveyor now stated that the Board had already possession of much of the waste land at Barr House, but he had not done anything in the way of taking possession of land at Carr House.—Mr. Siddle: Why?—The Chairman: The Highway Committee has examined the place, and the Surveyor has been requested, first of all, to stake out the quarry, and show us exactly where it is. Until the quarry is properly staked out, we don't know what to take possession of.—Mr. Steggall: Some of us found out that Mr. Bell's garden is not on the quarry at all. I think you will be his landlord, Mr. Calvert.—The Chairman: Yes, if his garden comes within the Barr House estate. If Bell's garden is on the Barr House estate we have nothing to do with it.—Mr. Steggall: We found that the quarry had been worked beyond its proper boundary.—Mr. Shell said Mr. Bell's garden formed part of the old quarry.—The Chairman said as a matter of fact the whole of the stone was not worked out at the spot where Mr. Bell had his garden.—Mr. Siddle: Are you certain of that?—The Chairman: Yes.—Mr. Dunne: Then that is a greater reason why we should take possession of our own property.—The Chairman said they could do nothing in the matter till the Surveyor defined the proper boundary of the quarry. —The Chairman subsequently proposed that the motion made at a previous meeting calling on Mr. Bell to pay an encroachment rent of 10s. per annum be rescinded. This sum, he said, was an exorbitant charge. The Consett Iron Company's workmen only paid 10s. per chain for the gardens in Sherburn Terrace, where the land was already made to their hand. He proposed that the minute be rescinded, and that Mr. Bell be charged 2s. 6d. a-year.—The motion was seconded by Mr. Hudson. —Mr. Davison suggested that they had better not fix the amount till after the Surveyor set the quarry out.—Mr. Siddle approved of the last suggestion. The Board, he said, might find that they had no authority to take even 2s. 6d. from Mr. Bell.—The Clerk (Mr. Elliott) said perhaps the Chairman had better withdraw the last part of his resolution, and simply rescind the previous motion calling on Mr. Bell to pay 10s. per annum.—The Chairman said he was willing to do so.—The Surveyor remarked that he had had some conversation with Mr. Bell, who informed him he did not wish to have any litigation with the Board about the garden, for which he was willing to pay a reasonable rent.—The subject then dropped.

PLAN OF THE DISTRICT.—Mr. Lambton, engineer, Newcastle, sent in an estimate of the cost of preparing a plan of the district. Mr. Lambton had seen the old plan, which he said was in a disgraceful state.—Mr. Davison said times where hard, and the subject might stand over until trade revived. He made a motion to that effect, which was seconded by Mr. Collinson, and agreed to.

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.—The Chairman read the following:—

"Minutes of meeting on September 24th, 1879 (at the Consett Local Board Room), of Committees of the Consett, Benfieldside, and Leadgate Local Boards of Health, and of the Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority, to consider the question of the erection of a hospital or hospitals for the treatment of epidemic diseases, C. Wilson, Esq., in the chair. Present:—From Consett Board—Messrs. Collinson, Hudson, and Dunne; from Benfieldside Board—Messrs. C. Wilson, Carss, and Smith; Leadgate Board—Messrs. Shaw, Hedley, and Davison; from Lanchester Rural Sanitary Authority—Mr. W. Logan. Resolved, on the motion of Mr. Carss, seconded by Mr. Smith—That the representatives from the Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities, meeting at Consett, on September 24th, 1879, are of opinion that it is desirable and expedient to erect hospitals for the reception of persons suffering from infectious diseases. And on the motion of Mr. Dunne, seconded by Mr. Shaw—That the Committee is of opinion that it is desirable for a combination of the Rural and Urban Authorities in the Lanchester Union to be formed for the purpose of erecting hospitals for the treatment of infectious diseases, such accommodation to embrace the whole area of the Lanchester Union. And on the motion of Mr. Logan, seconded by Mr. Davison—"That copies of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Authorities represented to-day; and that this meeting be adjourned to Wednesday, October 22nd, at three p.m., at Consett, to receive the answers of the various Boards."

—The Chairman said it was for the Board either to confirm or negative the report.—Mr. Hudson said before committing themselves to any decided course of action they should have an estimate of the probable cost of building hospitals in various parts of the union.—Mr. Siddle said it was a question that ought to be carefully considered. For his own part he believed hospitals were desirable, but it would require a lot of money to build and maintain them, and the present was not a proper time to spend much money if they could avoid it.—Mr. Dunne said the cost of building and maintaining hospitals would be borne by the whole union. It was proposed to build a large one at Consett, and smaller ones in the neighbourhood of Tanfield and Lanchester. He had no doubt the whole could be built for £4,000. He pointed out the serious consequences that might arise from not having hospitals in case of an epidemic of disease.—Mr. Shell said he would not oppose the scheme if it was distinctly understood that, in the erection of hospitals in various parts of the union, the exclusive cost of building and maintaining them did not fall on the particular districts in which they might be placed.—Mr. Siddle, in reply to a question, said Mr. Jenkins was not opposed to the scheme, but, like the speaker, he did not wish to spend money during these dull times.—Mr. Siddle then moved, and Mr. Shell seconded "that this Board agrees to join the Rural and other sanitary authorities to consider the desirability of erecting hospitals for the whole union."—Mr. Dunne said this resolution would not confirm what had been done by the joint-committee. The latter had already decided that it was desirable to erect hospitals, and what the Board had to do that day was either to confirm or negative the committee's resolutions.—Mr. Steggall argued that the Board, by confirming the resolutions, would not bind themselves to erect hospitals.—Mr. Dunne said if they looked at the copy of the minutes they would see that the joint-committee was appointed to consider the question of the erection of hospitals. Now, the committee was of opinion that it was desirable and expedient to erect hospitals, and it was for that meeting to pass a motion either for or against the decision arrived at by the committee.—Mr. Shell said the Board did not wish to commit themselves to anything definite.—Mr. Dunne said the course he had pointed out was the most straightforward one. It was no use mincing matters. What was wanted was a resolution for or against the erection of hospitals.—Mr. Collinson, while approving of what had been done by the Committee, said he was at the same time afraid that the members of the Board had not sufficiently considered the details of the whole question as to be able to give a decided answer.—Mr. Hudson said he for one did not wish to decide before knowing what hospitals were likely to cost the union.—Mr. Siddle's proposition was then put to the meeting and carried.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—The Surveyor reported that the highways have had strict attention during the month. A portion of brick channel had been taken up at the top of Front Street, and stone blocks substituted. The footpath at the same place had also been repaired. The retaining wall at the bottom of Brick Flat Lane had been repaired. The Board's instructions in regard to cementing the footpath in front of Mr. Calvert's, and the New Inn had been attended to. The adjoining owners had done their several proportions in a satisfactory manner. The owners also intended to put down limestone crossings at the different openings leading to their respective properties, which, when completed, would be a great improvement in that part of the district. The work of kerbing and channeling near the Wesleyan Schools was being proceeded with satifactorily. The Committee had examined East Green and Gibson Streets, which had subsided, and they recommended that the Consett Iron Company be requested to rectify the same. The Committee had also inspected Store Street, and desired that the palings opposite the School yard be set back in order that the street might be 24ft. wide. They further recommended that an additional lamp should be placed in Gibson Street. The Gas Company had extended their main from Rose Mount in the direction of Number One, and it was for the Board to determine whether more lamps were to be erected in that part of the district or not. Mr. Aynsley had drawn his attention to a lamp near the *Guardian* Office, which had been repeatedly knocked down by carts coming out of the opening leading to Mr. Elliott's house. Mr. Aynsley suggested that the lamp should be placed at the corner of the *Guardian* premises, and the old lamp column removed. The kerb and channel in front of Mr. Aynsley's new property in Nile Street were defective, and new kerbing would be required before the cementing was proceeded with. The Building Committee had examined plans submitted by Mr. William Raw for a house in Ridley Street, Blackhill, and which they recommended should be passed. He had received 105 tons of limestone during the month. The Fire Brigade had had its usual practice. Some difficulty had been experienced during the month in getting the ashpits and privies kept clean, owing to the farmers being engaged in securing their crops. He had been obliged to serve twelve notices for the abatement of nuisances, the whole of which, however, had been attended to promptly. There had been complaints about a nuisance in Templetown Road. —Mr. Collinson said, with regard to Number One Road, this was the only place in the township without lamps. He moved that lamps be placed all the way to Number One.—Mr. Hudson: How many will be required?—Mr. Collinson: Perhaps three.—Mr. Routledge thought they might erect a lamp near Mr. Shell's house, which would suffice for the present. It was eventually decided to erect a lamp at the place indicated, the highway committee being instructed to inspect the place in question and see if it was necessary to continue the lamps farther along the road.—The Surveyor's suggestion with regard to kerbing streets was agreed to.—Mr. Steggall, referring to the nuisance in Templetown Lane, said the sanitary arrangements of this particular locality were exceedingly defective.—Mr. Shell said the drain refered to by the Surveyor was in a filthy state.—Mr. Siddle said very little attention seemed to be paid to Templetown. The Rural Sanitary Authority, he said, seemed to neglect it.—On the motion of Mr. Steggall, the Nuisance Committee were empowered to inspect the drain complained of by the Surveyor. —Mr. Siddle said the footpath in Foundry Row was in a bad state.—The Surveyor said he had flags ready and was intending to have it repaired.—The gas committee were instructed to visit Gibson Street to see if an additional gas lamp was necessary.—The Clerk was instructed to bring the subject of the subsidence of the roads mentioned in the Surveyor's report before the Consett Iron Company.—Mr. Hudson moved that the team work be let by contract, but the proposition did not find a seconder. The Surveyor, in answer to the Board, said they were paying 6s. 6d. a-day for this class of work.—After some discussion the Surveyor was empowered to make the best arrangement he could for leading the stones on the roads during the incoming season.—The Board decided to levy a general district rate of 6d. in the pound. This was the whole of the business.

REDWELL HILLS VEGETABLE SOCIETY.

The second annual exhibition in connection with this society was held on Saturday last. The weather was favourable, and the show a great success. Appended is a list of prizetakers:—

Leeks, T. Shearer 1st, John Minto 2nd, W. Forster 3rd. Beet, J. Ward 1st, J. Minto 2nd, J. Robinson 3rd. Parsnips, J. Robinson 1st, J. Ward 2nd, W. Forster 3rd. Carrots, E. Robson 1st, J. Ward 2nd, W. Forster 3rd. Cabbages, J. Ward 1st, R. Carr 2nd, R. Heslop 3rd. Turnips, W. Forster 1st, T. Shearer 2nd, E. Robson 3rd. Cauliflowers, J. Ward 1st, J. Robinson 2nd, J. Minto 3rd. Onions, Geo. Walton 1st, J. Minto 2nd, W. Forster 3rd. Kidney potatoes, J. Minto 1st, G. Walton 2nd, W. Forster 3rd. Round potatoes, John Ward 1st, R. Heslop 2nd, G. Walton 3rd. Beans, J. Robinson 1st, J. Ward 2nd, J. Minto 3rd. Peas, T. Shearer 1st, W. Forster 2nd, E. Robson 3rd. Red cabbage, W. Forster 1st, J. Minto 2nd, R. Heslop 3rd.

SPECIAL AND EXTRA PRIZES.—Given by Robert Walton, Esq., for cottagers only—Collection of vegetables, J. Ward 1st, W. Forster 2nd, J. Minto 3rd. Given by R. and F. Turnbull, Esqs., for cottagers only—Collection of potatoes, R. Heslop 1st, J. Ward 2nd, J. Robinson 3rd. Given by Mr. Thos. Forster, for cottagers only—Collection of vegetables, J. Robinson 1st, G. Walton 2nd. Given by a Friend, for children only—Hand bouquet of wild flowers, M. Athey 1st, W. Forster 2nd. For cottagers only — Decorative window plant, J. Hope 1st, G. Collinson 2nd, J. Hogan 3rd. For cottagers only—French and African marigolds, J. Robinson 1st, R. Heslop 2nd, J. Ward 3rd. Given by a Gentleman, for cottagers only—Fuschias and geraniums, E. Robson 1st and 2nd. Dahlias, T. Shearer 1st, J. Minto 2nd, G. Walton 3rd. Asters, G. Marley 1st, G. Walton 2nd, J. Minto 3rd. Globe Asters, R. Heslop 1st, G. Marley 2nd, G. Walton 3rd. Given by Mr. Carr—Pansies, J. Robinson 1st. Leeks, open to all—J. Spoors 1st, J. Robinson 2nd, R. Heslop 3rd.

FARMERS' CLASS.—White turnips, J. Parker 1st, J. Hussey 2nd. Sweda turnips, J. Parker 1st, J. Hussey 2nd. Mangold worzell, J. Parker 1st, J. Hussey 2nd. Kidney potatoes, J. Hussey 1st. Round potatoes, J. Parker 1st.

CONSETT HUNT STEEPLECHASES.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

On Monday, this annual meeting was brought off on the Carribees farm, and the weather being fine, nearly 2,000 people were present. Four events were on the programme, but the entries showed a falling off as compared with previous anniversaries. The racing was very indifferent. Details:—

The NORTH DURHAM HUNT STEEPLECHASE of 30 sovs. for qualified hunters; four years old 10st 3lb, five 11st 8lb, six and aged 12st 3lb; the winner of a steeplechase 5lb extra; twice 30 sovs. or once 50 sovs., 10lb extra; twice 50 sovs. or once 100 sovs., 18lb extra; entrance 2 sovs. to go to the race fund. About 3 miles.
Mr. J. Harrison's br h Coniscliffe, aged, 12st 8lb ......Owner 1
Mr. A. Christer's b m Midnight, aged, 12st 8lb...Cunningham 2
Mr. G. Warrington's b g Benvoglio II., aged, 12st 8lb Owner 3

Betting: 6 to 4 on Benvoglio II., 3 to 1 agst Coniscliffe, 4 to 1 agst Midnight. The first time past the post, Coniscliffe and Midnight raced together a length in front of Benvoglio II., who took up the running at the second fence. Coniscliffe shortly afterwards drew in front, and taking up the running, forced the pace for the remainder of the journey, and won in the easiest possible manner from Midnight, who passed Benvoglio II. at the half distance, the latter walking in with the crowd.

HUNTERS' SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 22 sovs for qualified hunters: four year olds 11st 7lb, five 12st 2lb, six and aged 12st 11lb; the winner to be sold for 70 sovs; if entered to be sold for 50 sovs, allowed 14lb; the winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to be equally divided between the second horse and the race fund; entrance £1 10s., to go to the fund. About two miles.
Mr. J. Jackson's br m Merry Maid, a, 11st 7lb, £50 Hemmings 1
Mr. E. Pickering's br g Speculation, 6y, 11st 7lb, £60 Humble 2

Betting: 2 to 1 on Speculation, and 5 to 4 against Merry Maid. Mr. Jackson's representative went off with a long lead, but at the first fence her jockey was thrown, and before he could remount Speculation was nearly a hundred yards in front. The remainder of the race was a miserable exhibition. The competing nags came to a standstill at nearly every fence, and the led alternately until the three-quarter distance, when Merry Maid was nearly fifty yards in front. A quarter of a mile from home Speculation challenged Merry Maid, but could never get fairly up, and was beaten by a length. On returning to the enclosure Humble was almost mobbed by the crowd, who appeared thoroughly dissatisfied with his jockeyship. The winner was not sold.

The BRAES OF DDRWENT AND NORTH DURHAM HUNT STEEPLECHASE of 21 sovs, for horses the *bona fide* property of members of the Braes of Derwent and North Durham Hunts, and have been regularly hunted with the packs mentioned; four year olds 11st, five 11st 12lb, six and aged 12st 3lb; to be ridden by persons who never rode for hire; entrance £1, to go to the fund; winners once 7lb extra. About two miles.
Mr. G. G. T. Smith's br g Snowdon, a, 12st 10lb .... Dr. Simpson 1
Mr. Dickinson's c g Braes of Derwent, 6 yrs, 12st 3lb.......... Humble 2
Mr. J. Armstrong's ch m Royal Lass, 5 yrs, 11st 12lb .... Mr. Herbert Rawes 3
Mr. Geo. Brown's ch m Hannah, aged 12st 3lb......Mr. Cole 0
Mr. W. Watson's ch m Annie (late Enchantment) 5 yrs, 11st 12lb ....Mr. Deglish 0

Betting 6 to 4 on Snowdon, 4 to 1 against Braes of Derwent, and 6 to 1 each against Hannah and Royal Lass. Hannah jumped off with the lead, closely followed by Snowdon, Royal Lass, and Annie, Braes of Derwent lying last. On passing the stand the second time Snowdon had assumed the lead, Braes of Derwent being second, and Annie third. The race was now virtually over, as Snowdon, capitally ridden by Dr. Simpson, left the field, and ultimately won by fully a quarter of a mile. Braes of Derwent finished second, after running among a crop of oats; and Royal Lass, a couple of lengths off, was third.

PONY STEEPLECHASE of 10 sovs, for ponies not exceeding 14h. 2in., 11st 7lb each; 7lb to the inch allowed; second to save stake. Entrance £1, to go to the fund. About a mile and a half.
Mr. Geo. Siddle's c g Sunshade, 11st 7lb ....Gilroy 1
Mr. James Allen's Little Wonder, 11st ....Owner 0
Messrs. Pringle and Corbett's Rat, 10st..................W. Martin 0

Betting: 5 to 2 on Little Wonder, 3 to 1 agst Rat, 20 to 1 agst Sunshade. After going half a mile Little Wonder and Rat cannoned, and their jockeys were thrown in the *melee*. Sunshade was then left in entire possession, and simply cantered the remainder of the course, Little Wonder and Rat having bolted.

The races were continued on Tuesday. There was only a very small attendance. Details of the racing, which on the average was pretty good, are appended:—

A PONY HANDICAP of 7 sovs., for ponies not exceeding 14-2 h.h. One mile on the flat.
Mr. John Allen's Little Wonder............................ 1
Dr. Grigor's Lena.. 2
Messrs Pringle and Corbett's Rat 3
Mr. R. W. Armstrong's f 0
Mr. George Siddle's Sunshade 0

The TRADESMEN'S STAKES of 7 sovs., for horses belonging to tradesmen within seven miles of Consett. Mile and a half on flat.
Mr. Thomas Foster's Billy, aged.......................... 1
Mr. Wm. Watson's Annie (late Enchantment), 5 yrs.......... 2
Mr. J. Armstrong's Royal Lass, 5 yrs 3
Mr. G. Siddle's Sunshade, 5 yrs 0

The FAREWELL HANDICAP of 10 sovs. for ponies and hacks; post entry. About a mile and a half on the flat.
Mr. Stobbs' Black Bird 1
Mr. J. Allen's Little Wonder, 5 yrs 2
Mr. Foster's Miss Foster 3
Mr. W. Dickinson's Braes of Derwent, 5 yrs 0
Mr. G. Brown's Hannah, aged 0
Mr. W. Watson's Annie, 5 yrs 0
Mr. M. Adamson's Norah, 5 yrs 0

A PONY SCRAMBLE HANDICAP of 7 sovs., for ponies not exceeding 15 h.h.; post entry. About one mile and a half on the flat.
Mr. J. Allen's Little Wonder, 5 yrs 1
Messrs Pringle and Corbett's Rat 2
Mr. S. Cooper's Polly, aged 3
Mr. G. Siddle's Sunshade, aged 0

Poetry: Original and Select.

POLITICS.

Most people have crotchets and notions
Society's evils to cure,
Political blisters, or lotions,
Whose good operations is sure!
I hold to this certain conclusion—
Till all hold opinion as ONE,
There must be obstructive confusion,
And never be very much done.

All kind of commotions and wrangles,
In politics always are found,
For Anglican people—all angles—
Need friction before they get round!
I'll live in a peaceful seclusion,
Apart from this turbulent life,
Content with *domestic* confusion,
And rows now and then with my wife!

—*Fun.*

MY MOTHER.

(The following lines were suggested by a passage in an almost forgotten story—"The Old Church Clock"):—

My mother—oh at that dear name I feel
A painful swelling in my throat arise!
A thousand memories swiftly o'er me steal;
And sorrow dims with starting tears my eyes:
Deep down within my heart, though dulled with care,
And years of troubles dark, I see her there.

Ay, though these many, many years she's lain,
So quietly and peacefully asleep,
In Hawkshead old church-yard, where willows plain,
In whispered murmurs, of the dead they weep—
Yet comes to mind all that she did and said,
As fresh as if [illegible] were not with the dead.

Her quiet, holy smile; her smooth, grey hair;
Her soft, sweet voice—e'en to the stranger's ear,
More rich than liquid music's richest air;
Her angel's forehead, ever calm and clear;
Her still unchanging kindness unto all,
Her patience when in pain, I yet recall.

There is no stone above the sacred spot:
But yet methinks, that now, though I were blind,
And though for long the place has known me not—
For me, her son, 'twould not be hard to find;
And none are left but I, who care to know
The holy grave, where she is lying low.

I'm growing old, the years are flying fast;
My life has full of sorrows been from birth—
And now, I feel the burthen of the past
Is quickly weighing down my heart to earth.
I sometimes wish (the only wish I have)
To lay me down beside my mother's grave.

It matters not—she would not know her son
Had come his final visit there to pay;
For when the weary task of life is done,
It matters not where lies the useless clay!
It is enough that we shall meet again—
Shall meet with joy, unblighted with a pain!

ALBURTON.

THE HARDEST TIME OF ALL.

There are days of deepest sorrow
In the season of our life;
There are wild, despairing moments,
There are hours of mental strife.
There are times of stony anguish,
When the tears refuse to fall;
But the waiting time, my brothers,
Is the hardest time of all.

Youth and love are oft impatient,
Seeking things beyond their reach
End the heart grows sick with hoping,
Ere it learns what life can teach.
For, before the fruit be gathered,
We must see the blossoms fall;
And the waiting time, my brothers,
Is the hardest time of all.

Loving once and loving ever,
It is sad to watch for years
For the light whose fitful shining
Makes a rainbow of our tears.
It is sad to count at morning
All the hours to evenfall:
Oh! the waiting time, my brothers,
Is the hardest time of all.

We can bear the heat of conflict,
Though the sudden crushing blow,
Beating back our gathered forces,
For a moment, lays us low.
We may rise again beneath it,
None the weaker for our fall;
But the waiting time, my brothers,
Is the hardest time of all.

For it wears the eager spirit,
As the salt waves wear the stone,
And Hope's gorgeous garb grows threadbare,
Till its brightest tints are gone.
Then amid youth's radiant tresses,
Silent snows begin to fall:
Oh! the waiting time, my brothers,
Is the hardest time of all.

Yet at last we learn the lesson,
That God knoweth what is best,
And a silent resignation
Makes the spirit calm and blest
For, perchance, a day is coming,
For the changes of our fate,
When our hearts will thank him meekly
That he taught us how to wait.

FASHION.

Of fashion and of etiquette
Who is not sick of hearing?
This form one is not to forget,
While clear of that one steering;
The phrase is ever "*mauvais ton*,"
But that one shows "good breeding;"
And here—a list a half-mile long
Are rules to use at feeding!

Bah! when you go to see a friend
[illegible]
And just a certain lowness bend—
Be neither free nor surly.
Your hat—you leave it in the hall,
Or to the room you carry;
Your cards—they must not be too small;
Too long you must not tarry.

No sooner one his tailor pays
Than he is out of fashion;
Both men and women now-a-days
Are governed by this passion.
Lo! pantaloons and waistcoats now
Are matters so momentous—
No matter where we go—or how—
The fashions still torment us!

Pernicious vanity and pride,
And *modish* affectation—
A thousand fooleries beside
Beset the entire nation.
The rich pursue their vicious race,
And those in poor condition,
Strive to appear above their place—
A worthless, mean ambition!

A pest, who knows the fashion book—
An empty-headed noodle,
Who waits upon a lady's look,
And pets her perfumed poodle—
A parasite, who'll bow and fawn
In cringing adulation—
A drawing room may well adorn,
And gain an invitation!

But let a man of greater mind,
A man of thought and learning,
Promoting knowledge for mankind,
These paltry customs spurning—
Approach the dread exalted pale,
In dress or address lacking,
With sneers the scholars they assail,
The whips of fashion cracking.

Away with such offensive rules—
Such arrogant exclusion!
Let fashion be the god of fools,
The coxcomb's fond illusion!
Let honest men such trash despise,
Let truth and talent flourish!
And, while the nobler virtues rise,
Let idle fashions perish.

ALBURTON.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

THE dear creatures call them parasols because they parry the rays of Sol.

GIRLS should remember, 'Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wives.'

A WOMAN in New York who dashed pepper in her false lover's eyes was arrested for-'sault.

'You never saw my hands as dirty as that,' said a petulant mother to her little girl.—'No, but your 'ma did,' was the reply.

IN one of the interior counties, the other day, Robert Guile and Mary Williams were married. Now is she "Mary of R. Guile?"

IN a letter to a friend a young lady states that she is not engaged, but she sees a cloud above the horizon about as large as a man's hand.

IT was the rustling of the skirts of fair ones on the stairs on their way to a military ball, in war time that originated the song, 'The Camp Belles are Coming.'

THE lover who vows that he his willing to die for the object of his choice, means no more than the man who borrowed five shillings, and agrees to 'drop round to-morrow.'

STYLISH LADY holding a lap-dog is about ready to leave the car. Dog manifests impatience. Lady says, 'Wait, darling, till mamma puts on her gloves.' Passengers roar with laughter.

'THE moon is always just the same,' he said, languidly, 'and yet I always find some new beauty in it.'—'It's just so with the opera,' she answered. He took the hint, and bought tickets for two.

A LADY, who could not conceal even from herself the plainness of her face, boasted that her back was perfect. 'That is the reason, I suppose, that your friends are always glad to see it,' said one of her listeners.

YOUNG LADY to recently-married friend, 'Is he all you hoped for?'—'Why, of course.'—'Fine fellow—genteel?'—'More than that; elegant. He talks like a book.'—'Well, when you come to volume second, send him to me.'

CURIOUS MISPRINT.—The following curious misprint appeared in a contemporary:—'A lovely young lady from a neighbouring town suddenly disappeared from society, and a shutter ran through fashionable circles when it was learned.'

A BEAUTIFUL English lady was walking in the Rue de la Paix, when a French dandy greatly annoyed her by pertinaciously dogging her and glaring at her. She turned upon him, and said, 'Really I have not a single sous to give you.'

BEAUTIFUL moonlight when I came in last night,' said Soszle, breaking the ominous silence at breakfast. —'Yes,' said Mrs. Soszle, blandly, from the other side of the table; 'but scarcely light enough for you to open the front-door with a boot-hook, or hang the door-mat on the hat-tree.

A NEW novel is called 'A Lady's Four Wishes.' An old bachelor says he hasn't read the book, but he knows what her four wishes are: 'First, a new bonnet; second, a new bonnet; third, a new bonnet; fourth, a new bonnet.' From this, one might suppose that the old bachelor was a married man.

A GENTLEMAN, recently, about to pay his doctor's bill, said, 'Well, doctor, as my little boy gave the measles, to all my neighbours' children, and as they were attended by you, I think you can afford, at the very least, to deduct ten per cent. from the amount of my bill for the increase of business we gave you!'

LADY (to French governness): 'I am shocked to find that my daughter has been receiving letters in French from a young man.'—'Governess: 'Pardon, madame, it is only my little ruse to cheat mam'selle into study. When she would reply to an unknown lover—a Frenchman—*mon Dieu*, how quickly she will learn my language!'

WASH a baby up clean and dress him up real pretty, and he will resist all advances with a most superlative crossness; but let him eat treacle and gingerbread and fool round the coal-scuttle for half an hour, and he will nestle his dear little dirty face close up to your clean shirt-bosom, and be just the lovingest, cunningest little rascal in all the world.

'MATTIE,' they call her. The other morning she said to her mamma that her 'button-shoes were hurting,' and mamma thought relief might come by changing right to left. 'Why, Mattie, you've put them on the wrong feet.'—Puzzled, and just ready to cry, she made answer, 'What'll I do, mamma? They're all the feet I've got.'

TEMPTATION.—If there is anything that makes a man yearn to come home early at night, it is the fond [illegible] of his wife, who says to him, just as he starts out for the evening, 'Dear, come home early so you can put up the window curtains.' That man agonizes to go home early, but he sometimes stays out late to show his wife that he can resist temptation.

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.—If you are courting a farmer's daughter, don't adopt an harrow policy. Cultivate generous spirit, and you will reap reward. She can't help ploughing your advances, if you do sow. It has spade much in such cases, and the mower liberal you are, the more she will es-team you. A little pains will sometimes result in great acres. If you are inclined to be a rake, however, you will be sent to grass.

ONE day in spring Sir Walter Scott strolled forth with Lady Scott to enjoy a walk around Abbottsford. In their wanderings they passed a field where a number of ewes were enduring the frolics of their lambs. 'Ah,' exclaimed Sir Walter, ''tis no wonder that poets, from the earliest ages, have made the lamb the [illegible].' 'They are, indeed, delightful animals,' returned her ladyship; 'especially with [illegible].'

A YOUNG lady was sitting with a gallant captain in a charmingly decorated recess. On her knee was a diminutive niece, placed there *pour les convenances*. In the adjoining room, with the door open, were the rest of the company. Says the little niece, in a jealous and very audible voice, 'Auntie, kiss me too,' I leave you to imagine what had just happened.— 'You should say *twice*, Ethel dear; *two* is not grammar,' was the immediate rejoinder. Clever girl, that!

'OH! I met such a beautiful girl in the street to-day!' said a gentleman to a lady friend to whom he was doing the agreeable not many evenings since. 'She was dressed in deep mourning; I think I have never seen a sweeter face.'—'Who could it have been?' said his listener, smoothing down her bombazine dress, and glancing at the crape folds to see if they were properly adjusted. 'Pretty, you say— who could it have been? *I was not out.*'

THE following charmingly French anecdote of a lovely woman's sympathy should not go untranslated. A certain Prefect, who preserves a tender heart in a somewhat wrinkled envelope, was complaining to the beautiful Marchioness V—— of his constant unhappiness. [illegible] no delightful women whom he could visit without invariably meeting young men. 'Come to-morrow, my dear Prefect,' said the sympathising Marchioness; 'I will be alone, and you can be old quite at your ease.'

I AM inclined to think the following an excellent story. What do you say? 'Mrs. Muriel took great interest in parish affairs. Last year she promised to assist in decorating the parish church. One illuminated text she thought would look well over the chancel screen, and she requested her husband to bring it from town. As might have been expected, he forgot the text, and wired to his wife for particulars. To the surprise of all the telegraph clerks, this message came flashing over the wires—'Unto us a child is born, nine feet long by two feet broad.'

COURTING IN CHURCH.

A young gentleman happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which a young lady for whom he conceived a sudden and violent passion, felt desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot, but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency suggested the following plan: He politely handed his neighbour a Bible, open, with a pin stuck in the following verse: Second epistle of St. John, v. 7, "And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." She returned it with the following: Second chapter of Ruth, 10th verse, "Then she fell on her face and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, why have I found grace in thine eyes, and thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing we a stranger." He returned the book, pointing to the 12th verse of the second epistle of John, "Having many things to write unto you, I would not with paper and ink, but I trust to come to you and speak face to face." From the above interview the marriage took place the following week.

GETTING AHEAD OF A DERVISH.

Sir John McNeill, a very shrewd Scotch diplomatist, gained the repute of being the only European who ever got the better of a dervish. During the New Year festival the Persian religious mendicants ply their vocation most vigorously, not only asking alms, but demanding such sums as they deem proper, according to the rank of the giver. A dervish tried to extract an extravagant tribute from Sir John, and the ambassador proving obstinate, proceeded to "sit on him," that is to say, he established himself in Sir John's garden just before his study windows, and relieved his feelings by making a hideous hullabaloo day and night. The diplomatist was inclined to make short work of the nuisance, but was warned that violent measures would be dangerous. "Get rid of him if you can," said his Persian advisers, "but do not touch him." Sir John sent for a bricklayer and gave the order: "Build a wall round that howling beggar in my garden and then roof it in." The dervish looked on composedly, while the wall slowly rose round him, and made more noise than before, but when the roofing process commenced, and he awoke to the knowledge that it was really intended to entomb him alive, he clambered over the wall and rushed away like a madman, never to trouble McNeill again.

SUBMARINE LIFE.

In repairing submarine cables, a surprising amount of parasitic life comes to light. In one instance, the cable had only been submerged about a month; yet it came on board the ship at places literally covered with barnacles; at others overgrown with submarine vegetation, crabs and curious shells, often of singular delicacy and beauty. The seawoods were in great variety clinging to the cable, sometimes in thick groves of red and yellow algæ; slender, transparent, feathery grasses; red slimy frecoids, and tufts of amethyst moss. We found branching coralline plants upwards of a foot in height growing to the cable, the soft skeleton being covered with a fleshy skin, generally of a deep orange. Sometimes a sponge was found attached to the roots of the corals, and delicate structures of varied tints incrusted the stems of all these plants and served to ornament as well as to strengthen them. Parasitic life seems to be as rife under these soft tepid waters as it is on the neighbouring tropical shores. Many star fishes, zoophytes and curious crabs and crustaceans were likewise fished up on the cable. The crabs themselves were often completely overgrown with the indigenous vegetation of the bottom, and so were scarcely distinguishable from it. Others had had the tints as the vegetation they inhabited.

STONE WELLS OF ARIZONA.

A most wonderful place in Arizona is Tinajas. The mountains have one face of hard, smooth granite. All the water falling upon this basin has to flow through nine tanks, one above the other. The tanks, says the Arizona *Sentinel*, are of easy access, and are often drained of their contents by men and animals travelling between Yuma and Sonora. The upper tanks are approached only by circuitous and difficult climbing over rocks. To one standing below they afford no indication of their existence, nor does climbing the smooth, steep mountain side seem possible to one unacquainted with the way they do it. In the upper tanks water has never been known to fail. To this water come game of all kind in great numbers from the waterless country around Tinajas. Antelopes, mountain sheep and deer of several kinds come in herds. The Papago Indians, who inhabit the country, are superstitious, and avoid Tinajas with abject horror. Within two miles of this water are certainly one hundred and fifty graves, each marked by rows of stones laid in the form of a cross. Scores of men famished for water have expended their last strength in reaching Tinajas only to find the lower tanks dry, and, ignorant of the upper ones, have lain down in despair to die. The bodies have been buried by later travellers, and the graves marked, Mexican fashion, by a cross of stones. Every heavy rain pours a whirlwind torrent through the tanks, washing them out to the very bottom. The number and variety of birds here is marvellous. All around Tinajas is the remarkable vegetation of the desert.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S WATCH.

A German contemporary gives some interesting details concerning the watch which the Prince Imperial wore on the day of his death, and which is now in the hands of the Zulus. The watch is said to have belonged to the first Napoleon, and to have been prized much above its intrinsic worth by him, from the fact of its having borne him company in the majority of his glorious campaigns. He had purchased it at Marseilles when he was but a lieutenant in the artillery, and notwithstanding its poor claims to be a good watch, its constant needs of reparation, the indifferent time it kept, its owner would never consent to use any other than this, which told the time of day and night to Napoleon the consul, Napoleon the emperor, and Napoleon the captive at St. Helena. Subsequently the watch became the property of Napoleon III., who, prizing it for the sake of its illustrious purchaser, had it in constant use from the day he was named Prince-President to that on which he breathed his last at Chislehurst. He wore it on his Boulogne and Strasbourg expeditions, and during the disastrous Franco-Prussian war. The story goes, that in 1870, just as Napoleon III. was on the point of starting to put himself at the head of his troops, the watch suddenly stopped. The Emperor was superstitious, and seeing in this not uncommon incident an unlucky presage, he remained depressed and gloomy for several subsequent days. When death claimed him at Camden House, his widow, the Empress Eugenie, gave the watch, to which so many *souvenirs* were attached, to her son as a remembrance of his father and great uncle. The Prince Imperial wore it on his first and last campaign, and now this historic relic of a great family has, by the fortune of war, fallen into the possession of King Cetewayo's half-savage warriors.

Each man and woman was sent into the world not to be like somebody else, but to do his own work and bear his own burden, precisely the one work which Heaven has given him, and which never can be given to or done by any other.

There is nothing more universally commended than a fine day; the reason is, that people can commend it without envy.

Anger in dispute is like an unquiet horse in a dusty way—it raises such a cloud in the eye of the understanding, that its obscures its visions, and impedes its operations.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is stated that in the month of August the number of conflagrations in Russia reached the high figure of 2,987, doing damage to the amount of 20,856,000 roubles.

The town of Markinch is now in darkness, because the inhabitants refuse to pay the cost of lighting the street lamps, although the gas company will supply the gas for nothing.

The banquet to be given by the members of the United Service Club to Lord Chelmsford has been postponed until November, owing to the club premises undergoing extensive alterations and repairs.

At a meeting of the council of the Royal Irish Agricultural Society, at Dublin, the other day, it was arranged that the show for next year should take place in Clonmel, with the Marquis of Waterford as president.

A rifle match between representative teams of the 2nd Battalion Scots and the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards has taken place at Wormwood Scrubs. The Scots Guards scored 850 and the Coldstreams 802.

William Phillips, for fourteen years letter-carrier, between Gerrard's Cross and Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, has been committed for trial by the Beaconsfield magistrates on a charge of stealing 119 penny postage stamps.

A dinner has been held in London, to commemorate the combined entry into Lucknow of Generals Havelock and Outram. Covers were laid for sixteen of the officers who were present at the memorable event.

The presentation of a sword and the complimentary banquet to Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, K.C.B., V.C., at Chelmsford, on October 14, are to be succeeded by a grand ball, also in celebration of Sir Evelyn's return from Zululand.

The *Liverpool Mercury* says that the reward offered for information of the whereabouts of Miss E. M. Edwards has been increased to £100. A period of upwards three weeks has elapsed since her mysterious disappearance, and the gravest fears are now entertained as to her fate.

Lord Chesham, who, with Captain Cavendish, was recently thrown from a gig at Chorlewood, near Rickmansworth, while driving to a flower show at Lord Ebury's, has sufficiently recovered to be able to resume his public duties, although he still walks with considerable difficulty.

The fishing vessel the Racer, of Ramsgate, was run down off the North Foreland, a few days since, by the screw-steamer Pleides. The third hand of the fishing vessel was drowned, but the remainder of the crew were picked up by a lugger and brought into Ramsgate harbour.

The *London Gazette* announces the appointment of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G.C.M.G., late her Majesty's Commissioner in Eastern Roumelia, to be ordinary member of the civil division of the second class of Knight Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

A few days ago, Mr. Frederick Axten, postmaster and grocer, Eastcoat, near Pinner, committed suicide by discharging a gun at his throat. Deceased who was eighty-two years of age, had been in a desponding state for some time, and it is thought that his brain was affected.

The wreck of the Brest, as it now lies on the rocks near Falmouth, was sold by auction, the other day, for £175. A large quantity of the cargo has been recovered, but that which may yet be saved by the purchaser is to be handed over the owner's agents; and remuneration varying according to the description and value paid for salvage services.

At the Middlesex Sessions, a few days since, a boy named Young was charged with stealing some pieces of gold from his master, and Edward Copeland with receiving the gold, knowing it to be stolen. Both the prisoners were convicted, and the younger was sentenced to two days' imprisonment, and to receive ten strokes with the rod; while the man, who had evidently tempted the lad to steal, was sent to hard labour for eight months.

E. Dixon Reid and Miss Carrie A. Perry, of Philadelphia, were devoted lovers, and engaged to be married. But Reid's health failed, and he was obviously about to die of consumption. His betrothed, almost heart-broken, nursed him unremittingly, and at last, when the end appeared unavoidable, she was married to him as he lay on his death-bed, her father, Rev. Joseph Perry, performing the ceremony. Two days later, on August 28, she was a widow.

At the Manchester Police Court, Thomas Steel, polisher, has been charged with neglecting his child, Margaret, three and a half years old. The child was discovered in a most filthy condition, and had been systematically neglected, only weighing 13lb., while the average weight of a girl of her age was 30lb. Her recovery was very slow, her life having been long in danger. Prisoner, who had been previously convicted of a similar offence, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

A unique and most comprehensive trial of potato planters and diggers, under the auspices of the Peterborough Agricultural Society has been concluded. The competition brought nine of the leading firms of agricultural implement makers into the field. For potato diggers, the first prize of £7 and the society's silver medal were awarded to Messrs. Wallace and Sons, Glasgow; second prize, £3 and bronze medal, to Messrs. Penney and Co., Lincoln.

A serious scaffold accident happened a few days ago, in Newton Villas, Kilburn. A pole snapped asunder, and the whole of the scaffolding that was supported by it fell outwards, carrying a staging about 20 ft. from the ground with it. Four men who were standing on the staging were precipitated below with great violence. Two of them, Charles Wharton, 40, and Henry Wildman, 23, sustained fractures of the arm and thigh, and several lacerated scalp wounds, necessitating their removal to the hospital.

A band of Bosnian gipsies have arrived at Jersey from Granvillei and are temporarily located in a yard at St. Hbliers Harbour. They number in all twenty-seven. They have with them several ponies and performing bears, and live, amid much squalor and wretchedness, under small canvas coverings, their children being in a half-nude state. A second batch of the tribe, which arrived shortly after the first, was not allowed to leave the landing place, but compelled to return to Granville by the next packet.

The Rev. W. Jones Thomas writes from Llan Thomas, Hay, Breconshire, September 24:—"There was buried on Thursday, the 18th instant, in Talgarth churchyard, in this county, a man named William Beevan, at the very advanced age of 105. This case of longevity is well authenticated. I enclose the certificate of baptism from the vicar of Glasbury, Radnorshire. He was never known to have received medical aid, and when, some years since, after he had reached the patriarchal age of 100, his friends thought it right to summon a medical man for some trifling ailment. Beevan, becoming aware of this, concealed himself in a closet until the surgeon had left."

A resident of Edinburgh, Alexander J. H. Robinson by name, was in the habit of dressing himself in a white sheet and slouched hat, and wandering about at nightfall, near Forfar, frightening children and timid persons. The neighbourhood in which he appeared was reputed to be haunted, and the name of "Spring-heels" was applied to him. A few evenings ago he presented himself before an excursion party, but some of the men ran after the "ghost," stripped off the disguise, and found a man who when caught began to "blubber and cry like a baby." His captors marched him off to the police-station, and when he was brought before the magistrates they ordered him to pay a sovereign or undergo ten days imprisonment.

The Tire landed another convoy of French Communists at Port Vendres.

Steps are about to be taken with the view of providing new municipal buildings for Exeter.

The Queen has appointed Lord Frederic Spencer Hamilton to be a third secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

The first prize in the Exhibition lottery at Berlin, a silver table service, valued at nearly £1,500., has fallen to a poor sempstress.

A case of rinderpest has occurred at Konigsberg, and the disease is extending into Russian Poland, notwithstanding the exertions of the authorities.

Truth states that the Duke and Duches of Norfolk intend to make another pilgrimage to Lourdes to offer up their thanksgivings for the birth of an heir.

A meeting has been held at Aosta to consider the scheme of a tunnel under Mont Blanc, and the Duke of Aosta was nominated honorary president of the committee.

The citizens, at a public meeting held at Londonderry, the other day, rejected by 200 votes to 169 a proposal to tax themselves for the maintenance of a school of art.

The Board of Guardians at Burnley have resolved to form a committee to find employment for females, a large number of young women being now in receipt of relief.

A telegram from Stavanger says the French brigantine Emanuel struck on Mong, near Egersund, on Sept. 22, and became a total wreck. The captain and cabin boy were drowned.

The fees of candidates paid in the last financial year at London University were £5,215. 15s. 1d.

The President of the Institute of Chemistry offers two prizes of £50 each for the best two original investigations involving gas analysis.

Don François d'Assize, ex-king of Spain, is about to pay a visit to London, and will be accompanied by his secretary, the Duke de Banos.

Mr. Hollingshead, who has been in Paris, announces the engagement for May next of M. Coquelin and Madlle. Sarah Bernhardt, in addition to the entire company of the Palais Royal.

The Civic Authorities of the city of London will shortly discuss a proposition to present Lord Chelmsford with the Freedom of the City of London, in recognition of his services at the Cape.

Mr. Sothern opened in "Brother Sam" at the Park Theatre, New York, on September 8, and is nightly playing to houses over £200, and this before the "regular season" commences.

The only member of the English Royal Academy to whom a medal has been awarded at the Munich Exhibition is Mr. Herkomer, a Bavarian by descent, who did not contribute any of his better works.

The Evangelical section of the Dutch Reformed Church has resolved upon establishing an exclusively Protestant University, whose theology is to be taught in accordance with the tenets of the Synod of Dort.

It is stated Sir Michael R. Shaw-Stewart, of Ardgowan, has consented to allow himself to be nominated for the office of most Worshipful Grand Master of Scotland for another year.

The Bar of England propose to entertain Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B., at dinner in the hall of the Middle Temple, in which hall this distinguished soldier kept his terms and was called to the Bar.

In the revision of the Parliamentary register of Westminster the claims of a number of ladies appeared on the list, and were struck off by the barrister, who censured the overseer for allowing these names to appear.

Miss Neilson has sailed for New York, to open at the Fifth Avenue Theatre as *Juliet*. Her arrangement with Max Strakosch is to extend over seven months, and for this term she will receive the handsome sum of £20,000.

Frog farming is an industry that is carried on profitably in the United States, and one well-known breeder finds a good market for his improved "goslin frogs" in St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago. He has 1¼ acre devoted to the frogs.

The inauguration of the new building of the Academy of Arts of Dusseldorf will take place on 20th of October. The new Minister of Education and Worship, Herr von Puttkammer, is expected to conduct the opening ceremony.

The attention of the Secretary of State is being urgently directed to the condition of some of the metropolitan cemeteries, which, it is said, are becoming sources of peril, not only to the neighbourhoods in which they are situate, but the whole metropolis.

A whole family has been poisoned at Barnstead, Surrey, through drinking impure water from a well. One child has already died, and the rest of the family are lying dangerously ill. The Local Sanitary Authorities have ordered the immediate closing of the well.

The National Water Supply Exhibition, at the Alexandra Palace, London, has been visited by a number of Mayors of provincial towns, and other gentlemen, as the guests of the Lord Mayor, who was, however, unable to be present, and whose place was filled by Mr. Sheriff Burt.

W. Jones and T. Foulkes, trammel net fishermen, have been brought before the magistrates at Hawarden, charged with fishing during the close time for nets, from September 1 to February 1. Defendants were fined £4. and costs, or two months imprisonment, the nets to be forfeited.

Edward Doward, a working man, living at Kentish Town, has been charged at Marlborough Police Court London, with having murderously assaulted an old lady with an upholsterer's hammer. She was unable to give evidence owing to her serious injuries, and the accused was remanded.

The annual report of the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty states that the gifts by benefactors towards the improvement of poor benefices have slightly decreased in the year just ended. Grants from the general fund were assigned during the year to 114 cases, as compared with 117 in 1877.

The London and North Western Railway Company are contemplating further reduction in their staff of officials, where the traffic will bear it. They have also taken steps to ascertain what reduction can be made in the running of passenger trains consistent with public convenience.

Another death has resulted from the late Lurgan riots, John Savage, aged 63, who was severely beaten by the mob on the night of Saturday, August 16, died the other day, from the effects of the injuries then sustained. Three young men have been committed for trial to the assizes charged with having been concerned in the attack on him.

The railway bridge across the River Severn is now completed, and should the Government inspection by Colonel Rich take place in time, it is intended to have the public opening on the 17th of October. A demonstration will be made in the locality, but at present it is not thought the proceedings in connection therewith will be of a very elaborate character.

After next month the lucrative office of "stamp distributors" is to be abolished, and the duties transferred to the post office in each town. At present the stamp distributor in every important town has the sale of bill stamps and all legal stamps, for which he is paid by the poundage. It is expected the change will be a saving to the Revenue and an advantage to the public.

A shocking accident has happened at the Central Railway Station, Newcastle-on-Tyne. James Taylor and his wife were leaving by train *en route* to America, and among the party to see them off was a Mrs. Hare, with whom Mrs. Taylor was shaking hands in farewell, when the former overbalanced herself, was whirled round, dashed under the wheels and killed.

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DEBATE ON SPIRITUALISM.

The six nights' debate announced to take place between Mr. Mahoney, of Birmingham, and the Rev. W. Baitey, St. Helens, was commenced in the Assembly Room, Consett, on Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance of the public, and great interest was manifested throughout. Mr. W. Elliott read the conditions laid down by the committee of management for the guidance of speakers and the audience, which were as follows:—The debators were to open the debate on alternate nights, each to have half-an-hour and two quarters. Each side was to elect a chairman. Only the chairman and the debators were to be permitted to address the meeting. No part of the auditory was to interfere in any way with the gentlemen above named, or with the subject matter of debate. The chairmen were to endeavour to prevent any manifestation of approbation or disapprobation during the discussion, and to enforce perfect silence in the meeting. The Chairman chosen to represent Mr. Mahoney was Mr. Henry Burton, of Newcastle, whilst the Rev. R. Herries was appointed on Mr. Baitey's behalf. The subject discussed on Wednesday night was "That disembodied spirits do communicate with mortals," which was opened and supported by Mr. Mahoney.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Burton), in introducing Mr. Mahoney, said the subject of Spiritualism was receiving a good deal of attention at the present time, and most people wished to know as much about it as possible. He hoped the audience would give each speaker a patient hearing, and that they would pay strict attention to the conditions laid down by the committee.

Mr. MAHONEY commenced by stating that the evidence in support of the proposition that he had the pleasure of opening and supporting that evening was, in his opinion, of an overwhelming character. It was necessary that he should give a brief definition of the proposition that he had to support. In the first place, by the term disembodied spirits he meant the spirit of a man or a woman who had passed out of the earthly state of flesh, and by mortals he meant human beings in the flesh. He then went on to define the means we had at our command of gaining evidence of worldly matters, and went on to show that in connection with the intelligence of the human mind, the nature of the evidence was of a different character and subtle in its form. He referred to writing, telegraphy, and many other methods by which mind communicates with mind, and gave an illustration of an individual being wrecked upon what he might suppose to be an uninhabited island. If, he said, such a person, in exploring the island, discovered some document or paper with legible characters upon it, he would be led to the conclusion that some one had been there and lived there. He might, however, think that it was a coincidence or that the paper had been blown on to the island, but he would be convinced beyond a doubt if he picked up another paper with legible characters upon it stating the fact that he had been seen to land on the island and that the writer of the document knew that he was upon the island. This, he said, would be a fair sample of the method of receiving conviction of a human presence. Mr. Mahoney then contended it was not necessary to see or to touch a person to have a knowledge of his presence, or that it was necessary to obtain evidence of spiritual presence by the ordinary methods to be convinced of having received a communication from a human being. Taking this groundwork of reasoning, he then proceeded to state that the evidence in support of the spiritual theory was mainly of this character. Although various kinds of manifestations were in existence, the greater number came in the way described by Mr. Mahoney, namely, by intelligent signs and communications from those who had passed into the next life. He then went into considerable detail concerning the investigations of Judge Edmonds, a learned American. He spoke of his having received a communication by what was termed the direct spirit voice, in his own room, as sensible to his hearing as was the voice of Jehovah or God speaking to Moses. Judge Edmonds had had, within his own house, and under his own conditions, every phase of spiritualistic phenomena developed, and he had received from various sources evidence that spirits communicate with mortals. He instanced the case of William Howitt, the author of a book entitled "History of the supernatural in all ages," who had received direct evidence of spiritual communion. This gentleman, he said, had written a book by what was known to Spiritualists as the automatic method. He declared he had no direct power in the writing of the book, but that he merely used the mechanism of his arm as a means of conveying intelligence. This, Mr. Mahoney contended, might be taken as a fair sample of direct spiritual revelation. He then referred to the writings of Epes Sargent, another learned American; who had written a work in which he had given several kinds of spiritual manifestations. In it was recorded the testimony of the chief philosophers in Europe concerning the genuineness of spiritual communion, and the continuity of the same at all times and among all peoples. He next referred to the mediumship of Mrs. Tappan, and stated that she had delivered a great variety of original orations at a moment's notice to crowded audiences, under the direct influence of unseen agencies. The lady in question, he said, was in no sense prepared for such intellectual displays, still she had received an inspiration from unseen agencies, which he would regard as human beings out of the flesh—a power of communicating grand philosophies, abstruse sciences, and wonderful complex social themes at a moment's notice. This, again, Mr. Mahoney contended, was another evidence that disembodied spirits had communion with mortals. Mr. Morse, the trance medium, was instanced as another great proof of the transmission of intelligence from the unseen world. The marvellous orations which he gave forth to public audiences without any preparation, which was usual to ordinary men, gave evidence of an abnormal power which the world might regard as genius, but which Spiritualists described as direct spirit control. Clairvoyance, another mediumistic gift, afforded a strong and indisputable evidence that disembodied spirits communicated with mortals. In this phase of mediumship, spirits in their finer bodies were seen to be clairvoyant in much the same way as we in the ordinary state saw each other. Persons were recognised, descriptions given, and names, dates, and places frequently given to members of a circle, and, in some cases, particulars not known to any person present, but subsequently found to be correct, were also given through the lips of the clairvoyant. Mr. Mahoney reminded the audience that these phases of mediumship were not new. Most of them were recorded in their own Book in various forms, and although some might regard the Book as a sealed revelation, the only one that God had thought fit to give to His people, yet he contended that the principle and the powers by which God revealed Himself, and His wonderful messages to man in the past times, were still open to the exercise and use of those who lived to-day. On what ground, he argued, would anyone suppose that the class of phenomana which transpired in the olden times failed to be elicited now? The laws by which God governed the universe were unalterable, and, as far as they knew, infallible, and the creating of miracles, or the working of any extraordinary psychological occurrence must be in accordance with some of these same immutable laws of the Diety; and as these laws were, as before stated, immutable, the same application of these laws to-day would, under similar conditions, afford the means of similar revelation.

Mr. Mahoney, in reviewing the arguments and the facts that he had adduced, stated that in accordance with the laws he had laid down, and the definitions which he had given, he considered that very fair proofs had been afforded them that disembodied spirits were, under given conditions and under proper circumstances, enabled to convey intelligent messages to their fellows still upon earth, and that this evidence was as plenteous, manifold, and varied in its character as any that had been afforded to man in times gone by.

The Rev. R. HERRIES then introduced the Rev. W. Baitey. He remarked that Mr. Mahoney had given them the positive side of the question, and Mr. Baitey would now seek to prove the negative side of it.

The Rev. W. BAITEY said the subject was one of interest to some, and of peculiar interest to others. There were those who desired the company of their friends; others regarded death as the appointment of God. They did not murmur at their friends being called away, and did not desire them to return. They knew that if they had not accomplished their mission God would not have taken them. They knew that whatever was necessary for them to know, God, who was wise and good, and nearer to them than any spirit, could tell them. They were not waiting for the presence of a departed friend to convince them of the life beyond. There were those who desired evidences, and Spiritualism professed to find them. Mr. Mahoney had said that this evidence was Spiritualism, but he had, the speaker, contended, supplied no proof of identity. He had given a definition of disembodied spirits which he (Mr. Baitey) could not accept. Mr. Mahoney had referred to the writings of Judge Edmonds, where a medium was said to have spoken in different languages. It was a remarkable fact, however, that those who heard the medium utter the languages and attested to the fact, were themselves unable to understand such dialects, and they only made the statement on the authority of the spirits. It was evident from the writings of Judge Edmonds that he had received testimony respecting the gift of languages which was not reliable. His opponent had also referred to William Howitt and his testimony respecting spiritualism, but in a letter addressed to the *Christian Herald*, in March, 1879, Mr. Howitt had distinctly disowned respect for Spiritualism. Just before his death, Mr. Howitt wrote a letter in which he said had he known that Spiritualism would have become such an absurd thing he never would have had his name connected with it. His friend had also referred to the trance addresses of Mrs. Tappan, but he said there was evidence that these addresses had been repeated in different places, so that they could not have been received in a trance condition. Among the writers mentioned by Mr. Mahoney was Professor Crookes, whose works had been quoted to show that disembodied spirits communicated, but Professor Crookes had in his book, "Phenomena of Spiritualism," distinctly repudiated the spirit theory, having declared that there was no evidence of the phenomena proceeding from disembodied spirits. He disagreed with Mr. Mahoney in the definition of disembodied spirits. He regarded the words disembodied spirits as meaning three things—first, that they were the spirits of those who had left their bodies on earth; secondly, that they were in a disembodied state in the spirit world; and, third, that they communicate in a disembodied state. To prove the identity of mind and the identity of body required two different processes. His opponent did not prove the identity of mind when he referred to persons who had been seen and touched. Mr. Barkas had admitted that it was next to impossible to prove the identity of the spirit. The writings of the Spiritualists themselves proved that there was no such thing as a disembodied spirit either in this or the next world. According to the highest authorities the better spirits were too happily engaged to come to this earth, and the wicket spirits could not come. Mr. Baitey then made several quotations from the works of Burn and Hudson Tuttle. Those from the writings of the last-named author, he said, proved that spirits could only communicate for a limited time. Mr. Baitey also quoted largely from the writings of Robert Dale Owen, whose views, he remarked, were in harmony with the declaration of Christ, that there was a great gulf fixed, so that the spirits could not return. Spiritualists taught that spirits could not have ready communication with each other in the other world, and it was therefore very unlikely that they would have ready access to this. In proof of this he quoted from Alfred Russell Wallace, and from a book called "Life beyond the Grave," supposed to have been written by a spirit. Spiritualists also taught that the higher spirits were engaged in work so as to make it impossible for them to communicate. There was, he said, a general agreement amongst spiritualistic writers that the higher spirits were the farthest removed from us—that they could not reach us without coming through the lowest spheres, and without being interrupted in their works of reform. Spiritualists also taught that evil spirits underwent prolonged suffering in the next life, in proof of which he quoted from two of the writers already mentioned. Therefore, contended Mr. Baitey, if these spirits had opportunities to communicate with us it would be an interruption of that just punishment which it was held was due to them. It was also said that the spirits communicated by will power alone, and that they were under no constraint or direction in their mission to this earth. It was further stated that the work of communion was unpleasant to the spirits, that they were insulted by mediums, and that their messages were misrepresented. That being so, if it was left to their own will power, was it likely that the spirits would be inclined to come to this earth?

Mr. MAHONEY complained that his opponent had misrepresented his definition of the term disembodied spirits. Mr. Baitey had accused the spirits of giving general and vague statements. It might be true that the spirits differed in their evidence as to the minor details, but, he contended, they agreed in the broad essentials of the science.

Mr. BAITEY, in reply, argued that as the evidence of the spirits was contradictory, the manifestations were not to be relied on.

Mr. MAHONEY, on the other hand, contended that the evidence generally was correct, and that the system was not to be condemned as a fraud because the spirits, who inhabited different spheres, did not agree in various phases of phenomena which he mentioned.

Mr. BAITEY having replied at length, the Chairmen were thanked for presiding, and the meeting terminated.

The debate was continued yesterday evening. The Rev. R. Herries again presided on Mr. Baitey's behalf, Mr. Dodds, of Blackhill, being appointed as Mr. Mahoney's representative. "Spiritualism wrong in method and false in statement" was the subject for discussion, and it was opened and supported by Mr. Baitey.

Mr. BAITEY said spiritualism claimed to be a science and a religion. It clamed also to have found out a new method of discovering and harmonising truth. Spiritualists appealed to scientific men, and promised that they should have every facility for investigating the system, but it was known that scientists were not satisfied, and this the Spiritualists accounted for by saying that those men who were anxious for truth were influenced by prejudice. The proposition that evening was two-fold—that Spiritualism was wrong in method and false in statement. He would endeavour to show it was wrong in method. In speaking of method he should specially refer to method of investigating truth. He would first refer to the method of investigating by circles, this being the common and ordinary method required by rules and conditions laid down for circles. Strangers, he said, were not admitted to them without introduction by a member. Such a method of investigation, he remarked, was not adopted in any other branch of study. Another thing he condemned in the method of investigation was the dark *seance*. By far the larger number of *seances* were held in the dark. This was, however, said to be necessary and required by nature. It was absurd that the spirits required a dark *seance*, in proof of which assertion he quoted from the writings of Owens. He asked Mr. Mahoney to point out what department of nature required this. The sitters, he said, did not require a dark *seance* to see the phenomena. If the phenomena depended on electricity, then the best electrical conditions were to be had at nine o'clock in the morning. If, then, the sitters did not require darkness it must be that the nature of the spirits required it. It was said that by the test conditions the phenomena could be guaranteed. One of the best test conditions, he said, was a medium fastened in a chair. Here Mr. Baitey referred to the case of Miss Wood, who was fastened in a chair at Cockermouth, and yet was proved to have personated a spirit. He also condemned the method of investigating by joining of hands. In this it was required that the sitters should not leave their seats, and leave loose of hands, because doing so would, as the Spiritualists said, break the chain. What was meant by the chain? He thought it should be necessary for its completeness that the medium should have hold of hands, yet it was found that the medium invariably occupied a cabinet. Mr. Baitey next proceeded to endeavour to show that Spiritualism was false in statement. In a lecture given in Consett some time ago, various authorities were quoted to show that distinguished men supported the system. One of these was Mr. Howitt. Now, with regard to Mr. Howitt, Dr. Sexton, in a sermon preached in London, in March of the present year, speaking of Mr. Howitt's connection with Spiritualism, said that the paragraphs that had appeared in the papers were calculated to convey a wrong impression. Mr. Howitt had long since withdrawn from the Spiritualistic movement, and in one of the letters he (Dr. Sexton) had received from him he said that could he have forseen the depths of degradation to which this movement would descend, he would never have allowed his name to be associated with it. Dr. Sexton further added that Mr. Howitt was a sincere believer in Christ, and Spiritualism, as such, was thoroughly anti-Christian. Dr. Sexton had also been quoted as an authority, but this was disproved from the recent statements made by that gentleman. Dr. Crookes was also claimed as a Spiritualist, but he had denied this in his own book. At the previous night's debate, Mr. Mahoney had called in question his (Mr. Baitey's) statement as to Professor Crookes disbelieving in the theory of Spiritualism, but he should now read that gentleman's own words. On page 48 Dr. Crookes said—"Now let me ask what authority has the *Quarterly* reviewer for designating me a recent convert to Spiritualism? Nothing that I have ever written can justify such an unfounded assumption. Indeed, the dissatisfaction with which many Spiritualists have received my articles clearly proves that they consider me unworthy to join their fraternity. Hitherto I have seen nothing to convince me of the spiritual theory." It was averred by the Spiritualists' paper that Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and other celebrated individuals were Spiritualists, but he challenged Mr. Mahoney to prove it. It had also been said by Mrs. Tappan that there was not a single invention but what had been discovered by the spirits, and Mr. Burn had stated that there was not a fact of science but what had been anticipated by Spiritualists. Now, he asked Mr. Mahoney to give a single discovery or to name a single new truth that Spiritualism had brought to light.

Mr. MAHONEY was next introduced. He said in attempting to show that any system, whether philosophic, scientific, or religious, was false in statement and wrong in method, it was necessary to take the whole structure and not isolated portions of it. What would they think of anyone who attempted to expose a science by dealing with a scrap here and there without any kind of reference to the central figures, and contending that these were sufficient to condemn the entire system? No sensible man, he thought, would accept such a proposition in geology, chemistry, or any of the other sciences. Having said this, he would endeavour to show that Mr. Baitey had not proved that Spiritualism was wrong in method and false in statement. He admitted that some of the statements Spiritualists received were wrong, but the question was not so much as to what Spiritualists received as to what they accepted as correct. Mr. Baitey, at the outset, had referred to the fact that Spiritualism was a science and a religion. This was what they claimed it to be. His (Mr. Mahoney's) definition of a science was that it was exact knowledge. Anything which was exact or sure might be called a science. Shoemaking was a science, inasmuch as the shoemaker knew exactly how much leather, &c., would be required in the making of a pair of shoes. Science properly understood and applied meant exact knowledge. Spiritualists claimed to have exact knowledge, though not in every department, and they therefore claimed that it was a science. They did not claim to be infallible, but they said that Spiritualism as a science and a religion was sufficiently established on broad lines and principles to enable them to say that they had a correct science which was being developed more and more, and they had a religion from the fact that the philosophy in connection with the science showed them that their highest duty was love to their Maker. Though they did not claim to be better than other men, yet they claimed to have within their sphere a state which brought them much nearer to a comprehension of themselves and the nature of the workings of God in the vast panorama of the universe. Mr. Baitey had spoken of scientific men and their objections to Spiritualism in the main. It was quite true that a few scientists, such as Tyndall and Huxley, had given but little attention to Spiritualism, and had laughed it away as being too small and trifling in its phenomena to engage their attention. This, however, was not the opinion of the majority. The world was not satisfied with the revelation of old, sealed in one Book. This revelation, they contended, had not ceased, and they further contended that it was open to all. Mr. Baitey, in speaking of circles, asserted that these were not open to all. He did not deny that. Had not Spiritualists, he asked, a right to exclude whom they thought proper? If a man held a *seance* in his own house, by what right would a person attend it unless asked? Some circles sat for special phenomena, but a person had no difficulty in getting admission to *seances* held under ordinary conditions. If they could not get admission to a circle, he advised them to form one themselves. If they did it in a reverential, truth-loving spirit they would not go unrewarded. They were not, however, to begin their investigations with a prejudiced mind. His friend had treated the writings of Hudson Tuttle in a very light way, but if they read his "Arcana of Spiritualism," they would find that he was inspired just as the Apostles of old were. It was perfectly true that Mr. Wallace said that the condition of darkness was demanded by nature. Most physical subjects were examined by light, but Spiritualism was not a physical study. In photography, for instance, a negative could not be developed except in a dark room. It was also a well-known fact that seed would not germinate until it was put out of the light. In the same way, Spiritualists found that darkness was most favourable to certain stages of mediumship. They were not to suppose, however, that the phenomena of Spiritualism was only to be seen at a dark *seance*. Light, he said, was a great disturber of magnetic elements, which was proved by the fact that light from gas or a candle had the power of propelling certain objects. He admitted that in some phases of mediumship the phenomena could not be manifested except in the dark, but this was necessary in the case of a trance medium. Mr. Baitey had quoted the works of several writers to show that darkness was required, but it was not contended by spiritualists that all these writers were infallible. It was a fixed canon that nothing could be infallible except God's laws. It did not follow that none of the phenomena could be elicited in the light. Spiritualists did not say that electricity produced phenomena, although they did not deny that electricity as well as mesmerism might be connected with them. The mind, however, was the operating power. Neither electricity nor magnetism had power to give forth an idea. Electricity and magnetism could not produce the raps on a table, though both these forces might be made instrumental in the production of the phenomena. With regard to the production of phenomena, Spiritualists could not guarantee it. Spiritualists were merely the agents. The spirits produced the phenomena. Speaking of Miss Wood, Mr. Mahoney remarked her honesty had been well established. The only explanation he could offer in respect to what had occurred at Cockermouth was that the sitters at the circle were scoffers, and had largely influenced the spirits, who had taken absolute possession of the medium. Referring to the testimony of Mr. Barkas against Spiritualism, the speaker said the work referred to by Mr. Baitey was written eighteen years ago, at a time when Mr. Barkas was an investigator, and consequently labouring under disadvantages. It was a well known fact, however, that Mr. Barkas now recognised the spiritual theory. At the time he wrote the tract he had not seen sufficient to convince him that the spirits produced the wonderful phenomena. With regard to Mr. Howitt, although it was true that he might have regretted what he termed the anti-christian tendency of Spiritualism, he had never disavowed the phenomena of the system. Mr. Howitt himself was a medium, and therefore could not have denied it. It had been said that all christian gentlemen had withdrawn from the movement, but what did Mr. S. C. Hall, the editor of the *Art Journal*, say of it? That gentleman said he had been re-called to the glorious truths of christianity by the facts of Spiritualism. With regard to what Spiritualism had discovered, he said it had introduced the fact of communion between the two worlds.

Mr. BAITEY said Mr. Mahoney, in his reply, had not referred to what he (Mr. Baitey) had said with respect to Dr. Crookes. He had proved that Mr. Mahoney was wrong in his statements, and he thought the least that gentleman could do was to acknowledge his error. He sympathised with Mr. Mahoney in his endeavours to explain away what occurred to Miss Wood at Cockermouth. He (Mr. Mahoney) said that her mediumship was established, but here was a case in which she had been detected personating a spirit. It was a wonder to him that mediums like Miss Wood were afterwards admitted to society. His friend wished them to believe that the spirits had been playing tricks at Cockermouth, but he (Mr. Baitey) thought it was to be regretted that the spirits had nothing better to do. He thought Mr. Mahoney ought to assist them to avoid those evil spirits. They were told to resist the devil and he would flee from them. He should like his opponent to give this advice to his friends. Mr. Mahoney had accused him of not dealing fairly with the question, but it was for the audience to determine whether he had placed before them the central figures or not. Mr. Mahoney told them it was for the Spiritualists to consider the evidence on which to rely. It was admitted that part of the phenomena could be accounted for on natural causes, and another portion of it was produced by trickery. There was evidence, he contended, to show that the genuine phenomena might be reduced to a very small compass indeed. Mr. Mahaney had referred to photography as a science, but it was not so. Photography was an art. It was also said that seed had to germinate in the dark. Spiritualism had been in the dark over thirty years. He thought it was time that the seed of Spiritualism was beginning to germinate and bring forth its fruit.

Mr. MAHONEY said his friend wished them to believe that an apology was due to him for what had been said respecting Dr. Crookes. His (Mr. Mahoney's) assertion the previous night was that Mr. Baitey could not prove from Dr. Crookes's own works that he had denied the spiritual theory. Dr. Crookes said, "hitherto I have seen nothing to convince me of the spiritual theory," but that was not saying that Crookes believed that the theory was wrong. What Dr. Crookes meant was that he himself had not seen sufficient of the phenomena to convince him of the spiritual theory, but he did not assert that it was wrong. His position was a kind of neutral one.

Mr. BAITEY repeated that the fact of Dr. Crookes saying he had seen nothing to convince him of the spiritual theory, clearly demonstrated that he did not believe in it. In the course of the evening he (Mr. Baitey) had asked Mr. Mahoney to point out any discovery made by Spiritualists, and it was the first time within his experience that he (Mr. Baitey) had heard of their doing so. He gave his opponent credit for being the first to discover that Spiritualism had made a scientific discovery, and that was that it had introduced the doctrine of immortality. After thirty-one years, Spiritualists had discovered that man was immortal. In conclusion, Mr. Baitey submitted that he had clearly proved that the methods adopted by Spiritualists were not the same as those adopted in other branches of science, and could not be justified on any ground. He said, moreover, that the system was supported by false statements, such as that Mr. Gladstone and others were Spiritualists. They had been told that Hudson Tuttle was inspired, but there was nothing published in secular journals to compare with the blasphemous works of that man.

Mr. MAHONEY, in reply, said the system which he represented was accused of being wrong in method and false in statement, but with regard to the former charge was it wrong to sit in a circle, since it produced the requisite phenomena, namely, communion? With regard to the second charge, they as Spiritualists said the evidence in favour of the system was overwhelming.

The allotted time having expired, a cordial vote fo thanks was givento the Chairman for presiding, after which the meeting closed.

AFFRAY AT A SHOOTING GALLERY AT STANLEY.

TWO MEN SHOT.

On Monday morning, four men named John Mellor, Thomas Fordy, Michael Hanlon, and John Kelly, were brought before John Clavering, Esq., of Lanchester, on a charge of shooting at William Hogarth, Daniel Hogarth, and Edward Graham with rifles. The first-named prisoner is the proprietor of a shooting gallery, and the other three prisoners act as his assistants. On Saturday last Mellor visited the village of Stanley, on the occasion of the annual Poultry and Horticultural Show at that place. About twelve o'clock at night stones were thrown at Mellor's caravan, and immediately afterwards he and the other prisoners appeared on the street each armed with a rifle. The two Hogarths and Graham were then standing opposite Clarkson's public-house, and the prisoners discharged their pieces at them. These seem to have been charged with bullets, as immediately afterwards the two Hogarths, who are brothers, were found to have been shot. One of the bullets had entered William Hogarth's back, about a quarter of an inch to the left of the spine, and after traversing about six inches of flesh came out a little above the haunch-bone. A ball, supposed to be the one that struck him, was subsequently picked up near the spot by the police. Another bullet had taken effect on Daniel Hogarth's head, but only inflicted a flesh-wound, the missile having struck the bone in a slanting direction and glanced off. The discharge from one of the weapons flashed in the face of the man Edwards, who is a tailor, and with the two Hogarths lives at Stanley, but though he was within four yards of the muzzle of the rifle, he escaped unhurt. William Hogarth, who is somewhat seriously injured, was at once assisted to his home, and was subsequently attended by Dr. Grigor. About an hour afterwards, information having been given to the police, P.C. Peay went to Mellor's caravan where he found the whole of the prisoners. Fordy had a couple of rifles between his legs, but no resistance was offered. All four were taken into custody, and conveyed to Lanchester lock-up by Sergt. Frazer and the constable whose name has already been mentioned. Prisoners assert that they only took out the rifles to frighten the men, and they also say they were not aware they were loaded with ball. The men who were shot declare that they were walking quietly up the street at the time, but it is said that there are others who saw them pelting the prisoners with stones. Dr. Grigor now deposed that he had seen William Hogarth that morning, and that he was suffering from a wound on the back and side, and was unable to leave his bed. Prisoners were remanded, but Mr. Clavering offered to accept substantial bail for their appearance.

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was not much wheat offering, and all good useful samples of both English and foreign must be quoted 1s to 2s higher on week. In malting barley nothing as yet doing, but grinding sorts rather dearer. Maize, Beans, and peas 1s. higher. Oats very dull. Flour 1s to 2s dearer. Our farmers having been favoured with very fine weather, have made great progress in harvesting, cutting and carting of all grain being now quite general.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 165 beasts but a decline of 400 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality there is no change to notice. The supply of beef comprised 1,611 head. The beef trade to-day has been in an exceedingly sluggish state, at a decline of about 3d. per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight. A few of the best class of Irish heifers were sold by weight at 8s 6d per imperial stone, but the general top figure for beef was 8s 3d. The demand was quite of a retail or local character, with a middling finish. The number of sheep and lambs 9,000. With the exception of the finest qualities of Leicester-Chevoits, which were in request at about 8½d per pound, all other kinds experienced a slow, dragging market; and notwithstanding the great show of breeding ewes will be held in the City of York on Thursday next, there was very little business done in that direction. Lambs sold slowly at barely late rates. Pigs—709 were shown. The pork trade ruled steady and former prices were fully supported. There were a few pens of Cumberland squeakers from Carlisle, which sold at about 10s. per stone. The day was favourable for holding the market, and the state of the weather has undergone a decided change for the better. Prices for this day, sinking offal, are as follows:—

Beasts, prime heifers, per stone	8s 0d to 8s 3d
Secondary sorts	6s 3d .. 7s 3d
Good steers	7s 9d .. 8s 0d
Middling	6s 3d .. 7s 3d
Cows and inferior	5s 3d .. 6s 3d
Pork, large	4s 9d .. 5s 9d
Do., small	6s 9d .. 7s 9d
Sheep (good vendable wedders) per lb	8½d .. 8¾d
Middling	7d to 7½d
Lambs	7½d .. 9d

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, £4 0s to £5 0s; this year's growth, £2 10s to £3 0s; new land hay, £4 5s to £5 12s 0d; this year's growth, £2 15s to £4 10s per ton; wheat straw, 2s 0d to 2s 9d; barley straw, 1s 8d to 2s 0d; oat straw, 1s 10d to 2s 4d per thrave. Carts of hay at market, 123; carts of straw, 54.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Small supply of grain at market to-day. Old wheat sold at 53s per qr. For new barley sellers were asking from 36s 37s per qr, but little business was done. Oats, old, 33s 6d per qr.

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

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—Oats, 5s 9d to 8s 6d; barley, 7s 9d to 9s 6d; beans, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; peas, 9s 6d to 10s; Indian corn, 6s 6d to 6s 9d per boll; Indian meal, £7 0s per ton. Beef, 8d to 10d; mutton, 8d to 10d; veal, 9d to 10d; lamb, 8d to 10d; bacon, 3½d to 4½d; cheese, 6d to 7d; lard, 6d per lb. Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 9d; hens, 1s 6d to 2s 0d; ducks, 2s 0d to 3s 0d. Butter, 1s 2d to 4d; do, salt, 1s 0d per lb. Eggs, 10 to 11 for 1s. Plums, 3d to 4d; damsons 6d to 8d per quart. Beans, 6d to 8d, green peas, 1s 6d to 2s; apples, 1s 6d to 2s; pears, 1s 6d to 2s; onions, 1s 8d to 2s per peck. Grapes 8d to 1s per lb.

DURHAM POTATO MARKET Saturday.—Potatoes, 10d to 1s 4d per stone.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BENFIELDSIDE—On the 26th ult., the wife of Tho Hodgson of a daughter.

MEDOMSLEY—On the 25th ult., the wife of Mr. R. Moffi of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER—At the Register Office, on the 27th ult., Mr. J. A. Teasdale, to Miss M. H. Stephenson, both of Quebec.

At the same place, on the same day, Mr. J. Gibson, to Miss A. Lee, both of Dipton.

At the same place, on the same day, Mr. R. Robson to Miss B. Brown, both of Harelaw.

At the same place, on the same day, Mr. W. Robson Cragghead, to Miss M. A. Mills, Holmside.

At the same place, on the 1st inst., Mr. M. H. Smith, to Miss L. Hall, both of Consett.

EBCHESTER—At the Parish Church, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Linthwaite, Vicar, William Appleby, Leazes, Burnopfield, to Barbara, daughter of Mr. John Bulman, Ebchester.

DEATHS.

CHESTER-LE-STREET—On the 25th ult., John, only son of the late Edward Charlton, late of Consett.

MIDDLESEX, TOTTENHAM, Pembury Villas, on the 29th ult., aged 57 years, Anthony Ward Ritson.

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