

Berwick Advertiser 1874.

January 2, Front Page, column 1.

ST. DAVID'S LODGE OF FREEMASONS.

A ball will be held in the Corn Exchange on Friday, January 30th, 1874, on the occasion of the dedication of the NEW MASONIC HALL.

PATRONS: -

Earl Percy, M.P., Provincial Grand Master, Northumberland.

L.M. Cockcroft, Esq., Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, Northumberland.

Lord James Murray, Otterburn Hall, Deputy Grand Master of Scotland, Representative from Grand Lodge of Scotland to United Grand Lodge of England.

Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, Bart., Guisachan.

David Milne Home, Esq., Paxton House.

Richard Hodgson-Huntley, Esq., Carham Hall.

William Miller, Esq., Manderston.

John Stapleton, Esq., M.P.

George Young, Esq., Mayor.

Adam Darling, Esq., Sheriff.

STEWARDS: -

A. Baxter Visick, Esq., Worshipful Master, St. David's, 393.

Thomas Allan, Esq., Horncliffe House.

Captain Forbes, R.N. Berwick.

Jos. C. Bell, Esq., Pallinsburn Cottage.

Mr. W.C. Caverhill, Berwick.

Mr.G.R. Lumsden, Shorewood.

Mr. F.A. Marshall, Berwick.

Mr. George Moor, Tweedmouth.

Mr. Jas. J. Oswald, Berwick.

January 2, Front Page, column 2.

Berwick Corn Exchange Co.

Stalls and season tickets will be issued on Saturday first, the 3rd instant, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

By order

January 1st 1874.

January 9, Front Page, column 1.

Mr. Purves will sell by auction at the Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Saturday, 17th January at 10 o'clock, two strong useful cart horses, two excellent short carts and harness, belonging to Mr. John Wardhaugh, Belford, who is declining that part of his business.

Berwick, 9th January 1874.

January 9, Local News p. 3, column 2.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey's visit to Berwick. We understand that these two well-known evangelists will inaugurate a series of meetings in the Corn Exchange next week. They are expected to hold two meetings on Tuesday, two admissions will be open, one at 2 pm and the other at 7 pm. The meetings will be addressed on the following evenings by the Rev. R. Leitch and Rev. D. Lowe of Newcastle, and by the local ministers.

January 16, Local News p. 3, column 4.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES. – On Tuesday afternoon a series of evangelistic services in the Corn Exchange was commenced by Messrs Moody and Sanky from Chicago, who have lately held similar services in Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and whose ministrations have everywhere caused intense excitement. The hall was crowded in every part by an audience composed of many of the inhabitants of this town and persons from several places in the neighbourhood. People poured into the town during the whole forenoon by train and other conveyances, and many came a distance of twenty miles by road to have an opportunity of hearing the addresses. A considerable number of people were unable to obtain admittance. Nearly all the dissenting ministers residing here were on

the platform, as well as a great many from the surrounding districts. The proceedings were begun by the 10th Psalm being sung. Mr. Sankey conducting, and accompanying on an instrument. Mr. Moody then stated that prayers were desired for Eyemouth; for a young man going out to India, by his mother; for a Bible class, by its teacher; and for a husband, by his wife. He next engaged in prayer and afterwards requested Mr. Sankey to sing a hymn, which the latter gentleman did. Mr. Moody then read a portion of the Scripture, and gave a short exposition of the verses. Mr. Sankey, who has a good voice, next sang other two hymns, being assisted with the chorus of one by the company. Mr. Moody thereafter addressed the meeting and selected as his text part of the 22nd verse of the 3rd chapter of the Romans, "And there is no difference." He endeavoured to show that the law of God had been broken, and that Christ was sent to reconcile us to the Father; he also combated some of the theories antagonistic to the doctrines of Christianity, and narrated some anecdotes illustrative of his remarks. Mr. Sankey sang another hymn and at Mr. Moody's request the Rev. R. Leitch, Newcastle, after a few minutes of silent devotion, engaged in prayer. The company then sang a popular hymn and those who had no wish to remain any longer, left. A prayer meeting was next held, and when it was finished [?] were entreated to stay. Another meeting was held in the Corn Exchange in the evening, when even more people were present than in the afternoon, and a greater number were unable to get in. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. [P. ?] (Coldstream), Leitch (Newcastle), and Mr. Moody. Previous to the arrival of Mr. Sankey, some hymns were sung by a number of choristers upon the platform, who were under the leadership of Mr. W. Anderson, precentor of Wallace Green U.P. Church. Afterwards Mr. Sankey sang some hymns. The meeting separated shortly after eight o'clock, and many repaired to Wallace Green Church, where special services were conducted. On Wednesday evening the Corn Exchange was again opened for a service, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. R. Leitch, Newcastle, and W.S. Chedburn, Berwick. Another meeting was also held last night, the speakers being the Revs. Dr. Cairns, and D. Lowe, Newcastle. The attendance on these occasions were not so large as on Tuesday. On Tuesday several services, at which Messrs. Moody and Sankey assisted were held in Wallace Green Church, and throughout the week daily prayer meetings have been held in the [/]Church, Church Street.

January 23, p. 2, column 1.

A meeting in connection with the evangelistic services will be held in the Corn Exchange this afternoon for the practice of "Sankey's Sacred Songs" etc. Doors open at 2:30. Chairs to be taken 1:30m o'clock. All are invited.

January 23, Local News p. 3, column 4.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES – The course of services begun so auspiciously by Messrs Moody and Sankey, during their recent visit to Berwick, has been continued this week and the interest taken in the proceedings seems undiminished, Large audiences, composed mainly of the members of the different dissenting congregations, assembling in the Corn Exchange each evening, to hear the

addresses given, and the prayers offered, as well as to join in singing suitable hymns. All the dissenting ministers in the town have given their countenance to the services, and some of those in the neighbourhood, and at a distance have lent their assistance. Requests for special prayer are intimated every evening, and enquiries are met with when the ordinary services have terminated. It is said that a beneficial effect has been produced on many especially the young. On Friday evening addresses were delivered by the Revs. D. Lowe and R. Crozier, and a prayer meeting was held in the Church Street U.P. Church on Saturday evening. On Sunday evening, when Dr. Cairns and W.S. Chedburn were the speakers, the Corn Exchange was crowded. The Revs. H.J. Pope of Newcastle and R. Scott gave addresses on Monday night, and the Revs. J. Morgan of Viewforth Church, Edinburgh, and J. [M'Leiah?] spoke on Tuesday evening. The addresses on Wednesday night were given by the Revs. J. Barclay and Jas. Stephens, and last evening the speakers were the Revs. J.H. Wilson of Barclay Church, Edinburgh, and Dr. J.C. Brown. In reference to these services the Rev. Dr. Cairns has sent the following letters to the *Edinburgh Daily Review*: - SIR In addition to the interesting details you furnished yesterday respecting the visit of Messrs. Moody and Sanky to Berwick, I feel constrained to add my testimony to the profound impression which has, by the blessing of God, been made on the town. I trust it will be as solid and permanent as it at present visible. I cannot attempt to describe the appearance of Wallace Green Church at the evening meeting on Tuesday, when the overwhelming meeting in the Corn Exchange was dismissed, and those who gathered for prayer, with the anxious enquirers, crowded in to fill every corner of the spacious church. The shadow of eternity seemed cast over the great congregation. Many were observed to be in tears; and as the enquirers, with hurried and trembling steps, passed into the vestry (though others found a more private entrance), the deepest awe and sympathy pervaded the meeting. This continued for a full hour, and such a gathering I hardly ever expect to see again in this world. I will not speak of the experiences of the anxious, as I am adverse to the publication of such details, at least in the beginning of a movement. It is believed that nearly fifty in all were converse with in the Corn Exchange in the afternoon and in the Church in the evening. Last night (Wednesday) a considerable addition was made to this number, after the address of Mr. Leitch of Newcastle, and Mr. Chedburn of this town. I would only suggest to friends in Edinburgh and other great centres, whether it is not worth while more frequently to acquiesce in the absence of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in order to reach districts in the country (as on Tuesday), embracing a radius of fifty or a hundred congregations; and I would close by earnestly commending to all brethren in the ministry, a movement which, so far as I know it, is so full of blessing and so remarkable free from irregularity or counteracting elements of any kind. - I am, &c.,

John Cairns

Berwick, Jan. 15, 1874.

January 30, Front Page, column 6.

ST. DAVID'S LODGE OF FREEMASONS.

A ball will be held in the Corn Exchange, on Friday (today), January 30th, 1874, at half-past eight o'clock, on the occasion of the dedication of the New Masonic Hall.

PATRONS: -

Right Hon. Earl Percy, M.P., Provincial Grand Master, Northumberland.

L.M. Cockcroft, Esq., Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, Northumberland.

Right Hon. Lord James Murray, Otterburn Hall, Deputy Grand Master of Scotland, Representative from Grand Lodge of Scotland to United Grand Lodge of England.

Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, Bart., Guissachan.

David Milne Home, Esq., Paxton House.

Richard Hodgson-Huntley, Esq., Carham Hall.

William Miller, Esq., M.P. Manderston.

John Stapleton, Esq., M.P.

George Young, Esq., Mayor.

Adam Darling, Esq., Sheriff.

STEWARDS: -

A. Baxter Visick, Esq., Worshipful Master, St. David's 393.

Thomas Allan, Esq., Horncliffe House.

Captain Forbes, R.N. , Berwick.

Jos. C. Bell, Esq., Pallinsburn Cottage.

Wm. Allan Jamieson, Esq., M.D., Berwick.

W.C. Caverhill, Esq., Berwick.

G. R. Lumsden, Esq., Shoreswood.

F.A. Marshall, Esq., Berwick.

George Moor, Esq., Tweedmouth.

Jas. J. Oswald, Esq., Berwick.

HEMY'S BAND.

Naval and Military Officers are requested to attend in uniform.

Tickets for ladies, 7s 6d; for gentlemen, 15s each, may be had of the secretaries, or at Mr. Paton's, Bookseller, High Street.

Ladies and gentlemen are requested to secure tickets as early as possible to allow necessary arrangements to be made.

R. Thompson, J.W.

J. Redpath, Sec. Hon. Secs.

January 30, Local News, p. 3, column 4.

The special evangelistic services begun a short time ago have been continued this week in the Corn Exchange, which has been well filled on each occasion.

February 6, p. 2, column 1.

Corn Exchange, Berwick, Shrove Tuesday, February 17th. The proceeds of Mr. T. Rees Evans' third musical evening which will take place as above, will be devoted to a special object connected with the improvement of the town.

February 6, Local News, p. 3, column 4.

Dickens' opinion of the Corn Exchange. In the third volume of Forster's "Life of Dickens", which was published last week, the following passage occurs: - "It was still blowing in shape of a gale from the sea, when, an hour before the reading; he wrote from the King's Arms at Berwick-on-Tweed: - As odd and out-of-way place to be at, it appears to me, as ever was seen, and such a ridiculous room designed for me to read in! An immense Corn Exchange, made of glass and iron, round, dome-topped, lofty, utterly absurd for any such purpose and full of thundering echoes, with a little lofty, crow's-nest of a stone gallery, breast-high deep in the wall into which it was designed to put me. I instantly struck of course, and said I would either read in a room attached to this house (a very snug one capable of holding 500 people) or not read at all. Terrified local agents glowered and fell prostrate and my men took the primitive accommodation in hand. Ever since, I am alarmed to add, the people (who besought the honour of the visit) have been coming in numbers quite irreconcilable with the appearance of the place, and what is to be the end I do not know."

February 6, Local News, p. 3, column 5.

The evangelical services have been conducted as usual in the Corn Exchange throughout the week, and notwithstanding the election, the building continues to be crowded. Addresses have been delivered by the Earl of Cavan, Lord Polwarth, and ministers of the town and neighbourhood.

February 13, p. 2, column 1.

Corn Exchange, Berwick.

Afternoon and evening, Thursday Feb. 19. Under the distinguished patronage of the Mayor of Berwick, the Sheriff of Berwick, David Milne Home, Esq., of Wedderburn, and the Rev. the Vicar of Berwick. The Royal (Poland Street) temperance hand-bell ringers with their splendid new peal, will give two popular musical, recitative and campological entertainments, consisting of popular airs, merry peals, chiming, firing, and tune playing on their bells.

Performers, - Mr. Duncan S. Miller (conductor), Messrs. H. Havart, W. Havart, F. Philipson, and J. Williams. Admission: - reserved seats, two shillings; second seats, one shilling; third seats, sixpence.

February 13, p. 2, column 6.

DR. CAIRNS ON THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT AT BERWICK.

At a crowded meeting in the Corn Exchange here, on Sunday evening, the 8th inst., presided over by the Rev. Dr. J.C. Brown of Berwick, and attended by many of the ministers of the place, the Rev. Dr. Cairns read the following statement as to the work which has been going on here for the last four weeks. The chairman then called on the meeting to give thanks to God by singing one of the well-known hymns used at the meetings – “We praise thee, O God, for the Son of thy Jove” – and the audience was afterwards addressed by the Rev. A. Ritchie, of Yetholm.

Dr. Cairns read as follows:- The interest in the work is still great, as these special services have now lasted a month, and as they are to be continued henceforth in a somewhat different form, it is judged advisable to give at this point a brief narrative of the origin, progress, and results of this work of God among us. For this statement I alone am responsible, but I anticipate for it general concurrence; and the facts which I state are gathered from my own knowledge, or other authentic sources.

As to the origin of this movement, it is not necessary to say much. It undoubtedly preceded the visit of those honoured American evangelists, who were employed by God to give it so mighty an impulse. Mr. Nebit's Bible class had been for months the scene of anxious inquiry. The evangelistic services of Mr. Steel had been attended with blessing. The out-of-door preaching of the ministers of the town in summer, followed by the Town Hall meeting in winter, had evoked an ever deepening earnestness of spirit. The tidings of revival in Newcastle and Edinburgh had stirred many hearts. A largely attended and impressive evangelistic service in the newly-opened Wallace Green Mission Hall, in which accounts of past and present religious awakenings were given by Dr. Brown of this

place, and Dr. Bruce of Newcastle, had deepened the interest. And the institution of a midday prayer meeting in concert with the Evangelical Alliance Union for Prayer, which needed almost immediately to be transferred from the Church Street Hall to the adjoining place of worship, expressed, while it nursed the spirit of dependence, and of waiting on God for the working of His power. Favoured by those circumstances, the visit of Messrs. Moody And Sankey on the 13th of January last was blessed to produce an awakening unexampled in the history of this town, and which has so far extended to the surrounding district The great gatherings in the Corn Exchange on the afternoon and evening of that day, and the prayer meeting which followed in Wallace Green Church, can never be forgotten by those who were present; and it is believed that many souls date their first impression from that occasion. It was not as in great cities, where such movement propagate themselves by degree. The whole town – a sixth or seventh part of whose population were gathered together – was struck at once; and all that has followed has been more or less the continuation of that first mighty impulse. For days a shadow of awe rested upon the place. Anxiety was to some extent in every breast; and many inquirers hastened to ask the question, what must I do to be saved? The movement thus visibly and [?] begun has been carried on by the constant preaching of the Word in the Corn Exchange whenever it could be obtained, and by meetings with inquirers in its various rooms. Brethren from a distance have come to the help of the ministers of the place. Messrs. Leitch, Lowe, and Pope of Newcastle; Messrs Morgan, J. H. Wilson, John Young, and Arnot, of Edinburgh; with Messrs Brodie, missionary from Trinidad; Stevenson of Melrose, Dr. Ritchie, and Nicholls of Lowick, and Mr. Miller of Dundee, Mr. Christie of Mordington, and Mr. Ritchie of Yetholm; and, at the same time, the Earl of Cavan, Lord Polwarth, and James Balfour, Esq., of Edinburgh, have contributed their valued services. I speak the deep feelings of all Christian hearts here when I say that the Word of God has been published in these evangelistic services with a clearness and fullness, an urgent and [?] earnestness, which set forth in all its glory the Saviour's [sacrifice, and [?] the sinner to an immediate and absolute surrender of his soul to the compassionate and Almighty redeemer. I have now been a minister of Christ for more than twenty eight years, and have [?] to all varieties of preaching – in many sanctuaries and in other places – but more powerful, passionate, soul stirring exhortations and appeals than I have heard night after night in this place, I do not expect to hear in this world. [The following couple of paragraphs are illegible].

As to the number who have been conversed with at the after meetings, our statistics, though tolerably full are nor complete. No minister has reported those conversed with by him that belonged to his own congregation, but only those belonging to other congregations; and even in these returns there are a good many blanks. It is therefore matter of joy that of persons reported as conversed with, the number is upward of two hundred in the past four weeks; and it cannot be doubted that those conversed with by their own ministers not reported will make at least a hundred more. At each of the deeply interesting and delightful meetings held with professed converts the number has approached a hundred; and the hour was from necessity so inconvenient that many – especially young men – found it impossible to attend. In addition to these there are many who have experienced a saving change without ever coming near an inquiry room or having a conversation with any minister or representative of the movement. I am afraid to say how many of this class I believe to exist, and therefore confine myself to those who have made more or less directly some declaration; and of these

it is enough to say, that while generally young persons, and trained in Christian families, they are by no means exclusively so, for some are heads of families themselves, and others occupy positions of some responsibility. Amongst those conversed with are also backsliders, reclaimed and undecided persons who have long halted between two opinions; while a striking feature is the number of persons who previously and, doubtless with good reason, passed as Christians, but in the deeper working of the spirit of God lost their confidence in their state, and required to build again from the foundation. Still with all this working on persons of mature years, and a general visible quickening of older Christians, the characteristic stamp of the work here has been its prevalence among the young, who have grown up, in not a few cases several in a family –“as among the grass and as willows by the water-courses.” Nor is it confined to opening Manhood and womanhood, but it extends to earlier years, in proof of which, in addition to much other evidence, may be mentioned the cheering fact publicly stated by Mr. Willetts, of the British School that a spontaneous prayer meeting of the boys in attendance there, conducted also as an inquiry meeting among themselves, had risen week by week from eleven to fifty-one present.

It would be easy to add to these facts, and to open up some narratives of hopeful conversation. But it is judged better to pause, and simply to dwell on the increased spirit of prayer, in the noonday and Saturday evening meetings, and on the moral effects already produced on society, as, for example, in a large workshop which lately heard of as a place of peace and quietness, and where an oath would no longer be heard. These are the outward seals of the revival; and God grant that they may be permanent, and that the same blessed force of conversion would lay hold on many more, making old things pass away and in all things become new.

The time seems now to have arrived to pursue this great movement into detail, and to carry it into regions somewhat remote from its headquarters, that the whole town may partake of the benefit. With this view, retaining the Corn Exchange meeting as rallying point on successive Lord's Day evenings, it is proposed to hold smaller meetings in the Greens of Castlegate, in Tweedmouth, in the lanes of Berwick, and in Spittal, devoting a whole week to each of these locations, but so concentrating labour that the whole may be overtaken in a fortnight. The ministers and other labourers will be subdivided, and we expect also help from subdivided choir, which has hitherto so nobly supported this great movement; and we cannot doubt that the zealous co-operation of the numerous friends of the Saviour, older and younger, [next four lines illegible]...on the ordinary agencies of the Christian Church improved and invigorated, not only by new and fresh material to work with, but by precious experience gained in dealing with the souls of men. But meanwhile we are called to additional and united special exertion; and oh that God in answer to our prayers may bless the work of our hands! Oh that He may employ it for His own Glory! And oh that the soul; already so often and so earnestly appealed to here, but who have still resisted, and others not yet reached, may now be effectually brought in and that this new step, preserving so much of the old, and yet breaking out into “regions beyond,” may be that of the reaper going forth after a harvest well begun, into other whitening fields, to return again rejoicing “bringing his sheaves with him.”

February 13, Local News, p.3, column 3.

BERWICK CORN EXCHANGE.- The annual meeting of the Berwick Corn Exchange Company was held on Saturday. Mr D. Logan presided. An abstract of the accounts was read to the meeting by Mr Wight, secretary, from which it appeared that the receipts for the past year had amounted to £402 1s 1d, and the net profit to £227 15s 2.5 d. The accounts were approved of. The secretary also read the following report: - "Your directors have the pleasure of again meeting you on this occasion and laying before you a statement of the income and expenditure, liabilities and assets, of the company for the year ending the 31st December 1873. The various accounts have been examined and approved of by your directors and duly attested by the auditor, and a printed copy of the account current and balance account has been sent to each shareholder, from which you will observe there is a balance of £227 15s 2.5d available as dividend, and your directors recommend the present meeting to declare a dividend of five per cent upon the paid-up capital of the company. In compliance with your regulations they beg further to state that during the past year there have been three meetings of directors. {The rest of the article is illegible}.

February 20, Local News, p. 3, column 4.

MR T REES EVANS THIRD MUSICAL EVENING. Mr T Rees Evans gave his third musical evening in the Corn Exchange on Tuesday night, when a very small company assembled to hear the vocalists. It is to be hoped this fact is not to be taken as an indication that the inhabitants are unable to appreciate the boon which the promoter of the concert seeks to confer upon them. The appearance of the vocalists on the platform was that of *couleur de rose*, the gentlemen wearing [favours], and the ladies sashes, like [M. Gounod's company] which is at present performing in London. With regard to the performances, those who have heard the singing of Mr Evans' class on each of the three musical evenings, will admit that on the last it was the best, a result which perhaps is to be attributed to the absence of the many instruments that were used formerly, thus causing the choristers to make greater effort to perform the pieces satisfactorily. \The programme was commences with a chorus by the German composer Abt, containing some pleasant fancies, and which was given with a smoothness that characterises the execution of the whole of the harmonised compositions. Dr Calcott's difficult recit and air, "Friend of the Brave," was then sung by the conductor himself, the runs being well performed, and a considerable degree of martial spirit manifested. The song "Esmeralda," by W.C. Levey, was afterwards given by Mr A. Smith, who, on being encored sang "Beautiful Nell," by G. Laybourne. "Hail to the Happy Bridal Day," from the opera of *Lucia di Lammermoor*, one of the sixty produced by the Italian composer Donizetti was next performed, the air being taken by Mr Gibbons, whose intonation was very pleasing. The chorus, mostly in unison, was given with fervour. Mr Gates' rendering of J.L. Hatton's "Simon the Cellarer" was marked by great animation, and Linley's ballad "My own Happy Home" was given by Miss Middlemiss, Scremerston, with much sweetness. Miss Evan's ability as a pianist was again conspicuous in the "Grand Fantasia" on airs from Flotow's opera *Marta*, by Ascher, which was given by desire. The programme at this stage was slightly altered, and Mrs T. Purves gave a song, after which the prayerful chorus "In mercy hear me"

from Donizetti's opera *Lucretia Borgia* was sung with a degree of refinement and feeling rarely excelled. This concluded the first part, and during the interval Mr T. Stainburn read "Shemus O'Brien," but although the performance was most meritorious yet the bad acoustic properties of the hall prevented it from being enjoyed. The second part of the programme was begun with "Behold the morn in splendour" from the opera *Masaniello* by Auber, a barcarolle air with a chorus, and so named because of its similarity to the songs of the Venetian gondoliers. Mr Gibbon who took the air, performed it satisfactorily, and the chorus was so successful that an encore was demanded. Thereafter Mr Evans sang "The Pirate" by Operti, and was followed by Miss Lister who gave Sir H.R. Bishop's flowing melody "Should he upbraid" which was encored. Abt's chorus "Spring Time" was next rendered with much finish by the class, and Mr R. Weddell succeeded with "Loving Smiles of Sister kind" from Gounod's opera *Faust*. This was given with much power. Mr Gibbons then sang "The Pilgrim of Love" in a creditable manner and was encored. The short and lively chorus "Viva Amina" from the opera of *La Somnambula* by Bellini which came next was sung with much ardour, and "God Save the Queen" sung as a solo and chorus concluded the entertainment. Mr Evans announced his intention of having a series of musical evenings until a sufficient sum was realised for the public drinking fountain. The conduct of some of the audience was most disgraceful, and a few who ought to know better, seemed determined to show how foolish they could be by making the most hideous noises as possible. The injury done to the stalls in the Corn Exchange by these stupid fellows will, if the kicking and knocking is not stopped, be considerable, and the Company would find it to their advantage to have a policeman in the building when it is used for entertainments, so as to prevent wilful damage to their property, and arrest an offender and punish him. We say nothing of the annoyance caused to those people who go to concerts to enjoy the performances – that is never thought of by these selfish and irrational beings – but [last four lines illegible].

February 20, Local News p. 3, column 5.

THE ROYAL (POLAND STREET) TEMPERANCE HAND-BELL RINGERS. – These artistes gave two entertainments yesterday – one in the afternoon and the other at night – in the Corn Exchange, to large and appreciative audiences. During the interval between the two performances they paid a visit to the Town Hall where they gave a specimen of their skill by chiming the bells in the spire, and playing some airs. At the Corn Exchange, in addition to the campanological treat, melodies and choruses were sung, in some of which the audience joined, and the conductor prefaced each performance with humorous and appropriate remarks, in the course of which he said that of the peal of eight bells in the spire of the Town Hall, four of them were cracked, and they were utterly spoiled by being mended, instead of being recast. He explained this, showing that they were unable to vibrate properly, and expressed a hope that the inhabitants would take steps to have the peal made perfect. Regarding the performances, too much cannot be said in their praise; they are unique and interesting, the proper management of the instruments requiring flexibility of wrist and quickness of sight, as well as much musical taste. All of these are possessed by the bell-ringers, and consequently by their exertions they produced a concatenation of sounds, extremely gratifying to the ear. The audiences were very applausive.

February 27, Front Page, column 2.

Damaged wheat for sale. To be sold by auction, on behalf of whom it may concern, at the Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Saturday 7th March, at one o'clock precisely, in lots to suit purchasers, about 80 quarters of damaged wheat ex. "successor" from Stolpemunde, now lying in Messrs Crossman & Pailin's Granaries, Berwick, where it can be seen.

James D. Purvis, auctioneer, Berwick. 26th Feb. 1874.

March 6, Front Page, column 2.

Choral Union Concert in the Corn Exchange, Thursday 25th March 1874.

March 6, Front Page, column 5.

Berwick Christmas Club. The annual general meeting of the club will be held in the side room of the Corn Exchange, Berwick, on Saturday, March 14, 1874, at half-past one o'clock p.m.

John D. Ogilvie, Hon. Sec.

March 6, Local News p. 3, column 4.

Soiree and Presentation. On Tuesday evening members of Chapel Street U.P. Church choir, and some friends, to the number of eighty, held a soiree in the long room of the Corn Exchange. After an ample supply of tea and spice loaf had been partaken of the precentor (Mr James Purves) was presented by Messrs J. Miller & Mills, two members of the choir, with a silver mounted ebony baton, bearing a suitable inscription and a walnut writing desk containing a quantity of stationery etc. as a mark of esteem on the part of the choir and congregation. Mr Purves acknowledged the gift in appropriate terms, and thereafter singing and dancing and games were resorted to as means of enjoyment, and the company did not separate till a late hour.

March 13, p. 2, column 1.

Wanted by the Directors of the Berwick Corn Exchange Company, £1000 on mortgage, interest at 4 per cent per annum. Apply to Mr Wight.

Ravensdowne, March 12, 1874.

March 20, Front Page, column 3.

Choral Union concert in the Corn Exchange, Thursday 26 March, 1874.

Conductor:- Mr Anderson

Accompanist:- Mr Baker

Handel's celebrated Dottingen, Te Deum &c. Doors open at halfpast seven, concert at eight. Carriages at 10:15.

Tickets: reserved seats and two front seats of gallery 2s. Second seats and remainder of gallery 1s. Promenade 6d.

Tickets to be had at the following places, Mr Paton and Mr Plenderleith, High Street, Messrs Richardson Brothers, Hide Hill, Mr Moffat, Post Office, Tweedmouth and Mrs Morton, baker, Spittal. Hon. Members and reserved seats entrance by Foul Ford. Body of the hall and gallery main entrance.

March 20, Local News, p. 3, column 3.

CATHOLIC SOIREE - Tuesday being St. Patrick's Day, the Irish portion of the population of this town celebrated the event by a soiree and concert in the Corn Exchange in the evening. The entertainment was well patronised, though not so largely as the one on a former occasion, there being then almost 100 present. Tea and spice loaf were provided during the early part of the evening, and afterwards the Rev. J. Farrell addressed the company, complimenting it upon its good behaviour, noticing the presence of several friends, and regretting that he had been unable to obtain the assistance of any of his clerical brethren, as they were nearly all engaged that night in somewhat the same manner as he was. The following programme, with the addition of some encores, was then gone through to the satisfaction of the audience, who throughout manifested the greatest good humour and appreciation of the performers' efforts:- Duet, "Come o'er the Moonlit Sea," Miss Park and Miss Aitchison; solo "Jock o' Hazeldean," Miss Popplewell; violin, "The Last Rose of Summer," comic song, "The Irish Love Letter; solo, "Chime again, beautiful Bells," Miss Forster; "The Battle of Fontenoy," Rev. J. Farrell; solo, "The Lords of Creation," Miss Aitchison; violin, "The Blue Bells of Scotland," comic song, "Ould Fegan, the Cobbler," solo "Castles in the Air," Miss Popplewell, solo, "The Harp that Once," Mrs Park; violin, selection; comic song, "Phlim Carney's Wedding," "Handy Andy," Rev. J. Farrell; solo, "Why do Summer Roses Fade," Miss Forster; "Janet's Choice," Miss Aitchison; comic song, "Diddy from Sligo," Miss Park presided at the pianoforte.

March 20, Local News, p. 3, column 4.

BERWICK CHRISTIAN CLUB - The annual general meeting of the members of this club was held on Saturday afternoon in the upper room of the Corn Exchange – Mr Clay, Kerchesters presiding. There were also present Messrs Smith, Melkington; Wright, Beal; Allan, Billie Mains; Clay, Kershester; Henderson, Cornhill; Thompson, Kirknewton. The secretary (Mr J.D. Ogilvie, Mardon) produced the books and accounts, which he stated, had been audited by the Committee and found to be correct. After paying all expenses there remained a balance of £10. The accounts were approved of. On the motion of Mr Smith, Melkington, seconded by Mr J. Henderson, Berwick, vote of thanks were given to the donors of cups, especially the President, and subscribers. The chairman read a letter from the secretary intimating that he regretted feeling obliged to retire from his post in consequence of it interfering too much with his other business, and he therefore begged to state that after the annual general meeting in March he would cease to act as secretary. The letter concluded with Mr Ogilvie's thanks to the members of the club for the able assistance he had received at their hands while he had acted as secretary. Mr Ogilvie said there were so many exhibitions of a similar nature to that of the Berwick Christmas Club that to give a satisfactory show it would take a great deal of trouble and expense. Mr Wright supposed the meeting would accept Mr Ogilvie's resignation. He thought that the auctioneer was the man to carry on the show now, as others were doing over the country. Mr Smith was of the same opinion. The Berwick Christmas Club Show had been very successful as far as it had gone, but people had got tired of it. The Chairman said they could not but thank Mr Ogilvie for the very able way in which he had carried on the business of the Club, and they lost his valuable services with regret. He begged to move that Mr Ogilvie should be rewarded in some suitable way by all the members, and that he should be presented with a testimonial for his exertions in the past on behalf of the Club. The meeting having agreed to the proposal, a committee to carry it out was appointed as follows: - D. Milne Home, Esq., Paxton House; Watson Askew, Esq., Pallinsburn; Messrs Allan, Billiemains; Wright, Beal; Clay, Kerchesters; Hogg, Kyle; Thompson, Kirknewton; Laing, Wark; Laing, Burton; Glendinning, Broomdykes; A. Borthwick, Kilham; Rutherford, Printonan; the Mayor of Berwick; A. Thompson, Berwick; Logan, Berwick; J. Henderson, Berwick; and W. Alder, Berwick. Mr Allan was appointed convener. Mr Ogilvie said he was much obliged to them for their expression of opinion. It had given him much pleasure and he had to thank them for their kindness and consideration. A vote of thanks to the Chairman on the motion of Mr Thompson, seconded by Mr Wright, for presiding, terminated the proceedings.

March 27, Local News p. 3, column 4.

CHORAL UNION CONCERT - The acquirement of the art of singing combined with the understanding of music, the study of which is elevating and exhilarating, endows persons with a means of enjoyment in hours of relaxation, and also enables them to minister to the pleasure of their fellow creatures either in private or public, therefore the various associations of some of the youthful members of the community for the purpose of exercising their vocal organs in notes "of linked

sweetness long drawn out” obtain the support and commendation of all except “The man that hath no music in himself, nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds.” Such an individual however, is not often met with in this town, for “Cecilia mingled world of sound “ has many admirers here amongst young and old, and consequently the Corn Exchange was filled last night by a highly respectable and sympathetic audience to enjoy the “touches of sweet harmony” warbled by the multitude of angels and their masculine attendants, who form the youngest but most ambitious musical society in this town. As usual the singers, who numbered above 90, and were attired in appropriate costumes, occupied a canopied platform at the east side of the room, and were under the leadership of Mr W. Anderson, to whom honour is due not merely for conducting last night’s performance to a successful issue, but also for his indefatigable endeavours to bring the members of his class to the state of proficiency which they have attained and thus ensuring an intelligent rendering of the music placed in their hands. Mr B. Barker also discharged his accustomed duties as accompanist in an eminently efficient manner, his aid being almost indispensable. We hope the harmonium at which he presided is not, as some of its tones are extremely harsh and disagreeable. The first of the programme included music of a high order, and much difficulty, in fact such as could only be performed satisfactorily after persevering and industrious practice and by singers of some experience. Nearly all of it was taken up by the *Te Deum* and [illegible] composed by Handel to celebrate the victory of Dettingen, on the 27th June, 1743, which rescued from ruin the Austro-English army commanded by Geo. II, who was opposed by the French general the Duc de Noailles. The composition has been described as having an essentially martial character, and those who listened to its generally jubilant strains last would be impressed with the lofty genius of him who was so distinguished a member of the *genes irritabile*. The music is magnificent, and greatly taxes the capabilities of those who attempt to sing it, as it requires great power and accuracy on their part, qualities which, it is needless to state, are possessed by the Choral Union as a body. We are sorry that we cannot, on account of the late hour at which the concert terminated, devote so much space to a criticism of the performance as its merit demands, but with regard to the *Te Deum*, which is the largest work that has ever been attempted by a musical class in this town, we must record our thorough appreciation, as well as that of the audience, with the way in which the choruses in it were given, as the notes were clear and sonorous, (although a few high ones by the trebles resembled screams) the parts were taken up promptly, the runs smoothly and correctly, albeit sometimes just rather slow, thus necessitating frequent breathing in them by the vocalists, and the pitch was generally sustained throughout, while the volume of sound was thrilling and enchanting, so much that the pleasure of the audience never showed the least sign of diminishing. The first chorus was “We praise Thee O God,” and as the opening passages were given the voices “commingling, breathes like one upon the ear” until the harmony was changed to melody, Miss Foster taking the alto solo, which she performed creditably, the rest of the chorus being given with much spirit. The same lady also sang the alto solo at the beginning of “All the earth doth worship Thee” in a devotional manner. The semi chorus “To Thee all angels cry aloud,” not a very easy piece to sing, followed, and thereafter “To Thee, Cherubin and Seraphin,” perhaps the most glorious chorus in the whole work, was given with energy and fervour. “The Glorious Company of the Apostles” was next sung, Mr T. Halliburton taking the bass solo [the following lines illegible], where he uttered the word Prophets for Apostles. Miss Bryson and Mr P. Richardson performed their parts carefully, and were ably

seconded by the chorus afterwards. "Thine honourable, true, and only Son" was succeeded by "Thou art the King of Glory," the bass solo being taken by Mr Halliburton, whose voice, although pleasant, is not very deep. "When Thou tookest upon The," a bass solo, generally taken by a tenor, was assigned to Mr P. Richardson, who displayed his usual ability in rendering it. The dissonant beginning of the chorus, "When Thou had overcome," which followed, was not satisfactory, but the remainder was most successful. The trio "Thou Sittest at the Right Hand of God," sung by Miss Bryson, P. Richardson, and J. Douglass, was well rendered, as was also the choruses "We therefore pray Thee," "Make them to be numbered with the Saints," and "Day by day we magnify Thee," but in the solo "Vouchsafe, O Lord," sung by Mr P. Richardson, there was discord between the instrument and the singer's voice. "O Lord in Thee have I trusted," was the last part of the work, the solo being taken by Miss Foster, who sang it with much taste, while the chorus which is a superior one, was given with great vigour and animation. The recitative and air, "And God created man in native worth" (Haydn), was sung by Mr T. Richardson, who, in his careful interpretation of the music, showed that he possessed a voice of agreeable quality. The grand chorus, "The [Arm?] of the Lord," by the same composer, is no easy task, but it was given last night in the most efficient manner, the transition from the crash of discord to soothing harmony being very pleasing. The second part was commenced with the Russian National Anthem, sung as a solo and chorus. Miss Ritchie was entrusted with the former, and for one so young did it with infinite credit. The parts in the quartet "In this hour of softened splendour" were doubled, and taken by Misses Bryson and A. Miller, sopranos, Misses Forster and E. Buchsman, alto, Messrs P. Richardson and G. Strother, tenors, and Messrs J. Grey and R. Patterson, basses. The pieces were generally well sung, but the voices did not blend well in the forte passages. Miss M. Paton sang "Bid me discourse" with much pathos, and in response to an encore gave "Robin Adair" with great tenderness of expression. The glee, "Swiftly from the Mountain's Brow" (Webbe), was rendered with much zest, and the duet "I know a bank" (Horn), by Misses Bryson and A. Miller was sung very sweetly. [last ten lines illegible].

April 10, Local News, p. 3, column 3.

Evangelical Services. A meeting of children was held in the Corn Exchange on Tuesday afternoon when addresses were delivered by ministers of the town and from a distance. Several hymns were also sung. There was a number of adults present in the gallery. Addresses by deputations of young men from Edinburgh have been given in the Corn Exchange to considerable audiences, during each evening of the present week except that of Monday. Those present were the young men of the town, who were admitted by ticket.

April 10, p. 4.

PERMISSIVE BILL MEETING IN THE CORN EXCHANGE.

On the evening of Good Friday a meeting for the purpose of advocating the claims of the Permissive Bill was held in the Corn Exchange. The large hall was nearly filled. There were on the platform the Hon. General Neal Dow, Councillor Swan, Sunderland; Mr T. Carrick, Newcastle; the Revs. Dr J. Brown, James Stephens, W. Lauder, R. Crozier, F. Purves; R.G. Graham, Eyemouth; and Dr Maclagan.

On the motion of the Rev. Mr Lauder, seconded by Mr Carrick, the Rev. Dr Brown was called upon to take the chair in the absence of Dr Cairns. The Rev. F. Purves then engaged in prayer, after which the Chairman addressed the meeting, and said that their intention was directed to one of the multiform appearances of evil that existed in our midst, and the question arose how could they do anything that would suppress the curse that arose from the sale of intoxicating drinks. They knew how the rich protected themselves from annoyance caused by being in the vicinity of public houses, and they wanted the poor people to be protected also with a view to the advancement of morality and virtue. He was in Russia when the temperance movement began in that country, and revisited it in 1856, when the triumph seemed to be complete, at least so far as could be done by private individuals. He then learned that the present Emperor, following up the measure of his father, was deliberating and consulting to see how he could deliver his country from the crying evil of drawing revenue from that which was demoralising the population, but like his father he found himself baffled. On returning to that country last summer he found that certain measures had been adopted, one of which bore upon the measure which they had met that night to consider. The following were the rules which were issued by command of the Emperor in regard to the sale of intoxicating drinks. The first was: "That the price of brandy shall be increased to three times its present scale;" the second "that no tavern or liquor store shall be allowed to remain open for the purpose of trade in any of the main thoroughfares of the capital;" the third "that every tavern at present existing, and every house in which liquor is sold together with bread and dried fish (the usual ingredients of a Russian lunch) shall be considered as an inn and obliged to pay the customary hotel dues of 500 roubles per annum, (equivalent to about £70 English); and fourth, "that no tavern or liquor store shall be allowed to remain open for the purposes of trade within 36 sashines (equivalent to 32.5 English feet) of any government office." What had been said there in regard to government houses, they wished to have in their power to say here in regard to their dwellings. He read some remarks which had been made upon these regulations, which said that the whole sting of them lay in the last clause. One point of attraction that night was the presence of the Hon. General Neal Dow. It was a common thing to say "Physician heal thyself," and some light therefore say, what had he done for America? He had travelled in that country last autumn and was at public entertainments again and again in the course of his visit, and only on two occasions did he see wine on a dinner table or at a banquet. He travelled over 3,000 miles and only at one station did he beer offered to travellers, and it was not sold in the regular refreshment room but in a small booth adjoining, where cigars were sold. He was told that that arose from no particular interest of directors in the cause of temperance, but that it was done in self-defence, as travellers would treat the railway servants and thus the men would get drunk and careless, thereby occasioning accidents which would make them lose annually many thousand dollars. They said that public opinion was with them and supported and thus they could carry out that

which they deemed necessary in self-defence. He was frequently at hotels, where there were drinking bars, but it seemed to be understood that if they wanted spirits they were to drink them there.

The Rev. R. Crozier said he had been a total abstainer for six years now; and every day he lived the more he was convinced that he had got into the right track. After a few more remarks he moved the adoption of the following resolution:- "That inasmuch as all parties in the state and all sections of the community agree that the sale of intoxicating liquors cannot be treated as an ordinary trade but that licences should be issued only in accordance with the supposed requirements of each particular community, this meeting is of opinion that whatever be the origin and nature of the licensing authority, the inhabitants of each parish or district have the power to determine directly and specifically the primary question whether licenses are required for their convenience."

Mr I. Craig, in seconding the resolution said public houses were a great nuisance to society. Drinking was a great curse and ought to be grappled with the strong hand of the law as moral [?] would not save the country from it.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Rev. W. Lauder said he was not only a total abstainer, but also a Good Templar, having connected himself with the Order soon after its introduction to this borough, and he had never regretted the step since, for his conscience approved of it. He was neither prepared nor inclined to make a speech, therefore he would simply move the next resolution, viz.:-

"That whilst accepting all honest measures, aiming to reform and regulate the Liquor Traffic, this meeting is fully assured that no proposal short of that embodied in the Bill of Sir Wilfred Lawson will present even an approximate remedy for the deplorable evils inevitably resulting from that dangerous and pestilent traffic: and seeing that the principle of the Bill is to make it illegal to force into, or to continue the sale of intoxicating liquors in any district against the will of the inhabitants, the meeting is of opinion that such a measure is eminently just, reasonable, constitutional, and moderate: and, therefore, urges upon Parliament to adopt the Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill."

Councillor Swan, of Sunderland, in seconding the resolution, said he did so because he believed there was a very great change wanted in the licensing system of this country, and he further believed that whatever change took place in the granting of licenses, it would not be satisfactory unless the people were consulted, and had an opportunity of recording their judgement whether they wanted the places or not. Public houses were professedly for the convenience of the people, and if any persons were able to judge whether they were for their convenience surely those living in the neighbourhood where they were to be established were the most likely parties. But they were never asked whether they wanted them or not, and magistrates in granting licenses sometimes, besides not knowing where the houses were, misunderstood the wants and necessities of the neighbourhood, and the consequence was that in some places there were more public houses than were needed. Where public houses were there was sure to be a certain amount of mischief arising from them. Several alterations had been made in the law relating to the liquor traffic, and one of these was that no drink was to be supplied to a man that was drunk, but still there were thousands drunk every day, and the law was

frequently being contravened. Great good had been done in this northern district by the temperance movement and the Good Templars, very many having being reclaimed from drunkenness. In his own district they had some painful illustrations of the increase of intemperance, crime, and disease. Drunkenness had increased 50 per cent, crime had increased 50 per cent, and pauperism had very largely increased while their population had increased only 20 per cent. He read and extract from a newspaper in which Justice Denman was reported to have said at the Liverpool Assizes that of the thirteen cases of violence to the person which were brought under his notice the persons either attacked or attacking were in a state of intoxication. He then repeated some lines bearing upon the matter and asked if they could or could not allow those things to go on. The measure which had been submitted for their adoption was one which would meet the case by granting a vetoing power to the people. There was a great cry raised when their modest little measure was introduced, and the publicans had cried out against recent legislation, although since that legislation took place they had increased their profit considerably. A Tax-collector had said in the course of a conversation he had with him that if the Permissive Bill was carried, a pension would have to be given to him or another job found for him. It was to make people sober, quiet, and religious, it was for the common good of the human family and it was for the glory of God, that they were labouring, and therefore they wished to see the great work they were engaged in prosper.

Dr Cairns having arrived Dr Brown vacated the chair for him and said before doing so, that while in America he had only seen three men slightly intoxicated, and these individuals were their own countrymen. He asked if any one could go up and down our country and see only three drunk men.

A temperance melody was then sung, and Dr Cairns afterwards said he had great pleasure in introducing and calling upon the Hon. General Neal Dow to support the resolution, a gentleman whose name was a tower of strength in connection with the United Kingdom Alliance, and who came from a country that was connected with our own by religious, political, and social ties, which were growing stronger every day.

The Hon. General Neal Dow, who was received with continued applause, the rose and said that he had made three visits to this town, and had seen it in all its parts and very nearly all its people. They had here a great many relics of the olden times, and he was there to speak to them of a relic of the old ignorant barbarous times, when people were burnt for their opinion's sake, when it was considered the greatest justice to torture persons, and when people were put to death for supposed sorcery and witchery. If they were to judge of a thing by the amount of mischief and misery which resulted from it then he might say that the licensing of public houses was a greater sin than all those he had mentioned. It had come down to them from the old times, of which it was a relic, and it was quite time that they should look it fairly in the face and say whether or not they would do away with it. There was no other country with so much infinite mischief and misery, such horrible poverty, pauperism, ignorance, suffering, and crime, in proportion to the population, as existed all over England, and which was the result of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. This state of things was literally enacted by the law of the land. Some people said they could not and ought not to carry the Permissive Bill. He replied that they could and they would. The present state of things depended upon the law of the land, and the law depended upon public opinion. [following section illegible].

When he faced the audience, however, his courage died away, and he could not speak. He had supposed that he would not be heard when he got up to address the audience, as it was the purpose of the publicans to prevent his remarks being audible, but when he was called upon to fall of a pin might have been heard. He wished to lay before his audience the platform of the United Kingdom Alliance, which declared that the liquor traffic was an infinite mischief and an infinite misery to the people. He use the word infinite not thoughtlessly, but carefully, meaning by it that it was impossible to understand or conceive the extent of the liquor traffic. He said to the meeting "All you that do not think so, hold up your hands," but none did so, and he declared that the meeting, publicans also, had unanimously voted that the liquor traffic was an infinite mischief and misery to the people. He went on further to say that the suppression of the liquor traffic would be an infinite blessing to the nation, and put another vote to the meeting, which resulted like the former, except that the publican upon the platform held his hat up on a stick. He declared that the vote was unanimous, with the exception of a hat upon a stick, with no brains or head in it. That was their case. Was it true? Everybody knew it was true. Some people said, "When you put down grog shops you interfere with the liberty of the people." He never heard of it in his country, where they interfered with the liquor traffic with the view of putting it down. No one said it interfered with the liberty of the subject because everybody knew it did not. They had personal, civil, and religious liberty, but no one had liberty to do anything that was inconsistent with the general good. Were public houses inconsistent with the general good? If they were, then they had no reason to be, and it was not only the duty of Government to put them down, but it was the duty of the people also. They had no right to get a glass of beer if it was inconsistent with the general good. The United Kingdom Alliance objected to it because it was absolutely inconsistent with the general good. People talked the fundamental principle of civil society and civil law, and about their right of property, liberty, and life. He understood that nobody had any right to property or liberty except in accordance with the general good. A great many people did not seem to understand it here. He was not obliged to argue that question. It was all understood. The right of property was a qualified right, for in this country as in his, the tax-collectors went far into the people's pockets, and took much of their hard earnings in order to pay for the pauperism &c, which existed through the liquor traffic. A criminal was put in jail because his liberty was inconsistent with the general good, and they hanged a criminal because his life was inconsistent with the general good. The liquor traffic was inconsistent with the general good, therefore they should hang it. Strange to say there were people constantly objecting to what the United Kingdom Alliance was going to do, and these objections came mainly from educated persons. He remembered a literary gentleman in 1857, who is living now (then he was not in favour of the Permissive Bill, but now he has changed his mind), saying that the measure would not commend itself to the judgement of educated people, which implied that it was not a judicious scheme. He did not look to them for support however – they always opposed reforms – but to the masses who carried them. Professor Fawcett late M.P. for Brighton, had a great many Permissive Bill men among his former constituents. At first he did not vote against the measure, but the last time it was brought before Parliament he opposed it. When asked by his constituents for his reason he said formerly he had not studied it, but now he had done so, and did not approve of it, therefore he voted against it. He said that if he was thirsty or wanted a stimulant, he could go into a public house and get a glass of beer or wine and not be a nuisance to anybody, no more than if he went into a baker's shop and got a loaf of

bread. Upon that he rested his case, after studying it. But the question was not whether he was a nuisance but whether the public house were. Professor Fawcett was one of the most highly educated men in this country, holding the chair of Political Economy in Cambridge University, and yet after studying the question which was the most important belonging to the science he taught that was the conclusion he had come to upon it. It did not matter to the people in the neighbourhood whether he was a nuisance or not, it was a public house that was. By that speech he had shown his unfitness as a legislator, for he did not understand the fundamental principle upon which civil law rested. That man was no man who demanded personal gratification at infinite mischief and misery to his country, and upon that the Alliance rested their case. He mentioned these facts to show how educated people of this country approached the consideration of this question. The speech of Professor Fawcett would have done discredit to a juvenile fourteen years of age who might take part in a debate upon the subject which was against his conscience. The Alliance wanted the people to decide whether or not they wanted public houses, and the measure they introduced for that purpose was, as one of the resolutions said, reasonable, just and moderate. Some persons said they did not like Permissive legislation, but it was wise and expedient in this particular case. They had abundant precedents of permissive and local legislation, and there were many acts which embodied this principle, for instance the Public Health Act and the Public Libraries Act. The Licensing Act was a devilish law, absolutely at war with the laws of God and the opinion of the people. Imperial law upon the subject would not be wise as there were some places in the country where public opinion was not prepared for it. If a majority of the people of Berwick did not desire public houses then they ought to have the right to put them down. They had done that in his own country. By an imperial enactment the public house system had been uprooted all over the States where public opinion was prepared for it. Where it was not the Permissive Bill was adopted. When Mr Gladstone was in office, numbers of petitions with a great many signatures had been sent to him to permit to the people the right to determine for themselves whether they should have public houses. What was Mr Gladstone's answer? He said in effect that the people would have public houses, whether they wanted them or not, and this measure which was for the redemption of the nation from the horror of intoxication drink was thrown out, Mr Bruce having requested all the Liberals to attend and give it such a crushing defeat that it would never come back again; that was what he said. This nation was in the condition of a sinking ship. English statesmen ought to know it. Although the pumps were being kept going yet the leak was gaining every day. It was only a question when the ship would go down – when this nation would go to the devil. If the people did not put down the liquor traffic, it would put them down. The time was not far off when Macaulay's *New Zealander* would stand upon London Bridge asking, "where is the British nation," and would be told that it had gone to the devil. The Hon. General then alluded to the Maine Liquor Traffic Law and there was no obtrusive or public selling of liquor there. That law had been considered a failure by some who said that it made the people hypocrites as the traffic was carried out in secret. The Americans considered it a great success. If any person wanted drink, he would have to ask a person who was red in the eyes and red in the nose, out at the knees and out at the toes, where to find a rum seller, and who would probably think that the querist wanted to betray him, but being satisfied that he did not, would conduct him to some dismal cellar or out of the way place. Drunken men there, became sober, because temptation was put out of their way. The American people used to be as drunken as the English, but they were not so now. The

state of Maine used to be covered with immense forests of pine timber, and when cut down and exported, the money that was received in exchange was mostly consumed in drink, so that these invaluable forests went down the people's throats in the shape of rum. There was nothing of that kind now. In the town he lived in he had seen immense rows of hogsheads of rum imported, but now there was not one barrel of rum brought into Portland. Those people who said that the Maine liquor traffic Law was a failure should remember that all human laws were subject to violation more or less. Drunkenness would not be repressed by punishing the drunkard. He considered that such a person was punished more fearfully than any other man in the country, because he lost his health, and eventually his life, through his intemperance. Drunkenness made a man a traitor to his God, to his family, and his friends, and he would sacrifice health and fortune and happiness, and life itself, under the influence of that fearful temptation which he felt he could not resist. But the liquor seller committed his share of that offence, and therefore he would put the lashes of the law upon him. They would then see that the whole question came to this – Did more evil than good come from the liquor traffic? If so then they should do away with it. What reason had the devilish traffic to exist? There was no reason, except public opinion, and when that was changed they would put it down as had been done in his own country. If it was recognised that the liquor traffic was an infinite mischief and misery then there would be no great agitation, and the people would be stirred up with a burning indignation against it, therefore he came there for them to help to hasten on the time, when this nation would be delivered and the people emancipated from the infinite mischief and misery coming from that traffic. (Applause). The Hon. General who was frequently applauded, then resumed his seat, having spoken for a considerable time, and interspersed his remarks with several anecdotes.

The resolution was carried.

The Rev. Jas. STEPHENS spoke of the desirability of having public houses closed on Sundays. He moved the next resolution as follows:-

“That this meeting considers that the Licensing Bill of the late Government has been productive of good, and would implore the present Government, in any attempt they may make to amend the licensing laws, not to remove any of the restrictions, especially as to the time during which intoxicating drinks may be sold.”

The Rev. F. Purvis seconded the resolution, and said if everybody held the same opinion as he did there would not be any public houses at all, and the licensed victuallers would starve if they got no more than he gave them.

The resolution was carried.

Mr T. Carrick, Newcastle, in moving that a copy of these resolutions be sent by the chairman to the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, and to the Members of Parliament for this constituency, said he had much pleasure in doing so, although he did not think it would be of much use in sending them to any of the persons mentioned. Berwick stood in an anomalous position in regard to the Permissive Bill, as its Parliamentary representatives had always voted against the measure, and yet many of their constituents were in favour of it. Of the present members one was opposed to the Bill, and the other

was neutral. He hoped this town would retrieve its character either by sending to Parliament men who would support the measure, or in getting their present representatives to change their opinions.

The Rev. Mr Graham, Eyemouth, in seconding the resolution, said although some of his connections were engaged in the traffic that would not prevent him from voting for it being swept away with the [?] of destruction.

On the motion of the Rev. Mr Lauder a vote of thanks was accorded to Dr Cairns for presiding.

A similar compliment was also paid to Dr Brown for occupying the chair at the beginning of the proceedings, and also to General Neal Dow.

Dr Cairns in responding said he was so impressed with the necessity for a change in the licensing system that he would even go the length of compensation to have it abolished.

The meeting then terminated.

April 17, Local News, p. 3, column 4.

Choral Union Soiree. – The members of the Choral Union held their annual soiree in the long room of the Corn Exchange last night. There was a large attendance. After a plentiful supply of tea and spice loaf had been partaken of, dancing, games etc., were engaged in until an advanced hour, when the company separated after having spent a most enjoyable evening.

April 24, p. 2, column 4.

Grand musical treat. For one night only. Corn Exchange, Berwick, Thursday May 7th, 1874. The Royal Osborne Hand-bell ringers, and national ballad vocalists with their splendid peal of bells, will give a popular, musical, recitative and campanological entertainment consisting of operatic classical and popular selections, vocal duets, solos, choruses, part songs etc.

Admission: Front seats 2s; body of hall 1s; promenade 6d. Doors open at 7:30, commence at 8.

May 8, Local News p. 3, column 5.

Campanological entertainment – The Royal Osborne Hand-bell ringers and ballad vocalists gave a concert in the Corn Exchange last night. There was a very good attendance. The entertainment gave much satisfaction.

May 8, Local News p. 3, column 5.

Tonic-Sol-Fa Association's soiree - On Tuesday night the members of the Tonic-Sol-Fa Association, together with a few friends, to the number of about 100, assembled in the long room of the Corn Exchange, and partook of tea and spice loaf after which a short address was delivered by the conductor Mr T. Smith. Thereafter dancing, games etc. were engaged in until a late hour when the company separated, much gratified with the evening's entertainment.

May 29, Front Page, column 5.

CORN EXCHANGE, BERWICK-ON-TWEED, TUESDAY, JUNE 2ND.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Maclagan, the celebrated versatile artiste, recently of the Theatre Royal, Manchester (*King Francis*), and of the St. James's and Egyptian Halls, London, begs to announce that he will give his popular entertainment, entitled

FIGARO, THE BARBER,

In his facts and fancies, being a photo-physio portfolio of musical oddities and comicalities!

Songs, dances, and imitations of celebrities, including his impersonation of Sims Reeves, so eminently successful at the Theatre Royal, as performed before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and Scotch Corporation, London, upon which occasion he was presented with a full Highland Costume at the Freemason's Tavern.

Doors open at half-past seven. Entertainment at eight precisely. Prices, 2s, 1s, and 6d.

Acting Manager, Mr K.M/. Black.

June 5, Local News, p. 3, column 3.

Mr T. Maclagan – This celebrated versatile and popular artiste gave an entertainment in the Corn Exchange here on Tuesday evening to an audience whose smallness would scarcely pay the performer for his trouble. Mr Maclagan is a great favourite here, and has always been welcomed by large attendances at his entertainments; and we can only attribute the limited patronage given to him on the occasion under notice to the unfavourable time of year for indoor amusements. The entertainment – a *melange* of music and comedy, was entitled “Figaro, the barber, in his facts and fancies,” and in his impersonations of the jolly old shaver Mr Maclagan showed that he had lost none of his powers of delineating character. His representation of “Maggie Magpie,” with her contempt for the sciences and modern inventions, was also an excellent specimen of mimicry, while the portrayals of “the Hon. Augustus Brown,” who is always laughing at nothing, and of Sims Reeves, the great tenor, were remarkable productions, the latter especially, as the vocal parts of it was no easy task. As Signor Wieniansky Mr Maclagan displayed much skill in his manipulation of the violin,

upon which he gave the “Carnival of Venice,” and imitations of the noises made by the fowls and quadrupeds who usually occupy farm yards, all of which were extremely truthful and amusing, as was also that of the sounds produced by bagpipes, a performance that would have delighted any wearer of the kilts. The [?] and enjoyableness of the mimic sketch, “The Christy Minstrel,” with song and dance, was such that the performance was greeted with great applause. In the second part Mr Maclagan pictured in a vivid manner the characteristics of “An old Chelsea Pensioner” and “Pat Reilly of the Rifle Corps,” a bowld sodger boy” of the Emerald Isle. The entertainment was concluded with the operatic extravaganza entitled “Hasshemalandmixempo,” of which only three acts were given. In it the serenade with the guitar accompaniment was the most relished. Miss A. Beckett Evans presided at the pianoforte during the performance.

July 10, Local News, p. 3, column 4.

Berwick and Norham and Islandshire [Turnpikes] – On Saturday a meeting of the trustees of these turnpikes was held in the Corn Exchange to apply the available balance in hand, inor towards the discharge of moneys owing on the security the turnpike roads. Robert Crossman, Esq., Chiswick, presided. Only one offer of composition was received, viz. at 94.5 per cent, at which rate £299, the amount of the bond, was ordered to be paid off. The treasurer was instructed to endeavour to pay off other £300 of bonds at par, the trustees having the amount in hand.

September 11, Local News p. 3, column 4.

SIGNOR BOSCO.- This clever foreign *prestidigitateur* gave an entertainment in the Corn Exchange on Tuesday evening. There was a large and appreciative company, who seemed highly gratified with the marvellous legerdemain of “the greatest wonder of the age,” as they were nor sparing in their applause. The performances were of varied and highly amusing character, and their effect was heightened by the humorous remarks interpolated between them. Some have been done before, but others were entirely new. In every one of them, however, the expertness of Signor Bosco was the theme of admiration, as he seemed to work by magic, doing all sorts of seeming impossibilities with the greatest of ease, the deception in each case being nowhere apparent, while the skill displayed could not be surpassed. It is needless to enumerate any of the feats executed, as they were all good alike, and deserving of the highest encomiums.

September 25, Front page, column 2.

CORN EXCHANGE, Berwick-on-Tweed. For one night only, Monday Sep. 28, 1874 Matthew Brothers’ Christy Minstrels. The original C.C.C. registered. This world renowned company performed at the St. James’s Hall, Piccadilly, London during the years 1864, 1865, and with the same proprietors have not closed performing for one evening since these dates, (Christmas Days and

Feast Days excluded), but have performed every evening in London or the Provinces to the largest audiences ever assembled in any of the principal halls throughout the United Kingdom. Prices – Reserved seats, 2s; second seats, 1s; third seats 6d. Commence at eight. Tickets &c and plan of reserved seats at Mr Paton's, High Street, Berwick, where mentioned places may be secured.

September 25, Local News, p. 3, column 2.

DIORAMA, &c – Each evening during this week Mr G.A. Cooper, has been exhibiting his panoramic views of Ireland in the Corn Exchange. The paintings are well executed, and are also faithful representations of the many beautiful and interesting scenes which are to be met in the Emerald Isle. By means of a change of light, different effects are produced, and some of the transformations thus made, as well as a few of the pictures from real life, excite the mirth of the company on account of the ludicrous sights and situations which are depicted. Explanatory remarks accompany each view. There is also vocal and instrumental music, in which the comic element predominates, and it is most creditably rendered, the performers being of rather more than average ability. Dancing and ventriloquism complete an excellent and varied entertainment.

October 16, Local News, p.3, column 3.

Social gathering – On Tuesday evening the members of the Tonic-Sol-Fa Association, numbering about 100, met in the upper room of the Corn Exchange, where they were supplied with tea and its concomitants. Thereafter, the conductor Mr T. Smith being called to the chair, made a few appropriate remarks. Some songs and recitations followed, at the conclusion of which dancing and various games were entered into with much zest. Fruit was served in the later part of the night. The proceedings did not terminate until an early hour the next morning.

November 13, Local News p. 3, column 4.

Earl Percy, M.P. accompanied by a few friends, attended the market in the Corn Exchange on Saturday, and renewed his acquaintance with several of his political supporters, Watson Askew, Esq., of Pallinsburn, A.R. Lowrey, Esq., Berwick, were among the gentlemen who accompanied his Lordship.

November 20, p. 2, column 1.

Annual Volunteer Ball, Corn Exchange, Tuesday 15th December 1874. Volunteers' tickets 3s; civilians 4s.

November 27, Front Page, column 2.

The celebrated Cremona Musical Union. The Greenhead family of eight sisters and brothers will give their grand entertainment of vocal and instrumental music in the Corn Exchange on Friday 4th December. Concert begins at eight o'clock.

Tickets: reserved seats 2s; second seats 1s; back seats 6d; to be had at Mr Paton's. See bills and programme.

November 27, p. 2, column 1.

Second annual tour. Corn Exchange, Berwick. On Monday and Tuesday, December 7th & 8th 1874. Front seats, 2s; second seats, 1s; third seats, 6d. Tickets at the usual places and at the door. The Great American Minstrels. Sole proprietor, Mr Carlo Benzona. The accomplished vocalists, dancers, comedians and humourists.

This great company of coloured natives of the Southern States of America have made arrangements to give their gems of minstrelsy, and will appear in a monster programme of humorous, elegant and sparkling varieties. An entertainment unparalleled in the history of the World's amusement. 10 American favourites are presently attached to this company, and will appear at every representation. The whole forming the best and the most accomplished troupe in the United Kingdom.

November 27, Local News, p. 3, column 3.

Professor Anderson gave two entertainments in the Corn Exchange on the evenings of Saturday and Monday. The audience, although not large seemed to be highly gratified with the sleight-of-hand performances which were the chief feature of the entertainments. Professor Anderson was assisted by Miss Emmie Anderson and La Petite Laura.

December 11, Front Page, column 1.

Volunteers Ball. The annual Volunteer Ball will be held in the Corn Exchange on Tuesday, 15th December. Doors open at 8:30, ball to commence at nine o'clock.

Tickets admitting Volunteer in uniform & lady, 3s; civilian and lady, or two ladies, 4s. Tickets to be had of Mr Paton's, bookseller, from any member of the Committee or from A.K. Makins, Hon. Sec.

5th December 1874.

December 11, Front Page, column 1.

CORN EXCHANGE, BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

Immense success. Tremendous applause. This evening (Friday) Dec. 11th 1874. Front seats, 2s; second seats, 1s; third seats, 6d. Tickets may be had and seats secured at Mr A. Paton's, bookseller, High Street. Doors open at 7:30 p.m. Commence at 8. Carriages, 10.

The celebrated company of young ladies with golden locks known as the BLONDINETTE MELODISTS (eleven in number), from the Crystal Palace, St. George's Hall, &c., &c, will have the honour of appearing as above, in their refined. Attractive and original VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL ENTERTAINMENT. Eleven young lady instrumentalists! Eleven young lady vocalists!! Eleven young lady dancers!!! The essence of comedy, farce, and burlesque. A magnificent choir of female voices. Superb costumes and appointments.

December 11, Local News, p. 3, column 2.

EQUITABLE BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY - The half yearly general meeting of this society was held in the Corn Exchange on Monday night, under the presidency of Mr J.D. Purves. On the motion of Mr Crow seconded by Mr John Gibson the statement of accounts for the half year which was held as read, (an abstract having already been published in the newspapers and circulated amongst the members,) was approved of. The Secretary reported that 14 shares had been completed during the past six months and these were ordered to be paid off at next subscription meeting, according to the rules. Mr Shrimpton suggested to the directors the desirability of purchasing land on behalf of the Society, and drew attention to the Act of Parliament passed last session by which additional powers were conferred upon Building Societies. It might not be possible for individual members to buy land, but a few of them could join together and do so on behalf of the Society and afterwards sell it at a profit to single members for building sites. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Mr Whinna and seconded by Mr Crow.

December 11, Local News, p. 3, column 3.

THE CREMONA MUSICAL UNION.- On Friday night, the Greenhead family, consisting of eight brothers and sisters, who, collectively, have assumed the above designation, gave a vocal and instrumental entertainment in the Corn Exchange. The performance began with the overture "Nabuco," by Verdi, in which the whole company took part, and showed their skill in manipulating the different instruments which they played upon, besides contributing an ensemble that was extremely symphonious, and agreeably varied by the different movements. Mdlle. Miranda next sang Bishop's "Love has eyes," and proved that she had a voice of fair quality, range, and flexibility. The solo on the flute by Mdlle. Sophie Angeline was cleverly executed, and received well merited applause. Mdlle. Lizzie then gave a song, which revealed the weakness and tenuity of her voice, defects that were somewhat relieved by the entrain of her manner. Mdlle. Miranda afterwards dexterously performed "The Keel Row," by Bonnisseau, on the flageolet and was recalled. The whole

company assisted in rendering a selection by Donizetti entitled “La fille du Regiment,” a piece containing martial and pathetic strains, which were well brought out by the executants. In the second part of the programme the principal feature was the grand nautical selection “Nelson,” by Audibert, in which a number of popular and beautiful airs were introduced, and given with great fidelity. The performers were dressed in nautical costumes. The serio comic song “Bother the men” by Mdlle. Lizzie in character was so diverting that an encore was demanded and complied with. Mdlle. Zara’s variations on a favourite air were rather monotonous, though given with great care. A duet named “The Naggletons,” sung in character by Messieurs Everard and Henry, caused some amusement. Gung’s valse “Hydropaten” was an excellent performance by the entire company, whose forte is instrumental music. The entertainment concluded with “God Save the Queen.”

December 11, Local News p. 3, column 5.

THE AMERICAN MINSTRELS. – This troupe of performers treated the Berwick public to some of their “gems of minstrelsy” on Monday and Tuesday night, but the people here did not seem to think these of the first water, for the patronage they bestowed was not very liberal. The entertainments included various melodies, ballads, glees, madrigals, quartettes, and choruses, ludicrous acts, grotesque dances, and comic songs and sayings, besides instrumental music which comprised solos, on the violin, violoncello, cornet, and harp, the programme being concluded with a burlesque entitled “The Traveller at the Roadside inn, and the mischievous monkey.” The performers succeeded pretty well in gratifying their audiences, who showed their appreciation by occasional plaudits.