The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 992. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 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 or 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 donated 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 6s.), sent Post Free for 18 Stamps.—J. BARRON, Knitsley, Consett. 147n

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N.E.R. Parcel Delivery Agent for Consett and Leadgate,

WILLIAM MURRAY,
CAB PROPRIETOR, CONSETT
(Successor to ISAAC MURRAY).

HEARSE and MOURNING CONVEYANCES of all descriptions for Hire. 726m

---

NEW CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

SIMON ROWE,

LATE of Allansford, 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.

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.

JOSEPH WHALEY,
STANLEY,

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

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SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors,

August 21st, 1875. M. RICHLEY, Secretary.

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

Business Announcements.

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

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. 660s

---

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CHARLES TEANEY

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

Address:
ST. IVES ROAD, LEADGATE. 42n

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE HOBSON

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

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

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

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

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. 156n

ART UNION OF KENT.

UNDER GOVERNMENT SANCTION.

THE 34th DRAWING OF PRIZES will take place the 11th October next. Tickets, One Shilling each. Can be obtained of the following Agents:—Mr. R. JACKSON, 59, Front Street, Consett; Mr. GRAHAM, 45, Silver Street, Durham; and Mr. ROBINSON, Chemist, Chester-le-Street; or of W. WOODLEY, Secretary, Parson's Hill, Woolwich.

The Prizes range in value to £100, and are distributed in proportion to Tickets disposed of. A List can be seen of any Agent of the Society. 366n

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R. DODD,
SADDLER AND HARNESSMAKER,
NWMARKET 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 HOSEPIPES MADE AND REPAIRED.

N.B.—Farmers can have their Work done on their own Premises. 29n

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WILLIAM NICHOL,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT
(Nine years with Mr. N. BROWN),

BEGS to thank his numerous Customers for their liberal support since he commenced business, and to inform them that he has now on hand several Sets of Silver and Brass-mounted Harness, Riding Saddles and Bridles, Hames Chains, Bits, Spurs, &c., and Cart and Plough Harness. Also, several Sets of Second-hand Harness and Riding Saddles.

Orders from Colliery Owners, Farmers, and others, requiring Work done will be promptly attended to.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors,
M. RICHLEY, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870.

Business Announcements.

SEND TO THE POST OFFICE

AND get an Order for One Pound, made Payable to WILLIAM STEWART AND SON, and you will receive in return, Carriage Paid to any Railway Station or Carrier, 10lbs. of the Cheapest TEA in England, or 6lbs. of INDIAN TEA (the Finest Tea in the world). Should it be your pleasure, we can forward Half of each kind, as you may direct.

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

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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

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

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

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

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS.

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMER SEASON 1879

CLARETS FOR EVERY-DAY USE,

PURE, WHOLESOME, BEVERAGE WINES OF FRANCE

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

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

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

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 advantage 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 expenses of transport up to Bordeaux, and the charges incidental to landing, storing, and re-shipping from thence. The stores erected at Loudenne by W & A Gilbey, with the adjoining buildings, are among the most striking objects on the Gironde, and are of a magnitude and completeness not hitherto attempted in any wine-producing country; while by the above arrangements W & A Gilbey have placed the English consumer in a better position than even the inhabitants of Paris, or any of the larger towns of France, for procuring pure, genuine, and moderate-priced Clarets.

SPARKLING "BRUT-SAUMUR" CHAMPAGNE

FROM FRANCE—FIRST QUALITY

FIRST SHIPMENT RECEIVED IN MARCH, 1879

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

BRAND ON CORK

CASTLE BRUT SAUMUR

IN CASES

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

SPARKLING SAUMUR CHAMPAGNES

Castle SAUMUR *Silver Foil*	The introduction by W & A Gilbey of these Champagnes from the vineyards of Saumur, long known for producing genuine wine in abundance, has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, and W & A Gilbey's arrangements for offering them at very low prices, led to an almost unprecedented demand.	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. 6758

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

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WEDDING RINGS! WEDDING RINGS!!

A PRESENT to each Purchaser of our GUINEA GOLD RING.

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

IMPROVED
CONCRETE FLOORING.

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

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

CONCRETE FLOORING executed in all its Branches. Cement Ridging.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 35, CLOSE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

HAVING been requested by some of the leading business men of this locality to OPEN A BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT in Consett. He has now much pleasure in stating that he has taken the Shop, 10, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT, Where all orders entrusted to his care will receive his best attention and will be executed by competent workmen. 240k

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WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER,
VALUER, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
CO. DURHAM.

VALUATIONS made for Probate and Legacy Duties.

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

All Business promptly and carefully attended to.

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

HAS now on hand the largest and best made Stock of FURNITURE in the district.
IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
A large Stock of New Patterns in PAPER HANGINGS.
PERAMBULATORS. HARDWARE.
Agent for the HOME WASHER and MANGLING MACHINES.
BURY'S and HARDY'S PATENT PICKS and SHAFTS.
Licensed Dealer in SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER. 6735

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

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

Note the Address—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Consett Guardian.

Friday Evening, September 12th, 1879.

AFGHAN TREACHERY.

"History repeats itself," will have been the reflection of philosophic politicians, and "Didn't we say so!" the exultant exclamations of anti-ministerial prophets of evil, on becoming acquainted with the intelligence that the British Minister and his escort at Cabul had been attacked and were closely besieged by several regiments of revolted Afghan soldiers, who are said to have assembled in the city, demanding their arrears of pay, and to have been joined by the populance. Whether these troops previously formed the garrison of the city or came in from the country does not appear; but if they were not the garrison, there appears to have been none, at least that the Ameer could depend upon for restoring order. As he himself wrote to the Indian Government, he sent a General to recall the troops to subjection, but the royal envoy and deputy was attacked by the revolted soldiery, unhorsed, and so maltreated that he then lay in a dying condition. Then the Ameer sent his son with the Governor of Cabul and other influential personages, but the mob was wholly uncontrollable, and the attack on the Embassy continued through Wednesday (the 3rd inst.), when a fire broke out in the Residency. The Ameer, writing on the 4th inst., stated that he was in the greatest distress, and was himself besieged, while the Viceroy of India had no intelligence of the fate of Major Cavagnari and the Members of the Embassy. More unfortunate, or at least disquieting and alarming, news than this could not well have been supplied to Englishmen to ponder over, just as they were felicitating themselves upon a speedy cessation of all wars and foreign complications. Of course, the first anxiety of all right-minded Englishmen was for the safety of the beleaguered British Minister, with his suite and escort, just as it was in the case of the besieged little band at Lucknow twenty years ago, and would have been still twenty years further back, if there had been the same facility for conveying news, when a former British Minister was similarly attacked and beleaguered by revolted soldiery and insurgent populance at Cabul. One thing, at all events, is clear from this savage outbreak: that the Indian Government was justified in insisting that an adequate bodyguard should accompany the British Minister whom they requested Shere Ali to receive. And perhaps it may, unfortunately, be found that, depending too much on the apparent loyal goodwill of the new Ameer, on the utter collapse of Afghan armies in the field, and on the seeming submission of the people, the Indian Government did not send a force sufficiently strong to protect Major Cavagnari. There can be no doubt that the Afghans are as treacherous and bloodthirsty as they showed themselves cowardly in most of the small engagements of the recent campaign. In martial quality they appear to have determined within the past generation or so, and yet it appears to have been expected that they had improved in other points of character. Men, however, do not usually become less treacherous and cruel because they become less brave. All this trouble and refractoriness among the Afghan soldiery and populance might (we will not say should) have been foreseen as probable when the visible power of our armies should be a little way removed. The subjects of the new Ameer are evidently dissatisfied with him as well as full of enmity towards the British, because he agreed to sacrifice a small portion of nominally Afghan territory in order to save the large remainder which is more properly Afghan; but it could hardly have been thought that men would have been insane enough to provoke such an awful vengeance as was inflicted on their fathers for a massacre such as now has undoubtedly been intended. They must know very well, one would suppose, that, whether they succeeded in their murderous attempt or not, British forces would be hurried on to Cabul from the advanced posts now occupied on the Afghan side of the mountains, and by routes becoming familiar to our troops. That a severe lesson should be taught these truculent Afghan revolters most men will agree; for moderation to them would not prove humanity in the end. But whether our Government should accept the task of supporting Yakoob Khan on the throne, or take upon itself the government of the country is a far larger question, and not so easy to decide offhand.

A Large Cargo from America.—Information received last week from Liverpool reports the arrival of the steamer Hooper, 4,935 tons, from Boston, with the following cargo, one of the largest ever shipped:—135,000 bushels wheat, 16,500 corn, 3,560 boxes lobsters, 933,000lbs. tobacco, 485 sacks oatmeal, 6,973 sacks flour, 200 cases tinned meats, 100 barrels wax, 400 barrels flour, 460 head of live cattle, 1,600 sheep, 35 American organs, and other merchandise.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Rumours are flying about that Lord Beaconsfield is about to cross the melancholy ocean and pay Ireland a flying visit. He is to be the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at the vice-regal lodge. Speaking of Lord Beaconsfield—he is to be engaged on his autobiography. The origin of this rumour, which is only an old story revived, is probably this fact; that he has entrusted some of his personal papers to his private secretary. But I should say that Monty Corry knows better than to admit some peeping Tom into his sanctum to extract his secret. So I believe the whole story is a make-up.

The God's Acre in Westminster Abbey has been well described by Beaumont as

" . . . . sown indeed
With the richest royalest seed
That the earth could e'er suck in
Since the first man died for sin."

There is a small chapel in the north side of the chancel known as the Chapel of St. Paul, and here Sir Rowland Hill has been laid, in a spot perhaps as suitable as any other, as the grave has been dug at the foot of a gigantic monument to Watt. Rowland Hill's postal reform would have been simply unattainable but for the locomotive; hence the father of the steam-engine may in a sense be described as the grandfather of the penny post. In any case, Sir Rowland Hill sleeps there, and has thus added another to the richest, royalest seed cast in this garden of great names.

Is it not Shelley who describes London as:—

That great sea whose ebb and flow
At once is deaf and loud, and on the shore
Vomits its wrecks, and still howls on for more."

It is melancholy to think what wrecked reputations are cast on its shore. I was dining the other day in Leicester-square, and thought of the many poor foreigners who used to hang about there as castaways,—stranded wrecks, like those which are broken up in ship breakers' yards below the bridge. But I was struck with the difference at present. The last return of Communists has been a complete amnesty for any unfortunate who had to find quarters near Leicester-square for political reasons. Those who now remain are probably such as are wanted by the police of Paris for less respectable reasons.

The state of London at present is peculiar. I pass club after club only to see chairs and tables turned over, and the painters in full occupation. Another monster hotel is approaching completion. The basement and ground-floor of the new Grand Caravanserai on the site of Northumberland House is open for inspection, and it is certainly a very palatial-looking edifice. But the question is, will it pay? It seems too near the Charing-Cross Hotel, and, after all, the site is a noisy one. It will be the largest hotel by far in London.

Principal Tulloch has removed to London to edit *Fraser*, and now it is said that he is about to undertake the pastorate of a Scotch Church in the metropolis. For some time the Presbyterians have cast about them for a site for a central church in London, and it is now proposed to erect one on the embankment. There is an opening at present for such a church, since the old place in Crown Court, Drury Lane, so long connected with Dr Cumming, of Apocalyptic memory, is coming down. The site is unsuitable in every respect, and now that Dr Cumming is old and past work, and, in fact, retiring on a pension as soon as an annuity fund can be raised, there will be no difficulty in securing nucleus of a congregation out of the scattered members of the Crown Court Church. In many ways Dr Tulloch preaching on the embankment would relieve the dullness of a London Sunday. By the way, I much regret to hear of the decease of Mrs Cumming, wife of the venerable doctor.

The Swedish Professor Nordenskjold, if a telegram from Yokohama may be trusted, has triumphantly performed his Arctic voyage, and proved the existence of the far north-eastern passage. Serious fears were beginning to be entertained about the safety of the explorers, and an American expedition was upon the point of being sent out in search of them. As a nation, we shall not grudge the Swedes the honour of their important discovery. Next to the British the Scandinavians race affords the best material for sailors in the world, and in Arctic voyages seamanship and science are the most important factors of success.

Mr Tracy Turnerelli is determined to make anything like the great gooseberry unnecessary during this "silly" season. He has began his campaign against the Premier in the Isle of Wight, probably thinking that audiences will be best obtained in watering places during the holidays. He acts as a showman of the immortal wreath, and then recounts the base ingratitude of the man whose brow it was intended to adorn. It does not appear, however, that Mr Turnerelli has anything against Lord Beaconsfield as a statesman. It is only as a man that he quarrels with him. Lord Beaconsfield as Premier, Mr T. T. assures us, is the right man in the right place. If the injured testimonialist does not take care, his friends will come to the conclusion that Mr Turnerelli in a retreat would present the same pleasing example of the fitness of things.

No fewer than forty thousand teetotalers of all ages and sizes went last Tuesday:—

"With flags and shouting
To cedar'd Sydenham for an outing,"

and presented a spectacle of imposing sobriety which was more gratifying to the social philosopher than to the proprietors of the refreshment stalls, where persons who have not sworn against such things are wont to imbibe large quantities of London stout and other iniquitous beverages. The address from Mr Gough was the only intellectual entertainment of the day. The water drinkers wisely concluded that such a day of exceptional sunshine was best spent out of doors.

The glorious sunshine which has given an unusual beauty to the first few days of September was not only contrary to expectation but also contrary to prophecy. The Meteorological Department were very wide of the mark; but they are not accustomed to the symptoms of sunshine. Already in some parts of Sussex and Kent the wheat has been gathered in; farmers are a little less gloomy; and, in spite of the black fog which in London followed so soon after the bright sunshine, we are hoping for a second summer in default of a first, if the solecism may be pardoned.

London will soon possess the largest reflecting telescope ever constructed. Lord Rosse's celebrated reflector at Parsonstown has long since been distanced by those of Paris and Melbourne, but now Sir Henry Bessemer is erecting on his grounds at Denmark Hill a telescope on a still larger scale, and with many improvements, which will make it a marvel of completeness and mechanical ingenuity. The tube and part of the machinery is constructed in Manchester; but it is the disc of the reflector which is to surpass all others in completeness and finish. Like the great Paris and Melbourne reflectors, this is made of glass, on the surface of which is deposited a thin coating of silver,—a film so thin that it does not exceed the 200,000th of an inch in thickness. This silver on glass reflector which is in front, and not on the back, of the glass, as in ordinary mirrors, has the advantage of reflecting 90 per cent of the incident light, whereas a speculum made of air alloy of copper and tin, as in the case of Lord Rosse's telescope, only reflects 63 per cent of the light. When I add that this noble instrument is to cost £40,000 it is easy to see that Sir H. Bessemer is doing something for the advancement of science, and is no mere amateur in astronomy.

A VISIT TO BLANCHLAND.

Leaving Newcastle one beautiful morning (a very rare occurrence now-a-days), I was struck by the number of persons who were astir, at the early hour of 6·20, in the Central Station. Amongst many other passengers bustling about with their luggage (children especially) I took the Newcastle and Carlisle railway train to Riding Mill, my best way to get to Blanchland, where I had determined to spend a few days. Once past smoky Blaydon, the scenery along the valley of the Tyne, by the side of which the railway runs, is remarkably pretty. Fields of rich pasture and wooded hills clothe the banks of the river with refreshing verdure, unblasted with grass or smoke; the river too being as yet untainted with the refuse of factories and other filth. Getting out at Riding Mill, I with some difficulty succeeded in obtaining a seat in the post-cart for Blanchland; and soon became interested in a conversation with the postman, a young man of considerable intelligence and information. It is a lovely drive from Riding Mill, the first part of it being through a country abundantly fertile, and the road being in many places lined on each side by forests of great extent, chiefly of fir-trees. After driving some four miles we passed through Minsterakers (I should not like to guarantee the correctness of the spelling of many of the names of places in this part of the world), the residence of H. Silvertops, Esq., the grounds are laid out with exquisite taste, and the effect is charming in the extreme to a lover of the beautiful. Thence, passing by Barley Hill, we enter the fruitful valley of the Derwent at Millshields, a small place blessed with three farm houses and a corn mill. Continuing in the valley, we cross from the north to the south side of the stream at Hesperhshields, and leaving Ruffside, a hamlet containing some twenty houses, by a sudden horn from the top of a hill, we come in sight of Blanchland, after a drive of some ten miles. By thus keeping the valley of the Derwent, we avoid the moors, which extend for miles on either side of the narrow but productive vale. Blanchland, by whichever side it be approached, can only be perceived when one is close upon it, hidden by hills rising away to the moorlands. It is truly an out-of-the-way place. There is a tradition in the village that the Scotch, in one of their invasions into the North of England, after plundering the land round about and approaching very near to Blanchland, failed to see this secluded spot. Making away towards the North, they were watering their horses at Lightwater, near Corbridge, when they heard the distant sound of bells. Turning back, they followed the sound, and came on the Blanchland people, rejoicing and congratulating themselves on their fortunate escape. The wily Scotchmen seized the unfortunate bells, and carried them to Hexham, where the largest of them now is. Blanchland is a sequestered, antiquated, little village with houses of stone; it is nearly always quiet and clean and sleepy—a place where bustle and uproar are unknown. Situated eight or ten miles from any railway station, in the valley of the Derwent, one seems to get out of the modern world of noise and strife into a place where peace and calm ever reigns supreme. It is nine miles south by east of Hexham, just on the borders of the two counties Northumberland and Durham, the Derwent at this point forming the boundary line; but with the exception of a few houses, the village lies on the north bank of the river, which is spanned by a stone bridge. It was erected, and one arch being too weak, fell, killing three or four men; but after two or three years delay, the present structure was successfully raised. Crossing the bridge, we come to the Market Place, a spacious square, containing a few small shops, ane a fine old-fashioned hotel, having the name of "Lord Crewe's Inn." A little further on we are struck by an archway, evidently of great antiquity. The inhabitants themselves are very much puzzled to know what was the purpose of it; but, doubtless, the village was at one time fortified. There have certainly been gates or doors on it, but there is no sign of any portcullio. At the top of the arch is an old iron ring, by means of which (so the tradition goes) criminals were formerly hung. They were driven in on a cart, with a rope round their necks, which was attached to the ring. The cart being driven out from under them, left the unfortunates to their miserable fate. Above this archway is a public library. Of the number and quality of the books contained in it, however, there are unfavourable accounts. All the houses in Blanchland are built of stone, and the majority appear to have elegant little gardens attached to them. The sanitary arrangements are perfect, and the cleanliness of the village is notable. There is a post office, with one delivery of letters daily; and, as I was somewhat surprised to learn, there is telegraph connection with the outside world. The village and much of the surrounding land is in the hands of Lord Crewe's trustees; and here a few words on Lord Crewe himself may be of interest. Nathaniel Crewe, L.L.D., we find, was in November 1674, translated from the see of Oxford to Durham, there having been no Bishop of Durham for some three or four years previous, in fact, since the death of Bishop Cosin in January 1671. In 1676, Bishop Crewe was one of the Privy Council of Charles II. He was afterwards one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners appointed by James II., and in this office exercised his authority with such persecuting rigour, that he obtained the name of the Grand Inquisitor. In 1687, he offered to attend the *Pope's Muncio* on his public entry into London, but his coachman refused to drive him. He remained a fawning flatterer at James's Court until the Orange party became predominant, when he perceived it was time to retract his principles. But, so obnoxious was he to the nation, that his name was not inserted in the pardon, granted by William and Mary on their accession to the throne. He therefore left the kingdom, but afterwards ventured to return and resume his position. In 1691, by the death of his two elder brothers, he became Baron Crewe of Stene. In the latter part of his life he somewhat wiped away the odium of his political character by his charity and acts of munificence. In 1722, Lord Crewe died without issue, when the title of Baron Crewe of Stene became extinct. Almost the whole of his magnificent estates was left for charity.

The inhabitants of Blanchland (or as it was anciently called *Alba Landa*) are nearly all engaged in farm labour or in the adjacent lead mines. They are quiet, unassuming people, always courteous and hospitable towards strangers. Living in a little world of their own, as it were, they are born and live and die (for the most part at a very old age) and the interruptions in the even tenor of their way are few and far between. In the autumn, a few gentlemen with guns find accommodation at the old inn, and cause some little commotion by their unusual appearance. Every 12th of August, these sportsmen turn up, and, with a small party who stay with Colonel Joicey at Newbiggin Hall, shoot on the surrounding moors. This year, I hear the number of birds killed was exceedingly large, but there were complaints of their being too young and small. On Monday (25th August), the annual fair was held in a field near the village. I went to see what was going on, but business seemed very slack, except at a tent where the sale of intoxicating liquors was pretty brisk. The fair is now, as the inhabitants say, nothing like the good old days when the flower-show was held on the same day. Then there was grand fun; penny shows and merriment of every description aroused the good old people from the sleepiness; and the village rung with the laughter of young and old, cheered by music and the enlivening dance. The harvest prospects in the Derwent Valley, to say the least, are bad. Most of the land is grass land, much of which is as yet unreaped, and little of the hay already cut has been got in, on account of the constant wet weather. It is feared that, unless a very sudden turn in the weather take place, a great deal of the hay will be entirely spoiled. Some few visitors are now beginning to take notice of Blanchland as a health resort. Unfortunately, the historical connections are not remarkable or very interesting, the following is as much of the history as I have been able to gather. In 1175, Walter de Bolbeck founded an abbey here, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, for twelve Præmontratensian canons with liberty, to exceed that number with the consent of the Bishop of Durham. The Neville's were also benefactors to this house; and King John, in 1215, confirmed all the benefactions previously settled upon it. Its Abbot was summoned to Parliament in the 23rd year of Edward I., and at the dissolution of this Parliament the annual revenue of the Abbey amounted to £44. 9s 1d. It was granted to John Bellon and John Broxholm in the 37th year of Henry VIII., and was afterwards possessed by Sir Caudius Forster, who was created a baronet in 1619; but, by the attainder of Thomas Forster, junr., Esqs., in 1715 it was forfeited to the Crown. It was then purchased by Lord Crewe, who left it for charitable purposes. In 1752, the Abbey Church was fitted up as a chapel of ease by Bishop Crewe's trustees, who also provided a comfortable house for the curate, which office is now filled by the Reverend G. M. Gurley. The west-end and tower of the original building still remain, but the other portions of the present church of more modern construction. In appearance it is an antique, unadorned building, very small, but massive; the great square tower giving it the aspect of gloomy strength. Within there is a greater lack of ornament even than without. The old coat of plaster has of late years been removed from the walls, leaving the almost unhewn stones bare and rugged, but, nevertheless, somewhat awe-inspiring. The seats and other wood-work are black, and one great want is observable—an organ. A harmonium is but a poor suitable for this invaluable aid to church music. This church is the only place of worship in Blanchland itself. I should question whether the old gateway above referred to, and also a part of the inn buildings were not in some way connected with the Abbey. Above the archway is a relic of antiquity, a time-worn sun-dial. Blanchland free school adjoins the church, and is endowed by Bishop Crewe's trustees with £50 per annum.

Of the surrounding of Blanchland, I have more to say another time, but the scenery is beautiful. One thing might mar its beauty in some people's eyes, the scarcity of hedges, whose place is supplied by the stone dykes, which are used chiefly because of their affording better shelter for the cattle, when the weather is wild (as it often is up here), and also because they do not take the sustenance from the land which hedges require. In conclusion, Blanchland is well worthy of a visit, whether for health or pleasure.

Allburton.

ELOPEMENT OF A YOUNG LADY WITH A COACHMAN.

Great commotion has been caused in the Perthshire town of Callander by the elopement of a young lady, a member of an English family which has occupied summer quarters in that town for several weeks. A few nights ago, a person having the appearance of a coachman engaged a bed in one of the hotels and ordered a carriage to be in readiness at an early hour. At five o'clock next morning he drove off, and on his way to the station he was joined by a young lady who had been waiting at the roadside. The couple departed with the first train for the south. Immediately on the young lady's absence being discovered by her family, a search of her rooms was made, when it was found that she had taken away all her wearing apparel and valuables, and had left a note bidding her parents and brothers and sisters "Good-bye for ever." The luggage had been conveyed out of the house by her companion on the night before the elopement. Telegraphs were at once despatched to all the police stations on the supposed route of the runaways, but no trace of them has since been obtained. It is supposed the coachman was only an agent in the case, and that the real lover was in waiting at Dunblane or Stirling. The young lady is under twenty.

LOVE AND LEARNING

The *Daily News* (Rock Island) of Aug. 22, says—The county commissioners held an inquiry into the state of mind of Mr. T. I. Ballantine, who was seized with a fit on the ferry boat the other afternoon. It was in evidence that Mr. Ballantine's parents reside at Birkenhead, England, and that his only relative in this country is a sister, who lives at Council Buffs. Some weeks ago he entered as a theological student at Griswould College, Davenport, and his proficiency in study was evinced by several very able sermons in his handwriting found in his room. He also, however, wrote a paper announcing his discovery of a new system of philosophy for the whole world. This was his first evidence of insanity. His next was to burn his money, 21dols in bills, all except 150dols? the Lord was going to provide for him. Before coming to Rock Island, he left all his belongings in the way of clothing, pencils, papers, &c., piled up in his room. When he returned from Rock Island, he went to his room, stripped himself perfectly naked, and started across to the residence of a professor, who was sitting outside with his wife and daughter. The professor hastened to meet and right-about-face him. "My dear sir, you have no clothes on," exclaimed the professor. "Prove it," retorted this unfortunate gentleman, preparing for a disputation in logic. Then they showed him a key, and told him to go in and dress. "That's a key, is it?" quoth he, "prove it;" and he stood ready for another argument. But the professor could not argue with a disputant who was *in puris naturalibus*. Thus Mr. Ballantine was persuaded to dress, in order to argue the key question on an equable basis. Then a policeman took care of him. As he was being brought out for hearing before the county commissioners, his eye fell upon an attractive-looking hired girl, at whom he made a rush. His idea seemed to be that she was the lady with whom he had had a disappointment in love. Then he said that his identity and hers (the hired girl's) had gone from them into a herd of swine, and demanded that they should be married forthwith. The commissioners found that he was a proper subject for treatment at the insane hospital, and he will be taken to Mount-Pleasant.

Poetry: Original and Select.

LANDSCAPE.—A SONNET.

Beneath this cooling shade of branching beech,
Whose verdant foliage crests the hillock's crown,
Upon the velvet grass we'll sit us down,
And view the scene as far as eye can reach—
A rural landscape, rich with pastured fair,
On which the cattle graze in sweet repose;
And there a sunlit stream meand'ring flows,
With babbling music fills the summer air;
Onward it ripples through the hedged land—
Away it swiftly curves towards our right;
By one untrimmed and rustic bridge o'erspanned,
Till yonder forest hides it from the sight.
While farm and mansion here and there appear,
And cloudlike hills a distant background rear.

Alburton.

Correspondence.

SPIRITUALISM AS A SCIENCE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Dear Sir,—The above is a subject in which, as a humble logician (or one whose education ought to have made him one), I am greatly interested. My interest is involved in a remark made a few years ago by Mr. T. P. Barkass—"The great use of Spiritualism is to establish clearly the existence of immaterial objects." Could Spiritualism do this it would totally eclipse every metaphysical effort of genius from the splendid, but forlorn and decidedly sceptical reasoning of Plato, to that beautiful production—Blair's sermon on the "Immortality of the soul." His works are too good for this frothy age, and are rarely to be met with; but any reader of Pitman's Phonography, or anyone who has a friend a phonographer, will find the sermon in the "Reporter" in common print as well as in phonography. Pitman's exquisite taste has culled many a gem of our grand literature, as little known even to reading men as the term goes now, as the fooleries of the Spurious Gospel. In Blair's sermon we have a succinct summary of the reasonings and arguments of the flower of Grecian, Roman, and modern genii. But at his finish he remarks—"But though the reasonings which have been adduced to prove the immortality of the soul in a future state, are certainly of great weight, yet reasonings still they are, and no more; and in every human reasoning suspicions may arise of some fallacy or error. In a point so momentous to us as our existence after death, we never could with absolute certainty and full satisfaction have rested on any evidence except what was confirmed by the declaration of God himself."

Bishop Berkley declared the non-existence of matter entirely, and gave a spiritual existence to everything in the universe. To this day he has never been refuted, though ten thousand times answered. Our refutations, as we may style them, may even silence our opponents without convincing ourselves. I recollect, some thirty-five years ago, of being engaged in a controversy with a learned materialist in Newcastle. This man is a bosom friend of a great man, and said to be fully equal to him in table-talk, not in oratory. They are, or were, of a kindred creed. That individual recapitulated a series of experiments on different substances to ascertain if it were possible to annihilate one particle of matter. He asked me if I knew the circumstance, and that all attempts had proven failures. I was quite aware of it. How, then, do you get over the fact as demonstrating the eternity of matter? Is there no proof of it here? There is both a negative inference and a proof positive included in the fact, I said. Explain, he retorted. Undoubtedly, I replied, the incapacity to destroy the smallest atom of matter (as far as experiments have gone) is a strong presumption of its indestructibility; but I maintain it to be a "proof positive" of the incapacity of a finite being to destroy the works of an infinite Creator. To use a vulgar phrase, this "shut him up" and ended the controversy, But the full consciousness of truth was wanting to my mind. No wonder, since the superior intellects of philosophers, from Locke to Dugal Steward have failed to solve the great problem. Indeed, we seem to be retrograding in this branch. "The same questions which agitated ancient Greece nearly three thousand years ago occupy the most learned of the German Universities now," says a popular writer. The solution is as far off as ever. In fact, the tendency in a very large majority of "thinkers" is decidedly sceptical. Whenever an opportunity offered I have endeavoured to ascertain the cause of this. Of course, I refer solely to respectable and well-informed people, whose opinions only are worth consideration. Prominent among these causes I find the "inconsistency of Professors, and the loose faith of modern religionists." The Christian belief, they (sceptics) say, is a hetrogeneous medley of opposing creeds. Protestantism is like a friable compound exposed to the elements. The action of time is constantly disintegrating the system into sects, each of which has within it the "germs of farther dissolution." But, after all, these objections of unbelievers are more "excuses" than "reasons" A real or affected scientific temperament has most to do with the matter. Nor can I deny the honesty, candour, and personal worth of many doubters, or even absolute sceptics. But if Spiritualism can "demonstrate even a devil" materialism would be for ever silenced. But, with due deference to Mr. Elliott, who seems inclined to "spot" him, we have seen all of him we shall ever see. No doubt, he is ever ready to "Come furious down, to be revenged on men." But he is far too good a judge to leave the dark shade of trickery for broad daylight. Milton knew what his capabilities were. Could a seraph address the sun, seen for the first time, in finer terms?

"O thou, that with surpassing glory crowned.
Look'st from thy sole dominion, like the God of this
new world!"

But he ends—

"And add thy name,
O Sun, to tell thee how I hate thy beams."

No more does he "hate the beams" of that luminary, with "surpassing glory crowned," than he hates a discovery that would demonstrate, beyond a doubt, his own black existence. No, Mr. Elliott, don't demur; let us have the devil by all means revealed if Spiritualists are able to unmask him. But I should greatly prefer to have an interview with one I had known when in the body. Mr. T. P. Barkass was favoured with the company of his father, who "reminded him of the interesting circumstance of having taught him to whistle while coming down Collingwood Street." This is a matter of the most trifling import to us while in the flesh, but of surpassing interest when coming from that "country from whose bourne" no traveller was thought to return. But the appearance of "Whistle and I'll come to you my lad" in the *Daily Journal*, led Mr. Barkass to an explanation that his "interesting information" was at second hand. I am not disposed to treat the matter in the way it was done last week in your journal. But I am bound to say that "far greater tests than somelately reported," have been imitated and surpassed for the purpose of exposing the delusions. I recollect, some years ago, that Mr. Barkass introduced a most surprising medium to a *seance* at Newcastle, and the charge was one guinea each. Mr. Ward, the proprietor of the *North of England Advertiser*, insisted upon having his money back. There was absolutely nothing done. There is a quack-doctor-like pretence and selfishness about the matter that is repulsive to common-sense. Dr. Dodger, from the American Universities, possesses a wonderful cure, which, for the benefit of mankind, he sells in boxes at 2s 6d each. Why not let "all mankind know" the ingredients which cure every known disease? Because anybody could make twenty boxes for twopence, and when made they would be fit neither for man nor beast. Why do men lock themselves up in boxes and cabinets, like charlatans (who confess their imposition) in order to enfold the greatest secret that mortal man can know? What repugnance can a spirit have to light, or what fear of mortal vision? What has night or day to do with immateriality? This is the only one who can fear discovery, that is, Mr. Elliott's *baleth-aob*. If that is all, I mourn for positive science. I should sooner expect to see a camel go through the eye of a needle than the devil do so meritorious an action as expose himself any more than he has done—sufficient to delude nor to prove. Thank God, I can repose implicitly on the same basis as Euclid builds his undying system on "consciousness." His postulates and axioms, without which he could not move a step, are no more irresistible to my convictions than the being of a God and the existence of my soul. If I cannot demonstrate the facts, neither can I that "the whole is greater than its part." But the impossibility to demonstrate does not negative the impossibility to deny. The fundamental principle of the "Elements" and the Bible are the same—appeals to consciousness. Still, if Spiritualism can convince a "sound mind in a sound body," that its manifestations are realities, it will confer a boon on ontology the most sanguine ever dreamt of. Why do Spiritualists not challenge the organization of a Committee of Enquiry, who shall perform their investigations openly and without restriction? Because they dare not. If they have got hold of aught I agree it is the "Old man," and the game for ever will be "Hide-a-bo-seek."

1st Sept., 1879.

J. Tait.

FROM DURHAM TO AUSTRALIA.

By J. R.

From Durham to Australia is rather a lengthy trip, and a trip which is not without its miseries and its pleasures. Some people think that the miseries predominate over the pleasures. Perhaps they do. If you have half-an-hour or so to spare I will give you an account of my voyage out, and then you will have a chance of judging for yourself. Before commencing, however, I may as well tell you that my hand is more accustomed to wield the shovel than the pen, so you need expect nothing grand from me. But if you settle yourself in your arm-chair, on your sofa, or on anywhere else where you can repose comfortably, I will try and tell you a plain blunt tale of the ups and downs of an Australian bound passenger's life.

Close your eyes to your surroundings then, and imagine you see me standing on Brunswick Pier, London, at ten o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, November 27th, 1879. The pier—or boat-landing, as we Tynesiders would call it—is alive with people; passengers and their friends, bidding each other farewell with the usual amount of weeping and wailing, and hissing and hugging, and hand-shakings and good lucks and god bless yous, and all the rest of the paraphernalia which garnish the partings of us weak mortals. Luckily, I have no one there to make a fuss over me. My weeping and wailing, &c., was gone through a week ago on the banks of the Tyne. I have one friend in the crowd, it is true, but he belongs not to weeping and wailing species. A hearty shake of the hand, and an honest "Good-bye, old chap," is all that passes between us. And it is plenty too. I am a sensitive individual and I may as well confess that, infected by example, a solitary tear did trickle down my nose before I left home. But such partings are not to be commended. They are neither sensible nor pleasant. Is "Good-bye, lad; good luck to you," from a smiling face, not infinitely better than "Go—od boo—boo—bye" from a tearful, funereal face? Of course it is.

The little steamer which is lying alongside the pier is to convey us Australian bound passengers to Gravesend, where the Lusitania, our boat—the boat which is to carry us over the seas and far away—is lying. It is emphatically a miserable morning. It is wet, foggy, and cold. The clerk of the weather is evidently in a most disagreeable mood. But in spite of him the most of us passengers are in good spirits, and as our little steamer leaves the pier three hearty cheers for "Old England" rises from her crowded deck. One's blood rushes quicker through one's veins at the sound of that cheer. You remember that line of Cowper's, "England, with all thy faults I love thee still." Aye, reader, they can talk as they choose about their sunny land of France, their vine-clad hills of Italy, and their orange groves of Spain, but we Englishmen, if we did not know it, have more reason to be proud of our country than any of them. We may like this land or admire that, but we love old England, and love is something deeper than admiration.

We are now cutting our way through the murky waters of the Thames. Brunswick pier is slowly fading out of sight. A solitary handkerchief may still be seen waving an adieu to somebody, but it disappears, and we feel that our journey has commenced. On a fine day the trip down the Thames from London to Gravesend has its charms. But unfortunately, Wednesday, November 27th, was, as I have already told you, anything but a fine day, and there was not a single feature of our trip which I can conscientiously call charming. A man that is standing on the crowded deck of a small steamer, on a cold, foggy day, with the rain pelting mercilessly down on his head, is not in a fit state to admire anything, unless it be the picture, which his imagination will persist in placing with tantalising distinctness before him, of a cozy little room, with a cozy little fire, and cozy cup of tea and toast. The two hours which it took us to go from London to Gravesend were about as unpleasant a two hours as ever I expect to spend, and I was exceedingly glad when the Lusitania hove in sight. She was lying about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and was a tremendous looking giant to the pigmy in which we had come from London. We were speedily alongside of her; a gangway was lowered, and up we scrambled. At the head of the gangway we had to show our tickets to the purser, who marked the number of the bunks we were to occupy on them. And then by some means or other I managed to find my way down to the steerage, which was situated on the lower deck, amidships, as a nautical man would, I believe, express himself, but which I, in my diary in regular land-lubber lingo, said was down two pair of stairs in the middle of the ship. When I went down into the steerage all was bustle and confusion. Ticket in hand passengers were jostling each other in their efforts to find the bunk which bore the number marked on their tickets. After a deal of peering and prying about I managed to find mine, with my luggage safely stowed inside of it. My luggage, I had better tell you in passing, had been put on board the Lusitania before she had left the docks. The bunks were made in the usual style of steerage bunks; an oblong, wooden box, about six feet by eighteen inches, and about a foot or fifteen inches deep. Rather straitened sleeping quarters to look at. No chance there for you to draw your knees up to your chin. Let the night be never so cold you must sleep poker fashion. After lifting my box out, and spreading my straw mattress, I glanced round me with a curious enough look in my face, I daresay. It seemed a strange-like place that steerage to my untravelled eyes. A large low cabin, filled with bunks such as I have described. Side by side, and two deep—that is, one above the other with about eighteen inches between them—a row of these bunks stretch in a fore and aft direction along the end of the cabin. Then a passage and then bunks again, and so on from one end of the cabin to the other. At each side of the cabin tables are placed. Excepting the space allotted to them, there is not an available spot without its bunk. The getting of so many of these narrow boxes into so comparatively small a place must have been a task for the ship-builder. Whilst I was taking stock of these particulars the steward came round and told us to form ourselves into messes. This we did according to his directions. Each mess was to consist of ten men, and each was to have a table to itself. In each mess one of the members was appointed captain. This mess-captain's duty was to be a kind of father to us. He went to seek our food at meal times, and divided it amongst us after he had sought it. He had to see that we got our proper share of butter and treacle; to bully the steward's assistant if he neglected to give us pepper and salt. In brief, his duty was to look after the general interests of the mess, and for his trouble he was honoured by the title of captain of No. such-and-such a mess. Not much reward for so much trouble you may perhaps think, reader. At least that is what our respective captains soon began to think, and they were scarcely to be blamed if they grew rather lazy in the performance of their duty.

I kept a rough kind of diary in going out. I would have been out of the fashion entirely if I had not, for all of us passengers, old and young, male and female, seemed to possess a note-book into which we were ever jotting the many wise and noble thoughts which arose in our many wise and noble brains. Diary keeping is a very pleasant pastime. Too pleasant to last, generally speaking. Here is an extract from my log, which will perhaps give you an idea of how we were fed. "A certain quantity of food is served every meal time to each mess. This food the mess captain divides, giving to each member of the mess an equal portion. The soup, for instance, is brought in a big tin basin. The captain has a ladle with which he ladles into each of our dishes an equal quantity of the soup. The tea and the coffee are each of them brought in a large tin pot, and out of that large tin pot into our little tin pots the captain pours our several shares. So with the meat and potatoes, and so with the plum dough when we get it, which was only once a week, on the Sunday. In consequence, Sunday among us steerage passengers was generally spoken of as plum dough day. On the Saturday we got our weekly supply of cheese—about a quarter of a pound a man, and Saturday was accordingly dubbed cheese day. Cheese day and plum dough day were always eagerly looked forward to, for cheese and dough were agreeable changes from the common-place food with which we were supplied during the rest of the week. Our first meal was served on the Wednesday night. Soup they called it, and soup it was, but to my eyes it looked uncommonly like soap suds. I was too hungry, however, to hesitate about shoving my dish up for my share. It was very good. Its taste was better than its look.

We were advertised to start on the Wednesday, but when we rose from our "narrow beds" on the Thursday morning, we still had Gravesend to stare at if we liked to go on deck in the rain to do so. Yes, reader, in the rain, for it was still raining. "A dull, dismal morning," I wrote in my diary, "though scarcely so bad as yesterday was." We all longed to be away, for it was wearisome lying there as motionless as a stranded log. Our longings were at last gratified. At about twenty-five minutes past ten, on the morning of Thursday, November 28th, 1878, the rattling of the chains as the anchor was being raised told us that our voyage had commenced. There was a stiff breeze blowing at the time, and when we got clear of the Thames the sea handled us pretty roughly, tossing our monster of a boat about as though it was only a seagull's feather instead of a vessel of nearly 3,000 tons burthen. Beings animate and things inanimate were rolling about in all directions. By the headlong manner in which we passengers rushed from one side of the ship to the other when we tried to walk, it was plainly, vividly evident that we had not yet got our sea legs. Nor our sea stomachs either, for already several of the more charitably disposed passengers had begun to throw what food their stomachs had to spare into the sea for the good of the fishes. I was not "charitably disposed" just then, but my turn did come.

And now for another extract from my diary. It is dated Friday, November 29th, and will give you a bit of an inkling of the way we fared. "On Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, we had breakfast. It was the queerest breakfast ever I had. Potato broth first, and a cup of coffee after. To dinner—at one o'clock—we had soup, and then potatoes and boiled salt pork. I made a hearty meal in spite of the tossing of the ship. At tea time we had bread and butter and tea. I made another good meal, but at breakfast time this morning—breakfast consisted of porridge and treacle, and a cup of coffee and bread—I could not taste, though I took my little loaf and put it by for future use." No; I remember I could not taste that morning. I was gradually becoming desirous of feeding the fishes too.

We arrived at Plymouth between twelve and one o'clock on the Friday afternoon, and we left a little after three o'clock, after taking on board about 50 or 60 more passengers. The more sentimental and patriotic of our number remained on deck for a while after leaving Plymouth, to take a farewell look at their native land as it "faded o'er the waters blue." I did not. If Eddystone Lighthouse as we passed it had commenced to dance a hornpipe I do not believe it would have interested me in the least just at that time. I was becoming more "charitably disposed" every minute, and how could a sea-sick man be expected to be either sentimental or patriotic. No; believe me, reader, sea sickness and sentiment don't agree. Although I felt all out of sorts on the Friday, I did not become properly sick till the Saturday. Here is what I wrote in my diary on the Sunday. "I was so poorly during the whole of yesterday that I had not list to add anything to these pages. I have scarcely tasted food since Friday night at tea time. I had a small piece of bread and cheese last night, and I have had a little more of the same this morning. Altogether, there was not half as much as I would have eaten to one meal had I been well. I feel now as if I could eat, but it would have to be something different to what I can get here. I could take a bit of nice 'hot corney kyek' and a cup of warm tea now; just such a cake as my mother used to make on a Sunday when we were going to have company. Although I was very sick yesterday, I was not near so bad as some poor souls have been. I was not able to vomit much," &c., &c. It is no use spinning the history of my sickness out farther, for it cannot be of much interest to you. I was sufficiently improved on the Sunday at dinner time to take my full share I could have taken more if I could have got it—of the plum dough, and I never afterwards suffered a relapse of any consequence; not even in "Biscay's sleepless bay," where the winds were undoubtedly rude.

A passenger's life on board ship is a very monotonous, hum-drum affair. In my diary I wrote a detailed account of one day's ways and doings, and the account for that day will serve, with but little variation, for any other day. On Monday, December 2nd, 1878, I wrote, "After a fair night's sleep, I rose this morning at about half-past six, or a quarter to seven. The first thing I did was to take my water bottle, wash basin, soap and towel, to a part of the ship known as the fore square. There the pump is situated, and there from half-past six till half-past seven in the morning, the water we are allowed for drinking and washing purposes is given to us. The pump is only open to us passengers for one hour every day, and a man stands by it during that hour measuring into each of our water bottles the quantity allowed. The hour chosen is an excellent one. It forces the lazily disposed passengers to leave their bunks at a reasonable time or else want water for the rest of the day. I was too late yesterday morning—not too late in getting out of bed, but too late in going to the pump—and I had to wash myself in salt water, which we can get at any time, but I will take care not to be too late again, for with ordinary soap you cannot get yourself clean in salt water, and I have no marine soap with me. After washing myself this morning, I came on deck and had a bit crack with some of my fellow passengers. At about half-past seven I went below and shortly afterwards breakfast was served. The first course was a mixture which I did not much appreciate. Rice and stewed meat were mixed together in one dish. It was fine enough, I dare say, for some of our mess walked into it amain, but I did not care much for it. The next course was coffee and bread and butter. I let the butter alone but took my share of coffee and bread. I bought a jar of jam at Plymouth from a small boat which came out to us when we were lying there, and, covered with it, the bread went over very well, washed down by the coffee, which was, or seemed to me to be, better this morning than we have yet had it. Perhaps it was my appetite, not the coffee, that was better. Be that as it may, however, I made a pretty fair breakfast. After I had done, I gave my knife a rub on a piece of paper, rinsed my pot out with a sup of clean water, and put them and my jam away. I then put my box and portmanteau into my bunk, to hinder them from getting wet, which they would do if I was allowing them to remain on the floor, for the floor—deck I believe I ought to call it—has to be washed every morning after breakfast. The steward, by "tipping" them a little extra food generally, gets a few of the passengers to help him to do the washing and cleaning up of the steerage. After putting my luggage away, I came on deck, where I picked out as comfortable a seat as I could find—exposed to the sun but hidden from the breeze—and on that I am sitting now. I have been passing the time by reading Dickens. Close to me are other two passengers as busy at their diaries as I am at mine. Half-past eight, p.m. Bed time is now drawing near. My last entry was made shortly after breakfast, and it is now for me to tell how I have spent the time since. I passed this morning in sitting about the deck, reading when I fancied it, looking at the sea and sky when I was tired of reading, and wandering about the deck and talking when I was tired of both. To dinner we had pea soup, salt pork, and potatoes. After dinner I went on deck, lay and read awhile, and then walked and talked the time away till I came below for tea. After tea I again went on deck. It was too dark to read, but at any rate—dark or light—I would not have read, for some of the crew were busy dancing step dances to the music of, first a concertina, and then a fiddle. There was a sort of religious service going on down in the steerage, so after the dancing was finished I came below and listened to the preacher awhile. Then I had a game of draughts, and now I think I will have a "constitutional" on deck and then "to bed." Such was the lazy, lounging kind of life we were constrained to lead, and it is not surprising that the most of us soon tired of it.

On Tuesday, December 3rd, we passed through among the Maderia Islands. The weather was getting hotter every day. The steerage was already becoming uncomfortably warm to sleep in, and we were not in the tropics yet. On Saturday, December 7th, we reached the Cape-de-Verd Island, at one of which—St. Vincent—we stopped to take in coal and water. It was about half-past two in the afternoon when we anchored in the little bay in front of the tiny town which bears the name of the, I have no doubt, blessed St. Vincent, whoever he may have been. We passengers were of course in a hurry to be ashore. There was a notice stuck up on board saying that we should leave at half-past eight. We had thus about five clear hours to ourselves, after allowing a half-an-hour to go ashore, and a half-an-hour to come back to the ship in. And it would not take far short of half-an-hour to go or come, for we lay a good distance off, and the boats—lots of which, manned by darkies mostly, were alongside of us almost before we had anchored—were generally well laden. From the ship the town of St. Vincent looked a clean little place. The houses were white, and they appeared to advantage against the barren, burnt-up-like background of hills. The general aspect of such parts of the island as I saw was barrenness. I never saw a patch of ground, much above the size of a pocket handkerchief, with anything, excepting brown-dried grass, growing on it. The hilly ground behind the town seems to be entirely bare. In the town itself there is not the slightest attempt at a garden that I saw. There are a few trees planted at distances along the principal streets, but, like angels' visits, they are few and far between. I went ashore among the first. It cost a shilling each. The town is only a small place, little more than a mere village, in fact, but small as it is, I was puzzled to know how its inhabitants managed to live. If they have to work to live, I am afraid starvation will often be staring them in the face, for I could see nothing for them to work at. They cannot work in the fields, for I could see no fields for them to work in; nor are there any manufactories that I saw. There are any amount of shops, however, selling articles of all kinds. The shops have no windows to them, merely two or three doors. During the time I was in the town—and I saw nearly every part of it while I was there—I can never remember seeing a single pane of glass. Many a house, in fact, has no windows at all.

The natives are not black, but they are very dark. Some of them, I noticed, have light, almost straw-coloured hair, and a curious look it gives them. The men, as a rule, are thin, weak-looking fellows. In one of our northern villages you can see more muscle in five minutes than I saw in five hours at St. Vincent. The women were far better looking—as women I mean—than the men. The number of children to be seen playing in every street caused one involuntarily to exclaim, like Domine Sampson, "Prodigious!" And they were such persevering little imps at begging too. They hung on to one with a pertinacity which ensured success. As bare as they were when born, little lads and lasses would come running up, catch hold of one's coat tails, and in their plaintive, foreign little voices, would try to say, "Penny sir," "Money, sir," or "Cigar, sir," for the smallest of them could smoke. They seem to have a natural gift for smoking; a kind of innate power which enables them to suck a cigar almost before they are done sucking their mothers' breasts. After a jolly afternoon, during which we lorded it over the people of St. Vincent, in the usual impudent style of Englishmen ashore for a frolic, we returned on board our vessel. I don't know the exact time the Lusitania sailed, for I was a-bed and asleep, but I think it was in the "sma' 'oors" of the Sunday morning.

I will now give you a few more extracts from my diary, beginning with Tuesday, December 10th, 1878. "I was very tired last night and went soon to bed, and by so doing, I missed what some who have travelled declare to have been the grandest sight of its kind they ever saw. The lighting was flashing and illuminating the whole ship; the rain fell in one sheet. Many stripped themselves and went on deck for a bath in the rain. It appears to have been a real tropical shower, tremendous while it lasted. All sign of rain is gone now. The weather is beautiful. Some of the steerage and some of the third-class passengers got up a petition yesterday regarding the food supplied us, which is certainly far from being as good as I would like to have it. Some of it is passable, but the most of it is unsuited to my palate. Still I hardly concurred in the petition business. Along with others I felt afraid that it might make matters worse. Though the food at present supplied us is bad, it is only fair to say that we are not stinted. At least there is invariably some of it left. But that is perhaps owing to its badness and not to its plentifulness. The petition was presented, however, to the chief steward, I believe, who received the deputation very graciously, and promised to try and amend matters. I expect he has forgotten all about it by this time. The steerage is getting intolerably hot, and many sleep on deck at nights now."

Saturday, December 14th, 1878. "This is not so bad a life after all. Very monotonous but not wholly unpleasant. Last night there was a bit fine fun on deck. Music and dancing in any quantity. We had a concert on Tuesday night which passed off very well. There is some talk of holding one every week. We have now crossed the line, but the weather is far from being as hot as my ideas of equatorial heat led me to imagine it would be. We have a stiff breeze blowing against us, however, and it is perhaps owing to it that the heat is so moderate. I noticed the quick on-coming of darkness last night. There is no twilight in the tropics. The light does not sink gradually into darkness as it does at home. It tumbles head over heels out of sight before you can say 'Jack Robinson,' almost."

Sunday, December 15th, 1878. "Last night, the first cabin passengers gave a concert on the quarter deck, at which we of the steerage were permitted to attend. The piano was brought up from the saloon. Sentimental, drawing-room songs were sung by the surgeon of the ship and some of the passengers. It was not bad, but there was far more real enjoyment to be got at one of our rough and tumble steerage concerts. There was too much dress, too much affectation, or, what is the same thing, too much etiquette. I hate etiquette as thoroughly as I love politeness. We are extremely well off here for religious instructions. There have been about a half-a-dozen services held to-day. We appear to have no end of preachers on board. The best of the lot that I have heard is a young Church of England minister."

Tuesday, December 17th, 1878. There was a tug of war between the first and second class passengers last night, and there has been another to-day between the English and the Irish. Here is the way they went on. Twelve men were picked from among the English passengers, and a like number from the Irish. The biggest and strongest looking men were selected, for a tug of war is simply a trial of strength. A long, thick rope was procured. The rival parties each got hold of the opposite ends, and at a given signal commenced to pull in contrary directions with all the strength they could muster. A chalk mark had been made mid-way between the two teams, and they won who first pulled their adversaries over it. The English won, fairly and squarely, I thought, but the Irish would not acknowledge their defeat. They had a whole budget of excuses. The English had had this advantage and that advantage. There was a deal of excitement, and to settle the difference it was decided to pull over again. Again the English conquered, and this time the more sensible of the Irish gave in. A Scotch team is now being organised to compete with the victors to-morrow.

Wednesday, December 18th, 1878. Yesterday was a busy day altogether. At night there was a grand concert on the fore deck, and although there was no piano to accompany the singers, as there was at the saloon passengers' concert on Saturday night, everything passed over exceedingly well. There was much less fashion, but much more enjoyment. A Swede sang one of his native songs in his native language. So did a German in his. English, Irish, and Scotch were all represented. "Auld lang syne" was the last song sung, the whole audience joining in. It was an impressive scene. The dimly-lighted deck, thronged with men and women singing, with might and main, the words written nearly 100 years ago, by the horny hand of a poor Scotch peasant. As that song went up to the skies, through the inky darkness which surrounded our floating home, I felt proud to think that I belonged to the class from which Burns had sprung. The lower order, they call us, and the lower order in many respects we undoubtedly are; but what class in society has produced men of higher intellect, of greater worth? While that song was being sung, those thoughts went through my head, and at that moment I would not have exchanged places with a duke, though five minutes afterwards I would have jumped at the chance. The English came off second best to-day in the tug of war they had with the Scotch. It was a tough tussle. For a comparatively long time, after the signal to go was given, the rivals with strained muscles were stationary, and it was hard indeed to say which way the tide of victory was going to turn. The excitement at that moment was intense. It is wonderful what fools a little competition will cause men to make of themselves. We were jumping and yelling and cheering our respective parties on like a lot of madmen. At last the tide began to turn in favour of Sawney, and before long the "parritch" fairly drew the beef away. The defeat was acknowledged, but they tried again, and again the "parritch" won. There was afterwards another between the Scotch and a colonial team. The colonial team consisted of men, irrespective of nationality, who had dwelt in the Australian colonies. Sawney scored another victory.

Our next place of call was Cape Town, which we reached on the morning of Tuesday, December 24th, 1878. We ought to have arrived there sooner, but the heavy head winds which we had had to contend with, almost the whole way from St. Vincent, kept us back. Day was just breaking as we entered Table Bay, but, early though it was, everybody, excepting a sluggard or two, was up on deck to see what was to be seen. We cast anchor about a mile or a mile and a half from Cape Town. After breakfast—by the way most of us were too excited at the prospect of getting ashore to taste any breakfast—there was a general rush for the boats, which, as at St. Vincent, were quickly round us in plenty. A notice had been posted up on board immediately on our arrival, saying that we would leave at noon on the following Thursday. We had thus two and a half clear days—Christmas day included—for a frolic ashore. So it turned out that the pertinacious head winds, which we had grumbled so much about, had been for our good after all. Their perversity enabled us to spend Christmas day where we could partake of Christmas cheer. And yet we had railed against these head winds, and had flung all manner of strong language at them, because they retarded our progress so much. Poor short-sighted creatures that we are. I almost feel inclined to preach a sermon on the blindness of mankind.

I paid a shilling to go ashore, and, along with a few fellow passengers, spent Tuesday morning in looking about the town. It is a foreign looking place; exceedingly picturesque at a distance, but very ordinary like when one is in it. The houses are mostly low, white, flat-roofed places; the streets banky, unpaved, and dusty; the inhabitants mostly Dutchmen and darkies. A good view of Cape Town, with Table Mountain for a background, can be obtained from Table Bay, but the view from a hill called the Lion's Rump surpasses it in my opinion. A few of us climbed part way up the Lion's Rump on Christmas day. The extreme heat of the sun made our ascent rather hard work, but the view that met our eyes when we sat down to rest about mid-way up the hill amply repaid us. We had a bird's eye view of a scene which will never fade from my memory. Table Bay, calm as a pond, with its regularly curved shores. A range of mountains, jagged and blue, in the distance on the other side of the bay. Cape Town, with its clean, white houses at our feet, and flat-topped Table Mountain, towering 3,500 feet towards a cloudless blue sky, at our right hand. It was truly a sight to be remembered.

After dinner, on the Tuesday, a few of us went by train to a place called Wynberg, which is situated about eight miles from Cape Town. Wynberg is a little, scattered country village. There was not much to be seen at it, but we spent the afternoon there. I went on board the Lusitania at night, and dearly did I rue it. Everything was covered with coal dust. Bunks, tables, forms, and everything else. In addition to the coal dust, there was another and a far greater discomfort in the shape of drunken passengers, who argued and fought, truly making night hideous, and preventing anyone from sleeping. One of the worst features, in truth, the very worst feature, of intemperance is the sufferings which the follies of the guilty bring down on the heads of the innocent. I got a wink or two of sleep towards morning, but not much, for I was up betimes and ashore long before breakfast time. The few of us who went ashore together had breakfast at the Beaconsfield Cafe, in St. George's Street, and a good breakfast we had. If ever you go to Cape Town, reader, I can conscientiously recommend the Beaconsfield Cafe to you. If you are a Radical, don't be frightened at the name. If the man Beaconsfield was as good a statesman as the Cafe Beaconsfield is a cafe, I would become his most enthusiastic supporters; and I am a Radical, at least I was when I was in Cape Town, though at present I hardly know what I am. I met a sensible, impartial Tory on board the Lusitania—the first I think I ever did meet—and the knowing fox, by his very impartiality, gave my Radicalism such a shaking that—— but never mind what. I am digressing. My politics have nothing to do with my journey. After breakfast we went and had a look through the Botanic Gardens, and then went back to a good, orthodox Christmas dinner of beef and plum pudding. We eat as Englishmen always should eat on Christmas day, we eat "muchly" and heartily, although the thermometer stood between 70 and 80 degrees in the shade. You may depend it was a hot day; and the extreme heat made us think all the more about the kind of Christmas you were having at home. Not once but many times was the subject mooted by one or another of us as we went sweating through the streets. Of course we remained ashore as long as we dared on the Thursday. The advertised time for the Lusitania's leaving was twelve o'clock, and it was just about that time when we went aboard, but she did not go until about three o'clock.

After leaving the Cape things went on in pretty much the same way as they had gone on since we had left Plymouth. We had fine weather and nasty weather, rough seas and calm seas, right winds and wrong winds. I spent my time in the hum-drum kind of way I have already described. I rose in the morning, washed myself, got breakfast, walked about the deck, and talked and read till dinner time. Got dinner, then another spell on deck till tea time. Got tea, and then did anything to pass the time away till I went to bed. There was a concert now and again, and games and different kinds of fun often going forward. There was church on the Sunday, and frequent discussions, among a select few of us, on all sorts of subjects, but mostly political, on other days. What with one thing and another we managed to pass the tedious hours away, until

Wednesday, January 15th, 1879, when "new shores descried made every bosom gay." We were within sight of the promised land at last, not the promised land where saints in glory stand, you know, but a promised land, nevertheless. The long-wished-for Australia lay before us.

> "We see its outline on the sky,
> And join the sailor's welcome cry;
> Land! Land! Land!"

And now that we have reached Australia, reader, I will bid you farewell. I have done my best to show you the ins and outs of a steerage passenger's life on board of an Australian-bound steamship, and I trust my attempt, short and imperfect though it is, has not been read by you without some degree of pleasure and instruction.

REMARKABLE PROCEDURE OF A CHESHIRE LANDLORD.

The tenantry on the estate of Earl Kilmorey, which includes some 50 farms on the borders of Cheshire and Shropshire, and ranges from the neighbourhood of Nantwich to that of Whitchurch, have recently received a circular, of which the following is a copy:—"Gordon House, Isleworth. Sir,—The conviction has forced itself upon me that the letting value of my farms in Cheshire may have been affected by the difficulties now surrounding the agricultural interest, and I am desirous of testing how far that has been the case in the only way in which this can be done, namely, by throwing them into the market, and seeing what they will fetch. With this view I have instructed my agent to serve notices upon all my tenants. It is needless for me to add that I trust the greater part of the old tenancies will be renewed. But in those instances where this should not prove the case, care will be taken that reasonable compensation is given for unexhausted improvements.—I am, sir, yours faithfully, KILMOREY. A few days after the delivery of this, there came to hand the usual notice to quit at the expiration of six months. The terms of the circular being somewhat vague the tenants are at a loss what to make of it, but it has aroused a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction and annoyance.

MR. JAMES SAMUELSON ON EMIGRATION.

Mr. James Samuelson, who is on a visit to the United States, is at present staying at Washington, as the guest of General Albert Meyer, head of the United States Signal Department. When at Chicago Mr. Samuelson despatched the following letter to Mr. Arch on emigration:—

Chicago, August 13th, 1879.

Dear Mr. Arch.—In compliance with your wish I am directing my attention to the question of emigration for farm labourers and small farmers. The chief fields for farming operations for emigrants, whether as labourers or farmers, are: The south part of the Red River (concerning the harvests in which there are glowing accounts in all the papers here); about any railway station in the south-east of Dakota; then the north-west of Iowa, where there are many English settlers; the south-east of Nebraska—but I have heard of adverse opinions of Nebraska; the north of Missouri and Colorado. In Colorado the places most sought after by our countrymen are Central City, Golden City, and Boulder City. I have heard conflicting opinions about Kansas, South Illinois, and South Missouri, but I assume that the places which are the most highly recommended here will be on the Chicago and North-Western Railway, and the Milwaukie and St. Paul's. Cost of emigration for labourers: from Liverpool to Chicago it costs about £8 4s. for an adult, with 150lbs of luggage. Hence to Marshall, Minnesota (where I am going to-morrow), a good centre of labour, the fare is £2 15s., making an average of from £11 to £12. Of course it is better for the labourers to have a little more to meet casualties. Navvies get free passes to where they are wanted. Time for emigration: the best time for men to be here is between April and August. You will see why presently. Wages vary from 18 to 24 dollars per month — or 18s. to 24s. per week, with board and lodging. Casual harvesters can earn more money. Navvies about 6s. a day, without board. A smart agriculturist, who can turn his hand to work, with a capital of £180. to £200. can pay his way out here, and has every chance of doing well. He must be prepared to become an American citizen, and may or may not require to be naturalised. Land may be had at from one to five dollars—and even up to eight dollars an acre, according to the situation. It may be procured from Government, from railways, from private speculators. The sum of £160 will set a man up as a farmer, and pay the first instalment of his land. The money be would required for land and plant. He could get in Chicago a horse team for £16. plough £2. 16s. a house 16 feet by 24 feet £22—all included in the £160, along with all other necessary expenses. This is all he needs for the first year; then a good cow £3. to £5; hog (fattened) 1d per lb. alive. The second year, too, a wagon is needed. Fuel costs from nil to four dollars, or 8s. per cord (6 feet by 4 feet of wood); coal eight shillings a ton. Pressed prairie hay (nominal) is used as fuel. Sugar, tea, and coffee are dear. Clothes pretty cheap. These particulars are all I can give you with confidence to-day. If they need rectification I shall know it on my return, and will write to you again, and then give you the prices of produce.

After an enthusiastic lover spends two hours hard labour on a letter to his girl, and then mars its beauty by spilling a drop of ink on the letter, he first swears in a scientific manner for a few moments, and then draws a circle around the blot, and tells her it is a kiss.

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 30s.
35 Dozen Ladies' Wool Shawlettes from 7½d. to 5s. 6d.
20 Dozen Men's Alloa Yarn Half-Hose from 6½d. to 1s. 6d.
40 Dozen Turkey Red Handkerchiefs, Hemmed, from 1½d. to 6d.
2,215 Yards All-wool Scarlet and White Flannels from 7d. to 2s.

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

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

THOMAS LATHAM,

FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

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

DRESS MATERIALS.
Railway Cords, 3½d. per Yard.
Satin Cloths, 4½d. per Yard.
Persian Cords, 4½d., 5½d., and 6½d. per Yard.
Pure Alpaccas, in Fashionable Shades, 4½d., 6½d., and 7½d. per Yard.
Black Alpacca, 4½d. per Yard.
Black Persian Cord, 5½d. 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 2½d. per Yard.
Men's Wool Scarfs, in all the various Clans, from 1½d. each.
Wool Shawls, full size, from 1s. 6d. upwards.
Men's Hard Felt Hats, good quality, 1s. 11d. each.

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

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SOMETHING TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES.

THE COCOA ROOMS,

15, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

WERE Opened to meet the requirements of the Working Classes, and to enable them to obtain in going to or from Work a CUP OF TEA, COFFEE, OR COCOA, at the lowest possible Price, for what is so refreshing as a Cup of Tea or Coffee when returning from a hard day's toil. In Newcastle and other large towns the Working Men have taken advantage of these Cocoa Rooms and patronise them liberally. We see no reason why the Working Men of Consett and District should not participate in the same advantages, and respectfully invite them to make a trial.

PRICES—Tea, Coffee, or Cocoa, One Penny per large Cup; small Cup, One Halfpenny.
Open from Four o'clock in the Morning till Eleven at Night. 306n

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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 1½d. per Yard; worth 3d. Clean make.
1,000 Yards of White Calico at 1½d., 2½d., and 3d.; that at 1½d. is a wonder.
20 Pieces of Holland at 4½d. and upwards, wide width.
A large selection of Dress Goods, comprising Serges, Persian Cords, Sicilians, Cashmeres, Lustres, French Merinoes, &c., at almost any price.
All Shades in Winceys from 2½d.
A large assortment of Wool Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Dress Buttons and Trimmings, Gloves, Scarfs, Umbrellas, Collars and Cuffs, Bonnets, Hats, &c.
50 large Wool Shawls, to be cleared at 2s. 11½d.; worth 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

STOCK! STOCK!!

THE

LONDON AND NEWCASTLE TRADING COMPANY

60 AND 71, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE,

HAVE pleasure in announcing that they have been declared by Messrs. Joshua Crowther and Co., Public Accountants, York Street, Manchester, the purchasers, for Cash, of the entire General Drapery, Dress, and Mantle Stock of Messrs. E. Groome and Sons, London Road, Manchester, amounting to £1,085 11s. 6d., at the large discount of 64½ per cent. off cost prices.

Previous to tendering, the Stock was carefully inspected, and found to be in excellent condition, we can therefore with much confidence recommended it to our friends and the public generally as a rare opportunity for securing every class of goods at greatly reduced prices. The whole stock will be marked and ready for sale.

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 6th,
And FOURTEEN FOLLOWING DAYS,
When the favour of your inspection is solicited, and which will be amply repaid.

ABSTRACT OF STOCK.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Ribbons	70	3	7	Prints and Printed Muslins	45	17	5
Silks, Velvets, &c.	124	19	4	Flannels and Blankets	5	15	1
Fancy Dresses and Winceys	202	1	6	Bandanas, Ties, &c.	26	5	4
Costumes and Skirts	23	17	1	Stays	3	5	10
Mantles and Mantle Cloths	53	1	4	Furs	47	11	3
Lace Shawls and Fichus	18	8	7	Cambric Handkerchiefs	6	11	6
Wool and Fancy Shawls	12	9	6	Ribbon, Velvets, and Fringes	30	4	8
Umbrellas and Sunshades	42	9	3	Lace and Sewed Muslins	56	19	8
Hosiery and Wool Shirts	32	9	0	Haberdashery and Trimmings	24	4	9
Gloves	79	9	11	Crape Goods	2	9	0
Manchester Goods	87	17	7	Flowers and Feathers	37	18	4
Lace and Muslin Curtains	15	17	10				
Fancy Shirtings	18	6	4				
Plain Muslins	16	17	9		£1,085	11	7

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
Come early and secure the choice.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DRESSMAKING ON THE PREMISES.
IN CONNECTION WITH THE LONDON AND NEWCASTLE TEA COMPANY.
BRANCHES—EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, AND SUNDERLAND. 360n

Business Announcement.

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

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT for the RED ROW VEGETABLE SHOW, September 13th, 1879. 351n

LOOK OUT for DIPTON FLOWER SHOW and SPORTS, on Saturday, September 13th, 1879. A BALL in the Evening. 299n

NOTICE.

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

LEADGATE FLOWER SHOW.

THE Committee have great pleasure in informing the Public that, after considering the hard times and consulting the Exhibitors, the latter have consented to Set up their Plants, Fruits, and Vegetables Free, without any Entrance Fee or expecting any Prizes, and not to seek any Contributions from Members. The proceeds to be carried over to next year. Any party wishing to Set a few Stands up, the Committee will oblige them if they apply before the Day of the Show, which will be on Saturday, Sept. 20th, 1879, in the Infant School, Church Square, kindly granted for the occasion by the Rev. Mr. MITCHELL. The Committee have agreed to admit the Children of the above School free of charge, form One until Two o'clock, after which the Show will be open to the Public at the small charge of Sixpence. The Exhibition will close at Half-past Eight. A Grand Treat for the Public.—All communications to be sent to Mr. J. ANDERSON, Church Square, Leadgate. 389n

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
GREAT AUTUMN
FLOWER SHOW
AND
CONCERTS
IN THE
TOWN HALL AND CORN EXCHANGE,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 17th and 18th September, 1879.

The celebrated
ORCHESTRAL BAND,
With Solo Artistes.
Conductor..........Mr. JNO. H. AMERS.

Thursday Night, a Grand
VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL
PROMENADE CONCERT.

ADMISSION TO NON-MEMBERS:—Wednesday, 1 to 4 p.m., 2s; 4 to 10 p.m., 1s. Thursday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., 1s.

MEMBERS, FREE.
Children under Twelve, Half-price.
No Pass-out Checks.

On Thursday, the Town Hall will be closed from 5 to 6 o'clock, while the Table Decorations are being removed, the corn Market remaining open. The Corn Market will close at 8·30 for the removal of Plants. Entrance after 8·30 by the usual Town Hall doors.

EXTRA ADVANTAGES OF MEMBERSHIP.
A Subscription of 5s. secures Admission to this Exhibition, besides a Pass to all Shows and Concerts during 1880, also Two Single Visit Tickets for 1880. This is the most favourable time to join the Society. Apply to the Local Nurserymen, the Committee, or to
J. J. GILLESPIE, Secretary,
375n Cross House Chambers.

THE JOSEPH HOWARD EMIGRATION FUND.

COMMITTEE.
Chairman—Rev. F. STEGGALL, Vicar of Consett.
Treasurer—T. L. GLEDSTONE, Esq., North-Eastern Bank, Consett.
Secretary—ADAM BRODIE, Accountant, Town Hall, Consett.
Thomas Burt, Esq., M.P., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
H. K. Spark, Esq., Darlington.
R. G. Gammage, Esq., Sunderland.
W. M. Renton, Esq., M.D., Shotley Bridge.
Richard Murray, Esq., Benfieldside House.
William Turner, Esq., Blackfine.
Mr. Wm. Crawford, Secretary to the Miners' Durham
Mr. Joseph Toyne, Secretary to the Cleveland Miners, Saltburn.
Mr. Joseph Trow, Secretary to the Ironworkers, Darlington.
Mr. J. W. Davison, Consett.

Mr. Joseph Howard having lost his left arm and leg by an accident received in the South Hetton Colliery when young, turned his attention to the great need experienced in his own case, and took a very prominent part in the formation of the "Miners' Permanent Relief Fund" for Durham and Northumberland, and was chosen by the North of England Ironworkers to act as Secretary for their Co-operative Works erected at Darlington in 1867. He has been for some time out of employment, and is anxious to emigrate with his family to New Zealand, where he already has a son. Several gentlemen of the Consett district, where Mr. Howard has resided for many years, feel justified in appealing to the public, and especially to that section on which they think Mr. Howard has a special claim, to aid them in raising the sum of £80 to assist Mr. Howard and his family in carrying out their plans.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by any of the Committee, and Cheques or Post Office orders may be made payable to T. L. Gledstone, Esq., manager of Consett Branch of the N. E. B. Company, Limited, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer.

Copy of letter received from Hugh Taylor, Esq.:—

Chipchase Castle, Wark-on-Tyne, 22nd Aug., 1879.

DEAR MR. HOWARD,—I well recollect your active assistance in the formation of the "Miners' Permanent Relief Fund," and I am much grieved to learn you have been so unfortunate.

I have sent £5 to the fund, and wish you and your family every happiness and prosperity in the New World.

Yours very sincerely,
HUGH TAYLOR.

Subscriptions already received or promised:—

	£	s.	d
Hugh Taylor, Esq., Chipchase Castle	5	0	0
Wm. Jenkins, Esq., Consett Hall	2	2	0
W. A. Wooler, Esq., Sadberge Hall	1	1	0
Theo. Wood Bunning, Esq., Newcastle	1	1	0
E. Backhouse, Esq., M.P., Darlington	1	0	0
E. O. Tregelles, Esq., Banbury	1	0	0
Jonathan Priestman, Esq., Shotley Bridge	1	0	0
Thos. Burt, Esq., M.P., Newcastle	0	5	0
Rev. F. Steggall, Consett Vicarage	0	10	0
Arthur Pease, Esq., Darlington	0	10	0
R. G. Gammage, Esq., Sunderland	0	10	0
Mr. J. W. Davison, Consett	0	10	0
Mr. John Jenkins, Consett	0	10	0
Mr. Thos. Rowe, Leadgate	0	10	0
Mr. Edward Trow, Darlington	0	10	0
Mr. Adam Brodie, Town Hall, Consett	1	1	0
Mr. E. M. Bainbridge, Dissington Hall	2	2	0
The Lord Bishop of Durham	2	0	0
Lieu.-Col. Joicy, Newton Hall	2	2	0
E. Ridley, Esq., M.P.	1	0	0
George McDonald, L.L.D., London	0	5	0
John Murray, Esq., Blackhill	1	1	0
Joshua Lax Esq., Shotley Bridge	0	10	0
Rev. G. T. Fox, M.A. Durham	1	0	0
Proprietor of *Consett Guardian*	4	0	0

Public Notices.

SOCIAL COFFEE SUPPER in Welsh Chapel, Consett, on Thursday Evening, Sept. 18th, at Half-past Seven. GAMES, &c., at close. Price, 3d.

SPIRITUALISM!

SIX NIGHTS' DEBATE, between the Rev. W. BAITEY and Mr. J. W. MAHONEY, in the Assembly Rooms, Consett, commencing on Wednesday, October 1st, 1879. See Bills. 378n

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

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

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

OPENING OF NEW COAL DEPOTS, at BENFIELDSIDE STATION. These Depots are now Open Daily for the Sale of the Best Screened Coals for Household and other purposes.

Prices at the Depots—8s. per Ton, or 6s. per Load of 15 cwt.

Cart Loads delivered at very reasonable rates.

All Orders sent to the Depots, or to Mr. LEYBOURNE, Agent, will be punctually attended to. 395n

THE LICENSING ACT, 1872.
35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 94.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR JUSTICES' CERTIFICATE.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Conside and Knitsley, in the Parish of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, and to the Superintendent of Police of the West Division of Chester Ward and to all whom it may concern.

I, HEDLEY NICHOLSON, of Consett, in the Township of Conside and Knitsley, in the County of Durham, do Hereby Give Notice, that it is my intention to apply to the Justices assembled at the General Annual Licensing Meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the Petty Sessional Division of the West Division of Chester Ward, to be holden in pursuance of an Act of the session of the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter 61, intituled, "An Act to regulate the granting of Licenses to keepers of Inns, Ale-houses, and Victualling-houses in England, and of the Licensing Act, 1872," at the Justice-room, in Lanchester, on Thursday, the 25th day of September next, at the hour of Ten o'clock in the Forenoon of the same day, for a Certificate under "The Licensing Act, 1872," for an Excise License to Sell Beer, Ale, and Porter, by Retail, to be consumed either on or off the Premises, at a House and Premises, situated at Consett, in the said Township of Conside and Knitsley, belonging to HEDLEY NICHOLSON, and of which said house and Premises I am now the Occupier.

Given under my hand this First day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-nine.
393n H. NICHOLSON.

To Let.

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

TO LET, a HOUSE, containing Three Rooms and Washhouse, situate at Rose Mount, Consett.—Apply to J. KELLY, on the Premises. 376n

TO LET, a HOUSE, with 5 Rooms, at Templetown.—Apply to GEORGE HARDY, Knitsley. 258n

TO LET, a FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in Gibson, Street.—Apply to Mr. T. ROBINSON, Engineer, Consett. 124n

TENTS TO LET, on very reasonable terms. Lengths—120 by 30ft., and 60 by 30ft.—Apply to E. LOVAT, Medomsley, Lintz Green Station. 801m

TINMILL PLACE, BLACKHILL.

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

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO LET, HOUSE and BUTCHER'S SHOP, in Middle Street, Consett. Best situation in the Town. Doing good business, and immediate possession. Satisfactory reason for leaving.—Apply to JOHN POTTS, Middle Street, Consett. 399n

Contracts.

THE Guardians of the Weardale Union are prepared to receive TENDERS for 150 TONS of LIMESTONE, Broken into Road Metal, at so much per Ton. They will deliver it, Carriage Free, at Salters' Gate or Cold Rowley Station. Tenders to be sent to JOHN LEE, Clerk to the Guardians, Wolsingham, *via* Darlington, on or before the 18th inst. 373n

TO MASONS, JOINERS, &c.

TO LET, BY CONTRACT, the several WORKS required in Re-building and Enlarging the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and Chapelkeeper's Cottage at Burnopfield.

Drawings, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract may be seen at our Offices, Town Hall, Shotley Bridge.

Tenders are to be delivered to us on or before Tuesday, the 23rd inst. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN SMITH and SON, Architects.
Shotley Bridge, September 9th, 1879. 387n

THE Leadgate Local Board invite TENDERS for the Formation and Macadamising of about 480 Lineal Yards, in length, of Roadway, Building Barrel Arch, and Erecting about 1,700 Lineal Yards of Fence Railing, &c., in Cut Throat or Byerside Lane, in Medomsley Township.—Plans, Specifications, &c., can be seen at the Local Board-room, Leadgate, by applying to THOMAS LONGSTAFF, Surveyor, any day, on and after Tuesday, 16th inst., between Three and Six p.m. Tenders, marked "Cut Throat or Byerside Lane Contract," will be received at the Local Board-room, up to Three p.m., on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

By Order of the Board,
MATTHEW COUPLAND, Clerk.
Sept. 12th, 1879. 382n

THE Guardians of the Poor of the Lanchester Union invite TENDERS for supplying the Workhouse at Lanchester with Flour and Groceries, Butchers' Meat, Coal, Coffins, &c., for Twenty-five Weeks, from October 3rd, to March 25th, 1880, and with Old and New Milk for Twelve Months, from October 3rd. Forms of Tender, specifying the Quantities of the various Articles required, may be had on application to the undersigned, to whom Sealed and Endorsed Tenders, with Samples, as far as practicable, should be sent not later than the 17th day of September. The Guardians do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.

By Order,
WM. HENRY RITSON,
Clerk to the Guardians.
Lanchester, Sept. 4th, 1879. 367n

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. A. Phillipson.

To Parties Furnishing.

MR. A. PHILLIPSON will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Premises, Front Street, Dipton, on Saturday, September 20th, 1879, a very large quantity of valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 4 excellent SEWING MACHINES, HARMONIUM, &c., belonging to parties emigrating.

Sale to commence at Four o'clock prompt.

Parties wanting Sewing Machines and Furniture will do well to attend this Sale.

Any party having Surplus Furniture to dispose of will oblige by arranging with the Auctioneer at once. See Bills. 384n

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

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

By Mr. H. Brown.

Mount Pleasant, Consett.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at Mount Pleasant, Consett, on Tuesday, September 16th, 1879, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to Mr. JOHN WALKER,

MR. H. BROWN, Auctioneer,

Comprising excellent Eight-day Clock; Sofa; Mahogany Press; large Mahogany Dining Table; large Brussels Carpet; 6 Arm Chairs; Kitchen and Bedroom Chairs; Press Bedstead; Longsettle; Kitchen Table; small Tea Table; 2 Iron Bedsteads; Wardrobe; Camp Bedstead; 3 Feather Beds; Bolsters and Pillows; 3 Mattresses; 2 Looking Glasses; Washstand and Dressing Table; 2 Card Tables; Chest and Frame; Hearth Rugs; Carpets and Mats; Stair and Passage Oilcloths; Brass Rods; 3 Sets of Fenders and Fire Irons; Cocoa Nut Matting; Window Blinds and Hangings; several valuable Pictures; Trays; Glass and Earthenware; Cooking and Kitchen Utensils; Washing Machine; Barrel Churn; together with a great variety of other useful Articles.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 374n

By Mr. W. Raw.

Benfieldside Edge Road, Top of Church Bank.

MR. W. RAW, instructed by Mr. MARK WALL (who is about to emigrate to New Zealand), will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, the whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, without Reserve, on Wednesday, September 17th, 1879. For particulars, see Bills.

Sale-office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 263n

56, Durham Road, Blackhill.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, honoured with a commission from Mr. MATTHEW WALTON (who, with h wife and family, is about to emigrate to New Zealand), will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, the whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 2 MILCH COWS, &c., on Monday, September 15th, 1879, without Reserve. COWS—Excellent Milch Cow, in Calf to JOHN ANNANDALE and SONS' Prize Bull; Milch Cow, Geld, Milking well; Geld Cow in good condition. FURNITURE—Beautiful Mahogany Press; Mahogany Chest of Drawers; Mahogany Sofa, in Hair-seating; Mahogany Square Dining Table; Oak Centre Table; Kitchen Table; Eight-day Clock; 2 Rocking Chairs; Child's Chair; 2 Windsor Arm Chairs; 4 Kitchen Chairs; 6 Cane-bottomed do.; Lady's Walnut Work Table; Plain do.; Tapestry Carpet, nearly new, 24 yards; Pheasant Cock and Hen, Stuffed in Case; Mantle Mirror; Mahogany Swing Dressing Glass; 2 Trunks; Music Stool; 12 Pictures; Iron Tudor Bedstead, with Hangings; Washstand and Dressing Table; 2 excellent Feather Beds, best Feathers; 3 Sets of Feather Pillows and Bolsters; Cornice Pole and Shades for 3 Windows; Cheffioneer Bedstead, new; Alarum Clock; Kidderminster Carpet; Passage Oilcloth; Cocoa Matting; 3 Hearthrugs; Door Mats; Stair Carpets and Brass Rods; Clothes Horse; Clothes Basket; 3 Fenders and 3 Sets of Fire Irons; very superior Paraffin Oil Lamp; beautiful Set of China; Glass; Ware; Kettle; Pans; Poss Tub and Staff; Washing Tubs and Pails; 3 Cow Bands; Tubs; Milk Tins; Measures; Dishes and Cans; Rimmington's Lock-stitch Sewing Machine. Also, 12 Hens, 3 young Cocks, and 4 lots of Chickens.

Sale to commence precisely at One o'clock.
N.B.—The Cows will be Sold at Four o'clock.
Sale-office, Blackhill, Co. Durham. 362n

By Mr. J. Oley.

Notice of Sale.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the House of Miss ADAMSON, the Black Horse Inn, Burnopfield, on Saturday, October 4th, 1879, the Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to Miss H. E. OLIVER.

Particulars in future Advertisements and Handbills.

Leazes, Burnopfield.

MR. J. OLEY, instructed by Mr. JOHN G. PENN (who is about to emigrate), will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above place, on Monday, September 22nd, 1879, the whole of his Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, an excellent RETRIEVER WATCH-DOG, GOAT, and other EFFECTS. Particulars in Handbills.

Sale at One o'clock p.m. 354n

Valuable Copyhold Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the King's Head Inn, Lanchester, on Thursday, Sept 18th, 1879,

Mr. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer,

All that Valuable Copyhold HOUSE and GARDEN, situate at Summerhill, in the Village of Lanchester, in the County of Durham, containing altogether ½ Acre or thereabouts. Part of the Garden is of Freehold Tenure. The Dwelling House contains Seven Rooms, with Byre and Stable attached thereto. The Byre and Stable might at a small cost be made a Dwelling House same size as above.

The above Property is well situated, and is within five minutes' walk of the Lanchester Station on the North-Eastern Railway. As the Owner is Occupier possession may be had at any time.

Conditions of Sale and further particulars may be had on application to the Owner, Mr. SAMUEL JAMES, Summerhill, Lanchester, or to the Auctioneer, Shotley Bridge.

Sale to commence at Three o'clock in the Afternoon promptly. 352n

Horsleyhope, near Castleside.

MR. JOS. OLEY, honoured with instructions from Mr. THOMAS SURTEES, who is retiring from Farming, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Horsleyhope Farms, on Monday, Sept. 29th, 1879, the whole of his Valuable FELL SHEEP, STOCK, CATTLE, HORSES, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, AND AWAY-GOING CROP OF CORN, comprising—

HORSES.—Draught Mare, 7 years old, a good worker; Colt, 2½ years old, by Honest Tom; Mare, aged, and Foal; Pony, 6 years old, 12½ h.h.

CATTLE.—2 Milk Cows; Heifer, newly Calved; 2 two-year-old Steers; Do. do. Heifers; 3 Heifers, year-and-a-half old; 5 Do. do. Steers; two-year-old incalving Heifers; 6 Irish Heifers, fat; Yearling Heifer; 5 Calves, from 1 to 7 months old; Bull Calf, 12 months old.

SHEEP.—37 Black-faced Ewes; 13 Black-faced Shearling Gimmers; 26 Black-faced Shearling Wedders; 25 two-year-old Black-faced Wedders; 36 Gimmer Lambs; 16 Wedder Lambs; 30 Fat Wedders; 28 Fat Ewes; 5 Mule Lambs; Leicester Shearing Tup; 17 three-year-old Wedders.

POULTRY.—25 Hens and Cocks; 3 Guinea Fowls, &c.

IMPLEMENTS.—3 Long and Coup Carts; Cart Coup; Iron Plough; Harrows; Scuffler; Turnip Drill and Rollers combined; Reaping Machine, by Hornby; Hay Rake, by Ransom, both in first-class order; Long and Short Ladders; number of Sacks and Pokes; with all the Stable and Hand Implements; excellent Three-Horse Threshing Machine and Winnowing Machine; 2 Sets of Plough and Cart Harness, &c.

DAIRY UTENSILS.—Barrel Churn and Lead Milk Bowl.

AWAY-GOING CROP OF CORN.—10½ Acres of Oats; 4½ Acres of Barley; 3 Acres of Wheat. The Straw will be sold with the Corn.

Sale to commence with the implements at One o'clock prompt.

N.B.—Horsleyhope is One-and-a-half Mile distant from Cold Rowley Station, on the Stockton and Darlington Railway.

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

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. J. Jenkins.

Trafalgar Street Sale-rooms, Consett.
Great and important Sale of Mahogany, Walnut, Brass, and Iron Bedsteads, and other Household Furniture.

MR. JOHN JENKINS will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, Sept. 5th, 1879, a large quantity of valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed to the above Sale rooms for convenience of Sale, comprising excellent Walnut Side-board; Walnut Press; Walnut Loo Table; Mahogany Talboy Drawers; 2 Mahogany Lobby Drawers; excellent Mahogany Tudor Bedstead; Brass Tester Bedstead; Mahogany Bedroom Drawers; Painted Bedroom Drawers; 2 Mahogany Sofas, in Hair-seating; 2 Mahogany Easy Chairs, in Hair-seating; 6 Mahogany Balloon-backed Chairs, in Hair-seating; Cane and Windsor Chairs; 2 Mahogany Centre Tables; Kitchen and Round Table; Iron Tester and and French Bedsteads; Feather Bed and Down Bed; 3 Pairs Mattresses; Eight-day Clock; Birch Press; Wringing Machine; Parlour and Kitchen Fenders and Fire-irons; 2 Sets of Stair-rods; 2 Tidies; Loose Bar; Kettles; Pans; Smoothing Irons; together with a quantity of other useful articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 397n

By Mr. A. Brodie.

Victoria Sale-rooms, Consett.
Last Two Nights.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Victoria Sale-Rooms, on Monday and Tuesday, September 15th and 16th, 1879, the Superior Stock of LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY, removed for convenience of Sale.

Sale to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock each Evening. 329a

16, Cort Street, Blackhill.
Sale of Superior Mahogany and other Household Furniture, best Iron Bedstead, fine Full-toned Cottage Pianoforte, by Cadby, Howe's Domestic Sewing Machine, and miscellaneous Effects.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mr. JOHN WORRALL, who is about to emigrate, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises, 16, Cort Street, Blackhill, on Monday, September 29th, 1879, the whole of the Superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, including fine, Full-toned Pianoforte, by Cadby. Particulars in Posters.

Sale to commence at One o'clock exactly. 390n

108, Brick Rows, West Stanley.
Sale of Superior Mahogany and other Household Furniture, Bedsteads, and Sundries.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed by Mr. WM. GARDINER, who is leaving the neighbourhood, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, 108, Brick Rows, West Stanley, on Monday, September 15, 1879, the Superior HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IRON AND OTHER BEDSTEADS, and EFFECTS. Particulars in Posters.

Sale to commence at One o'clock exactly. 391n

West Stanley.
Re W. EDWARDS, Boot and Shoe Dealer.—Sale of Superior Laced and Elastic-side Boots and Shoes, in Men's, Women's, and Children's sizes.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises, lately occupied by Mr. WM. EDWARDS, at West Stanley, on Monday, September 15th, 1879, the remaining Stock of Superior Laced and Elastic-side BOOTS and SHOES. Particulars in Bills. 392n

Sale to commence at Half-past Two o'clock.

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OWNERS OF LIVE STOCK.

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

For Sale.

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

A Superior SPRING CART FOR SALE, or will Exchange for a Light Rolley.—Apply to A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Dipton. 385n

A very Excellent Seven-stop Ceserini HARMONIUM, in Figured Walnut, FOR SALE.—Apply to A. PHILLIPSON, Auctioneer, Dipton. 386n

FOR SALE, TWO MASTIFF DOG PUPS, got by Prize Dog, "Fawn." Black Faces. Six Weeks old.—Apply at Derwent House, Shotley Bridge before Ten o'clock. 380n

FOR SALE, a SPRING CART (nearly New), suitable for Pony. Also, a SET of HARNESS for Pony Spring Cart, and a SET of HARNESS for Pony Gig.—Apply to J. KELLY, Rose Mount, Consett

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

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

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

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

To Lend.

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

Wanted.

WANTED, a MORNING GOVERNESS to teach Four Children between the ages of five and eight. Knowledge of Music necessary.—Apply by letter to X, *Guardian* Office, Consett. 341n

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

EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES.—CAUTION!—These effective and agreeable confections are sold by most Chemists, by others, however, attempts are often made at substitution, we therefore deem it necessary to caution the public that they can only be obtained in boxes, 6d and 1s., labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London. 22n

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

The Consett Guardian.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 12TH, 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.

Mr. John P. Kirkup, Pelton House, who was apprenticed with James Joicey and Co., Beamish Colliery, under T. Taylor Smith, Esq., has obtained a certificate of competency as a Colliery Manager at the examination held at Darlington in July last.

A COCOA PALACE FOR CONSETT IRONWORKS.—We are glad to hear that Mr. Jenkins has made arrangements with Mr. Pogue, of the Cocoa Rooms, Consett, for cocoa, tea, and other refreshments to be sold in the Ironworks. This is a commendable course taken by Mr. Jenkins, and if the undertaking receives the patronage it deserves, it will certainly exert a beneficial influence upon the workmen.

WINLATON FLOWER SHOW.—The twenty-seventh annual floral and horticultural exhibition was held on Monday at Blaydon Burn, on the grounds of Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Cowen. A heavy thunder shower, which fell shortly after midday, kept the attendance down, but as the evening advanced and the weather became fine again, crowds of people gathered to the show ground. In every respect the exhibition was successful, and notwithstanding the unfavourable season, the display of flowers was quite as good as that of previous years, while the competition in some of the classes was closer.

SCHOOL TREAT.—On Wednesday last the scholars of the Causey British School had their annual picnic in a field belonging to Mr. S. Atkinson, kindly lent for the occasion. The children mustered in strong force, and the weather being exceedingly appropriate, a most enjoyable day was spent. The scholars first assembled at the school, when they sang several songs, and afterwards marched off to the field, the numerous banners which they displayed presenting a gay and lively appearance. Cricketing, football, racing, and other games were freely indulged in, and an abundance of fruit was distributed at intervals, the day's proceedings being of a most enjoyable character.

WATERHOUSES.—The eleventh annual exhibition of the Pease's West, Waterhouses, and Esh Floral and Horticultural Society was held on Saturday afternoon, in a field kindly lent by Mr. Bowes, and adjoining Waterhouses Colliery. The feature of the show was the numerous exhibits of vegetables, in which department the competitions were decidedly the most keen. Mr. Geo. Copeland, Durham, was judge; and the principal prize takers were Thomas Burrell, Wm. Carr, E. Pye, H. Bowes, R. Bell, F. McLean, J. G. Crofton, H. Brownless, M. Mawson, R. Paxton, J. Gleghorn, J. Raw, Thos. Morton, J. Davison, J. Shields, J. C. Charlton, W. Bates, R. Pearson, G. Vickers, J. Gray, W. Mayor, John Sillett, and Mr. Archer.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—INDIGESTION.—How much thought has been bestowed, and what ponderous volumes have been written upon this plague of every household, which is with certainty and safety dispelled without fear of relapse by a course of this purifying, soothing, and tonic medicine! It acts directly upon the stomach, liver, and bowels—more indirectly, though not less effectively on the brain, nerves, vessels, and glands, and commands such order throughout the entire system that harmony dwells between each organ and its functions. Dyspepsia can no longer be the bugbear of the public, since Holloway's Pills are fully competent to subdue the most chronic and distressing cases of impaired digestion, and to restore the miserable sufferer to health, strength, and cheerfulness.

HEXHAM LOCAL BOARD.—At the meeting of this Board on Monday evening, Mr. Wm. Taylor presiding, a letter was read from the Local Government Board, with which was enclosed a copy of a long letter which that Board had received from Mr. J. S. Hodgson, complaining of the Local Board's neglect in sanitary matters, particularly in regard to the ventilation of the sewers.—Dr. Stainthorpe remarked that what had been done by the Works Committee would do no harm, but might, and in one instance had been the means of doing much good. It was in reference to erecting a ventilating pipe stack. They had no intention of interfering with any part of the drainage of the town. In his opinion it was an improvement and not a retrograde step.—After some further discussion the letter was referred to the Works Committee to reply to the Local Government Board on the subject.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.—At the meeting of the Consett Local Board last week a memorial was read from about a dozen proprietors of property asking the Board to delay the formation of the road abutting Store Street, the memorialists pleading the hard times as an excuse for wishing to put off the work. It was stated that one of the memorialists had an interest in some piggeries which occupy the road. The members expressed their surprise that the piggeries, which are within half a dozen yards of the new Wesleyan Schools, should have been allowed to exist so long, and the Clerk was instructed to make out an order for their immediate removal. The question of forming the street was allowed to stand over for the present.—A letter was read from the Shotley Bridge and District Gas Company intimating that a reduction of 2s. per lamp would be made in the price of gas.—Mr. Dunne said this was really no reduction whatever, and ought not to be considered as such. He thought some joint action ought to be taken with the other Local Boards to erect gas works of their own. It was eventually resolved to accept the Gas Company's terms.—The Surveyor reported that there had been a subsidence of the road near Barr House. The Highway Committee resolved to inspect the place.

KILNPIT HILL.—The anniversary services of the United Methodist Free Church of the above place were held on Saturday and Sunday last. On Saturday a public tea was provided in the chapel, the tables being presided over by Mrs. Pearson, Miss Bell, Mrs. Brown, and Miss Thompson. Miss Turnbull and Mrs. Proud ably performed the duty of tea infusers. A good number of friends and neighbours sat down to tea, although not so many as in previous years, owing, probably, to the late hay harvest. After the tea, a public meeting was held, the chair being occupied by Mr. J. Dickinson (Lowgate, near Hexham). Able addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Fish, circuit minister (Prudhoe), Mr. J. Dent (Hexham), and Mr. A. Seed (Shotley Bridge). During the interval between the speeches, the Wesleyan choir from Edmondbyers sung several select and appropriate pieces. On Sunday three eloquent sermons were preached—in the morning by the Rev. J. Fish, who delivered an able discourse from Phillipians, chap. i, verses 27 and 28; and in the afternoon by Mr. Frankland, of Blackhill, who preached from I John, chap. i, verse 2 and 3, on God revealing Himself to men and bringing them into fellowship with Himself through Christ; and again in the evening by the Rev. J. Fish, who delivered a very persuasive sermon from Romans, chap. ii, verse 4, showing how God meant that His goodness, forbearance, and long-suffering were intended to lead men to repentance. The choir from Edmondbyers was present at the afternoon and evening services, and enhanced the proceedings by singing anthems and spiritual songs. Mr. A. Bell presided at the harmonium, having generously placed it and his services at the Church's disposal on this occasion.—*Correspondent.*

LANCHESTER.—Special services were conducted in Lanchester Church, on Sunday, the 7th inst. That in the morning by the Rev. Francis Gwynne Wesley, M.A., Vicar of Hamsteels, and in the evening by the Rev. Edmund Lee, L.L.D., Vicar of Esh. Large numbers attended on both services. Collections were made for defraying Church expenses—Morning, £3 8s. 7d.; evening, £2 11s.; total, £5 19s. 7d.

GAS POISONING AT DURHAM.—An extraordinary case of gas poisoning, which, but for a timely interference, would have had a fatal termination, occurred at Durham on Sunday morning, under the following circumstances:—On Saturday evening, an Irish cattle dealer, whose name is not known, took up his residence at the Rose and Crown Hotel, Market Place, Durham, for the purpose of attending local cattle markets. On retiring to rest, he ignorantly blew out the gas instead of turning it off at the tap, and the consequence was a considerable escape of gas. The escape, however, does not seem to have disturbed the Irish cattle dealer, as he went to bed and fell asleep, and the escape of gas continued all night. Fortunately another dealer named McGrady had arranged to meet the unknown dealer shortly after seven o'clock on the Sunday morning, for the purpose of going to chapel together. On McGrady going into the room at the Rose and Crown Hotel he at once perceived the smell of gas, and a few moments later the occupant of the room was also discovered in an unconscious state and apparently dead. Medical assistance was at once sought, and in a very short time Dr. Wheatley was in attendance and applied the usual remedies in cases of gas poisoning with the most satisfactory results. The man, however, was so far gone, Dr. Wheatley said, that had the escape remained undiscovered another half-hour the man's life would have been forfeited.

THE POACHING AFFRAY AT RYTON.—At the Moot Hall Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Mulcaster, Colonel Reed, and Captain Atkinson, Edward Collins (41), pitman, West Wylam; Wm. Fairley (33), pitman, Wylam, Richard Burns (55), pitman; Titus Forster (45), labourer, Dunston; Collinwood Forster, waterman, Newcastle; and Thomas Duff, fisherman, Dunston, were charged on remand with illegally fishing at Ryton, on the 1st inst. All the prisoners except Barnes pleaded guilty, and charges of assault against Collins and Duff were then investigated. Collins was charged with assaulting P.C. George Watson, while in the execution of his duty, on the morning of the 1st inst. The prisoner appeared in the dock with his head bandaged.—Mr. Sewell appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Bush for the defence.—Watson said he was a police-constable at Wylam. On the morning of the 1st inst., a little after one o'clock, he went in company with P.C. Dagg to the Ryton fishery. They saw two boats in the water and a number of men drawing in salmon nets. Witness saw the prisoner coming towards the shore from one of the boats, with two salmon in his hands. He went up to the prisoner in the water, and immediately he did so the prisoner, who is known as an expert wrestler, after throwing away the fish, seized him by the waist and threw him over his head, farther into the river. Prisoner then made towards the shore, but witness recovering himself, went after him; and on coming up with him near the edge of the stream, struck him two blows on the head, with his staff, and knocked him down. Prisoner, whose cap had fallen off in the struggle, now shouted for mercy; and then the witness recognised him as Collins. Witness had known the prisoner for some time, was very intimate with him, and there was no mistake as to the identity. Prisoner, after being struck, said he would lie down on the shore; and then witness went to assist Dagg, who was engaged with the other men. On his return, however, the prisoner had disappeared.—P.C. Dagg gave corroborative evidence as to the prisoner being the man who was seen coming off the boat with the fish in his possession.—Mr. Bush said if their worships thought an assault had been committed, surely the punishment he had received from the officer was sufficient for the offence; and he would leave it to the bench to decide whether or not Watson had exceeded his duty in using the violence he did towards the prisoner. Fairley, one of the men charged with illegal fishing, was called for the defence, and he denied that Collins threw Watson into the water, and stated that the officer struck Collins with the staff over the head without any violence being offered by Collins.—Thomas Duff was next charged with assaulting P.C. Dagg at the same time and place.—Mr. Sewell prosecuted, prisoner was undefended.—Dagg said that on the morning in question he saw the prisoner standing at the edge of the river, with a "bafflet" in his hand. He went up to the prisoner, who immediately raised the "bafflet," which is a heavy staff used for killing salmon, and aimed a strong blow at witness's head, but witness raised his right arm to protect himself, and received the blow between his wrist and his elbow. Prisoner then jumped into the water and swam away. Witness although his arm was for the time useless, also went into the water, swam after the prisoner, caught him in deep water, and brought him ashore. The prisoner then denied the assault, and said the officer had injured himself in running amongst the trees.—This was all the evidence against the prisoners; and the bench, after a short consultation, ordered each of the defendants, except Barnes, to pay £3 and costs for illegally fishing; Barnes they dismissed, because the case against him was not clearly made out. Collins, for the assault on Watson was fined £1 and costs, and Duff, for the assault on Daggs, £1 10s. and costs. The bench made this difference in the fines, because they though that Watson had used a little extra violence in apprehending Collins.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. EDWARD JOICEY.

The funeral of this greatly lamented gentleman took place on Friday morning, and the admirable and estimable character of the deceased, together with that of his respected family, brought together a very large concourse of mourners. The funeral indeed was one of the largest ever seen in that neighbourhood. The *cortege* consisted of a hearse, eight mourning coaches, and a very large number of private carriages, and a number of persons also walked with the procession to the grave. The funeral left Whinney House, Gateshead, the residence of the diseased, at twelve o'clock. Following the hearse were the mourning coaches, occupied as follows:—1st, Master Joicey, Lieut.-Col. Joicey, Mr. Jas. Joicey, Mr. Jas. Joicey, jun., and Mr. John Geo. Joicey; 2nd, Mr. Wm. Joicey, Mr. J. G. Joicey (London), Mr. Geo. Humble, Mr. Jas. Humble; 3rd, Mr. John Humble, Mr. Robert Humble, and Mr. Joicey Humble; 4th, Mr. T. W. Robinson, Mr. W. J. Robinson, Mr. Jos. Thompson, and Mr. John Thompson; 5th, Mr. T. T. Smith, Mr. William Watson, Mr. William Mason, and Mr. G. N. Clark; 6th, the Archdeacon of Durham (Venerable E. Prest), Rev. W. H. Simons, Rev. John Mathwin, and Dr. Lightfoot; 7th, Mr. Joseph Dodds, M.P., Mr. G. W. Fenwick; Mr. Jonathan Angus, and Mr. Thomas Sample (Bothal), the pall-bearers. The interment took place in a large new family vault in Jesmond Cemetery. The burial service was read by the Rev. W. H. Simons, rector of St. Helen's, Gateshead, the new church lately built and endowed by the deceased. The coffin, which was made by Messrs Sopwith, Northumberland Street, was of oak, with gilt handles, and enclosed a strong lead coffin, within which was a shell coffin, lined with silk, and containing the body. The hearse and mourning coaches were supplied by Mr. Slater, Newgate Street; and the mourning and general direction of the funeral were by Messrs Angus and Wilson, Grainger Street West, Newcastle, represented by Mr. J. W. Robertson. The coffin bore the words:—"Edward Joicey, died 2nd Sept., 1879, aged 55 years."

On Sunday morning, the Ven. Archdeacon Prest, during his sermon at St. Mary's Church, Gateshead, upon 1st John iv, 16-21, made the following well-merited acknowledgment of the late Mr. Edward Joicey's universal kindness and great munificence:—"Such, my brethren, I believe to be a true sketch in outline of the progress of a Christian soul and of its growth in love, and such I believe to have been the history of the noble-hearted man whose remains were laid last Friday in their earthly resting place. Edward Joicey has been, without question, the most generous friend whom many in these towns and in this diocese have ever known. Acts of the most thoughtful kindness, done almost without intermission, and done with the highest and most unselfish aims, were the characteristics of his daily life; and many a widow and orphan, many a needy man and suffering invalid will recall, with keenest gratitude, right generous deeds, done so unostentatiously and with such graceful simplicity, as to add a value even to their intrinsic munificence. To ourselves, as Churchmen, his assistance has been invaluable. If any success has attended the development of Church organisation amongst us in Gateshead during the last twelve years, it has been largely due to him. I need hardly remind you of the erection, at his sole cost, of the beautiful and substantial church of St. Helen at the Low Fell, or of his noble donation to the erection of St. James's and of Christ Church, to the enlargement of St. Cuthbert's, to the erection of Christ Church Mission Room, to that of Bede's Mission Room, and to the purchase of St. Saviour's. I recently preached at the opening of a church in Northumberland, towards the cost of restoring which he contributed more than two-thirds of the amount required. Even now a beautiful church is being erected at West Pelton by the munificence of himself and of his noble-hearted brother. But time would absolutely fail me, were I to recount even a part of his generous benefactions. Yet I cannot refrain from reminding you that we, as worshippers within these walls, have a perpetual memorial of his generosity in the noble arch, which now opens our tower into connection with the nave, the cost of which he took entirely upon himself. In short, of the £5,000 expended three years ago over the restoration of this church no less than £1,200 was given by him and by her, who ever sympathised with him most warmly in his works of love. Now the spirit of gratitude to God and of tender consideration for all around him, which found its constant expression in such noble acts, was, by God's mercy, made a blessed discipling to him, leading him on, with each successive exercise of faith and love, to know more of that love which surpasses all human understanding. I could not have suffered this occasion to pass without this most graceful acknowledgment of all that we owe to our honoured and beloved friend. But I am anxious also that it should not pass without our learning, each in our own measure, to go and do likewise; assured that, the more we love our brethren, the more we shall so be enabled to know and feel the love of our Heavenly Father, and that the more we water others, the more abundantly shall we ourselves be watered with the dews of Heavens."

A DEFAULTING SEWING MACHINE AGENT.

Yesterday (Thursday), at Lanchester Petty Sessions before Messrs. Clavering and G. G. T. Smith, Mr. Wm. Patterson, of Newcastle, agent for Messrs. Wheeler and Wilson, sewing machine manufacturers, applied for a warrant against John Bell for fraudulently obtaining machines and afterwards converting them to his own use. Bell, he said, formerly acted as the Company's agent in the Shotley Bridge district. It was his duty to book orders and send them to the Newcastle Office. For three months he was engaged on commission only, during which time a number of machines were sent out to defendant, which he had forwarded to a Gateshead auctioneer. Bell afterwards became the sole servant of the Company at a salary of 25s. per week, and as the Newcastle manager was ill and unable to attend to his duties, the Company continued to supply Bell with machines. Ultimately the manager died, and as soon as the applicant succeeded him he found that the orders were fictitious. He had seen Bell, who admitted his guilt, and said he sent the machines down to Gateshead to be converted into money.—The Chairman (Mr. Clavering): Where is Bell now?—Mr. Patterson: In Durham. I may say that he received six weeks for stealing a machine at Framwellgate Moor, and only came out of Durham Gaol last Friday.—The Chairman: When the Company appoint agents, don't they make inquiries as to their respectability?—Mr. Patterson: We take every precaution in the selection of our agents, but unfortunately in this case the manager was ill and could not attend to the work. Bell was a Wesleyan local preacher, and a man calculated to deceive anybody. Bell has got more than £200 worth of machines.—The warrant was granted.

SPLIT AMONG THE MEMBERS OF A FEMALE BENEFIT SOCIETY AT BURNOPFIELD.

At the Lanchester Petty Sessions, yesterday (Thursday), Jane Harrison and Mary Ann Hall, two middle-aged women, were summoned under the Friendly Societies' Act for refusing to give up certain property belonging to the Burnopfield Female Benefit Society, of which they were the stewardesses. Mr. Davis, solicitor, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Granger, Durham, defended. The Society was established in 1837, but was not registered till ten years later. Since then it has grown in importance, till now it has a membership of 188, with an accumulated fund of about a thousand pounds. The rules specify that the Society is to governed by a clerk or secretary, three trustees, and stewardesses. In July last a meeting of the members took place in the lodge-room, when a suggestion was made that a portion of the funds should be divided among the members, but this was opposed by Mr. Robinson (the secretary) and a section of the members. A squabble ensued, during which an attempt was made to carry off the cash-box, which also contained the minute-book and other documents belonging to the Society. Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Hall, the stewardesses, had charge of the keys of the box, and as they refused to give them up, the secretary had instituted the present proceedings.—Mr. Granger said the defendants had already given up the keys.—Mr. Davis said as they had not been given up till after the present information was laid he was entitled to costs.—Mr. Granger remarked that before Mr. Davis applied for costs he would have to prove his case. First of all he would have to prove the appointment of the three trustees. Moreover, he contended that the summons was informal, as the prosecution sought to make defendants give up the keys to the trustees instead of the stewards, the former, he submitted, having no right to them.—Mr. Davis said it was impossible to prove the appointment of the trustees, as the official papers were in the box which they sought to recover.—Mr. Granger said the keys, as he had previously remarked, had been given up to defendants' successors, a new secretary had been appointed, and the Society intended to distribute £2 to each member.—Mr. Davis asked for an adjournment, but the Chairman (Mr. Clavering) said this would not benefit Mr. Davis at all, as the keys had already been given up.—The magistrates eventually dismissed the summons.—Mr. Granger said he would not apply for costs.—The Chairman said he supposed the costs would come out of the estate. (Laughter.)

FLOWER SHOW AT BENFIELDSIDE.

The annual show of the Benfieldside Floral, Horticultural and Poultry Show was held in a field on the Benfieldside Estate on Saturday. The show was an excellent one in every respect, and as it was well patronised by the public the committee will have every reason to be satisfied with their second venture. The horse leaping was interesting, not so much perhaps for the quality of the jumping as for the amusement several of the horses created in their attempts to clear the hurdles. Five animals competed, and eventually the first prize was awarded to Dr. Simpson's Coonghul, Mr. Adamson's Nora being second. The Corbett Family Band was in attendance, and discoursed some music of a high class. The arrangements were well carried out by the secretaries. Appended are the judges' awards:—

AMATEURS' CLASS.

FLOWERS.—Stove or greenhouse plants, W. B. Thirlwell 1st, G. Ainsworth 2nd, John Moon 3rd. Fine foliage plant, W. B. Thirlwell 1st, John Moon 2nd, Geo. Ainsworth 3rd. Fuschias, John Moon 1st, W. B. Thirlwell 2nd, John Potts 3rd. Balsams, Geo. Ainsworth 1st, John Moon 2nd. Single petunia, J. Stoddart 1st, Geo. Ainsworth 2nd, John Moon 3rd. Double Petunia, Geo Ainsworth 1st, W. Thirlwell 2nd, John Moon 3rd. Pot of liliums, J. Stoddart 1st, W. Thirlwell 2nd. Coleus, Geo. Ainsworth 1st, W. B. Thirlwell 2nd. Geraniums, J. Stoddart 1st, W. B. Thirlwell 2nd, Geo. Ainsworth 3rd. Coleus (dissimilar), George Ainsworth 1st, W. B. Thirlwell 2nd, John Moon 3rd. British ferns, W. B. Thirlwell 1st, George Ainsworth 2nd. Exotic ferns, John Moon 1st, Geo. Ainsworth 2nd, W. B. Thirlwell 3rd. Cut roses, J. Stoddart 1st. French asters, J. C. Murray 1st, John Moon, 2nd, J. Stoddart 3rd. Globe asters, J. Murray 1st, J. Stoddart dart 2nd. French marigolds, John Moon 1st. Stocks, John Moon 1st, J. Stoddart 2nd. Herbaceous flowers, W. B. Thirlwell 1st, Geo. Ainsworth 2nd. Cut flowers, W. B. Thirlwell 1st, J. Stoddart 2nd, Geo. Ainsworth 3rd.

VEGETABLES.—Kidney potatoes, J. Stoddart 1st, Geo. Bainbridge 2nd. Round potatoes, J. C. Murray 1st, J. Stoddart 2nd. Early cabbages, Geo. Bainbridge 1st. Early turnips, J. Murray 1st, J. Stoddart 2nd. Carrots, J. C. Murray 1st, J. Stoddart 2nd. Parsnips, J. Stoddart 1st, J. C. Murray 2nd, Peas, J. Stoddart 1st. Beans, Geo. Bainbridge 1st. Leeks, J. Stoddart 1st. Onions, J. Stoddart 1st. Beet. J. Stoddart 1st, W. B. Thirlwell 2nd.

EXTRA PRIZES.—Collection of vegetables (Mr. Murray's prize), A. Anderson, 1st. Collection of vegetables (Mr. Simpson's prize) Mr. Tait 1st, H. Lamb 2nd. Bunch of cut flowers (Mr. Strachan's prize), Wm. Brown 1st. Leeks (Mr. Robson's prize), R. B. Postle 1st. Hardy annuals (Mr. Lax's prize), Thomas Barron 1st. Window plant (Mrs. Eltringham's prize), Wm. Brown 1st, Thomas Snowdon 2nd. Window plant (Mr. T. Siddle's prize), Mr. Charlton 1st, Mr. Harrison 2nd.

OPEN CLASS.

FLOWERS.—Stove or greenhouse plants, W. B. Thirwell 1st, George Ainsworth 2nd, A. Trotter 3rd. Fine foliage plants, W. B. Thirlwell 1st, Geo Ainsworth 2nd, A. Trotter 3rd. Three fuschias, A. Trotter 1st, John Moon 2nd, John Minto 3rd. Pot of liliums, J. Stoddart 1st, A. Trotter 2nd, Thomas Snowdon 3rd. Single and double petunia, Thos Snowdon 1st, W. B. Thirlwell 2nd, J. Stoddart 3rd. Balsams, George Ainsworth 1st, M. Redshaw 2nd, John Moon 3rd. Zonale geraniums, M. Redshaw 1st, William Brown 2nd, A. Trotter 3rd. Tricolour geraniums, Wm. Brown 1st, W. B. Thirlwell 2nd. M. Redshaw 3rd. Plants suitable for table decoration, W. B. Thirlwell 1st, John Moon 2nd, Geo. Ainsworth 3rd. British ferns, A. Trotter 1st, W. B. Thirlwell 2nd, Thomas Barron 3rd. Exotic ferns, A. Trotter 1st, George Ainsworth 2nd, W. B. Thirlwell 3rd. Dahlia blooms, Middleton Redshaw 1st, A. Trotter 2nd. Cut roses, six varieties, Joseph Clark 1st, Joseph Robinson 2nd, A. Trotter 3rd. French asters, J. C. Murray 1st, A. Trotter 2nd. Globe asters, J. C. Murray 1st, Wm. Wilson 2nd, A. Trotter 3rd. Phloxes, A. Trotter 1st, Joseph Robinson 2nd, William Wilson 3rd. Herbaceous flowers, Joseph Robinson 1st, Thomas Barron 2nd. Six stands cut flowers, A. Trotter 1st, M. Redshaw 2nd. Best floral decoration for dinner table, George Ainsworth 1st, A. Trotter 2nd.

VEGETABLES.—Celery, J. C. Murray 1st, John Bulman 2nd. Cucumbers, Joseph Clark 1st, A. Houliston 2nd. Beet, W. Thirlwell 1st, Joseph Clark 2nd. Kidney potatoes, Joseph Clark 1st, J. Stoddart 2nd. Round potatoes, J. Stoddart 1st, Joseph Robinson 2nd. Cauliflowers, Joseph Robinson 1st. Peas, M. Redshaw 1st. Joseph Robinson 2nd. Kidney beans, Joseph Clark 1st, J. C. Murray 2nd. Red cabbages, A. Trotter 1st, Joseph Robinson 2nd. Summer onions, Middleton Redshaw 1st, A. Trotter 2nd.

COTTAGERS' CLASS.

FLOWERS.—Light fuschia, J. Minto 1st, W. Brown 2nd, T. Barron 3rd. Petunia, W. Brown 1st, T. Snowdon 2nd. Double petunia, T. Snowdon 1st, Wm. Brown 2nd. Pot plant, Wm. Brown 1st, T. Barron 2nd. Dark fuschia, Wm. Browm 1st, John Minto 2nd, T. Snowdon 3rd. Coleus, Wm. Wilson 1st, Wm. Brown 2nd. Balsam, Wm. Wilson 1st, Jno. Minto 2nd. Zonale geraniums, Geo. Hunter 1st, Alexander Young 2nd, Wm. Brown 3rd. Dahlia blooms, Wm. Wilson 1st, Jno. Minto 2nd. French asters, Geo Hunter 1st, Jno. Minto 2nd. Globe asters, Wm. Wilson 1st. French marigolds, Wm. Brown 1st, Wm. Wilson 2nd. Cut flowers, T. Barron 1st, Alex. Young 2nd. Phloxes, Thos. Barron 1st, Wm. Wilson 2nd. Herbaceous flowers, William Wilson 1st, Thomas Barron 2nd. Stocks, Geo. Hunter 1st, T. Snowdon 2nd. British ferns, Thos. Barron 1st.

VEGETABLES.—Early turnips, H. Lamb 1st, T. Snowdon 2nd. Carrots, R. B. Postle 1st, Thos. Surtees 2nd. Early cabbages, Jno. Bulman 1st. Onions, Wm. Wilson 1st, T. Snowdon 2nd. Parsnips, H. Lamb 1st, John Surtees 2nd. Kidney potatoes, Wm. Wilson 1st, Jno. Dixon 2nd. Round potatoes, T. Snowdon 1st, A. Anderson 2nd. Beans, John Surtees 1st, Wm. Wilson 2nd. Peas, Jno. Bulman 1st, A. Anderson 2nd. Leeks, Wm. Wilson 1st, T. Snowdon 2nd. Beet, Jon. Bulman 1st, R. B. Postle 2nd. Cauliflower, Wm. Wilson 1st, T. Snowdon 2nd. Celery, Jno. Bulman 1st, J. Tait 2nd. Red cabbage, A. Anderson 1st.

POULTRY.—Black Spanish, Michael Anderson, Delves Lane, 1st; Thomas Gibson, Blackhill, 2nd. Dorkings, Hugh Boag, Shotley Hall, 1st. Cochins, John Brown, Dipton, 1st; G. and R. Watson, Tanfield, 2nd; G. Dyson, Clough Dene, highly commended. Brahmas, James Scott, Hill House, Annfield Plain, 1st; Hugh Boag, Shotley Hall, 2nd. Game cock and hen, — Wardle, Wylam, 1st; H. Bell, Edmondbyers, 2nd. Golden spangled Hamburgs, A. and J. Charlton, Snows Green, 1st; Joseph Smart, Blackhill, 2nd. Silver spangled Hamburgs, John Robson, Shotley Bridge, 1st; A. and J. Charlton, Snows Green, 2nd; M. A. Heslop, Ebchester, very highly commended. Golden pencilled Hamburgs, A. and J. Charlton, Snows Green, 1st; H. Bell, Edmondbyers, 2nd. Silver pencilled Hamburgs, no first prize awarded; H. Bell Edmondbyers, 2nd. Game bantams, H. Bell, Edmondbyers, 1st; Miss Charlton, Peth Head, Blaydon, 2nd. Bantams (any other variety), no first prize awarded; John Harrison, Ridley Street, Blackhill, 2nd. Cock and hen, any breed not mentioned above, Geo. Nicholl, Delves Lane, 1st and 2nd. Aylesbury duck and drake, Robert Oliver, Shotley Field, 1st; Wm. Miller, Bogle Hole, 2nd; Joseph Clark, Snows Green, highly commended. Rouen duck and drake, G. and R. Watson, Tanfield, 1st and 2nd; Edward Lovat, Medomsley, highly commended. Duck and drake (any other variety), no first prize awarded; Richard Murray, Benfieldside House, 2nd. Gander and goose, no first prize awarded; Robert Oliver, Shotley Field, 2nd.

PIGEONS.—Carriers, Wm. Taylor, Shotley Bridge, 2nd; no first prize awarded. Antwerps, Wm. Wigham, Ledger Terrace, 1st; W. Taylor, Shotley Bridge, 2nd; Fantails, no first prize awarded; R. Murray, Benfieldside House, 2nd. Any other variety not mentioned above, W. Taylor, Shotley Bridge, 1st and 2nd.

CANARIES.—W. Thompson 1st.

EGGS.—Six hens' eggs, J. Charlton, Pont House, 1st; R. Murray, Benfieldside House, 2nd.

BUTTER.—Mrs. Waggot, 1st; S. A. Anderson, Mosswood, 2nd; Mrs. Martin, Hole Row, 3rd.

PROPERTY IN THE MARKET AT CONSETT.—On Wednesday evening, there was offered for public competition at the Queen's Head Inn, Consett, by Mr. John Jenkins, upon the instructions of Messrs. Trotter, Bruce, and Trotter, solicitors, of Bishop Auckland, two dwelling-houses and shops, situated in Victoria and Raglan Streets, Consett. There was a numerous attendance, but no buyers, and the property was consequently withdrawn.

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON ON AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION

Lord Hartington presided on Friday at a meeting of the Radnorshire Agricultural Association at Penybont. There was an unusually large gathering, owing to the fact that the noble marquis is about to cease his representation of the Radnorshire Boroughs. In acknowledging the toast of the member for the borough,—Lord Hartington said that that might be, and probably was, the last occasion on which he should have the honour of returning thanks as a member for the Radnor Boroughs; but whatever might be his fate, or whatever constituency he might be called upon to represent, nothing could efface from his mind the generous and considerate treatment he had received from the constituency. He need not remind them how much he owed that constituency, which gave him a seat when he was rejected by the constituency he last represented. He had now, in addition, after a lapse of ten years, to thank them for the greatest forbearance which, probably, any member ever experienced from his constituents. If he were to consult his personal feelings only, nothing would induce him willingly to terminate the connection which had so long existed between them. He was unable—party politics being forbidden at that meeting—to explain how it was that political duty called him elsewhere; but he could say this—that nothing could ever efface from his grateful recollection the treatment he had experienced in Radnorshire. He trusted that his successor, whoever he might be, would be able to find more time and possess more local knowledge to devote to their interests than he was afraid he, as their representative, had been able to give. With these prefatory remarks, he would come at once to the toast of the day, "Success to the Radnorshire Agricultural Society." It would not be profitable to occupy their time by giving a personal opinion as to the character of the show that had taken place that day. He would leave that to more experienced and better qualified judges; but, judging from the attendance he had seen both at the show ground and at that meeting—whatever the state of agricultural depression might be—there seemed to be no falling off in the interest felt in the success of the Radnorshire meeting. Of course, it was impossible to speak at such a meeting as that without saying a few words on a subject already touched upon, the depressed state of the agricultural interest. That was a subject in which the whole of the community were beginning to take the most lively interest. Many remedies had been suggested, but there was no one satisfactory. Among the multitude of suggestions that had been made it was not possible to extract any that would lead to a good result; and this was not to be wondered at. He believed that the depression from which the agricultural interest was now suffering was owing mainly, if not entirely, to causes over which they had not the slightest control. Amongst these causes were the bad seasons they had experienced and the almost unlimited competition they had met with from abroad. He knew there were some who thought that, however powerless they might be against the elements, this competition from abroad was not beyond their power to deal with. A [illegible] was utterly beyond their control, [illegible] had been glad to hear a declaration by a previous speaker that under no Government would the farmers have any reason to expect a return to protection (cheers.) But leaving aside the causes, which were beyond their control, it was difficult for any of them not to express the sympathy felt by everybody with the farmers in their present difficult position, to which there was no exception. Her Majesty was in no more favourable position than the rest of them. In all probability, the members of her Majesty's Government had not got any more idea than the ordinary people as to what might be the remedies that were possible for the existing state of things; but at any rate there was something left for the Government to do—they could cause a full inquiry by a Royal Commission. Her Majesty's Government had done that, and if it did nothing else, it had the appearance of being a preparation for action. Very great interest was felt in the proceedings of this Royal Commission, not only by the agricultural community, but by the whole nation. The commission itself was composed of very able and impartial men, and he felt perfectly convinced that they would be able to collect a vast amount of useful information. They could inform the people of this country of the most successful schemes of agriculture prevailing, not only here, but in every agricultural country, and also the relative profitableness of a high and a low cultivation. Probably the commission would be able to give them some idea as to whether the causes of the present state of things were permanent or temporary; they would also be able to show the capitalists whether the agricultural profession was one in which it was wise to invest their capital or not, and they would probably be able to give some information as to what the relative profits were likely to be. They would also be able to ascertain what the farming interest was suffering under burdens in regard to taxation, and they would no doubt make a careful inquiry as to whether there were any law which militated against the natural and free distribution of the land, and which did not properly regard the equitable relations between landlord and tenant. At the same time he did not deny that the appointment of the Commission if its results and its scope were not misconstructed, would not answer the end anticipated. Agriculture stood in the same relation to the country as any other interest, and it was the largest and most important interest in the whole country; it was the interest to which the country looked for the supply of the most necessary of all the necessaries of life, the supply of food, and it was, therefore, the most important of all the interests of the country. At this moment half of our food came from foreign states; and it was absurd to suppose that the country would consent to a rise in price by the infliction of protective duties. Therefore, whatever change might be necessary it would be a large one, into which he would not enter as politics were forbidden. At the same time, some remarks of his had been misconstrued, even by so distinguished a statesman as Lord Beaconsfield, who, at the [illegible] House, [illegible] to think that he (Lord Hartington) had encouraged the growth of small peasant proprietors. He had done nothing of the kind. Although he did not discourage such a growth he was by no means an advocate for encouraging a peasant or any other proprietory by artificial means; but if there were existing laws which prevented such encouragements he thought that they should receive full inquiry. He believed that in the depression under which they were labouring they should study the intimacy of their relations with each other. He advised the farmers to give up large holdings and to face in a smaller compass what they could successfully control, and he also recommended a complete revision of leases (loud cheers).

A Florida merchant ships shells to Chicago for road paving.

Wisconsin has a wealthy farmer who is known as "The Cranberry Prince."

A smart shock of earthquake has been felt round Szegedin, in Hungary.

Mr. Lorin, of Chatres, has won the first prize of 4,000f. for designs for Joan of Arc windows in Orleans Cathedral.

The magistrates of Canterbury have declined to allow the members of the police force to serve School Board summonses.

There has been an outbreak of typhoid fever among swine in Hull. Four pigs have died and twelve have had to be slaughtered.

The death is announced, in her 73rd year, of Mrs. Cumming, wife of the Rev. Dr. Cumming, which took place at her residence in Woburn Square.

The *Cologne Gazette* describes the Sedan anniversary in that town as a decided falling off from last year, and as no longer assuming the character of a public festival.

The Dundee seamen are standing out for higher wages. East India traders have been giving £2. 10s per month, but the men have refused to sign for less than £2. 15s.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON IN FIFESHIRE.

A discovery, startling and unusual, has been made on the Lomond Hills, near Falkland, which has since given rise to considerable speculation. The hills were found in several places to be covered with seaweed, or some substance as nearly resembling it as possible, and it was also seen hanging from the trees and shrubberies in the district. In some places the weed lay in a pretty thick coating, so that quantities of it could be collected from the grass. A heavy hailstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over the district a few days since, and it is thought that at a late hour a waterspout had burst over the hills. Many people have collected pieces of the weed for preservation.

DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH-EAST PASSAGE —VOYAGE OF THE VEGA.

The correspondent of the *New York Herald* at Yokohama, Japan, telegraphs, under date September 4th, as follows:—"The Vega arrived here, and I have seen Nordenskjold, who says he left Gothenburg on July 4th, 1878, and in four days arrived at Tromsoe, where he laid in furs and necessaries. Between Waigat and the continent no ice was met, and crossing the Kara Sea in four days made Port Dickson. Passing the mouth of Yenesei River, steered north-east, but ice somewhat arrested our progress. In four days arrived at Tajoyr, and on August 19th, Tsejdskin, the extreme northern point of Asia. After a short rest, coasted the peninsula, meeting with little ice. On the 26th passed the entrance of the River Lona, and turned towards the New Siberian Islands, but they were not explored owing to the ice. After crossing the mouth of the Kolyna River found open water, but soon after this our difficulties commenced and increased daily. We were much delayed off Cook's Cape, Vankarema, but crossed to Kolintchin on September 27th, and were there imprisoned from the 28th. Tchutchi Settlement lies in 67 deg. 7 min. N., 173 deg. 24 min. W., and there we wintered in the midst of pack ice, land being one mile distant. Our health and spirits were excellent, and there was no scurvy. Our shortest day consisted of three hour's daylight only, upper limb of the sun being visible. Scientific and ethnographic studies were busily pursued. Some 4000 inhabitants, called Tchiktchis, living in several villages, and supporting themselves by fishing and sealing, supplied the expedition with necessaries. We found here abundance of bears and reindeer. Cold was intense, averaging 36 deg. Centigrade. Game was abundant, and in spring wild fowl came in numbers. For 264 days we were detained in the ice, but at length released; sailed on July 18th, and passed East Cape, Behring's Straits, on the 20th. We have thus accomplished our object and established by practical proof the feasibility of the North-east passage. Then, cruising down the Asiatic coast, we reached St Lawrence Bay and crossed to Port Clarence, America; recrossed to Koniyan, dredging carefully as we went to ascertain the formation of the bottom, and to get specimens, for the position is one of special interest, as it marks the meeting of the currents of the Arctic and Pacific oceans. We touched at ~~St. Lawrence~~ Island, and also visited Behring's Island, where we received first news from Europe through the resident agent of the Alaska Trading Company. We found here the fossil remains of an immense marine animal, probably *Rhytina Stallari*. We left the island on August 19th and had a pleasant voyage till 31st, when there was a gale, with lightning, which split our maintop sail and injured slightly several men. Arrived at Yokohama at.10 30 on the evening of the 2nd, all well. No deaths occurred during the voyage. Vega is the first to make this passage. Professor Nordenskjold thinks the voyage from Europe to Asia by Behring's Straits certain and safe with a little more experience of the Northern Seas. From Japan to Lena no difficulty, he says, presents itself to skilful sailors, and, as the Lena taps Central Siberia, there is a large prospective trade. Vega stops 14 days at Yokohama. The Russian vessel Fordenskjold, sent out to search for the professor when he was iced up, was lost off Yeddo on August 5; all hands saved.

DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC LADY.

An inquest has been held in London on the body of Julia Hannah Hoppe, aged 60 years.—Marie Martin, of Bartholomew Road, Holloway, stated that she knew the deceased; she was the wife of a barrister, and had independent means. She had been in ill-health, and was attended by Sir William Gull. She had no relatives. She lived alone, and was not a temperate person.—The Coroner said she had made a will (produced), in which she left various persons £500. each, but it had not been signed.—Mrs. Sammars stated that she was the wife of a detective officer, and resided at Marylebone Road. The deceased had lodged with her about twelve months. She had five unfurnished rooms, for which she paid £65. per annum. She was most eccentric in her habits, and used to drink brandy, whisky, and rum. Bottles were found in her rooms. She had no visitors, and cooked her own meals. Her furniture was all in the greatest confusion. She was found dead on the floor. Dr. Hickman stated that he had made a post-mortem examination of the body. The cause of death was apoplexy, no doubt accelerated by drink and neglect. There was a deep groove in her liver, caused at some earlier period of her life by tight lacing.—The jury returned a verdict of death from apoplexy accelerated by intemperate habits.

CLOSE OF THE SIX DAYS' BICYCLE RACE.

On Saturday night the six days' bicycle race, which has been in progress at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, during the past week, was concluded, the result being a victory for Waller, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who held the lead from mid-day on Monday, whilst the second, third, and fourth prizes were taken respectively by Terront, Higham, and Cann. Throughout the week Waller and Terront stuck to each other with persistency, hardly leaving the track during the 18 hours that were daily allotted to riding, and on Friday the same tactics were pursued, though at 8.29 in the evening both retired for the purpose of changing their attire, and were absent by agreement for 22 minutes. They then again got under weigh, though it was apparent that the Frenchman was much the fresher of the pair, as he mounted his machine without assistance, whilst Waller had to be lifted into the saddle. This was proved conclusively later on in the evening, as Terront on two or three occasions spurted splendidly, and managed to gain a lap on the leader. This, of course, created great excitement and enthusiasm amongst the 9,000 or 10,000 persons present. It, however, could have no influence on the result of the contest, as it appeared that Waller's victory was assured could be he but keep going at a moderate pace. At ten o'clock Waller had completed 1,396 miles. Terront 1,378 miles, Higham 1,138 miles, and Cann 1,092 miles. The competition finally closed at eleven, when the distances travelled by the riders were as follows:—Waller, who takes the belt, value £100., and a £125. in money, 1404 miles 6 laps; Terront, 1,390 miles 5 laps; Highman 1,145 miles 3 laps; Cann 1,100 miles 1 lap; Pagis, 972 miles 3 laps; Thresher, 736 miles 6 laps; Leaming, 550 miles 7 laps; Andrews, 286 miles 5 laps.

Mrs. Amory Sullivan (Miss Adeline Stanhope) has been engaged as "leading lady" for the California Theatre, San Francisco.

Miss Genevieve Ward's provincial tour with "Forget-Me-Not" will commence on the 29th inst. at the Theatre Royal, Nottingham.

The Hastings Town Council have accepted the tender of Mr. Jones, of Gloucester, for the erection of new municipal buildings, at a cost of £12,500.

A daring robbery was committed a few days ago, at the Midland Brewery Company's office, Loughborough. A cashbox containing about £200 was stolen.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., is visiting Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P. at his seat, Brymbo Hall, Wrexham, North Wales, along with Mr. Fawcett, M.P., and other friends.

The number of accidents on the six great French railways during the ten years 1868 to 1877 was 773. 2,376 persons suffered from accidents, 218 were killed and 2,158 wounded.

A Massachusetts lady is reported to have scolded her little boy for taking a drink of water at an hotel: "For," said she, "we pay a dollar for our dinner, and water is very filling."

The body of Mr. Edward Gilling, owner of the ill-fated May Flower, which foundered at Burnham regatta, has been found on a mud-bank in the river Parrett.

Colonel William T. Betts, formerly of the 26th (Camerian) Regiment and of the 88th Connaught Rangers, has died at his residence at Hornsey, after a long illness, aged sixty-one.

Edward Miall Fraser, hon. secretary of the Finsbury Liberal Association, has served on the overseers 84 old lodger claims, 921 new lodger claims and 386 householder claims; total, 1,390.

The personal estate of the late Mr. Alexander Whitelaw, some time member of Parliament for Glasgow, has been "recorded" in the Court books of the Commissariat of Lanarkshire at £692,300.

Telegrams received at Philadelphia state that General Grant has sailed from Yokohama for San Francisco, in the steamer City of Tokio, and is expected to arrive at San Francisco on September 21.

A sad accident has occurred on the Lake at Ellesmere. A. H. Woolward, son of the late Vicar of Belton, Grantham, was yachting the other morning with some friends, when he fell overboard and was drowned.

We are glad to hear that Professor Huxley's long-expected "Introductory Primer" of the Sciences is at last in the press, and will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., in the course of the autumn.

Among the New Hampshire churches a good deal of opposition has shown itself in the recent State law taxing church property on all sums above 10,000. dols. In some cases the law has been denounced from the pulpit.

The Rev. Hugh Allen, of Branfield Road, Brockley, has been at the Mansion House Police Court, London, fined 5s., with the option of three days' hard labour, for being drunk and disorderly in the Canon Street Station.

A alarming fire has occurred at the floor-cloth factory of Messrs. Nairn and Co., Kirkcaldy. Very serious damage, amounting to many thousands of pounds, was done to the building and stock, and a fireman was severely injured.

At the Guildhall Police Court, London, Mr. Theodore Yatroudakis, a restaurant keeper, of 2, New Broad Street, has been fined 40s., and costs for having sent insulting documents to Michalis Spartalis, of the Greek Consulate.

The *Standard* says:—"Duke of Edinburgh will, we have good reason to believe, hoist his flag in November as Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves, in succession to Vice-Admiral Phillimore, who then completes his period of service."

A carrier pigeon alighted two days ago in an apartment in the Rue de Boulogne, Paris. On its wings were painted in red letters, the words: "350 Creil—Charleroi 15." The bird was in an exhausted condition.

The honorary degree of D.D. has been conferred by Trinity College, Hartford, U.S.A., on the Rev. F. S. May, of Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, London, "in recognition of his services in making known the principles of the Anglican Church on the Continent"

An experiment is being tried at Dunkirk—viz., that of shipping jute direct thither from India, instead of, as heretofore, sending it to Great Britian and transmitting it to Dunkirk. It is said that the manufacturer will save at least 7s. 6d. per ton by this change of route.

At the Surrey Sessions, the other day, "Captain Peace," a youth, who since the age of thirteen has been a pest to the community, and has latterly been a trainer of young thieves, was sentenced to seven year's penal servitude for stealing (with another lad) a bushel of potatoes.

About 150 "ladies of the ballet, chorus ladies, and dressers" accepted the invitation of Mr. W. Forbes to join him at tea and in religious praise at Exeter Hall the other afternoon. After tea, Bishop Moore (a negro bishop from America) Mr. Forbes, and others addressed the meeting.

The ship Strathleven, 1,598 tons, Captain Pearson, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 4th inst., with 575 emigrants, under the supervision of Dr. J. Booth, as surgeon-superintendent, with Miss Cullen in charge of the single women.

A lighthouse is to be constructed at Anvil Point, off the Dorset coast, at Swanage. The contract for the work has been taken by Mr. Clarke, of Bournemouth. The dangers of the coast have often been pointed out, the lifeboat crew stationed at Swanage having been frequently called out during gales.

A party of ten men were engaged, a few days since, in the completion of some shops at Portsmouth, when the front of the building gave way, burying four men in the ruins. Two were much injured. The accident is attributed to some defective girders, or to careless workmanship in their fixture.

Lord Chesham and two of his sons have been thrown violently from their carriage on the turnpike road near Charley Wood Common, Rickmansworth, the horses having been startled by a passing traction engine. The carriage was much damaged, but the occupants escaped with a severe shaking.

The Guardians of the metropolitan parishes and unions are already preparing for a large influx of paupers as the season advances. Many of the workhouses are now full, and every available space will be utilised. There are now several hundreds in advance in the workhouses as compared with the corresponding period last year.

At the Manchester Police Court, a few days since, two men were charged with using threatening language to Frederick Dove, the man who was shot by Fenians some weeks ago whilst in the street. The charge of attempted murder against a man broke down and Dove says that since then he had been told many times that he would be shot again. The defendants were bound over to keep the peace.

The *York Herald's* London correspondent writes:—"The founder of the oldest local paper in London died a few days since—Mr. John Thompson, for upwards of twenty years proprietor of the *West London Observer*. Mr. Thompson began business as a tobacconist, then tried rate collecting, afterwards printing, and finally managed to establish a newspaper, which once was the only journal published in the western suburbs. There are now more than a dozen."

The miscroscopic examination of American pork is carried out extensively in Berlin. An official report lately issued shows that from August 1, 1878, to August 1, 1879, about 5,000 hams, 600 sides of bacon, 500 shoulders of pork, and 125 roulades were examined. Of these there were reported to the police authorities as containing trichinæ, 109 hams, 161 sides of bacon, 7 shoulders, and 4 roulades. Trichinæ was also found in two pigs slaughtered in Berlin.—*British Medical Journal.*

An inquest was held in Liverpool a few days since on the body of a pilot named Samuel Porter, aged forty-eight, who died from the effects of a gun accident. A Liverpool Medical-man, named Samuels, accompanied a boat on a cruise as a guest of one of the pilots, and while engaged in sea-fowl shooting his gun accidently went off owing to the boat rolling heavily and throwing the doctor from his seat. The charge entered Porter's leg. The limb had to be amputated, and Porter died. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

BURIED ALIVE.

A young Russian nobleman, having squandered his fortune, appealed to his sister to relieve his wants. This she refused to do, and he thereupon determined to make away with her for the sake of inheriting her property, and found means to give her a draught, which was probably intended to kill, but which only produced a deep sleep. The funeral was hurried forward, and the service had been performed over the body, when one of the lady's friends stepped forward up to the coffin to impress a farewell kiss on the corpse's cheek previous to interment. Taking it by the hand, she was surprised to find some traces of life still remaining, and begged that the interment might be postponed to try if her friend might not be recalled to life. The brother, of course, would not listen to this, but treated her request with ridicule. She then hurried off to the authorities and stated the case, and proper persons were appointed to return with her; but her friend had been already buried, and so great is the veneration for the dead in Russia that for a long time her desire to have the body disinterred met with the most violent opposition. At length, from some circumstances, which transpired, the commissioners of inquiry conceived some suspicion of the case, and determined on opening the grave, when it was discovered that the lady had been buried alive, as her face was much lacerated, and impressions of her nails were found on the coffin-lid. The brother was taken into custody, confessed his crime, and underwent the punishment he so richly deserved.

A PORTUGUESE HEROINE.

A correspondent at Lisbon vouches for the truth of the following narrative, which he translates from the *Diario de Noticias*:—"At the distance of one kilometre from the village of Fratel, near Niza (*i.e.*, on the frontier of Spain and Portugal, near the town of Portalegre), Theresa Maria, who was carrying her husband's dinner to him in the fields, was told by a little shepherd boy that a wolf was prowling about the place. Wishing to see one for the first time in her life, she put down her basket and climbed up to a high place, to which the boy directed her. There she saw the animal in the act of devouring a lamb. The shepherd boy began shouting and throwing stones, to see whether it would let go its prey, and the wolf in its fury attacked the poor little fellow, jumping up at his face, tearing the flesh from his jaws, and throwing him upon the ground. The woman seeing the boy's imminent danger in an impulse of heroic self-devotion, ran on the wolf wholly unarmed, seized tight hold of him, and then, after a struggle, contrived to blind him with a stone, and eventually killed him. Meanwhile, the boy whom she had rescued ran, wounded as he was, to seek help in the village. While several villagers were coming up, armed with guns, stones, and sticks to kill the beast and save the woman from its fangs, she was returning to the village covered with blood, and with her arms, hands, and face terribly wounded. She said that at times she was on the point of being overcome, but contrived to keep the animal's throat in the close hold of her left arm, while hitting him hard on the head with a stone she was able to pick up. She was taken to the Niza hospital. It is with regret that all will read what I have now unfortunately to add, that exactly a month afterwards the poor creature died there of her wounds. She has left eight children, six of whom are very young, and a distracted husband to mourn her loss; but she found comfort in her sufferings, and under the pain of such a parting, from the recollection that she had given her life for another. The English and Portuguese have sent some £22 as a small consolation to a poor and industrious family, who have to mourn a noble heart taken from them." In a postcript written latter, the correspondent says:—"I am sorry indeed to have to add to the narrative that the little shepherd boy, for whom the woman sacrificed her life, is dead also. She was allowed to console her dying hours with the belief that she had perished in saving a life. But it was not to be so. The poor child died in the terrible sufferings of hydrophobia. Besides the subscription raised on behalf of the bereaved husband and orphans. another has very properly been started to erect a monument at Niza, so that such a deed may not be forgotten.

AGES OF ANIMALS.

A bear rarely exceeds twenty years; a dog lives twenty years; a fox fourteen or sixteen; lions are long-lived—Pompey's lived to the age of seventy. The average age of cats is fifteen years; a squirrel and hare seven or eight years; rabbits seven. Elephants have been known to live to the great age of seven hundred years. When Alexander the Great had conquered one Porus, King of India, he took a great elephant, which had fought very valiantly for the King, named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and then let him go with the inscription, "Alexander the son of Jupiter, hath dedicated Ajax to the sun." This elephant was found with this inscription three hundred and fifty years after. Pigs have been known to live to the age of thirty years; the rhinoceros to twenty. A horse has been known to live to the age of sixty-two, but averages twenty-five to thirty. Camels sometimes live to the age of one hundred. Stags are long-lived. Sheep seldom exceed the age of ten. Cows live about fifteen years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live one thousand years. The dolphin and porpoise attain the age of thirty. An eagle died at Vienna at the age of one hundred and four years. Ravens frequently reach the age of one hundred. Swans have been known to live three hundred years. Mr. Mallerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of two hundred. A tortoise has been known to live one hundred and seven.

THE MOMENT OF FEAR.

Bonaparte lost four aides-de-camp during the short time he was in Egypt. One of them, Croisier, appearing to Napoleon to lack the proper degree of boldness at the proper moment, he burst out against him in one of his violent and humiliating attacks of abuse and contempt. The word coward escaped him; Croisier determined not to survive it; he sought death on several occasions, but did not succeed until the seige of Acre. He was in attendance on Napoleon in the trenches there, when such a sharp look-out was kept by the garrison that if an elbow or feather showed itself above or beside them, it was immediately grazed by a bullet. Croisier watched his opportunity and jumped upon the platform. "Come down, I command you!" cried Napoleon, in a voice of thunder: but it was too late; the victim of his severity fell at his feet. Murat, the chivalrous braver of all danger, had also his moment of fear, which lost him the countenance of his general until displeasure could no longer resist the brilliancy of his achievements. It was in the seige of Mantua, in the first Italian campaign, that Murat was ordered to charge a body of troops that were making a sortie from the garrison. He hesitated, and in his confusion declared himself wounded: he was removed from the presence of the general and in every way discountenanced. In Egypt he was sent out on the most distant and dangerous services; in short, he more than reconquered his character before the battle of Aboukir, on which occasion Napoleon himself was obliged to declare he was superb. The brave Marshal Lannes one day severely reprimanded a colonel who had punished a young officer for a moment of fear. "That man," said he, "is worse than a poltroon who pretends he never knows fear.

Those who believe nothing often makes others believe most; as the best actors in our theatres are those who retain the most perfect command over their feelings, voice, and countenance.

Let us never forget that every station in life is necessary; that each deserves our respect; that not the station itself, but the worthy fulfilment of its duties, does honour to a man.

Wisdom is the olive branch that springeth from the heart, bloometh on the tongue, and beareth fruit in the actions.

THE BURNING OF WITCHES.

It is generally stated that the last witch was burned in Europe in 1793, in Prussian Poland. But this has now become a mistake. She was burned February 26, 1879, in Vratshevo, in the government of Novgerod, Russia. Her name was Agrafena Ignatieva. She was a soldier's widow, and seems early in life to have acquired fame for her skill is various secret arts. The name once acquired, she profited by it. Without working, she had plenty of good things, for the peasants in the neighbourhood stood in great awe of her, and sent to her house the best of their harvests. But at last Nemesis overtook her. Fits of epilepsy became uncommonly frequent in that part of the country, and they were invariably attributed to Agrafena's evil eye. In the beginning they increased her reputation, but, finally, the fear of her grew into terror, and the instinct of self-defence awakened. One day, a young girl, in a fit of epilepsy, mentioned Agrafena's name, and a few hours later on the whole population of the country gathered around her hut, among them the justice of the peace and two members of the representative assembly of the government There was a short parley between Agrafena and the crowd. Then she was driven into the house, doors and windows were locked, and the house was set on fire; and while the unhappy woman cried, screamed and prayed for her life, the crowd stood unmoved, looked on to the last, and sang hymns in praise of the Saviour who had delivered them from Satan.

A HORSE POISONED BY TEA.

The *Lancet* remarks that Lord William Beresford, in addition to his distinction as a gallant and chivalrous soldier, will be distinguished in history as the owner of a horse which was poisoned by tea. The *Veterinary Journal* reports the "case," and characterises it as "unparalleled in the annals of veterinary or even human toxicology." A staff cook having left some pounds of tea in a sack, a Kaffir groom filled it with corn, and serving out the contents to a troop of horses, gave Lord William Beresford's charger the bulk of the tea, which was eaten greedily, and produced the most startling results. The animal plunged and kicked, and ran backwards, at intervals galloping madly around, finally falling into a donga, where it lay dashing its head on the rocks, and was despatched by an assegai thrust through the heart. The post-mortem appearances indicated extreme cerebral congestion. The occurrence as an accident is probably unique. The phenomena exhibited were, however, characteristic of the action of caffeine—namely, cerebral excitement, with partial loss of sensibility, convulsions, and death. The sensory nerves are paralysed without any corresponding paralysis of the motor nerves, so that the muscular action, which proceeds from ideation and volition, remains unaffected. The reversal of limb movements, which produces running backwards in quadrupeds, is a common system of brain disturbance, frequently witnessed, for example in the case of puppies with unclosed crania. The case is one of great interest, and may help to throw light on the action of tea, which has not been sufficiently studied, and must be still classed as unexplained.

A DESPERATE CONVICT.

The other afternoon, one of the convicts in the light labour gang at the Chatham Dockyard Extension Works, a man of colour, made an attempt to escape. Finding there were very few workmen in this part of the Government works, he made a rush from his gang, but was seen by the warder in charge. As he was the only one in charge of the gang he could do nothing but give an alarm, by blowing his whistle, and let other warders give chase to the runaway. The convict first ran into one of the smithy departments, when one of the men threatened him with a red-hot iron, as he was in fear of being savagely attacked by the convict, who is a stalwart and desperate character. But the latter rushed out of the smithy and turned into a place called the pound, where he found no means of escape. A workman named Granville employed near followed, and, in trying to capture him, had the thumb of his left hand entirely bitten off by the convict, and no doubt would have suffered further injuries had not two other workmen come to his assistance. They, however, conveyed the convict back to the Convict Prison, and handed him over to the authorities there. There is a reward under the Government regulations given for the capture of a convict, and the man Granville is expected to receive such reward.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY OF BANK NOTES BY A GIRL.

At the Great Marlow County Petty Sessions, Susan Hippins, aged 14, a domestic servant, in the employ of Colonel Keen, of Rockwell End, Hambledon, has been charged on remand with stealing £40 in bank notes, the property of her master. The evidence of the prosecutor went to show that he left £40. in bank-notes in the breast pocket of his coat, which he hung up behind the door. He thought no more of it until the following day, when upon going to the coat, he found the pocket turned out and all the notes gone. He at once accused the prisoner of the robbery, but she denied all knowledge of it. He subsequently sent for the police, but the girl still persisted in saying she knew nothing about the notes. In searching the house, at prosecutor's suggestion, the constable found some portions of a bank-note which had been burnt. The prisoner was taken in charge, when she said, "I took all the notes out of your pocket together." The police-constable who took the prisoner in charge found a fire had been lighted on the hearth of the prisoner's bedroom, and, upon searching among the embers, found the ash of some burnt tissue paper. He counted seven pieces. On one he saw the impression of a water-mark and the letter T. They looked like bank-notes. Prisoner said she took the notes, and when her master sent for the police, she went up to her room and burnt them all. The Bench formally committed her for trial at the Sessions.

There was quite an unusual arrival of herrings at Scarborough one day last week, the catch amounting to from fifty to sixty lasts. These sold at from 1s. 9d. to 3s. 9d. per 100.

At the Military Chapel, Arbour Hill, Dublin, Bishop Claughton, Chaplain-General to the Forces, has administered confirmation to a large number of members of the army and their families

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'Peter, what are you doing to that boy?' asked a schoolmaster.—'He wanted to know, if you take ten from seventeen, how many will remain: I took ten of his apples to show him, and now he wants me to give 'em back.'—'Well, why don't you do it?'—'Coz, sir, he would forget how many are left.'

'My dear sir,' said she, timidly, 'I am such a silly child, while you are so witty and accomplished, and have such an irresistible way of putting things, that I wish you would show me how——'—'How to what?'—'How to let you know, delicately but firmly that I want you to let me have five pounds that I am most desperately in need of.'

'She's a darling, she's a daisy.' So sang the young man in a quiet, musing sort of way beneath his breath. He was just strolling down towards her house, and his heart was overflowing; but, as he turned the corner, he saw Smythe hand her into a carriage and drive off to enjoy the moonlight. A sudden hush came over his song, his heart felt as if a goneness had crept over it, and he rapidly walked homeward, cogitating in his mind over the dread uncertainties of life.

Forty years ago the programme of one of the concerts of the Norwich Musical Festival contained the following list of singers and of pieces. It can scarcely be considered overloaded as regards punctuation. The 'Messiah' was to be performed, and the numbers ran somewhat in this way;—'Comfort ye Mr. Hobbs, But who may abide Mr. Balfe, Behold a virgin Mr. Young, Behold darkness shall cover Mr. Phelps, Rejoice greatly Miss Birch, He shall feed Miss Hawes, Come unto me Madame Stockhausen.'

A LAMENTABLE mistake was made by a girl in St. Louis not long since. She was married to a man under the impression that he was her father's coachman, and he turned out to be a Mexican nobleman. She pronounces him a swindling fraud, and wants a divorce.

A WITTY lady was once told by a gentleman of her acquaintance that he 'must have been born with a silver spoon in his mouth.' She looked at him carefully, and upon realizing the size of his mouth, replied, 'I don't doubt it; but it must have been a soup-ladle.'

SPRING is a very pleasant season, with its cool morning, its balmy days, its wealth of buds and blossoms, its early, fresh vegetables, and all that; but one never can tell when a man with the odour of spring onions on his breath is going to tackle him and tell a long story.

ONE of the wide-awake Fairhaven girls, with visions of a bridal *trousseau* before her eyes, has recently given the gentleman who is paying his addresses to her a gentle hint in the line matrimonial by presenting him with a neatly-worked motto, upon which is inscribed, 'I need thee every hour.'

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LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of the members of the above Board took place in the Reading Room on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Shaw (chairman) presiding. There were also present—Mr. Hedley, Mr. Cheeseman, Mr. Bland, Mr. Davison, Mr. Brown, Mr. Carss, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Todd.

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.—Mr. Carss having proposed the appointment of a committee to meet the other local boards on the hospital question, Mr. Simpson said he did not believe in spending the ratepayers' money for any such purpose as an hospital. He felt sure that people would never consent to be taken from their homes and placed in a common hospital.—Mr. Carss said if the boards built a hospital, people would be put into it whether they would or not.—The motion having been seconded by Mr. Bland, was put to the meeting and carried, Mr. Simpson being the only dissentient.

THE PRICE OF GAS.—It was reported that the Shotley Bridge and District Gas Company had reduced the price of gas 2s. per lamp.

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT.—The Medical-officer (Dr. Geo. Renton) presented a clean bill of health. No cases of any of the zymotic diseases had been observed, and the general health of the district was exceedingly good.

DAMAGE BY THE BOARD'S SEWAGE.—The Sanitary Committee had inspected the spot where the Board's sewage runs through Mr. Wilson's field, and found a number of holes, which they recommended should be filled up at once with slag.—Mr. Brown said it was a dangerous place, and required immediate attention.—Mr. Hedley proposed, and Mr. Carss seconded, that the committee's report be adopted.—Carried.

HIGHWOODSIDE FOOTPATH.—The following letter, addressed to the Chairman and members of the Board, was read:—

GENTLEMEN,—In reading the report of your last monthly meeting in the *Consett Guardian*, issue Aug. 23, 1879, I find your right of way committee have been taking evidence to maintain a right of way from Highwoodside Farm, through Iveston Quarry, to Stockerly Highway. I could not allow it to come before the Board again without a comment upon it. It is a one-sided investigation, and likely to hoodwink the other members of the Board. If the committee had pursued their commission with honesty of purpose, why not accept the evidence of D. Balleny, Esq.? He said the supposed right of way from Iveston Village to Durham Road was correct as by your Local Board plan, and the road from Durham Road to High Woodside Farm was undoubtedly the farm road. You will be aware it is against the interest of D. Balleny, Esq. to say this. Your Chairman heard him say so, and can testify to the assertion. The evidence you have taken is a miserable failure. If the parties have travelled A and B footpaths as long as they say they have, I would say they have done their share of trespass. You must [illegible], gentlemen, that the portion [illegible] supposed [illegible] of way B, belonging to D. Balleny, [illegible] ter Common. There is no awarded [illegible] the Lanchester Common Act says "[illegible] is to be no footpath that way" [illegible] be it further enacted, after the making [illegible] award, and of such highways and roads [illegible], it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to take or use any roads or ways, either public, [illegible] or private, in, over, or through the said allotment, or any of them, or any part thereof, either on foot or horseback, or otherwise, other than such as shall be set out and appointed by the said Commissioners aforesaid, and that all former roads and ways which shall not be set out, and appointed as roads and ways through the said inclosure shall be deemed part of the land, to be inclosed, and shall be held and enjoyed as part of such land accordingly." If you won't abide by your own plan, you must be loyal to the law, so I think you will admit that B footpath cannot exist, and A footpath, farm road leading to farm house, I maintain the right of usage won't apply again. I would strongly recommend you to take counsels' opinion on the matter for your own satisfaction, but would certainly object to the ratepayers' money being used for such a purpose. Mr. Carss says under the Public Health Act, the Board are the Surveyors of highways, public footpaths. I would feel obliged, Mr. Chairman, if you would try to drive it into Mr. Carss the difference between a public footpath and a private footpath, which the public claim a right of usage over. I cannot understand what you want to be at. If I allow the public to walk over my private road I ought to have the honour. It appears to me you are striving for it. I thought you would have found out before now that Local Boards have no jurisdiction over supposed rights of way. The public just have to accept such roads as there exist. They can neither add to nor diminish or use for any unlawful purpose.—Yours truly,

GEORGE NICHOLSON.

Leadgate, Aug. 25th, 1879.

An animated discussion followed between Mr. Carss, Mr. Simpson, and other members. Eventually, the matter was again referred to Mr. Carss, Mr. Hedley, and the Chairman for further consideration.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Surveyor's report showed that a good deal of attention had been given to the highways during the month. The Inspector's report was also read, and was of a satisfactory nature. The Surveyor was instructed to serve a notice on Mr. Hetherington to abate a nuisance at Iveston. —There was no other business of importance.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Sept. 11th.—Before J. CLAVERING, Esq. (chairman), and G. G. T. SMITH, Esq.

A FAMILY QUARREL NEAR SHIELD ROW.—John and Elizabeth Carling, man and wife, were charged with assaulting William Dormand, near Shield Row. Mr. Dickinson defended. Complainant said his wife went with a cheap trip, leaving a little girl to attend to the house. On Monday night he asked the girl to make him some tea, but she told him there was none. He expressed his surprise, as a supply of tea had been got on the Saturday. The girl then left the house with the intention of going home, but he followed her and put his arms round her waist to stop her. She began to kick his shins, and complainant, after slapping her cheek, let her go, telling her that he should tell her father and mother next morning. Shortly afterwards the father and mother went to his house and they had some conversation about the girl. Complainant, however, who had to meet his wife at Pit Hill the same night, was unable to continue the conversation with them. He then went to Pit Hill, where he met his wife, and was returning home with her when the defendants waylaid and attacked him. Mrs. Carling struck him on the mouth with her hand, and the male defendant struck him behind the ear and knocked him down, after which Mrs. Carling seized him by the hair of the head and dragged him about. They also kicked him and assaulted his wife.—Cross-examined by Mr. Dickinson: Mrs. Carling was his sister-in-law, and the girl already referred to was her daughter. It was true, when he accused the girl of extravagance, that he swore at her. He had some drink before meeting his wife, but he was not drunk. It was not true that he had a struggle with Mrs. Carling before the male defendant interfered.—Mary Dormand, wife of the complainant, was then called and corroborated her husband's statement as to what occurred.—Mr. Dickinson called P.C. Reay, who said he saw the defendant at one o'clock in the morning. He told witness he had been assaulted by Carling and his wife, and asked him to take them into custody. At that time both Dormand and his wife were under the influence of drink.—The Chairman said they were satisfied that an assault had been committed. They fined Carling 10s. and costs. The woman would be fined 5s. and costs.

DRUNKENNESS.—Patrick Conlon, Thomas Reilly, and John Flynn, all of Hamsteels Colliery, were severally charged by P.C. Kendrew with having been drunk on the 30th August. Conlon was fined 5s. and costs; Reilly, who did not appear, 10s. and costs, and Flynn 2s. 6d. and costs.—James Kearney, Shield Row; Wardle Thirlaway, Stanley; Joseph Batey, Tanfield Lea; Thomas Coyle; and Thomas Carr, drover, Satley, were each fined 5s. and costs for a similar offence. The cases were proved by Police-Constables Reay, Nicholson, Thompson, and Peacock.

DAMAGE TO MACHINERY AT LANGLEY PARK COLLIERY.—William Edwin Whitfield, a boy, was charged with damaging machinery at the above Colliery. Mr. Logan, the manager, said defendant and several other boys broke a steam gauge. The other lads had paid their portion of the damage, and it was only because defendant had not offered to do so that the present proceedings had been instituted. He did not, however, wish to press the case against defendant, if the boy's mother would now pay the damage, 15s. The friends of the lad having agreed to pay the amount of the damage and costs, he was discharged.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—John Gardiner and William Cawthorn, of South Moor, were summoned for trespassing in a plantation belonging to Mr. Hedley, near Craghead, on the 28th August. As defendants did not appear, a fine of 2s. 6d. and costs was imposed.

REFUSING TO QUIT AND ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—Hugh Langton, of Hamsteels Colliery, was summoned for refusing to quit a public-house at the above place, on the 30th August, and also for assaulting P.C. Kendrew on the same occasion. Mowatt and Julia Langton, man and wife, parents of the first-named defendant, were also charged with an assault on P.C. Kendrew. From the evidence it transpired that after the younger Langton assaulted the constable, the other defendants went to his assistance.—Langton was fined 5s. and costs for refusing to quit, and 20s. and costs for the assault. His father and mother were fined 5s. each and costs.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE AT BURNHOPE.—Dominick Lavin, of Burnhope, was fined 10s. and costs for assaulting Police-Constable Hawley, on the 30th August.

PITCH AND TOSS.—William Dawson, Geo. Elliott, James Dockerty, Charles Sweeney, Joseph Bell, John Brown, Simpson Birtley, John Robertson, James Turnbull, William Small, John Sweeney, and Robert Elliott were charged by P.C. Nicholson with playing at pitch and toss, near Greencroft Tower, on the 6th inst.—Mr. Dickinson appeared for defendants, and called witnesses, who swore that the whole of the defendants, excepting Elliott, were otherwise engaged at the time the alleged offence was committed. The magistrates, however, disbelieved the witnesses, and fined each defendant 2s. 6d. and costs.

ALLOWING A GOAT TO STRAY.—William Murray was charged by P.C. Hawley with allowing a goat to stray on the highway at Burnhope Colliery, on the 8th September.—Fined 1s. and costs.

POOR LAW ACT.—James Birtley, miner, was summoned by Mr. Walton, relieving-officer, for allowing his parents to become chargeable to the Lanchester Poor Law Union.—Mr. Walton said defendant was in receipt of a weekly wage of over 17s.—Defendant was ordered to allow his parents 8s. per week.

ASSAULT ON A WIFE.—Edward Todd was charged with assaulting his wife, Mary Hannah Todd, Mr. John Patrick, jun., Bishop Auckland, prosecuted. Todd was undefended. Complainant said she had been married to the defendant eleven years. For the first six years her husband provided a house for her, but she had for some time lived with him in the house of his parents. On the 5th September she was in an upstairs room, where her husband was putting up a bed. Her husband got irritated, and she told him that the bed would be better at the door. This irritated him still further, and he struck her several blows at the back of her head. Shortly afterwards, on going downstairs, her husband again struck her. She had four children, the youngest of which was twenty months old.—Defendant, in defence, said his wife turned stupid, and all he did was to get hold of her arm and push her. She thereupon took a long brush to him, and after going downstairs she also attempted to strike his mother with her boot.—The magistrates, after hearing further evidence, bound defendant over to keep the peace for three months.

THEFT BY AN IRONWORKER.—Benjamin Storey, shingler, Blackhill, was charged with stealing a plank belonging to Mr. Richard Murray. P.C. Hood said between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday last he met defendant at Blackhill. He was dragging a plank after him, and, in answer to witness, said he had bought it of Mr. Ward, the landlord of the Royal Hotel. Witness took him to Mr. Ward, and the latter denied having sold the timber.—P.C. Raine gave similar evidence.—Defendant pleaded guilty. He was drunk he said, and knew nothing whatever about the plank.—P.C. Hood, in answer to the bench, said it was true that defendant was drunk.—Mr. Murray said he had known defendant a long time, and always considered him a respectable man. His parents and connections were respectable people, and on this account he did not wish to press the case.—The Chairman: What would he want with the timber?—Defendant: Nothing whatever.—Mr. Murray: I have frequently missed timber from the yard, and I am afraid a good deal of it goes for fire-wood.—The Chairman (to Mr. Oliver): Is anything known about Storey?—Supt. Oliver: He has been twice convicted of drunkenness, but there is nothing else against him.—The Chairman said on account of Mr. Murray's recommendation defendant would only be locked up till the rising of the court.

HOW TO CURE A COUGH OR COLD.—Take "Ladden's Balsam of Horehound and Coltsfoot." One Dose relieves; one Bottle cures. Price, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Agent for Consett—Mr. D. IMRIE, Chemist, Front Street. 544m

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

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

Correspondence.

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE NOTES.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Its a great pity that the Afflanisters, as my friend calls them, has broke out again. No wonder they are breaking out abroad when they are breaking out at home with us. Shotley Bridge was a sturring place on Saturday night. There was a heavy engagement faught in wood street between a Mall and a female, but the Mall, Im sorry to say, was compelled to beat a hasty retreat to bed, bringing with him a black peeper. Is this what we were created for? We are all decendency of Adam. Our body is clea, and into that body of clea God breaths a living soul. St. Paul, in so many places, and so urgently, exhorts all "to walk worthy of God, pleasing him in all things, by bearing fruit in every good work, and by increasing in knowledge" (col. 1.10). Is it good work getting drunk? Are we pleasing God by so doing, or increasing in knowledge? I trow not; but to the contrary, we disfigure that which God has created, after his own image and likness, into the likeness of the Devil. There no man or woman that proffeses to be a Christian but must know that its a mortal sin to get drunk, so as to loose your senses, that is to meake your-self a beast instead of A man.

Our Lord, while on the cross, was drenched with gall;
Oh think of this, friends, one and all,
Oft and oft, thyself remind
Of the end thy God designed
When he sent thee here on earth.
Heir of an immortal birth,
Ah, what else did he desire
Save in grace to attire
Than to crown with glory bright,
Thee, the child of his delight
In Christs dear name, with courage beare;
For ever shun that wicket snare,
And to drink now bid adue—
It drowneth His friendship, alas, in you!
Oh cursed drink, thou art impure,
You cause your victoms to indure,
And that for all eternity
My friends, in time give up the spree
It ruins your body, it does your soul
It leads you to a bitter hole,
There to suffer eternalee.
My friends, in time give up the spree,
Turn to God and to him pray—
This drinking habit cast away
On you his blessings then will flow—
Take a friends advise called Sweep Joe.

Yours Affectionately,
JOE HARRISON, Chimney Sweep.

Shotley Bridge, 10th Sept., 1879.

LOKELL TOPICKS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

MR. EDITOR, DEAR SOR,—Aw hope ye injoyed yoresel last Setterday efternoon at th' Black Hill Hortekulteral Soseieties Show. If ye Consitt fokes dissint look oot yor gan to be last on th' programe. Aw sheer aw injoyed mesell vary much, an aw wis onle sorree aw kuddint lift mawsel [illegible] th' [illegible] noo that aw didnt get jall [illegible] kas aw [illegible] mone [illegible], but dancin is a thing aw nivor learnt, an aw think aw's not tried noo; but, sor, it was worth yor time te see uther fokes ingoyin thor sels. Thor's one thing konekted wid th' show that aw kuddint find ony plishor in an that wis horse jumpin. Aw wad natrilles spose its a varree dangerous thing for beyth horses an riders, kas aither on them run a chance ove gettin a neck or a leg broke, an aw think neether on them hes a leg or a neck te spare. Kud th' promoters not dee sumthing else wi th' munee? Aw think they kud. Hooivor, wen th' horses wis jumpin aw went off te th' Shuge Shuse an th' Roondiboots, an aw felt temted te jump on tiv a wudin horse an hev a ride, but aw thowt it wasn't [illegible] a staid [illegible] like me te be [illegible] around amang [illegible] bairns, an as aw didnt kare much aboot flaein throo th' air in th' Shugee Shuse, aw paid a visit te th' pultree pens, an wat a fine lot ove Kristmas dinnors thor was! One ove maw auld kronees says te me "Sarrah, hinnee, aw warnd ye kuddint ingoy yorsell ower that geuse if he wis keuked." "Dee wad aw," says aw, "or that greet Kotchin China cock either, thats kawin ower te that big Braamaw Pootra, as much as te say, Aw teyk in th' shine oot ove ye, aw think." But them little bantees had as much to say as ones on thim, for thor short, sharp, "Cock-a-doodle-doo," said as plain as [illegible] "Aw's as gud as onee bodee twice me size," wen thor awd fashund lukkin duck telled him "wask wask," ivor see mony times. But mewsik has its charms for me, an aw wis seun alang side th' band stand, wen th' mewsishuns struck up thor inspiren strams, an weel the performd, Mister. An if th' Kommittee wad gie th' munee for a band kontest instead ove gien it for horse jumpin, kas wor a varree mewsik-luvin kommunittee an gloree int, an beside aw think it wad teyk see much betor.

Aw see thor gettin on wi th' futpath at Thorborn Terrace, an that pairt ove th' toon 'ill look kwite respecktible wen its kumpleeted. Aw wunder if they wad hev ony objecksions te layin doon a steyn krossin fra th' New In korner te th' top ove th' Kumpanees hooses? Thor wadint be much ekspense artendin it an it wad hindor a bodee fra hevin te plodge amang the klarts wen th' weather happins te be unfavorible. But aw gat a plodge last Setorday neet amang sumthing else than klarts. Aw had okashun te ewse th' yeworinell at th' end ove Middle Street, an aw didint knaw that one ove th' drains wis stopd. Once way, aw went in just as ewsall, an aw went plump ower th' [illegible] an it put me in a varree bad humer, wi evore bodee in general an th' Lokell Bord Inspecktor in partickilor for allowin such a thing te teyk place in sic a much frequentid place. Hooivor, aw had te put up wid as aw heve with other [illegible].

Noo that we heve gettin th' Foontin in workin order wad it be ower much te ask them fokes that meets there on a Sunday neet an throo th' week at Shuel, te stand on either one side or th' uther, an not surroond it altogither. They mun remember it was put up for th' benefit ove ony bodee that wis dry an wanted a drink, an it's not [illegible] that wad disturb th' peepill that kungregate there at neets, so if they will leeve a kleer road so as [illegible] get at th' watter, they'll oblige, yors truly,

[illegible] SAL.

Black Hill, Sept. 10th, 1879.

SUNDAY TRADING.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Can nothing be done by our local authority to put down the Sunday trading which is carried on in Consett by "bulies" and tobacco shops? There is a law, if only enforced. I was surprised in passing down Front Street last Sunday evening to see that a tobacco shop was opened out there. The person who carried it on certainly might make his weekly wage with the business profits made during the week days.—Yours,

[illegible]

Consett, 11th Sept., 1879.

SPIRITUALISM.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—The ungenuineness of the so-called phenomena has been so often exposed in the public press of this country and at seances that it would be a waste of time on my part to discuss the matter with "Dikanthos." In answer to his query what is trash?—I should say, that this word very properly describes most of the messages, and communications, said to proceed from the spirit, rapis or circles. In answer to your correspondent's other question, I hold that any contempt for, or indignity offered to, the Scriptures is blasphemy.

A CHURCHMAN.

Consett, Sept. 10th, 1879.

THE FOOTPATH AT HIGHWOODSIDE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I think I fully comprehend Mr. Nicholson's position with regard to the above. Plainly put, it is as follows:—The public have from time immemorial used a certain footpath which Mr. Nicholson is now seeking to close, his contention being that it is a private road leading to his farm, and that the public have been trespassing all these years. This, I believe, is a brief but honest statement of facts. Now, sir, I will do Mr. Nicholson the justice to say I believe he does not wish to deprive the public of a right if it can be shown that they are entitled to it. Permit me, then, to ask Mr. Nicholson this question, which I hope he will take in a good spirit, and answer as an honest man—did any previous owner of the farm attempt to block up the road or set up a similar claim? I have every respect for Mr. Nicholson as a neighbour, and did he but know me I feel assured he would not designate me a "lurking correspondent." Mr. Nicholson has in this matter, I believe, been wrongly advised by his friends, and as a friend who believes in his honesty I should strongly urge him to put an end to all further strife and ill-feeling by allowing the public to have undisputed possession of what has for several generations of men belonged to them.—I am, sir, yours truly,

AN OBSERVER.

Leadgate, 9th Sept., 1879.

THE HALLELUJAH ARMY AT CONSETT.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I visited the Hallelujah Hall on Sunday last, and after remaining in the gallery for a considerable time, there being no seats below, I was, on account of the overpowering heat, forced to come out. Some time after, having met with a friend, I returned to the Hall, but was very much surprised when the Hall-keeper took me by the cuff of the neck, and thrust me out. On demanding an explanation, I was told that no one was admitted except members. I should like to know why this was not given out after the service was over. Having had a talk with some of the people outside, I found it was a regular practice to close the doors on Sundays after the collection was over, and through the week the Hall was open during both service and prayer meeting, because they hadn't collections. It looks more like a money-making system than a work of the Lord's. They say salvation is free for all, but how can that be when the doors are closed against the ungodly, especially during the time of prayer? Christ says "I come not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance; and now is the day of salvation." But how can that be when people are not admitted to the house of God?—Yours truly,

J. C. SUMNERS.

Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 10th, 1879.

CONSETT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

DEAR SIR,—I have read with much interest the report in your columns of the annual tea of the Consett Co-operative Society. The eloquence of the speakers evidently called forth considerable applause, but for my own part I fail to see what it is connected with the Society itself that could be applauded; while a great deal said by some of the speakers, certainly, ought not to go unchallenged. There is ground for much searching of heart among its members, or its committee, when they think of their position now, compared with what it was in 1874. Really it is too bad to put the saddle on the wrong horse, or to try and roll the burden on to other shoulders. The chairman blames the ladies for the great falling off in returns—of course some one must be blamed, but in my opinion not the ladies. They as a rule do all the shopping for their families—many of them are good judges of articles of food and clothing—they are most interested in the dividend. Some of them have to struggle hard to make ends meet. Others are much exercised in spending money to the best advantage. Now, with these facts before me, I contend they would not leave the Store and sacrifice a dividend, unless advantages over and above this could be obtained outside the Store. The fact that Stores complain so loudly of the ladies going to private tradesmen (even though it be but for a toy), would certainly afford a strong argument in favour of the private tradesmen. And who can justly blame the ladies for going to what they consider the best market? But, according to the chairman's statement, they have no right to entertain even the thought that any one else can do as well for them as the Store. Let me give his own words—"Ladies left the Store with a belief that they could buy cheaper elsewhere. If any one in that meeting entertained such a belief he asked them to forget the thought. It could not be done." But the action of some of its members says otherwise. It can be done, and I hope the ladies will claim their right to think and judge for themselves in such matters. The chairman has a little bit of feeling left for the "little shopkeeper." From his elevated position, he could not possibly see how the "little shopkeeper" could compete with such a gigantic concern as the Wholesale "Co-op." The wonder to me is that the "little shopkeeper" is not crushed beneath these "ponderous orbs." How kind on the part of the chairman to offer the "little shopkeeper" a house of refuge. Let me quote his words again—"If in trying to benefit themselves they did in some measure contribute to the injury of other people, then all he could say was, let the other people come within the fold and share in the prosperity." What prosperity, let me ask? Is a drop from £17,000 to £7,000 prosperity? When the average purchasing power per member drops from [illegible] per week to less than [illegible] does this constitute prosperity? If this is the kind of prosperity the "little shopkeeper" is invited to share, I think he is better out of the "fold," especially when Mr. Wood is afraid they "possess only the skeleton of a very excellent Co-operative Society," and this after fifteen years operations. My advice to the "little shopkeeper" is to "stick to his last," and let them see that without much difficulty he can leave them crying over "lost trade." Referring to the large decrease Mr. Wood asks "how is it?" He answers, "It was not because they could purchase goods cheaper from the private tradesman." I think if Mr. Wood had made his answer positive instead of "negative" he would have been nearer the mark and this is undoubtedly the key of the difficulty which other societies besides Consett are having to [illegible] at the present time. I notice Mr. Wood shook the bag [illegible] the [illegible] of his audience. A very good thing in its place. Neither store nor "little shopkeeper" can get on without it. If it is any information to Mr. Wood or others concerned, I can tell them that tradesmen in Consett and elsewhere go to the same market with money of equal value with them, and can purchase equally as well, and perhaps sometimes a little better [illegible] in combination. It is true that the private tradesman is altogether void of sympathy and kindly feeling towards those who are needy. [illegible] all [illegible] give them. Mr. Wood says that he [illegible] the private tradesman [illegible] does not care a rap for them, beyond making profit out of them." I will leave the hundreds of hungry needy families during the late gallant struggle for rights, to say if this is true. Apologising for such a trespass on your valuable space.

PRO-BONO-PUBLICO.

Cricket.

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

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

CAUSEY SCHOOL CLUB.

This was a match between two elevens selected from the Causey School Club, and was played on Wednesday, sen. Appended is the score:—

MR. HUNTER'S TEAM.		MR. WARD'S TEAM.	
W. A. Hunter, c & b Ward	14	W. Ward, c Ord b Hunter	0
Wm. McLaren, run out	1	W. Wilson, c & b Hunter	7
J. Turnbull, run out	4	G. Bartram, c Ord	14
S. Ord, b Ward	4	John McLaren, c Hunter	6
J. T. Hammill, run out	6	C. Donald, b Hunter	1
J. Wild, b Ward	2	Wm. Wilson, b McLaren	1
R. Harmes, c & b Bartram	2	F. Netherton, st Hunter	3
S. Thompson, run out	0	A. Snell, b Hunter	4
J. Liddell, not out	0	G. Bainbridge, not out	0
Extras	10	Extras	[illegible]
Total	64	Total	[illegible]

CONSETT *v.* TANFIELD.

This match was played at Lanchester Flower Show on Thursday, sen., and resulted in a victory for the Consett team by thirty runs on the first innings. There were three matches played on the ground at the same time, but the above match appeared to us to attract the most attention from the public, which was no doubt accounted for by the Clubs having met twice previously during the season, each scoring a win. There was (considering the state of the ground) some fine cricket shown by both teams. The victory of the Consett team was mainly owing to the energetic batting of Mr. Smith, and Mr. Dixon's slow bowling, which seemed to completely puzzle some of the Tanfield bats. For Tanfield Mr. A. Temple bowled well, and Mr. Snowdon played a very patient innings. Score:—

CONSETT.		TANFIELD.	
J. Foreman, b Laidler	6	J. White, b Welford	0
W. Reid, b A. Temple	0	D. Temple, run out	0
H. Foggon, c Snowdon	8	A. Temple, c Power	3
R. Smith run out	15	J. Laidler, b Dixon	4
J. Dixon, c Robson	7	T. Jewitt, st Foggon	2
T. W. Welford, jun., b A. Temple	0	E. Reay, b Dixon	1
J. Power, run out	9	T. Snowdon, c Dixon	7
S. H. Bateman, b Jewitt	0	W. Taylor, b Dixon	0
C. Davison, c A. Temple	3	C. Fawcett, c Foreman	3
T. Swainston, run out	3	J. Robson, not out	0
J. T. Routledge, not out	2	R. Atkinson, st Foggon	1
Extras	9	Extras	2
Total	63	Total	23

CONSETT *v.* RYTON.

This match was played at Ryton, on Saturday last, and resulted in a draw, owing to the Ryton men not putting in an appearance until half-past three o'clock. Ryton, with a very strong team, went to the wickets first, and succeeded in putting together the excellent score of 80 runs, to which Messrs. Thompson and Benson contributed, by hard hitting, 24 and 18 respectively, the latter innings including a splendid hit to square leg for five. Mr Templeton's underhand bowling was the most successful during this innings, that gentleman securing five wickets. On the Consett team going to the wickets, their opponents seemed to be very sanguine of scoring a win, having two excellent bowlers in Messrs. Chirnside and Benson to oppose the batsmen, but the very stubborn defence shown by Messrs. Hyden and Palliser completely prevented them from attaining that end, and the score stood at 43 for the loss of four wickets, at half past six, the time fixed for drawing stumps. Had there been time the finish would doubtless have been very close. Score:—

RYTON.		CONSETT.	
B. Smith, run out	2	G. T. Hyden, b Benson	18
T. Reed, b Templeton	1	J. Power, c R. b [illegible]	[illegible]
J. Robson, c Richards	4	S. Templeton, b Chirnside	1
J. Chirnside, c Foggon	5	W. Palliser, c Reed	10
W. E. Nicholson, b Hyden	8	H. F. Foggon, not out	5
A. Benson, c Welford	18	J. Foreman, not out	0
J. Thompson, b Welford	24	W. G. Reid,	To bat.
C. Hall, b Templeton	8	T. W. Welford, jun	"
F. T. Cheeseman, st Foggon	5	S. H. Bateman,	"
J. Salters, b Welford	0	G. Dawson	"
G. Phillipson, not out	0	Jos. Richards	"
Extras	5	Extras	6
Total	80	Total	43

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

Markets.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was only a limited supply of English and Scotch wheat, which sold very slowly at last Tuesday's reduced rates. From abroad the only arrival consisted of one large steamer cargo from Baltimore, which went direct into consumers' hands. To arrive, there are plenty of offers of new red American, but prices remain unchanged. Maize firm. Oats rather easier. Beans, peas, and barley unchanged. Flour 6d lower. The weather having been much more favourable to the crops since last Tuesday, several farmers in this district have commenced opening out fields of barley, but wheat cutting has hardly yet commenced.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 212 beasts and 500 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, there is no improvement to notice, but rather the reverse. The supply of beef comprised 1,400 head. After the principal butchers were supplied, trade was in a very languid state, at a decline of about 3d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight. The sales of American and Tonning cattle yesterday operated against the beef trade to-day, with a slow dull finish. The number of sheep and lambs was 9,000. The better qualities were in fair good request, at about late rates, but all other sorts experienced a hanging, slow trade, at drooping rates. Lambs of the better classes sold firmly at about ½d per lb decline from Tuesday last. Pigs—614 were shown. There was an improvement in the pork trade, and about 3d per stone more money was obtained. The day was unfavourable for holding the market. The weather is threatening, and the accounts from the country are gloomy. Prices for this day, sinking offal, are as follows:—

Beasts, prime heifers, per stone	8s 3d to 8s 6d
Secondary sorts	6s 6d .. 7s 6d
Good steers	8s 0d .. 8s 3d
Middling	[illegible]
Cows and inferior	[illegible]
Pork, large	[illegible]
Do., small	[illegible]
Sheep (good vendable wedders, per lb	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW, Tuesday.—Old land hay, £4 0s to £[illegible]; this year's growth, [illegible] £4 0s; new land hay, £[illegible] to £[illegible]; this year's growth, £2 15s to £[illegible] per ton; wheat straw, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; barley straw, [illegible]; oat straw, [illegible] per thrave. [illegible] of hay at market, [illegible] straw [illegible].

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—[illegible] per [illegible] small supplies to hand to-day and a limited number of buyers in attendance. A clearance was effected in wheat.

HEXHAM PROVISION, Tuesday.—Butter [illegible] per lb; eggs, 12 for [illegible]; chickens, [illegible]; ducks, 2s 6d each; rabbits, [illegible] couple; potatoes, 8d; onions, 1s 0d to 1s 3d per stone; carrots, 1d per bunch; cabbages, [illegible]; cucumbers, [illegible] each; grapes, [illegible]; [illegible] per lb; gooseberries, [illegible]; red currants, [illegible]; plums, 3d to 4d per qt; peas, 9d per peck; apples, [illegible] per lb; vegetable marrows, [illegible]; [illegible] superfine, 2s [illegible]; superfine, [illegible]; [illegible] per stone.

HEXHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—Oats, [illegible]; barley, [illegible] to [illegible] 6d; beans, [illegible] 6d to [illegible]; peas, [illegible]; Indian corn, 6s 6d to [illegible]; Indian meal, 17 0s per ton. Beef, [illegible] 10d; mutton, [illegible]; veal, 10d; lamb, 10d to 10½d; bacon, [illegible] to [illegible]; hams, 5d to 6d; cheese [illegible] to 8d; lard, 6d per lb. Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s [illegible]; hens 1s 6d to 2s 0d; ducks, 2s 3d to 2s [illegible]. Butter, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; do. salt, 1s [illegible] to 1s [illegible] per lb. Eggs, 11 to 12 for 1s. Blackcurrants, [illegible]; [illegible] to [illegible]; straw, [illegible]; [illegible] per quart; apples, [illegible] per stone; green peas, 8d to 10d; garden [illegible] 1s per peck.

HEXHAM POTATO MARKET, Saturday.—[illegible] 10d to 1s 2d per stone.

DEATH OF AN OLD LOCAL SMUGGLER.—On Wednesday were interred in Hexham Cemetery the remains of John Black, better known as "Whisky Jack," who died in Hexham [illegible] Workhouse on Monday, at the advanced age of [illegible]ty-two years. "Whisky Jack" was a notorious character some thirty or forty years ago, as an illicit distiller and smuggler of whisky.

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

CONSETT IRON COMPANY.—The ordinary meeting of this Company was held at the [illegible] Head Hotel, Newcastle, on Saturday last, [illegible] Henderson, Esq., in the chair. It was [illegible] that the directors' report, the auditors' report, [illegible] the balance-sheets and accounts be adopted, [illegible] that a dividend of 10s. per share (clear of income tax) be paid to the members registered in the company's books. The thanks of the meeting were given to the general manager (Mr. Jenkins), and the officials of the Company for their services during the past year.

NEWCASTLE BOTANICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The attention of our readers is directed to the announcement of the [illegible] Floral Fete in the North of England, which appears in another column. Owing to the celebrated [illegible] of the Royal Marines being engaged [illegible] have applied to Mr. Amers, who will provide a first-class orchestral band for the [illegible]. The Show is to be held in the Town Hall, Newcastle, on Wednesday and Thursday next, and it is to be hoped that the Railway Company will run trains at reduced rates, and thus afford facilities for a large number of people from this district to visit the Show.

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

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

MEDOMSLEY CHURCH.—On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Cockin, M.A., vicar, Andrew Smith, M.B. and L.R.C.S.E., Whickham, to Lizzie, daughter of the late Edward Davison, Priarside, Lintz Green.

DEATHS.

SWALWELL.—On the 4th inst., Jane, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Spoor.

HEXHAM.—At 2, St. Cuthbert's Terrace, on the 8th inst., aged 86 years, Mary, relict of the late Thomas Gillespy, formerly of Matfen Low Hall.

BLAYDON-ON-TYNE.—On the 9th inst., aged 29 years, Joseph Daws.

LANCHESTER.—At the Union Workhouse, on the 1st inst., Mr. John Hamilton, aged 40 years.

At the same place, on the same day, Mr. Birtley Rowen, aged 60 years.

KIMBLESWORTH.—On the inst., Mr. James Mahan, aged 49 years.

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