The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 557. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1871. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

GRAND GALA at HARPERLEY, on MONDAY, August 28th, 1871. 475b

JOSEPH HOWARD,
AUCTIONEER, VALUER, SHARE & MONEY BROKER, & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.
AGENT TO THE LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. 325b

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S. WALKER, HAIRDRESSER, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL (next door to Mrs. Gradon). Periodicals, Newspapers, and Magazines supplied and every description of stationery.

N.B.—Pictures and Mourning Cards Framed and Umbrellas Repaired. 771a

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A. RICHARDSON,
BUILDER, CABINET-MAKER, & GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHER,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.
Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, and Mattresses. 892a

COALS.

H. RITSON having recommenced WORKING BROOMHILL COLLIERY (near Ebchester Station) is now prepared to supply the Public with good Unscreened House Coals (Busty Seam) at 3s. per load of 16 cwt. 85b

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BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
91 and 93, BLACKETT STREET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

JAMES JOHNSON, FAMILY GROCER AND TEA DEALER. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest Quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best Quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.

TERMS—CASH. 879a

PAPER HANGINGS! PAPER HANGINGS!!

RICHARD WALKER,
PAINTER, GRAINER, GLAZIER, PAPER HANGER, & DECORATOR,
4 and 5, MOUNT PLEASANT,
(NEAR THE PUBLIC BATHS),
CONSETT.

HAS now on hand a large and choice stock of PAPER HANGINGS, suitable for all classes. 350b

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PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT,

NOW OPEN DAILY from 7 A.M., till 9 P.M., and on SUNDAYS from 7 A.M. till 10 A.M.

The extensive Patronage bestowed upon the Establishment since the Opening has convinced the Proprietor that what was formerly an Eastern Luxury, a Hot and Cold Bath, has now become an absolute necessity to the Inhabitants of this District.

First Class	6d.
Second Class	3d.
Ladies' First Class	6d.
Quarterly Tickets for 12 Baths.	
First Class	5s. 0d.
Second Class	2s. 6d.

Licensed dealer in TOBACCO and CIGARS.

E. H. HUTCHINSON,
99b PROPRIETOR.

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
COUNTY OF DURHAM.

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

Agent to the Liverpool, London, and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company.

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NEWCASTLE READY-MONEY TEA AND PROVISION EMPORIUM

THE above Establishment has become so popular with the public of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and vicinity that the Proprietor has been necessitated to take the large premises adjoining, which were used as Auction Rooms by Mr. Henry Brown. He is thus enabled to give more accommodation to his numerous Patrons, and also to have on hand a more extensive and varied Stock of Groceries and Provisions.

JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. 117b

J. W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER, FURNITURE BROKER, IRONMONGER, &c.,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT, AND
CATCHGATE, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in all its different Branches.
IRON BEDSTEADS, very Cheap.
MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
HARDWARE GOODS.
MANGLING and WRINGING MACHINES
PAPER HANGINGS.
FURNITURE DELIVERED FREE. 859a

THE TEST OF TWENTY YEARS
HAS FULLY PROVED THAT
THE PATENT LEVER WATCHES
MADE BY
JOHN D. CARIS,
20, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
AND
1, BROAD CHARE, QUAYSIDE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
ARE THE
BEST TIME KEEPERS ON RECORD,
WHILE THEY ARE ALSO
CHEAPER IN PRICE.

☞ Buyers of the above, within a radius of twelve miles, are allowed third-class railway fare. 235a

Business Announcements.

GRAND GALA at HARPERLEY, on MONDAY, August 28th, 1871. 475b

PURE AMERICAN TOBACCO.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
22 AND 24, BIGG MARKET,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 23b

GREAT BARGAINS
PREVIOUS TO
STOCKTAKING.

FANCY DRESSES.
MILLINERY.
SHAWLS.
JACKETS.
PRINTS.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
SHIRTINGS.
CARPETS.
FLANNELS.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
HATS AND CAPS, &c.

Desperate bargains are now being offered in the above Departments. All Goods the least soiled to be Sold at Half-price.

R. W. SHAW, PROPRIETOR.
LUTON HOUSE, MIDDLE STREET,
CONSETT,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND
LEADGATE. 404b

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Silver Patent Lever Watches	3	10	0	to	27	0	0
Gold Patent Lever Watches	10	10	0	to	40	0	0
Geneva Silver Watches	2	2	0	to	5	5	0
Geneva Gold Watches	5	5	0	to	30	0	0
Ship Chronometers	27	0	0	to	40	0	0

LISTER AND SONS,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE QUEEN, CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY,
12, 14, & 16, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 592a

JOHN JENKINS,
AUCTIONEER, HOUSE AGENT, APPRAISER, AND FURNITURE BROKER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT.

PARTIES leaving the Neighbourhood can have their Furniture, &c., turned into Cash on the shortest notice. 660a

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

JOHN WILSON AND SON,
WORSTED AND YARN MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE HOSIERS, AND HABERDASHERS, BLANKET AND FLANNEL MERCHANTS,
35, DEAN STREET, AND 14 & 16, ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCHYARD,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 704

STEWART'S OPINION OF THE NEW TEAS.

THE more we taste the fine Tea of this year the more we like it. It is perhaps hardly so strong as the famous year 1866, BUT THE FLAVOUR IS EXQUISITE, and the strength can be made all right by putting a little more into the pot. We advise our friends to go into stock; we offer to forward 10lbs. of the cheapest in England, carriage paid to any address, on receipt of a Post-Office Order for Twenty Shillings to be made payable to

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
13, GRAINGER STREET, 33, SANDHILL, and 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE;
or at the NEW BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD,
HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND. 391b

JOSHUA LAX,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER, SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
AGENT FOR RIMINGTON'S DOMESTIC MACHINERY.

THE HOME WASHER, the only Machine which washes thoroughly without injury to the Fabric. Many local references.

RIMINGTON'S MANGLES, 'Perfect as Mangles, faultless as wringers.' *The universal verdict.*

THE IMPERIAL LAWN MOWER, which took the First-Class Certificate at the Royal International Exhibition Competition.

TAYLOR'S PATENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, the most perfect piece of Mechanism yet introduced.

RIMINGTON'S NOISELESS MANUFACTURING MACHINE, which can be used behind a Shop without being heard

These Machines can be Let on Hire for Three or Six Months, to then become the Property of the Buyer without any further Payment whatever. *Repairs. Needles.*

WHOLESALE—T. M. RIMINGTON & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Just arrived, a large Stock of IRON BEDSTEADS, varying in price from 16s. to £3 10s. each.

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS

ROBERT JACKSON,
PRINTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BOOKBINDER, &c.,
GUARDIAN OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
AND DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

EVERY description of LETTERPRESS PRINTING executed in the first style of typography, with accuracy and despatch, on the most reasonable terms.
SHOW CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, CONTRIBUTION CARDS, and TICKETS of all kinds.
WEDDING CARDS, FUNERAL CARDS, and MOURNING CARDS.
PAMPHLETS, CLUB RULES, AUCTIONEERS' CATALOGUES, and REPORTS and RULES of Public Institutions and Societies.
PROGRAMMES, BOOKS OF WORDS, and CONCERT BILLS in the most approved styles.
BALANCE SHEETS, INVOICES, and DELIVERY NOTES.
HAND BILLS POSTING BILLS, PLACARDS, and WINDOW BILLS, of all sizes, in black and coloured inks, executed in a bold and effective style.
CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADINGS, and ORDER NOTES.
SERMONS, LECTURES, and all kinds of BOOK WORK neatly and quickly executed.
CHEQUE BOOKS of all descriptions made to order
TEA PAPERS, TOBACCO PAPERS, and CLOTH and PARCHMENT TALLIES.
LITHOGRAPHING and ENGRAVING.
BRASS and ZINC WINDOW and DOOR PLATES.
BOOKBINDING in all its Branches.
A arge Supply of LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, MINUTE BOOKS, and every variety of STATIONERY

THE FOLLOWING ARE KEPT IN STOCK:—
OVERSEERS' COLLECTING AND DEPOSIT BOOKS.
HIGHWAY RATE BOOKS and HIGHWAY RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
POOR RATE BOOKS and POOR RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.

WINES (Foreign) on which duty was paid in London by some of the principal firms during the year 1868 —(*Wine Trade Review, 15th Jan.*, 1869)

	Gallons
W & A Gilbey	670,904
Sandeman, Sons & Co	154,622
R Hooper & Sons	139,655
Dingwall, Portal & Co	137,307
H R Williams & Co	132,616
F W Cosens	115,814
Boyes & Beckwith	113,476
Lightly & Simon	99,008
Cunliffe & Co	93,285
Tod-Heatley & Co	83,674
Litre Bottle Wine Co	82,551
J Allnut & Co	82,264
Dent, Urwick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,277
D Taylor & Sons	71,943
Max Greger	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co	67,969
Boord & Son	67,587
Findlater & Co	66,243
Polak Bros & Co	66,074
Brooks & Oldham	63,859
C Kinlock & Co	60,683
Robertson Bros	59,347
Lemon Hart & Son	59,213
Domecq & Co	58,129

SPIRITS (Foreign) on which duty was paid in London by some of the principal firms during the year 1868 —(*Wine Trade Review, 15th Jan.*, 1869)

	Gallons
Twiss & Brownings	242,436
W & A Gilbey	231,354
J & W Nicholson	165,605
D Taylor & Sons	144,608
Trower & Lawson	121,512
Dingwall, Portal & Co	110,263
R Hooper & Sons	106,043
Bond, Forbes & Co	95,855
Seager & Evans	87,328
Boord & Son	86,200
C Webb	73,947
Burnett & Co	64,910
E S Pick	60,253
Lemon Hart & Son	58,594
Bishop & Son	56,933
Bowerbank & Son	50,180
J Allnutt & Co	49,245
G Orme & Co	48,541
J & J Vickers & Co	48,357
Hills & Underwood	47,638
Marshall & Elvey	45,568
T H Furze	45,342
B Field & Sons	40,667
Osmond & Co	38,502
Pickford & Co	38,460

Gins and Whiskies (W & A Gilbey 279,682 gallons) are not included in the above returns.

Total quantity of Wines and Spirits paid Duty on by W & A Gilbey in the year 1868 ... 1,182,030

W & A GILBEY—WINES & SPIRITS Agent in CONSETT, from whom Single Bottles or larger quantities can be obtained:—

W AYNSLEY
Grocer,
CONSETT

These SPIRITS are selected as being of the finest quality, and it should be observed that the variation in price is chiefly caused by the difference in strength, viz. 33 *under proof*, 17 *under proof*, and *proof*. Exceptions to this rule are the Castle SO Whiskey, Castle DO Whiskey, Castle F O Cognac, and Castle JO Rum, which are of the same fine quality as the other descriptions, but being more matured by age are slightly higher in price

For full description of each see Book of Prices

GINS

			Per Bottle	Page
Castle UP	GIN	33 *under proof*	2/0	20
Castle OE	GIN	17 *under proof*	2/5	20
Castle Proof	GIN	*proof*	2/10	20

The above can be had either Sweetened or Unsweetened.

COGNAC BRANDIES

Castle D	Cognac	33 *under proof*	2/10	22
Castle E	Cognac	17 *under proof*	3/4	22
Castle F	Cognac	*proof*	4/0	22
Castle FO 33	Cognac	*Old 33 under proof*	3/2	22
Castle FO pf.	Cognac	*Old. proof*	4/8	22
COGNAC BRANDY (L'Or Extrait du Vin)		*proof*	5/6	23

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

BRANDIES (*not Cognac Brandies*)

Castle UP	Brandy	33 *under proof*	2/2	23
Castle UV	Brandy	17 *under proof*	2/7	23
Castle Proof	Brandy	*proof*	3/0	23

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

SCOTCH WHISKIES

Castle UP	WHISKEY	33 *under proof*	2/1	24
Castle UV	WHISKEY	17 *under proof*	2/6	24
Castle Proof	WHISKEY	*proof*	2/11	24
Castle SO 33	WHISKEY	*Old 33 under proof*	2/3	24
Castle SO pf.	WHISKEY	*Old. proof*	3/1	24

IRISH WHISKIES

Castle UP	WHISKEY	33 *under proof*	2/1	25
Castle UV	WHISKEY	17 *under proof*	2/6	25
Castle Proof	WHISKEY	*proof*	2/11	25
Castle DO 33	WHISKEY	*Old 33 under proof*	2/3	25
Castle DOpf.	WHISKEY	*Old. proof*	3/1	25

JAMAICA RUMS

Castle UP	Rum	33 *under proof*	2/1	20
Castle UV	Rum	17 *under proof*	2/6	20
Castle Proof	Rum	*proof*	2/11	20
Castle JO 33	Rum	*Old 33 under proof*	2/3	20
Castle JO pf.	Rum	*Old. proof*	3/1	20
Castle White	Rum	*Old. proof*	3/1	20

QUALITY —As described in Book of Prices
STRENGT —Specified with all Spirits
MEASURE —Six Bottles contain one gallon

Each Cork will bear W & A Gilbey's patent Seal with the name and distinctive mark thus:—

CASTLE UP GIN
W&A GILBEY

The signature will be on the side of each Cork thus:— W & A Gilbey

Business Announcements.

VARDY & Co.,
VICTORIA STREET,
CONSETT,
HAVE
PURCHASED
A
BANKRUPT STOCK
OF
GENERAL DRAPERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AMOUNTING TO
£745 10s. 0d.
FOR
£450 0s. 0d.
CASH.

Sale to commence on Saturday the 29th inst., at

VARDY AND CO'S.,
VICTORIA STREET,
CONSETT. 481b

CLARENDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.

Select Evening Class as usual, in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Euclid. One Guinea per Quarter.

WATSON & RICHARDSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS,
SILK MERCERS,
HABERDASHERS, HATTERS, HOSIERS, &c.,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 903a

THOMAS LAMB,
STATIONER, BOOKSELLER, PRINTER, AND BOOKBINDER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and Prize Books. All kinds of Books, religious and secular, at published prices. Local, Daily, and Weekly Papers. London Weekly Newspapers. Periodicals, Weekly and Monthly, of all kinds. All kinds of Tin and Hardware Goods, Jewellery, &c.

Memorial Cards and Raffle Tickets on the shortest notice. Pictures Framed neat and cheap.

Wood's Indian Pills.

Agent for the *Consett Guardian*; Advertisements for which will receive prompt attention. 953a

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES AND HANDBOOK:

300 *Pages; Bound*, 1s., *or by Post for* 14 *stamps.*

THE HOMŒOPATHIC FAMILY INSTRUCTOR (an Epitome of), by RICHARD EPPS, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Upwards of a hundred diseases are fully described, and prescribed for.

London: Published by James Epps and Company, Homœopathic Chemists (the first established in England), 112, Great Russell Street; 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle Street.

CAUTION.—The medicines supplied by agents are secured by a band over the cork, and which band bears the signature, "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London," without which none are genuine.

AGENTS:—Tow Law, Rutterford; Crook, Wilkinson; Durham, Scawin and Wortley. 827a

Poetry: Original and Select.

MARY'S DREAM.

They parted in tears at the shining bay,
And her heart was sad, and her eyes were dim,
Her lover was gone for a year and a day,
And she looked o'er the waves and pray'd for him.
And still she heard by the land or the lea
The wail of the moaning sea.

She dream'd that she saw him one stormy night,
When the billows were high, and the wind was loud,
The ship was tossing, the waves were white,
And the black hull seem'd like a drifting shroud.

The sun shone out on the morrow morn,
And Mary went down to the quiet shore,
To see her lover all white and torn,
And kiss the lips that would speak no more.
And still she hears by the land or the lea
The wail of the moaning sea.

STEWART ROBERTSON.

AMONG THE BREAKERS.

A stately ship, with a gallant crew,
Once sailed away for a distant shore;
Through the surging waves like a bird she flew,
For her beams were strong and her helm true,
And many a time she had sailed before.

Then months rolled on, till a year had passed,
And the stately ship, with a freight of gold,
On her homeward voyage was sailing fast;
Her penon waved from the topmost mast,
And gay were the hearts of young and old.

The port was neared, but the wind was high,
And the wild waves foamed o'er the vessel's deck,
But they still pressed on, for the shore was nigh.
When there rose on the air a piercing cry,
And the noble ship lay a scattered wreck
Among the breakers.

There is many a bark of human mould,
That sails on the stormy sea of life,
With a costlier freight than the purest gold—
With a soul that cannot be bought nor sold—
Wrecked in the breakers of war and strife.

And man a youth with a noble aim
Launches his bark with a glow of pride,
And sets his helm for the port of Fame,
To win for himself a glorious name,
But sinks in the drunkard's swollen tide.
A ship with her timbers tough and sound
May brave the rage of the fiercest wind,
A youth's bright hopes might with Fame be crowned,
And yet in the end not a trace be found,
But a broken spar or a shattered mind
Among the breakers.

WALTER C. HOWDEN.

Penicuik.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

The Dummy-Monde.—Madame Tussaud's Wax-Work.

INAPPROPRIATE REWARD OF MERIT. — *Query.* Ought an advocate of the policy of Non-Interference in every difficulty to be rewarded with a *Meddle?*

NEW COCKNEY SAINT.—Mrs. Malaprop declares that if she lives to be a hundred—and all her family detain a venerated age—she will certainly have a Saint' Enery.

MORE "REVENGE FOR THE UNION." — *Saxon Tourist (at Irish Railway Station).* "What time does the half-past eleven train start, Paddy?" *Porter.* "At thrutty minutes to twelve—sharrup, sor!"

[*Tourist retires discomfitted.*

PRACTICAL.—*Fond Father (to Schoolmaster)*: "I see ye've put my son intil graummer an' jography, noo, as I neither mean him tae be minister or a sea-captain, it's o' nae use. Gie him a plain bussiness eddication."

THE FAG-END OF A QUARREL.—*Stern Parient.* "Leave off that noise directly, Jack, you naughty boy! It's all over now, and Bertha's left off crying these ten minutes." *Jack.* "B—B—Bertha *began* crying before I did! Boo hoo!"

HIGHLY INTERESTING! (Conversation in the Gardens). *Elderly Belle.* "O, *that's* Mrs. Wellesley de Crespigny Brown, is it? Er—who *was* she?" *Old Beau.* "She was a Miss Chichester de Ponsonby Jones." *Elderly Belle.* "Ah!—one of the Berkshire *Willoughby Digby Rigby* de Ponsonby Joneses, I suppose?" *Old Beau.* "No!—No!—my dear lady! One of the *Cholmondeley Chorley Hawley Crawley* de Ponsonby Joneses, you know." *Elderley Belle.* "You don't say so, Major!"

A POSER!—*Spokesman of the deputation* (of the Burgesses of Smokesbury, who wait upon our friend Stodge with reference to his painting the likeness of the respected Mayor, to be placed in the Town-Hall). "We thought, Mr. Stodge, we should like a half-length portrait, for which we would pay you a hundred pounds!" *Painter.* "And which half, vertically, gentlemen, would you propose I should paint for that sum?"

A REASONABLE GRIEVANCE.—Wales feels aggrieved. England has its Garter, Ireland its St. Patrick, and Scotland, its Thistle, but Wales is without any representative order of Knighthood. This is a want which should at once be supplied. There can be no difficulty about it, and a prince is still left. The only puzzle will be as to the title—whether it should be the most illustrious Order of the Leek, or the most exalted Order of the Welsh Rabbit.

Extracts from JUDY.

"Not at Home"—An out-and-out lie.

Police "Intelligence"—Surely a misnomer.

A cure for dissipation—Stay at Homœopathy.

How to get a roaring trade—Buy a menagerie.

Giving a man the 'double—Presenting him with twins!

To small tradesmen.—A bad thing to be out of—Temper.

Why should a proud lady wear a veil?—Because pride must have a *fall.*

There is no truth in the rumour that Gladstone is to be raised to the Peerage under the title of Baron (barren) Session.

Extracts from FUN.

The Willow pattern. Mr. W. G. Grace.

A harmony of colour.—A Tartan *Play'd.*

Why was Desdemona like Lucy Ashton? Because she was the Bride of *L'amour* Moor.

Which of Scott's would a bad horseman employ to stop a runaway mare? The Bridle of Try-'er-mane!

LES EXTREMES SE TOUCHENT.—Shakespeare asked "What's in a name?" Sir Walter proved that there was a great name in a Wat.

THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN.—*Bobby* (to his little sister): "Here, Katie, *you* come and be my horse. Charlie's no good; he won't let me whip him. If you will come I won't pull no more legs of your dolly."

"PIT IT IS, 'TIS TRUE—*Mistress*:—"Lucy, I did not see you at Church this morning. I hope you went." *Lucy*:—"Oh, yes'm!" *Mistress*: "I couldn't see you anywhere in the gallery." *Lucy*: "No'm! I was in the pit'm!"

A NOVEL WAVERLEY NOVEL.—*Nellie*:—"Of course, you've read Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Shoddy—now do tell me which you think the best of his works." *Ignoramus Shoddy, Esq.* (getting nervous and not wishing to show ignorance):—"H'm—er—well! I think—er—er—*The Dew of Ben Nevis!*"

THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—A Western American railroad advertisers that each train carries "a coroner and six jurymen for the convenience of passengers." The convenience of passenger would be more cheaply and more efficaciously consulted if each train carried a director—in the cow-catcher! That would do admirably in America. In England we should suggest that the two front "buffers" of each engine should be selected from those on board.

Markets.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the corn trade says—The past week brought a continuance of really splendid summer weather, of immense importance to the country. The long protracted hay harvest has, with very few exceptions, been finally gathered, the last cartings being in first-rate order; while the corn generally has been maturing at a very rapid pace, with much barley and oats already cut, and some wheat; and should it hold fine, there will be great activity in the fields generally next week, as regards the southern and midland counties. All accounts agree that the barley is first-rate in quality and quantity, oats and peas have also done well, and beans, with some exceptions are promising. Wheat, however, is certainly much behind all spring corn. In some deep loams, well cultivated and situated, there may be an average crop, with fair weight and quality. But other pieces already thrashed have fallen materially short of expectation; whilst those knocked down and twisted by the late storms must be inferior and deficient. This impression and a further rise in France have contributed to keep prices pretty much as they were in the previous week, though occasionally we note 1s. decline, as in London.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a thin attendance of buyers and only a limited business done at 6d to 1s decline on both English and foreign wheat since this day week, but with moderate arrivals, holders did not evince any disposition to force sales. Barley in better demand at 3d. advance. Malt unchanged. Beans, peas, and oats, rather lower. Flour dull at 6d to 1s decline.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at this market this day:—Wheat, 11s 6d; oats, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 0d. per boll. Beef, 8d to 11d; mutton, 9d to 10½d; veal, 9d to 10d; lamb, 9d to 10½d per lb. Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 0d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; hens, 1s 0d to 1s 9d each. Butter, 1s 5d to 1s 6d per lb. Eggs, 10 to — for 1s. Potatoes, 8d to 10d per stone. Green peas, 8d to 1s 0d; beans, 8d to 10d per peck. Gooseberries, 4d to 6d; strawberries, 6d to 8d; red currants, 4d to 5d; plums, 6d to 8d per quart.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—Good red wheat sold from 15s 0d to 16s 0d per boll of two bushels; white ditto, 16s 3d to 17s 3d; old red wheat, —s 0d to —s 0d; white ditto, —s 0d to —s 0d; barley, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; grinding qualities, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per boll; long oats, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; short ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d per bushel; beans, 13s 0d to 0s 0d per boll.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 104 beasts, but an increase of 990 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was scarcely an average. Sheep were middling, while lambs are coming to hand in very middling condition. The supply of beef comprised 941 head. The extreme hot state of the weather, together with the losses sustained in the dead meat market last week, caused butchers to exercise much caution. Hence the beef trade was completely devoid of animation, yet prices—though irregular—were supported, with a middling finish, and a total clearance was not effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 9,450. The mutton trade varied a good deal to-day, a few pens of the finest class of Leicester-Cheviots made 10d, but the general top figure for mutton was 9½d per lb. Several lots were bought for the south, and a good clearance was effected. Lambs—the demand for which ruled firm, and in every instance full currencies were supported, the better qualities being both scarce and dear. Pigs—506 were shown. Several very prime lots were bought for Yorkshire and the Midland counties. The demand was in a steady state at former rates, and nearly all were disposed of.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifer, 9s 9d to 10s 0d; secondary sorts, 7s 6d to 8s 0d; inferior sorts, 6s 0d to 6s 6d; first-class oxen, 9s 3d to 9s 6d; middling, 7s 3d to 8s 0d; cows, 5s 6d to 7s 0d; pork, large, 4s 3d to 6s 3d; small, 7s 0d to 7s 6d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep (clipped), good vendable mutton, 9½d to 9¾d; middling, 8d to 9d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 8½d to 8¾d; lamb, 9d to 10d per lb., sinking offal.

DARLINGTON CATTLE MARKET, Monday.—There was a fair supply of fat cattle at the market to-day, which did not, however, sell very freely, and barely made previous rates. Best beef made 9s 9d to 10s 3d; secondary sorts 8s 6d to 9s 6d. Lean cattle in fair supply, and met a middling sale, best making £44 to £17, secondary sorts, £11 to £13. Sheep were in fair supply, and fat sold at—best, 8d to 8½d; secondary sorts 6½d to 7½d. Pigs were in fair show, and made good prices.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 102 carts of hay, and 60 carts of straw in the market. Prices [illegible]; this year's growth, [illegible], £6 10s 0d to £7 10s 0d; this year's growth, £4 5s 0d to £6 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 9d to s 36d; barley straw, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; and oat straw, 3s 3d to 3s 9d per thrave.

MIDDLESBOROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—To-day there was only a thin attendance on 'Change at Middlesbrough, and comparatively little business was transacted. The market, however, was firm at last week's quotations, viz., 50s for No. 3, and other qualities in proportion. There was an excellent demand for pig iron, and every maker is as busy as possible. All the available blast furnaces are at work. In the finished iron trade there is little new to report. There is plenty of work in the district; but owing to the extreme heat during the past week, the puddlers have not been able to stick to their furnaces as long as they usually do. The demand for rails continues good. Plates and angles are in great request, in consequence of the healthy state of the iron shipbuilding trade on the Tyne, Wear, and Tees. Shipments at Middlesbrough are very brisk. The coal and coke trades remain in a most satisfactory condition.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES ADJOINING THE CONSETT BRANCH

OF THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

and their respective Distances from the nearest Railway Station on that line.

	STATIONS.	FARES. 1		2		Gov.	
	NEWCASTLE						
	SCOTSWOOD	0	7	0	6	0	3
1	SWALWELL	1	0	0	10	0	4½
2	ROWLAND'S GILL	1	8	1	4	0	7½
3	LINTZ GREEN	2	1	1	8	0	9
4	EBCHESTER	2	8	2	2	1	0½
5	SHOTLEY BRIDGE	2	11	2	4	1	1½
6	BENFIELDSIDE	3	1	2	0	1	2½
7	KNITSLEY	3	9	3	0	1	5½
8	LANCHESTER	4	0	3	0	1	8
9	WITTON GILBERT	4	0	3	0	1	9½
10	DURHAM	4	0	3	0	1	11

Allansford	2 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Annfield Plain	3 miles from No 8, and 4 miles from No 3.
Andrew's House	2½ miles from No 2.
Bantling Castle	3½ miles from No 4.
Benfieldside	1 mile from No 6.
Berry Edge (now Consett)	1 mile from No 6.
Billingside	2 miles from No 4.
Blackhill	(Benfieldside Station in centre of Blackhill).
Bradley Cottages	1½ mile from No 4.
Burnhope	2 miles from No 8.
Burnopfield	1½ mile from No 2.
Byermoor	2 miles from No 2.
Burnopfield Colliery	2½ miles from No 2, and about the same distance from No 3.
Butsfield	3 miles from either Nos 7 or 8
Blanchland	9 miles from No 5.
Castleside	3 miles from No 6.
Catchgate	3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8
Causey	3½ miles from No 2.
Clough Dean	2½ miles from No 3.
Collierley Dykes	2½ miles from No 4.
Colpike Hall	1½ from No 8.
Consett (late Berry Edge)	1 mile from No 6.
Cornsay	3 miles from No 8.
Cragghead	4 miles from No 8.
Crawcrook	3 miles from No 2.
Crookgate	1½ mile from No 2.
Crookhall	2 miles from No 6.
Derwent Cottages	2½ miles from No 5.
Derwent Cote	2 miles from either Nos 3 or 4.
Dipton	2 miles from No 3.
Dowlais Cottages	2½ miles from No 3.
East Castle Colliery	3½ miles from No 4.
Ebchester	½ mile from No 4.
Edmondbyers	6 miles from either Nos 5 or 6.
Esh	1 mile from No 9.
Fellside	2½ miles from No 1.
Flinthill	2½ miles from No 3.
Friars' Side	2 miles from No 3.
Gibside	1 mile from No 2.
Greencroft	1 mile from No 8.
Greencroft Cottages	2½ miles from No 8.
Greenhead	2 miles from No 5.
Greenside	2 miles from No 2.
Hamsteels	2 miles from No 8.
Hamsterley	1 mile from No 3.
Happy Land	3 miles from No 4.
Harperley Mill	4 miles from No 3.
Hare Law	3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8.
Healeyfield	3½ miles from No 6.
Hill Top (near Dipton)	2 miles from No 3.
Hill Top (near Esh)	2 miles from No 9.
Hobson	(or Burnopfield Colliery).
Holmside	3 miles from No 8.
Iveston	3 miles from either Nos 4 or 7, and 3½ from No 8.
Kyo	3½ miles from either Nos 3 or 8
Knitsley	½ mile from No 7.
Lanchester	Close to Station.
Langley	2 miles from No 8.
Leadgate	2 miles from either Nos 4 or 6.
Lintz Colliery	1½ mile from No 3.
Lintz Paper Mill	½ mile from No 3.
Lintz Green	1 mile from No 3.
Lizzie Colliery (or South Pontop) at Annfield Plain	
Loud	4 miles from Nos 3 or 4.
Marley Hill	3½ miles from No 1.
Medomsley	1½ mile from No 4.
Mountsett	2 miles from No 3.
Muggleswick	5 miles from either Nos 6 or 7
Minsteracres	6 miles from either Nos 5 or 6
Newbiggin (near Lanchester)	1½ miles from No 8.
Newbiggen (near Blanchland)	11 miles from No. 5.
Newlands	3 miles from No 4.
Oxhill	4 miles from No 8, and 5 miles from No 3.
Pickering Nook	2 miles from No 3.
Pontop	3 miles from either Nos 3 or 4
Rowley	3½ miles from either Nos 6 or 7.
Satley	4 miles from either Nos 7 or 8.
Shield Row	5 miles from No 2.
Shotley Bridge	1 mile from No 5.
Shotley Spa	1½ mile from No 5.
Shotley Field	2½ miles from either Nos 5 or 6
Slaley	9 miles from either Nos 5 or 6
Snows Green	½ mile from No 5.
South Derwent Colliery (Annfield Plain).	
South Medomsley Colliery (Pontop).	
South Moor	3½ miles from No 8.
South Pontop Colliery (or Lizzie) Annfield Plain.	
Spen (Garesfield)	2 miles from No 2.
Stanley	4½ miles from No 3.
Sunniside (near Marley Hill)	3 miles from No 1
Swalwell	Close to No 1.
Tanfield	3 miles from No 2
Tanfield Lea	3½ miles from No 2.
Tantobie	3½ miles from either Nos 2 or 3
Waskerley	4 miles from No 6.
Waskerley Park (near Shotley Bridge)	2 miles from No 5
Whickham	1 mile from No 1.
White-le-Head	3 miles from No 3.
Witton Gilbert	1 mile from No 9.
Whittonstall	1 mile from No 4.
Winlaton Mill	1 mile from No 1.
Winlaton	2 miles from No 1.

Railway Time Tables.

NOTE.—*These Tables are compiled from the best authorities, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the errors they may contain.*

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2.	P.M. [illegible]	P.M. 1, 2, 3.
Benfieldside	dep.	6·5[illegible]	[illegible]·2[illegible]	...
Cold Rowley	,,	7·[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Burnhill Junction	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Tow Law	,,	7·2[illegible]	[illegible]·[illegible]8	...
			1, 2.	
Crook	arr.	7·[illegible]	[illegible]	...
	dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Bishop Auckland	,,	8·[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Darlington	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Stockton	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
Middlesbro'	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	...

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS		A.M. 1, 2	P.M. 1, 2	P.M. 1, 2, 3.
Middlesbro'	dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]·10	....
Stockton	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]·23	....
Darlington	,,	[illegible]	4·30	....
Bishop Auckland	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
			1, 2, 3.	
Crook	arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]·22	....
	dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]·25	....
Tow Law	,,	8·[illegible]	[illegible]·35	....
Burnhill Junction	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]·48	....
Cold Rowley	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Benfieldside	arr.	[illegible]	[illegible]·10	....

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G. A.M.	[illegible]	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	[illegible]	2·5	5·20
Scotswood	,,	6·2	[illegible]7	2·12	5·27
Swalwell	,,	6·9	[illegible]14	2·19	5·34
Rowland's Gill	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]·24	2·29	5·44
Lintz Green	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]·30	2·35	5·50
Ebchester	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	2·48	6·3
Shotley Bridge	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	2·54	6·9
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]	3·0	6·15
Knitsley	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]9	....	6·29
Lanchester	,,	7·1[illegible]	[illegible]·18	....	6·38
Witton Gilbert	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]·27	....	6·47
Durham	arr.	7·[illegible]	[illegible]·40	....	7·0

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.
Durham	dep.	8·1[illegible]	12·0	....	7·55
Witton Gilbert	,,	8·2[illegible]	12·14	....	8·9
Lanchester	,,	8·30	12·2[illegible]	....	8·20
Knitsley	,,	8·47	12·36	....	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	,,	9·2	12·50	3·25	8·45
Shotley Bridge	,,	9·[illegible]	12·55	3·30	8·48
Ebchester	,,	9·10	12·59	3·34	8·52
Lintz Green	,,	9·20	1·9	3·44	9·3
Rowland's Gill	,,	9·25	1·14	3·49	9·8
Swalwell	,,	9·34	1·2[illegible]	4·1	9·17
Scotswood	,,	9·40	1·29	4·[illegible]	9·24
Newcastle	arr.	9·50	[illegible]·40	4·2[illegible]	9·35

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	8·[illegible]	[illegible]0
Scotswood	,,	8·[illegible]	4·9
Swalwell	,,	8·15	4·15
Rowland's Gill	,,	8·20	4·23
Lintz Green	,,	8·2[illegible]	4·29
Ebchester	,,	8·40	4·4[illegible]
Shotley Bridge	,,	8·45	4·4[illegible]
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·55	4·56
	dep.	9·10	5·10
Knitsley	,,	9·21	5·21
Lanchester	,,	9·34	5·34
Witton Gilbert	,,	9.46	5·46
Durham	arr.	10·6	6·0

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Durham	dep.	[illegible]	4·0
Witton Gilbert	,,	8·[illegible]	4·13
Lanchester	,,	8·15	4·25
Knitsley	,,	8·28	4.38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·40	4·50
	dep.	9·20	6·20
Shotley Bridge	,,	9·25	6·24
Ebchester	,,	9·30	6·30
Lintz Green	,,	9·39	6·39
Rowland's Gill	,,	9·46	6·46
Swalwell	,,	9·57	6·53
Scotswood	,,	10·3	7·7
Newcastle	arr.	10·15	7 15

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OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The decision of the House of Lords in regard to the Ballot Bill has produced one decided effect in the House of Commons, at all events—it has sent a number of members out of town. Several took their departure on Friday, and a larger number on Saturday, and the cry is, still they go. The consequence is that in ridiculously small houses—which might almost at any moment be counted out—our money is voted away "at a bountiful old rate." While this or that item is under discussion, there is a beggarly account of almost empty benches, and it is only when the division bell is rung that a few members troop in from the tea-room or the smoking-room. We know that

> "As when some well-graced actor quits the scene,
> The eyes of all are idly bent on him
> Who enters next;"

and the Ballot Bill having left the scene, there is very little real interest manifested in anything else. The chief anxiety now is to get away, and even many earnest friends of the ballot, who regret its rejection, must console themselves with the reflection that that rejection will enable the Government to make arrangements for a comparatively early prorogation. The session closes, however, amidst an unusual hubbub of dissatisfaction, expressed, too, in a manner that cannot fail sorely to discourage a sanguine temperament like that of the Premier. His most formidable foes are not to be found upon Opposition benches, but are decidedly those of his own professed principles. The fact is, the Government has touched without any substantial results so many strong vested interests this session, that in his present hour of official discomfiture and of extraordinary ill-luck a great number of nominal supporters begin to show the cloven foot. Outside the House, in such of the clubs as are not already closed for the season of paint and white-wash the name of Gladstone has for the moment lost its old talismanic effect. The waste of time over the defeated Ballot Bill—the doubt about what will be done with the Army Regulation Bill—the unfortunate *fiasco* terminating the royal visit to Ireland—the splendid weather which has upset all Mr. Cardwell's speculations about the harvest time in Berkshire—the result of the inquiry into the Agincourt accident—the loss of the Megæra, and the general sense of insecurity pertaining to all matters concerning the efficiency of the army or of the navy—all tend to weaken faith in the present Administration. Of course, over some of these matters no Government can be directly held responsible, but I assure you the run of ill-luck against the Government is beginning decidedly to tell. The *Times*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *Saturday Review* write about the administration as men write about a sinking ship; but they only seem to express fairly enough the feeling manifesting itself here in all directions.

That there should be a Hyde Park Demonstration to protest against the conduct of the police in Phœnix Park, the Hyde Park of Dublin, is natural enough perhaps. The people who get up such demonstrations or who assist at them always keenly feel a policeman's truncheon—I mean morally and in a Pickwickian sense. But why, may I ask, is there no Hyde Park demonstration about the Lords having thrown out the Ballot Bill. Is it that the lower class of people (and these demonstrations are almost wholly composed of the lower classes) do not really care much about the ballot? I ask the question, and leave the reader to answer.

Woolwich Dockyard is, it is said, shortly to be sold by auction. I hear that it is probable it will be bought for a private shipbuilding company. It would be quite as well perhaps if the Government were to give up shipbuilding and repairing entirely, and buy their ships of a company, They would cost less, and be better built. The vessels built by private contract—by the Thames Shipbuilding Company, for example—have been better ships and have cost less money than Government-built ships. When Government order a vessel, they know what it costs; when Government build ships, they never know what they cost.

The Improved Industrial Dwellings Company has just held its half-yearly meeting, and shown the shareholders that on the half-year there is a profit of £5,291, enabling them to declare a dividend of 5 per cent, per annum. So that commercially the speculation is not a bad one. What is of more importance to the public however, is the fact that the association is quietly and unostentatiously supplying improved house or lodging accommodation for a large number of families. Can the Peabody trustees, with enormous funds of given capital, show as favourable a balance-sheet proportionately? I doubt it. And in the one case there is no patronages, no fuss, no ostentation of charity; while in the Peabody affair there is all this. The company alluded to deserves the thanks of the community for proving in the most practical way that one of the very best forms of philanthropy can be made to pay.

The Bishop of Manchester—may his lordship forgive me—is the Odger of the episcopal bench. He is remarkable for his outspoken utterances, as radical ecclesiastically as one of Mr. Odger's declaration's politically. The Bishop the other day was regretting the unfrequency of the attendance of the poor in the Lancashire Churches, and he said that he hoped the time would come when churches will be open more frequently, and when "willing-hearted layman" may assist in the services without frightening the minister or the bishop, and without being told that they are doing things unlawful. I wonder how many of the bench of bishops would endorse that opinion.

Reader, can you believe that there are evil-disposed persons going about causing incendiary fires in London?? And yet this is what we are called on to believe. A report before me says of a fire which occurred at a shop in Lincoln's Inn Field, "From the inspection made, the officers of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, who attended with their engines, entertain no doubt that the fire was wilfully caused by some one in the street having thrown a light through the fan-light." As Mr. Burchell in the "Vicar of Wakefield" says, "Fudge!" These so-called "officers," of course, are the ordinary firemen, and what is there to show that they "entertain no doubt," or that their doubts would be of any value if they had them? The veracious penny-a-liner also says, "Another fire, also caused by some evil-disposed person throwing a light from the street, occurred," &c. Such serious statements as these are continually being made by this same chronicler, and of course we never hear any more of them. If one of these serious charges were true, we should have a few more prosecutions by the insurance officers. I can imagine many provincial readers being startled by the heading "Incendiary Fires in London," but I am absolutely certain (though I cannot state the grounds of my assurance) that there is no foundation far any such announcement. It is marvellous that the editors of respectable daily papers should insert such reports.

A very satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at with regard to Wandsworth Common, by which Earl Spencer, the lord of the manor, receives £250 a-year in satisfaction of his rights, and this money is to be raised by a halfpenny rate in the district. Now, why could not some similar arrangement be made with regard to Wimbledon Common, where Earl Spencer is also lord of the manor? Ah, and why not with regard to Epping Forest? It is only a question of money after all.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE SEAHAM AND RAINTON RAILWAY.

Early on Monday morning, a melancholy accident occurred on the railway by which the coals are brought from Rainton to the port of Seaham. The distance is altogether about five miles, and the waggons are drawn by means of ropes up and down three or four different inclines, each downward full set bringing up an empty one. Near the centre of the last incline there is a self-acting switch, for the purpose of preventing collisions at the junction of the line. It is under the control of an old man, named Howe, who states that on Monday, after inspecting the switch, he proceeded down the line in order to adjust the rope, which had been removed from its place. The customary signal was then given, and a full set of waggons started for Seaham, drawing up an empty set with about ten men, chiefly screeners, going from Seaham to Seaham Colliery. When the empty waggons came to the switch there was a slight jerk, and they all passed over to the left siding, where they came into collision with the full set. Several of the waggons were shattered, and the occupants thrown out and buried in the wreck. John Holman, aged 25 years, was the first drawn from the *debris*, but he survived the accident only fifteen minutes, having been severely crushed in the chest between two waggons. A second man named Thos. Thubron was picked up and immediately conveyed to his house, in John Street, Seaham, where he was attended by Dr. Gibbon, who pronounced him to be suffering severely from external injuries. But faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. A third man had his left hand seriously injured. On examining the switch, it was found that a stone had been tightly fixed in between the outside rail and the points, causing the empty waggons to go upon the wrong line of rails. It is believed that some mischevious person had placed the stone in the switch during the temporary absence of the pointsmen.

An inquest was held on Tuesday, at Seaham, upon the body of John Holmand, who was killed upon the above line. The evidence proved that some mischievous person had placed a stone between the switch and the rail, which had been the cause of the collision. Evidence was also given that the deceased, along with others, was riding upon the waggons in contravention of the rules. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. Mr. J. B. Eminson, head agent to Lord Vane, has since offered a reward of £25 for the apprehension and conviction of the person who placed the stone which caused the collision.

A NEW ORLEANS SENSATION.

The *New Orleans Picayune* of July 16 has the following:—Few of the residents in the lower part of the city of late years but are familiar with some of the incidents we are now relating. They have often seen in the twilight of summer evenings a singular apparition. Suddenly, on the banquette of Music Street has appeared an old man, with long grey hair, and clad in the costume of half a century ago. The garments were faded and worn, but revealed a richness which, in earlier days, was more fitted for a court than an American metropolis. He was a very tall man, although a hunchback, and but for the deformity would have been of gigantic proportions. In the breadth of shoulders, the deep powerful chest, and long nervous arms, resided marvellous strength, while the lower limbs, fashioned in magnificent strength and beauty, arrested attention and commanded admiration wherever he appeared. He spoke to no one, but in silent abstraction pursued his lonely walk far into the night. Years went by, and night after night little children paused in their play to watch the receding form of the lonely man. It must have been forty years ago that he first came amongst us. He looked middle-aged then, but as the years flew by the sturdy frame remained flexible and active, but the hair grew grey, and his face was seamed with wrinkles. He lived in a little brick building that set back from the street. Wild vines crept over the crumbling tiles and wreathed fantastic shapes on the chimney tops. In the yard beautiful flowers bloomed all the year round, and their rich perfume made the air sensuous and sweet. At a window, shaded by a trellis-work, hid in the bloom of roses, the old man sat of afternoons and watched the sun's decline. No one else was ever seen in the house—no one ever crossed the threshold, and so he lived, a smileless, sad old man, in a lonely house. But one day, not a great while since, the neighbours saw that the blinds in the house were closed. The old man had not appeared on the street for weeks, and the grass had begun to grow from the chinks of the marble slabs at his door, and it began to be whispered about the old man was dead. At last, one day, the neighbours went in (they were poor people, but kindly and true). Sure enough, he was dead. He lay pallid and stark on a pallet of straw. There were a few scattered chairs around the room, and a plain table. Only one object arrested the eye. Near the body was a rich casket, set in mother of pearl and gold. Jewels flashed from the costly lid, and wreathed in the dust of diamonds were engraved the "lilles of France" in a coronet of gold. They opened the box, and there flashed on their eyes the *Bourbon diadem*. It was stolen the night of the 16th of August, 1830, when Charles X. abdicated the throne of France in favour of the Duke of Bordeaux. Underneath it was a manuscript written in French. It contains only these words:—"I am Charette, the Vendean General. Maria of Savoy was to have been my wife. She was taken from me and given to the Comte d'Artois. I could have forgiven this, but he deceived me when I most needed his help and assistance. I revenged myself and procured his overthrow, and am happy since he died in exile." This was all. Over his life silence now draws a veil. His wayward passions, his inward conflicts, none can estimate. Lonely and sad he perished in exile; none could appreciate his injuries; let none judge too harshly of his life.

According to a Paris telegram the Committee of the International Society in London has informed the members of the Commune who have fled to other towns, that the English Government considers the Communist refugees as political offenders, and declines, therefore, to order their extradition.

"Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair is the distinguished badge of Youth." Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer or Dressing never fails to quickly restore *Grey or Faded Hair* to its youthful colour and beauty, and with the first application a beautiful gloss and delightful fragrance is given to the Hair. It stops the Hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the Hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contain neither oil nor dies. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Zylobalsamum (Mrs. S. A. Allen's) far excels any Pomade or Hair Oil. To those whose hair is naturally dry, requiring frequent dressing, its cheapness and great value will be proved. Its early use on children's Hair will insure an abundant and bountiful supply from *Youth to Old Age*. In large Bottles—Price Three Shillings. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266 High Holborn, London. 800a

MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB SPORTS.

The great carnival of Medomsley—the Cricket Club Annual Sports—took place on Saturday in a field near Medomsley. The oppressive heat of the preseding days by no means deterred the people from assembling on this auspicious occasion, and Sol again shone forth with splendour, so much so, indeed, as to make ordinary walking uncomfortable. All persons of a corpulent tendency were bound to lose weight, no matter how it went against the grain. We ourselves observed one huge mass of flesh moving about the field the whole of the day, with the evident intention of getting rid of some of his rotundity; and in this he was to all appearance successful, as there was not the slightest vestige of foliage to escape under. The services of the Leadgate Brass Band had been called into requisition, and discoursed some excellent music during the afternoon, the performers, however, evidently suffering most acute pain in endeavouring to "raise the wind." The gesticulations of some of the performers when engaged in a grand *finale* was highly amusing, and could not, at the same time, fail to excite the commiseration of the audience. We left the band, thankful that our lot had not been cast with such minstrelsy; for, however grand the music may sound to the ear of the listener, it is undoubtedly very hard work, more especially on a broiling day such as Saturday proved to be. What the amount of remuneration actually was we know not, but we do not think they could possibly be over-paid. In addition to the printed programme of sports, a variety of other amusements were improvised, such as Aunt Sally, kiss-in-the-ring, Sally Walker, tarzy, &c. &c., and the whole of these were extensively patronised by the younger portion of pleasure seekers. Aunt Sarah presented a very respectable appearance indeed, being life-size, and clad in motley raiment; in fact the Aunt Sally of Saturday was the best we have seen, and scarcely deserving of the hard knocks she was subjected to by her tormentors. Kiss-in-the-ring appeared to have the largest share of patronage, judging from the number of rings formed. There appeared, however, to be a certain want—a shyness or something of the sort—on the part of the gentlemen. We passed several rings where females were largely in the majority, and who appeared to us very anxious to enlist the company of gentlemen. Whether the males were in fear of actions for breach of promise we know not, but we were certainly surprised to find a ring comprised wholly of males, apparently in the highest of glee, playing at Sally Walker, and smacking at each others' lips with a seeming relish. We are afraid it was scarcely shyness, after all; and must attribute the cause to a want of faith in each other. We have observed that in pleasure parties in the North of England a great number of the people go in groups and do not care to mix with others, or tend to make others enjoy themselves. In the South this is widely different, and the only way a person can make himself miserable is by trying to exclude himself, in which case he is invariably picked out and made a butt of. We do not wish to say anything disparaging against the mass of people who assembled together on Saturday, but we certainly think a more sociable mode of procedure on the part of every one present would have tended more to their enjoyment. The gala consisted of an innumerable amount of sports, all of which were well contested. The open wrestling drew some of the best talent together, and excellent sport was witnessed. After some very severe tussling, the first prize eventually fell into the hands of Jamieson, of Newcastle. In throwing the cricket ball a great amount of skill was exhibited by many of the competitors. We observed one individual, with close cropped hair, short neck, and a phiz which denoted him a lineal descendant of some celebrated member of the P.R., vainly endeavouring to make the ball outshine the distance it had previously gone by sheer brute force. In the absence of skill, however, his efforts were unavailing, and he gazed stupidly at the ball and exclaimed, "If she hadn't ev bet there she'd geyn a mile!" How far this assertion might be true we know not, but certain it is he failed to make it go at the next attempt, and consequently did *not* carry off the prize. Tea was provided by Mr. Thomas Rowe, jun., of Consett, but the demand was so great that not half of the people were supplied. The following ladies officiated at the tables:—Mrs. Minto and Miss Robson, assisted by Mr. Back and Mr. Milburn; Miss Richardson, assisted by Mr. Joseph Hunter; Miss Simpson and Miss Dent, assisted by Mr. Calvert and Mr. Simpson. The arrangements were excellently carried out by an active and energetic committee, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Jacob Walton, William Walton, John Wilson, Edward Rimney, John Steele, Joseph Wheatley, William Carlin, and James Walton, secretary. Everything appeared to give entire satisfaction, not a single *contretemps* happening to mar the enjoyment of any one. Below we append a full list of the sports, together with the names of the winners:—

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

1st prize, silk hankerchief; 2nd, cricket belt.—There were ten entries, namely, John Laidler, George Turnbull, Wm. Baitie, W. Lindsay, W. Speck, W. Gregg, Christopher Oley, Joseph Bell, Joseph Ramsay, and W. Siddle. Oley, of Shotley Bridge, was the first to throw the ball, the distance only being covered by Laidler and Baitie, the former of whom was even with Oley. After a deal of excellent throwing between the three remaining competitors, Baitie, of the Medomsley Cricket Club, secured first prize, the distance being 91 yds; Laidler, of the Stanley Cricket Club, second, distance 86 yds.

ROUND HAND BOWLING.

1st prize, cricket gloves; 2nd, set of spikes; 3rd, cricket cap.—Twelve entered, namely, Robert Cawthorne, Robert Robson, Joseph Noble, W. Cawthorne, Wm. Kay, Robt. Wilson, Jacob Walton, W. Walton, John Laidler, Robt. Baitie, W. Nicholson, and Pattinson Milburn. Each competitor had three tries, only three of the men, however, knocking down the stumps. Jas. Noble succeeded in knocking them down twice, and gained the first prize; Robt. Cawthorne and William Cawthorne each knocked the stumps down once, the second prize being given to former.

WRESTLING (OPEN TO ALL).

1st prize, £2 10s; 2nd, £1; 3rd, 10s; 4th and 5th, 5s.; 10s. divided amongst other four.—There were eighteen entries, and a great deal of interest was evinced by the spectators. In the final falls, Jamieson buttocked Lawson, and threw him over his head; but in the next tussle Lawson succeed in throwing the giant, but was so exhausted that he lay for a short while on the grass to regain breath. In the next fall, Jamieson threw and won.

FIRST ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
W. Jamieson, Newcastle.	P. Brannon, Leadgate.
J. Blacklock, Friarside.	Jos. Walton, Consett.
Henry Storey, Leadgate.	John Graham, Ebchester.
J. Newton, Gateshead.	Thos. Blacklock, Friarside.
C. Christer, Midgeholm.	John Routledge, Allendale Farm.
T. Davison, Castleside.	Edwd. Hindes, Leadgate.
E. Collins, Haltwhistle.	Thos. Walton, Medomsley.
W. Lawson, Newbrough.	Robt. Farrington, Iveston.
F. Turnbull, Hawick.	John Reid, Leadgate.

SECOND ROUND.

John Blacklock.	Henry Storey.
William Lawson.	Christopher Christer.
James Newton.	Thomas Davison.
William Jamieson.	Edward Collins.

Francis Turnbull, odd man.

THIRD ROUND

William Jamieson.	Francis Turnbull.
William Lawson.	James Newton.

John Blacklock odd man.

FOURTH ROUND.

William Jamieson.	John Blacklock.

Wm. Lawson odd man.

FINAL HEAT.

William Jamieson.	William Lawson.
William Lawson.	William Jamieson.
William Jamieson.	William Lawson.

QUOITS.

1st prize, a leg of mutton. Thirty competitors entered for this prize, which eventually became the possession of F. Pierce, of Medomsley; Edward Rule, of Hill Top, being second; and John Carling, Hill Top, third.

THROWING THE HAMMER.

1st prize, a leg of lamb; 2nd, a duck. The prospect of lamb and green peas brought out nine competitors, namely, George Lovat, Wm. Buckley, P. Stokoe, James McManning, Edward Bulman, George Brown, John Richardson, Ralph Pickering, and Thompson Wilkinson. George Brown, Derwent Cottages, 1st, distance 66ft. 7in.; G. Lovat, Consett, being second.

PUTTING THE STONE.

1st prize, 5s.; 2nd, 2s. 6d. Thirteen competed, namely, Francis Turnbull, Wm. Jamieson, William Lindsay, George Lovat, P. Stokoe, John Blacklock, Wm. Smith, G. Brown, Edward Bulman, J. Newton, Robert Farrington, W. H. Hedley, and R. Jackson. W. Jamieson threw 29ft. 2in. and won first prize, J. Newton being second.

HANDICAP FOOT RACE.

1st prize, 15s.; 2nd, 10s.; 3rd, 5s. There were ten competitors, namely, Robert Grierson, Francis Turnbull, John Dixon, Edward Oyston, John Davis, John Hardy, James Farrage, Henry Gregg, Joseph Lowdon, and John McGraw.

First Heat.—Grierson, Turnbull, Dixon, and Oyston. Directly after leaving the scratch, Grierson went to the front, which position he maintained to the finish, winning easily by half-a-dozen yards.

Second Heat.—Davis, Hardy, and Farrage. This was a very hollow race, Farrage going to the front and winning easily by seven yards.

Third Heat.—Gregg, Lowdon, and McGraw. This was a very good race, Gregg and Lowdon struggling hard for the first position, which the former ultimately gained by a short distance.

Final Heat.—Grierson, Farrage, and Gregg. A splendid race took place between Grierson and Farrage, the men being abreast to within a short distance of the winning post, near which Farrage put on a spur and went in a winner by half-a-yard.

RUNNING HIGH LEAP.

1st prize, 7s. 6d.; 2nd, 2s. 6d. The following competed in this contest, namely, Thomas Birkett, Blackhill; Christopher Oley, Shotley Bridge; H. Gregg, Bishop Auckland; James Charlton, Allendale Cottages; R. Grierson, Leadgate; Chas. McDonald, Leadgate; John Laidler, Consett; George Davis, Burnopfield; and Francis Turnbull. Some excellent leaping was witnessed between Turnbull and Grierson, the former of whom gained the first prize, clearing 4ft. 11½in., Grierson being second.

Prizes Open only to Consett Collieries and the Medomsley Cricket Club.

CRICKET MATCH (for boys' clubs).

1st prize, a bat, ball, and set of stumps; 2nd, a bat and ball. The Leadgate and Derwent Cottages clubs entered for the prize, which was eventually won by the Leadgate club.

WRESTLING.

1st prize, a young pig; 2nd, a timepiece; 2nd, a silver Albert guard; 4th, 5th, and 6th, silk handkerchiefs. A great deal of interest was evinced by the spectators, and also a great amount of merriment at the grotesque cosumes of some of the competitors. Everything went on steadily until the third round between Walton and Routledge, the spectators alleging that the fall was a "snap" on the part of Routledge, but as Routledge refused to wrestle over, Walton got the fall. In the final falls Hines threw Halliday twice in succession, but he was afterwards objected to on the ground that he was not a workman under the Derwent Company, and the first prize was therefore awarded to Halliday, Walton getting the second prize.

FIRST ROUND.

Stood.	Fell.
Jno. Routledge, Allendale Cottages.	J. Donnelly, Medomsley.
T. Walton, Medomsley.	Peter Brannon, Leadgate.
B. Halliday, Leadgate.	A. Graham, Allendale Cottages.
W. Walton, Medomsley.	R. Lamb, Medomsley.
Ed. Hindes, Leadgate.	John Bailey, Leadgate.
J. Walton, Consett.	Jon. Simpson, Leadgate.
J. McCallum, Leadgate.	H. Storey, Leadgate.
R. Farrington, Iveston.	G. Brown, Redwell Hills.
R. Baitie, Medomsley.	John Hodge, Allendale Cottages.
John Reid, Leadgate.	Thos. Sonnet, Leadgate.

SECOND ROUND.

John Routledge.	Joseph Walton.
Edward Hindes.	John Reid.
Thomas Walton.	John McCallum.
Robert Baitie.	Robert Farrington.
Bartholomew Halliday.	William Walton.

THIRD ROUND.

Thomas Walton.	John Routledge.
Edward Hines.	Robert Baitie.

Bartholomew Halliday odd man.

FOURTH ROUND.

Bartholomew Halliday.	Thomas Walton.

Edward Hindes odd man.

FINAL FALL.

Edward Hindes.	Bartholomew Halliday.

FOOT RACE (for boys under fourteen years of age).

1st prize, a trouser piece; 2nd, a pocket knife. Ten entries. Jno. Nicholson, 1st; Fred. Richardson, 2nd.

At the conclusion of the out-door amusements, a ball was held in the marquee, and dancing was kept up until a late hour.

FALL OF THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT MORPETH.

UPWARDS OF 100 PERSONS INJURED.

An unfortunate accident occurred at Morpeth on Monday. The annual festival of brass bands was held, and at least 8,000 people visited the town in connection with it. As has been the case for years, with excursion parties to Morpeth, many took a foolish pleasure in crossing in large companies the Wansbeck from the west end of Oldgate to the High Stanners, by the Suspension Bridge, and while on it jumping, dancing, and making it to vibrate. The bridge has been known to be in a dangerous condition for several years, and for some years the Board of Health has had a notice board exhibited at each end of it warning not more than twenty people to go upon it at the same time. The notice board, of course was either not read or not attended to, and when excursion parties were in town one of the Board's servants has been detailed to watch people and prevent them going on in crowds. It was so on Monday, but the utmost efforts of one man was insufficient to restrain a whole crowd. The bridge was consequently kept in an almost constant state of vibration during the whole of the afternoon, and the fun and risk culminated about six o'clock in the evening, when there were upwards of 100 persons on it leaping and making it vibrate from side to side. Without warning the south anchor chain at the old gate end snapped close to the iron support. The weight of the bridge and those upon it were thus thrown entirely on to the support, which snapped, and the south chain slackening, while the north remained firm, those upon the bridge were precipitated to the bed of the river, the water in which at that point was fortunately shallow. Plenty of assistance was at hand, and all were got out without delay, the most cases being carried to Dr. Brumell's surgery close by, while others were taken to the nearest houses. The following medical men rendered immediate and prompt assistance: Drs. Brumell, Paton, Clarkson, Skrimshire, Morpeth; and Dalziel, South Shields. The occurrence created an extraordinary amount of excitement, alike among the visitors and the townspeople.

Two Glasgow bricklayers, named Telford and Casgrove, were drowned in the Clyde, near Blantyre, on Sunday. The latter having gone into the river to bathe, shouted for help, and while Telford was assisting him ashore both sank.

Literary Selections.

A quiet mind, like other blessings, is more easily lost than gained.

The most disagreeable situation for a man is, to be unable to reconcile his heart and conduct.

The Rounds of a Newspaper Described by Sir Walter Scott.—The extensive services performed by a single newspaper in the days of high-priced journals is amusingly described by Sir Walter Scott in "Waverley," and forms a striking contrast to the present times of broad-cast literature. "The only paper at Waverley Manor," says the novelist, "was the *Political Intelligencer*, which, after it had gratified Sir Edward's curiosity, his sister's, and that of his aged butler, was regularly transferred to the rectory; from the rectory to Squire Stubb's, at the Grange; from the squire to the baronet's steward at his neat white house on the heath; from the steward to the bailiff; and from him through a huge circle of honest dames and gaffers, by whose hardy hands it was generally worn to pieces in about a month after its arrival."

Age of Great Men.—It is a favourable saying that persons of genius die young, but a careful computation of the ages attained by the distinguished men in Europe would seem to disprove the assertion. Mature and old age have, at present, far more ascendancy in public and political life than youth. In Germany the heroes of the last few years are all over 60, while in France, Thiers, MacMahon, and others have passed that period. The same may be said of England and Italy, where Gladstone, Disraeli, Lord Russell, Lord Granville, Pope Pius IX., Cardinal Antonelli, and Mazzini are all over 60 and some more than 70. Examples are not wanting to contradict the statement that little or nothing is achieved after the period of middle life. Auber, who died at 87, used to compose music within a short time of his death. Lord Lytton, Bryant, Victor Hugo, and Sir Edwin Landseer, are not resting from their labours, though they are not far from the allotted term of life. If we look to the past, we shall find that Milton wrote "Paadise Lost" when he was 62, and Scott wrote novels up to the age of 61. Brougham, Lyndhurst, and Palmerston were distinguished for the activity of their minds after 80.

Hogg and the Waverley Secret.—"How well he (Scott, says the Ettrick Shepherd) carries on the secret of those Waverley novels! I dinna think ony but his self could manage it." I looked at him with surprise, and said, "So you really think Sir Walter the author?" "Yes," he replied, "I dinna ken any other body that could write them. I'll tell ye a good joke I put upon him. I have these same Waverley novels, ye ken, placed in my library and I invited Sir Walter to come and see some of my ryhmes. A thought had come o'er me that I would try him by altering the word 'Scotch Novels' to 'Scott's Novels.' Well, when Sir Walter came, I took him into my library, and he, in his usual way, was always looking to see what I had new. I went round with him and keepit a keen look-out. Coming to the novels, he stopped quite still, read the name two or three times, and then turning to me with a very knowing look said, 'Jamie, your binder has made a mistake here?' 'No mistake at all Sir Walter;' and he let it pass as he could not deny the truth. I had on the outside of the volumes 'Scott's Novels.'" Hogg laughed one of his boisterous laughs, crying, "I tricked him that time.—*Life and Letters of William Bewick, Artist, Edited by Thomas Landseer, A. R. A.*

Scott's Schooldays.—It is always interesting to trace the early years of distinguished characters, and at this time inquiry is naturally made as to the peculiarities which marked those of Sir Walter Scott. Those who put faith in precocious development will be disappointed to learn that his schooldays were not prophetic of his after greatness. He was chiefly noticed for his power of memory, and was often referred to by his master when any question of dates puzzled the community. He was, according to his own account "an incorrigibly idle imp," who was constantly casting curious glances around. He had lost the use of his right leg, which prevented him from following the military profession, a circumstance which gave him bitter disappointment. His literary tastes were fostered in the interval between school and the university, when he remained in retirement at Kelso. He resided in a romantic spot, where he passed many solitary hours. It was here he laid the foundation of his antiquarian studies. Scott did not gain much reputation as a classical scholar at the University, and his Greek was so indifferent that he gained the name of the "Greek Blockhead."

Sulks.—You may depend, in some sense, upon a phlegmatic, complaint, or a minutely cautious man; you know what he will do on any given occasion; you may shape your course accordingly. But the sulky treacherous temper defies calculation. All at once a cloud comes over the face. You have unwittingly touched some sore and he sulks. There is no honest anger, no blaze, but the coals are alight in the mine, and generally you must wait till they are burned out. You can't get at the hidden heat. It smoulders on; all work is stopped, though the outside looks much the same as usual. I remember a horse-dealer, who always cured a fault by indulging it. He had once a brute sent to him which occasionally sulked and stood still. Farmer Waistcoat had flogged him, and he would not move for an hour. Well, this man took the beast, put him in his break, and drove off. In ten minutes he came to a dead stand. Breaker said nothing, did nothing. Horse didn't quite know what to reply, tried to look back with his ears, waited half an hour, and then began to move on. "No, my friend," said the breaker, "you stay here all day." The farmers passed him going to market with uncomplimentary greetings. What, can't *you* make him move? Breaker dosen't look put out, though. Tck! Farmers drive on, show their samples, dine at the ordinary, and jog home a trifle merrier, late in the afternoon. Breaker still there, master of the position. At last *he* jogged home, victorious. The horse never stopped again except on legitimate orthodox occasions. So may we sometimes treat human temper, and give the sulky something to sulk about.—*The People's Magazine for August.*

Scott's Poetry and that of the Present Day.—Scott's poetry is the true picturesque, for it is the picturesqueness of nature. We often hear now-a-days of the accurancy of description of minor details, and certain of our bards are much admired for it. Scott had it to perfection, and it was his one great fault. "Literary mosaic," which accurately describes most of our contemporaneous verse, is poor stuff. We want pictures painted on plenty of canvas. We want breadth, colour, and movement; and this is what we get in Scott, and do not get in the tame tiresome volumes of studious blank-verse so much belauded by our hebdomadal chatterboxes. This wretched, impotent, invalid, self-analysing age of ours sits for ever, like a stupid Oriental priest, contemplating his own novel. It cannot get up and go out of itself, but is perpetually harping on its miserable nerves and fads and fancies, and imagines, meanwhile—Heaven save the mark!—that is in earnest, and that its predecessors were not. Earnestness is best proved by action; and it does nothing. Our poets sit numbling a heap of dry dead bones, and fumbling amid graves for flesh and blood to hang their Wardour-street draperies on. This, may it please you, is the Renaissance School. That is the last fine name invented to cover the poverty of spasmodic pilferers. The remainder are idyllic and psychological poetry! O ye Gods! A school of psychological poetry! What next?—and next? "There can be no doubt," says Dryden, "that the French are as much better critics than the English as they are worse poets." Now-a-days our critics and our poets are worthy of each other. We can only throw Scott into their midst as you let fresh air into a mephitic chamber. We have no doubt, however, that they will shut the window again at the earliest opportunity, and vow that their artificial essences are pleasanter than all the airs of Araby the Blest!—*Temple Bar, for August.*

Public Notices.

THE BEAMISH, PONTOP, AND CONSETT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SHOW OF LIVE STOCK, &c., will be held at BENFIELDSIDE FARM, near the Station, Blackhill, on WEDNESDAY, September 27th, 1871. Prize Lists and every information on application to

JOHN RICHARDS, } Secretaries.
GEORGE RIDLEY, }
489b

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held in the COMPANY'S OFFICE, GREEN STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on TUESDAY, September 5, 1871, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, for transacting general business.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed fourteen days preceding the above meeting.

By order,
ROBT. DICKINSON, Chairman.
JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.
August 14th, 1871. 505b

CONSETT FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Third EXHIBITION of FLOWERS, PLANTS, FRUITS, and VEGETABLES, of this Society will be held in a FIELD, adjoining FRONT STREET, CONSETT, kindly granted for the occasion by Mr. R. Teasdale, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2nd, 1871.

In the Afternoon there will be a DRUM and FIFE BAND CONTEST.

A Celebrated BRASS BAND will be in Attendance.

ADMISSION—From One to Four p.m., One Shilling; from Four to Eight p.m., Sixpence. Children under twelve years Half-price. 514b

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A GREAT TREAT.

BLACKHILL WESLEYAN NEW CHAPEL AND SCHOOL-ROOM.

THE TRUSTEES of the above place of worship have much pleasure in announcing that they have secured the services of the Rev. E. A. TELFER (from Glasgow), to give his popular LECTURE on "John Knox and the Scottish Reformation," in the PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, BLACKHILL (kindly lent for the occasion), on THURSDAY, August 24, 1871. Chair to be taken at Half-past Seven o'clock by the Rev. R. STEPNEY.

TICKETS:—Reserved Seats, One Shilling; second do., Sixpence—to be had of the Trustees and at the Door.

The proceeds to be applied to the New Chapel Building Fund. 509b

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DIPTON POULTRY, PIGEON, AND CANARY SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT: DR. BENSON.
VICE-PRESIDENTS: J. GRAHAM, Esq.; W. H. MADDISON, Esq.; C. CALVERT, Esq.

THE First Annual EXHIBITION of POULTRY, PIGEONS, and CANARIES, in a Large SHED, erected for the purpose, near Mr. Clark's Sportsman's Arms, Dipton, on SATURDAY, September 23, 1871, when PRIZES in Money, Silver Cups, Medals, &c., will be given to the Best Exhibitors.

Doors open to visitors at One o'clock in the Afternoon.

ADMISSION—From One to Three o'clock, One Shilling; after Three o'clock, Sixpence.

In the Evening, at Half-past Seven, a GRAND BALL will take place, when a QUADRILLE BAND will perform some of the most popular music of the day.

ADMISSION—Gentlemen, One Shilling; Ladies, Sixpence. 515a

LANCHESTER FLORAL & HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION & ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of FRUITS, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, POTATOES, TURNIPS, BUTTER, and EGGS, will be held in a spacious Booth, erected in a Field, at LANCHESTER, on THURSDAY, August 31, 1871.

EXTRA PRIZES TO BE GIVEN.

In the Afternoon, the ATHLETIC SPORTS in connection with the Exhibition will take place, consisting of Pole Leaping, Foot Racing, Hurdle Race, Bell Racing, Three-Legged Race, and other Sports, for which prizes amounting to £4 will be given.

A CRICKET MATCH will be played in the Afternoon between the Benfieldside and Lanchester Cricket Clubs.

TOW LAW CELEBRATED BRASS BAND will be in attendance.

A QUADRILLE BAND is also engaged.

In the Evening a BALL will be held in the Booth, to commence at Nine o'clock.

Rules may be had of the Secretaries, and all entries must be made to them on or before Saturday, August 19th, 1871.

ADMISSION:—Afternoon, from Two until Four o'clock, One Shilling. Children of Subscribers (under 12 years of age) admitted with their Parents Free. Children of Non-Subscribers (under 12 years) Half-price.

R. WALTON, } Hon. Secs.
J. T. STOREY, }
510b

BISHOP AUCKLAND FLOWER SHOW, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1871.

MONSTER arrangements representing an outlay of nearly £800.

SCHEDULE OF PRIZES specially revised, and an extraordinary Exhibition of PLANTS and FLOWERS confidently expected.

For the Musical Fete, the Committee have engaged the splendid FULL BAND of Her Majesty's SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS From London, the celebrated BAND OF PIPERS belonging to the Scots Fusilier Guards, (their first appearance in the Provinces) who, with their Pipe Major will appear in FULL HIGHLAND COSTUME and perform their characteristic music, and MR. FRANZ GROENING'S MILITARY BAND From Middlesbro'; altogether about ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS. The Scots Fusilier Band and Mr. Franz Groening's Band will, during the day, combine and perform some choice selections.

AUCKLAND PARK, again most kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee, is in the height of its grandeur and magnificence.

Grand and Fashionable
MORNING CONCERT
Commencing at Eleven a.m. Admission, 2s. 6d., the Ticket available for all day.
GREAT COMBINATION OF BANDS
at Three o'clock.
AFTERNOON CONCERT
at One p.m. Admission at 12·30, 1s.

CHEAP TRAINS.
See Railway Bills.

Refreshments in Park by Messrs. SMITH. 507b

Public Notices.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS,
THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, reprinted from the Original Copy.—Apply to Mr. JOHN CALVERT, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 471b

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THE CONSETT and DISTRICT LODGES of the GRAND PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION of Loyal Orangemen of England, will hold their ANNUAL SOIREE in the TOWN HALL, CONSETT, on SATURDAY, August 26th, 1871. Tea on the tables from Four till Half-past Six o'clock. Tickets, One Shilling each. 498b

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EDUCATION.

MRS. NICHOLSON, 4, MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT, respectfully announces that her School is now open for the education of Children of both sexes in the usual branches of an English education, including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, &c.; also, Needlework and Music. 381b

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NOTICE.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, and others may be supplied with GAS LIME on easy terms, at the SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY'S WORKS, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.
August 5th 1870. 775a

SHOTLEY BRIDGE FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A BALL will be held in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on SATURDAY, August 26, 1871.

Doors open at Half-past Seven; Dancing to commence at Eight o'clock.

Tickets, One Shilling each, to be had at the Door. Refreshments will be provided. 501b

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TO THE INNKEEPERS OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

HAVING heard that damaging reports (circulated entirely for trade and selfish motives) have been lately sent abroad by my pretended friends in trade, in reply thereto I beg to state distinctly that I have had, and have now, a large interest in my late agency, and have at present a large claim against my late brewers, Messrs. J. and J. Morison and Thomson, Edinburgh, and that my position is same as usual. A continuance of your favours will have the earnest attention, and is solicited by,

Yours faithfully,
D. HEANEY.
Newcastle, 2nd August, 1871. 506b

IS NOW READY

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, 13 GEO. III., 1773, with the 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 Manors of the See of Durham.

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

Contains 97 Pages, and Neatly Bound. Price 3s. 6d., or free by post, 4s.—Applications for same may be sent to him, at the offices of Mr. Granger, Solicitor, Middle Street, Consett. 438b

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SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or 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 thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. For the convenience of Persons in the Consett and Leadgate districts, the Secretary can be seen daily at the Brickworks Office, Consett, or at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.

By order of the Directors,
JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.
Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 942a

HARPERLEY GALA AND SPORTS.

THE COMMITTEE of the above GALA beg to intimate that they will offer the following PRIZES to be contended for on MONDAY, the 28th August, 1871.

CRICKET MATCH—1st Prize, £2 2s.; 2nd, £1. Entrance, 2s. 6d.

VELOCIPEDE RACE.—1st Prize, £1; 2nd, 10s. Entrance, 1s.

POLE LEAPING.—1st Prize, 10s.; 2nd, 5s. Entrance, 6d.

HANDICAP FOOT RACE.—1st Prize, a Suit of Clothes valued at £3; 2nd, a Woollen Shirt; 3rd, Albert Chain. Entrance, 1s.

WRESTLING.—1st Prize, £1; 2nd, 10s.; 3rd, 5s. Twelve to enter or no second or third prizes given. Entrance, 1s.

Race for Boys under 12 Years.—1st Prize, a Boy's Suit; 2nd, a Cap.

DONKEY RACE.—1st Prize, a Saddle; 2nd, a Bridle. Entrance, 1s.

QUOITING.—1st Prize, £1; 2nd, 10s. 12 Yards. Entrance, 1s.

A CONCERT and BALL will be held after the Sports.

For further particulars apply to Mr. GEORGE BULLERWELL, Harperley Mills, Burnopfield. 486b

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SHOTLEY BRIDGE FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, FRUITS, and VEGETABLES, of this SOCIETY will be held in LOW WASKERLEY PARK, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, (kindly granted for the occasion by T. WILSON, Esq., of Shotley Hall), on SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1871.

For the Musical part of the Entertainment, the Committee have engaged the services of
THE SPLENDID BAND
OF THE FIRST
NEWCASTLE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS,
Conducted by Mr. T. H. AMERS; also the far-famed
STANHOPE SAX-HORN PRIZE BAND,
Conducted by Mr. WOODS, which will attend and Play a Choice Selection of the most Popular Music.

A CRICKET MATCH will be played on the Grounds in the Afternoon.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS:—Third-class Return Tickets will be issued from Newcastle, and Stations up to Swalwell inclusive, and from Durham, and Stations up to Lanchester inclusive, by the Trains leaving Newcastle at 5·55 a.m., 8·0 a.m., 10·0 a.m., 2·5 p.m., 4·0 p.m., and 5.20 p.m., returning from Shotley Bridge at 8·48 p.m.; and from Durham by Trains leaving at 8·10 a.m. and 12·0 noon, returning from Shotley Bridge at 6·9 p.m.

The Exhibition will be opened to the Public at One, and close punctually at Eight o'clock.

ADMISSION:—From One to Four o'clock, 1s. each; from Four to Eight o'clock, 6d. each. Children (under 12 years) Half-price.

Refreshments will be provided on the Grounds.

A. HOULISTON, } Hon. Secs.
R. HALL, }
496b

Wanted.

TO BRICK-MOULDERS.

WANTED, Two Steady Hands, immediately.—Apply to THOS. E. SOPPET, Milkwell Burn Colliery, near Ebchester. 385b

To Let.

TO LET, the Excellent FAMILY RESIDENCE, at present in the occupation of JOHN BOOTH, Esq., Solicitor, containing 3 Rooms and Kitchen, with 5 Bed-Rooms above, with every convenience for a respectable family. Possession in May Term.—Apply to Mrs. BELL, 4, North Bailey, Durham; or, Mr. G. W. HUDSON, St. Bede's Terrace, Sunderland. 208b

For Sale.

FOR SALE, at BLACKHILL, a HOUSE containing Four Rooms and a large site of land, situate in LEDGER TERRACE, with Garden Ground in front containing about 640 yards.—Apply to JAMES CHRISTIE, Church Square, Leadgate. 508b

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FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES for SALE on the Delves Estate, situate near the Consett Ironworks and the town of Consett.

These Building Sites are outside the district of the Consett Local Board, and are therefore free from all Rates, Building Regulations, and other control of that Board.

Applications to be made to JOHN DOLPHIN, Esq., or Mr. T. R. DOLPHIN, Delves House, Consett; or to Mr. J. P. DOLPHIN, Solicitor, Wolsingham. 199b

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BROUGHAMS, BAROUCHES, &c., FOR SALE.

A LIGHT MINIATURE BROUGHAM.
A DOUBLE BROUGHAM.
A Fashionable BAROUCH and Sociable PHÆTON.
A One-horse and Pony PHÆTON.
A Large WAGONNETTE for Eight persons.
And Two Small WAGONNETTES.

Sent in for Sale as the owners have no further use for them.

May be seen and particulars had at
ATKINSON & PHILIPSON'S,
15, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 371b

Contracts.

TO CONTRACTORS, CARTERS, AND OTHERS.

TO LET, the CUTTING and FILLING in of about 2,600 yards for Metal piping; also the UNLOADING and LEADING of the above Pipes. For particulars apply to Mr. JOHN GLEDSTONE, at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, Consett, on and after MONDAY next, the 21st inst.

Tenders will be received up to the 28th inst.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tenders.

Consett, August 17th, 1871. 513b

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD are prepared to receive TENDERS for the Building of a Bridge and making approaches over the River Browney at Patrick's Close Mill. They also invite Tenders for making a portion of New Road, near Tanfield Lea and Tantobie; also for making approaches to a Bridge at Tanfield Lea.

Plans, Sections, Specifications, &c., may be seen at the Surveyor's Office after MONDAY, the 21st inst.

Sealed Tenders (marked "Tender for Building Bridge," "Tender for making Road near Tanfield Lea and Tantobie," or "Tender for making approaches to Bridge at Tanfield Lea), must be sent to the Surveyor on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., 1871.

N.B.—The Highway Board do not bind themselves to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

By order,
W. DIXON, District Surveyor.
Lanchester, 15th August, 1871. 511b

Business Announcements.

MOWERS AND REAPERS by HORNSBY, BURGESS & KEY, WOOD, and others.

HAYMAKERS AND HORSE RAKES by HOWARD, NICHOLSON, and ASHBY & Co.

Agricultural and Domestic Machinery of all kinds on hand or to order. Particulars and Prices on application to

HOBSON & LIDDELL,
HARPERLEY MILLS, and 5, RYEHILL STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Town Warehouse:—RAILWAY YARD, CATTLE MARKET WEST.
Agents for "The Northern Fire and Life Assurance Co." 369b

PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT.

THE TURKISH BATHS are Open Daily, from 7 a.m. till 9 p.m., and on Sundays from 7 a.m. till 10 a.m.

The Turkish Bath is the very best preservative of health, and curative of disease, as evidenced by the extraordinary cures which are daily effected by it, and further corroborated by the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession.

From Dr. GOOLDEN, Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

"The Turkish Baths have opened out a new era both for man healthy and man diseased."

From ERASMUS WILSON, M.D., F.R.S.

"The Turkish Bath is to the individual man, comprising the liver, kidneys, and skin, what the sun is to the world and its inhabitants. I do not ask myself what diseases it can cure, but what disease can resist its powers."

From Dr. MADDEN.

"There are few diseases in my opinion that would not be benefited by its use."

Charge for Single Bath, 1s.; Quarterly Ticket for 12 Baths, 9s.

175b E. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

DANIEL HARRIS

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Inhabitants of Blackhill, Consett, and neighbourhood that he has secured the Good-Will and STOCK-IN-TRADE of Mrs. E. SPENCER, and is determined to dispose of the entire Stock at such low Prices as must command the attention of the Public.

D. H. intends Purchasing an extensive New Stock from the best West of England and Scotch Markets with Ready-money, and by such means will be enabled to offer the best and most Fashionable Goods at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Having been engaged for several years in some of best and most Fashionable Tailoring Establishments in London and Newcastle, D. H. may be trusted to turn out Clothing, not only Fashionably and Strongly made, but also Well-Fitting, a point upon which comfort and durability so greatly depends.

ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

D. H. has also Opened his Back Shop as a Shaving and Hair-dressing Establishment, and trusts it will meet with the patronage of the Public.

Blackhill, January 19th, 1871. 82b

Business Announcements.

CLEARANCE OF

WOOLLEN GOODS.

WE have on hand a large variety of

ALL-WOOL TROUSERINGS

Which we are now offering at 13s. and 14s. 6d. per pair made to Order.

ROBERT HEDLEY & Co.

BLACKHILL. 457b

SEND FOR PATTERNS.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.
Middle St. Shop closed— [illegible] to be left at Victoria St.

☞ PIC-NIC AND TEA PARTIES SUPPLIED OR CONTRACTED FOR. 685a

MRS. CHAPMAN,
6, ALBERT ROW CONSETT,

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Consett and Neighbourhood that she has commenced business as a Fancy Bread Baker, and hopes to merit a share of Public Patronage and support. All orders left at the above address or at 64, Front Street, will be punctually attended to.

Tea Parties a[illegible] F[illegible] supplied on the shortest notice. 375b

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JOHN SIMPSON,
CABINET MAKER,
ANNFIELD PLAIN,

BEGS respectfully to inform the public of Annfield Plain and neighbourhood that he has all kinds of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
IRON BEDSTEADS and
RABBIT DOWN.

P.S.—All Furniture home-made, warranted to stand, and delivered [illegible] 346b

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J & J PARKER,
JEWELL[illegible] [illegible]GRAPHERS,
(NEAR THE POLICE STATION.)
FRONT STREET CONSETT.

NEW SILVER WATCHES from 30s.
NEW Cl[illegible] Striking, from 15s. Warranted.
CLOCKS and W[illegible] description repaired on the P[illegible] Guaranteed.
PORTRAITS [illegible] shortest Notice. 330b

SALT AND WHITENING.

C. COOK [illegible] PLAIN, has been appointed S[illegible] the SALE of the Superior BLOCK AND FINE SALT manufactured by Messrs. R. SWA[illegible] Sheepfold Salt Works, Sunderland. [illegible] for Block and fine loose Salt on a[illegible] few tons of Salt always on hand for imm[illegible] 367b

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JAMES [illegible] NISBET,
(Member of the R[illegible] Veterinary Surgeons),

BEGS most respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Blackhill, Consett, Leadgate, and Shotley Bridge that he has commenced Practice as a VETERINARY SURGEON and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of Public patronage and support.

Residence: 13, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL. 452b

G[illegible]SON,
WHOLE[illegible] MILLER, and
GROCER, D[illegible]ON MERCHANT
HARPERLEY S[illegible] CORN MILL,
[illegible]

Has always on hand a l[illegible] STOCK of Pure Linseed and Cotton Cakes; Indian Meal; Pea Meal; Barley Meal; Boxings, Sharps and Bran; Oats whole and crushed, and feeding stuffs of every description.

G. H.'s Mixture of Permanent Clover and Grass Seeds has been tested and approved by the leading Agriculturists of the District upwards of Twenty Years..

Fine SEED PEAS, SEED TARES, SEED BARLEY &c., &c., on hand. 145b

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MR. E. BURTON P[illegible] of Music, Organist of St. [illegible] Church, Benfieldside, TEACHER of the PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, HARMONIUM [illegible] References. Terms on application. Quarter commences Aug. 7, 1871.

Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 25

EXTRA STRONG [illegible] STEEL PENS, with every article of Stationers' Sundries. Also, THOS. LOWE'S [illegible] Steel Pens. JOHN HEATH, George Street, P[illegible], Birmingham.

Agent for Consett and [illegible] ROBERT JACKSON, Consett and Blackhill. 894a

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McEWAN'S
CELEBRATED [illegible]BURGH ALES
AND INDIA PALE ALE.
Are daily rising [illegible] estimation.
Newcastle Stores [illegible]
FOUNTAIN H[illegible] [illegible]ite Square.
843 JAMES [illegible]NTOSH, Agent.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

THOMAS COCHRANE [illegible] selling the BEST SILK HAT in the T[illegible] at 10s. 6d.

THOMAS COCHRANE,
19, GRAINGER STREET.
(CORNER [illegible] MARKET)
118a NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

"REID'S CELEBRATED EIGHTPENNY MILD ALE (Leazes Brewery) is the best sample of heavy-bodied Ale brewed in Newcastle, and is well-known for its fine flavour."—From "Innkeeper's Trade Circular," for Feb., 1866. 493

"MELVIN'S NOTED EDINBURGH MILD and BITTER ALES are as good Ales as can be purchased, . . and we do not wonder at the immense sale of these Ales."—(See "Innkeeper's Trade Circular" for Feb., 1866.) 494

Business Announcements.

WILLIAM WATSON, SOUTH PONTOP, is prepared to supply PIC-NICS and TEA PARTIES of every description, or Contract for the same.

FUNERALS SUPPLIED WITH BREAD. 414b

M. C. BIRTLEY,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
55, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

TEA PARTIES, PIC-NICS, and FUNERALS Supplied or Contracted for. 497b

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WILLIAM BORROW,
COOPER,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

HAS always on hand CHURNS, BUTTER-TUBS, POSS-TUBS, WASH-TUBS, PAILS, &c. Old Tubs repaired on the shortest notice. 341b

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JOSHUA HETHERINGTON,
MIDDLE-STREET, CONSETT,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has lately visited various manufactories in Sheffield, Birmingham, and Staffordshire, and has purchased largely of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS, CHINA, and JEWELLERY, which he is prepared to sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest remunerative prices. 213b

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NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Capital (fully subscribed) .... £2,000,000.
Accumulated Funds .... 1,000,000.
Annual Revenue 375,000

FARMING STOCK; PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK-IN-TRADE, and Goods of every description Insured on the most favourable terms.

All Policies issued by the Company include the risk of lightning or explosion by Gas, without extra Premium.

During the last Ten Years the "Northern" has paid more than *One Million Sterling* for Claims under its Fire Policies.

Life Assurances, Endowments and Annuities granted. For particulars apply to the

DISTRICT AGENTS—
HOBSON & LIDDELL,
5, RYEHILL STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 379b

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Henry Brown.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE for SALE BY AUCTION, belonging a Lady leaving the Neighbourhood, on MONDAY, August 28, 1871, at the TOWN HALL SALE ROOMS, CONSETT, removed for convenience of Sale.

MR. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer.

Comprising 1 Mahogany Sofa in Hair Seating; 1 Couch, do.; 8 Mahogany Chairs, in Hair Seating; 1 Lady's Easy Chair; 1 Easy Folding Chair, with Cushions; 1 Mahogany Secretary and Bookcase; 1 Telescope Dining Table, solid Mahogany; 1 Mahogany Centre Table; 1 Chiffonier Bedstead; 1 Press Bed; 1 Iron do.; 1 Ottoman; 1 Child's Chair; 1 three-quarter Chest of Mahogany Drawers; 1 high Chest of Drawers; 8 Cane-bottomed Chairs; 1 Mahogany Night Commode; 2 Dressing Tables; 1 Washstand; 1 Window Cornice; 1 small Oak Table; 1 Tea Table; 1 Work Table; 12 Yards of Cocoanut Matting; 1 Patent Mangle and Wringing Machine, nearly new; 1 Poss Tub and Staff; 2 sets of Fenders and Fireirons; 1 Poss Tub and Staff; Washing Tubs; Pails; 2 Looking Glasses; 1 set of China; metal Pots and Pans, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

Also, 1 Cottage Piano by Mr. RALPH ALLISON—a first-class instrument. 512b

By Mr. T. Wetherell.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE AT CONSETT.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION (under powers of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed, and subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced),

MR. THOS. WETHERELL, Auctioneer,

At the house of Mr. JOHN SEYMOUR, THE PUDDLERS' ARMS INN, CONSETT, on TUESDAY, August 29, 1871, at Six for Seven o'clock in the Evening, all that FREEHOLD MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE (formerly used as a Beerhouse), situate in SHERBURN TERRACE, CONSETT, containing Six Rooms, Kitchen, and Pantry, together with Bar and Cellar, and all other conveniences thereunto adjoining, formerly in the occupation of Mr. JOHN HEADS, but now of Mr. ROBERT SURTEES.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. JOHN GLEDSTONE, Consett; the AUCTIONEER, 32, Claypath, Durham; or at the Offices of

JOHN WATSON,
Solicitor,
6, Sadler Street, Durham.
Durham, August 7th, 1871. 494b

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE AT CATCHGATE AND ANNFIELD PLAIN.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY having been honoured with instructions from the Executor of the late Mrs. ISABELLA TURNBULL, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the house of Mr. JOHN HARDY, Innkeeper, Annfield Plain, on MONDAY, August 28th, 1871, the following valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, subject to such conditions as will be stated at the time of Sale.

LOT 1.—A very desirable DWELLING-HOUSE, situate at Catchgate, near Annfield Plain, containing 5 Rooms with Yard and Out-offices. This Lot has been recently built, is highly finished, and at present occupied by a portion of the deceased's family.

LOT 2.—Two COTTAGES containing Four Rooms each, with Pantries and Offices, situate at Annfield Plain, occupied by Dr. HOOPER, as tenant, and is well situated for a Grocery or Drapery Business.

LOT 3.—All those Six COTTAGES with Two Rooms each, and Out-offices, situate at Annfield Plain, at present let to Messrs. DICKINSON, Colliery Owners, at the yearly rent of £30; also, a large Yard behind No. 3 Lot, which will be sold separately or together, as will be agreed upon at the time of Sale.

Also, at the close of the Sale of the Property, the Tools and the wooden erection used as a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP in the above Yard. The Blacksmith's Tools comprises 2 pairs of Bellows; 2 Anvils; Vice; Lathe; a large and valuable Punching Machine; Taps and Dies; Hammers; Tongs; Swages; Mandrills, and other Tools.

The several Properties may be viewed on application to the present Tenants, and further information may be had on application to Mr. MATTHEW TURNBULL, South Medomsley Cottages, Dipton; Dr. HOOPER, Annfield Plain; and to the AUCTIONEER, 10, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge.

The Sale of the Property will take place at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, the Blacksmith's Tools immediately after.

Shotley Bridge, August 8th, 1871. 495b

The miner's strike at Moridge, Fifeshire, was brought to a close on Monday. The men who have been idle for five weeks resuming work on the old terms.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All orders for advertisements in the *Consett Guardian* should state the number of insertions for such advertisement. When this is not stated the insertion of the advertisement will be continued until an order to stop the announcement is received, up to which time it will be charged for.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications should be written legibly, and on *one side* of the paper.

TO OUR READERS.

We purpose giving, at intervals, short sketches of the surrounding villages, and will be glad to receive communications from any of our readers on the subject.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1871.

THE DYING SESSION.

The session which now, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along, has been, on the whole, one of the most unsatisfactory that we have had for many years. A gentleman calling at the house of Beau Brummell just before dinner, encountered the Beau's valet on the stairs. The gentleman's gentleman had a large number of white cravats over his arm. They were spotlessly white, but had been rumpled in the vain effort to tie them to the Beau's satisfaction. To an inquiry on the part of the visitor the valet replied, "These, sir, are our failures." What a display might ministers similarly make of their abortive Bills! It would be tedious work even barely to catalogue the abandoned or defeated Bills of the session, to say nothing of those which are being abandoned or are about to be abandoned as we write. And still more tedious would it be to examine into the hidden causes, if there really be any, of the most unsatisfactory state of affairs at which we have arrived. The Conservatives generally, and the military officers in particular, have been accused of purposely protracting the debates on the Army Bill, not only in order to retard that Bill, but the Ballot Bill, which was then behind it. We will neither maintain nor attempt to controvert this argument; but it must be admitted on all hands, that, had there been a deliberate plan of this character, it could not have succeeded better. And now, at the close of the session, be the causes of the collapse what they may, out of the two chief Bills which were to have been the main features of the year, we have but part of one remaining. The Army Regulation Bill gradually lost its claim to be thus called, and became merely a measure for the abolition of the purchase system; while the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Bill also lost many of its features, was made a mere Ballot Bill, and now has been swamped altogether. But, quite independently of these two leading measures, which have now partially or wholly fallen through, there are numerous Bills which have served to occupy a large part of the time of Parliament, and then have been withdrawn. In fact, the amount of useless talk that has been indulged in in the House of Commons, the crotchety notions, the wordy amendments, the talking against time, the idle and frivolous personalities, and the unpractical character of a large proportion of the proceedings of the House, have been more remarkable during this session than during any for many years; and now, perhaps, the country at large may be said to be weary of Parliament, and only anxious to get rid of it. But there is one reflection that is anything but consoling. A good deal of this debating and quibbling, this petty skirmishing and tedious word-spinning, will have to come all over again. Nearly all the abandoned Bills have to be resuscitated next session. The house of dry bones is to become a crowd of living creatures, perhaps to be slaughtered again in due time. In plainer language, most of the measures which have either been withdrawn by Government or have been thrown out, and a number of Bills brought in by private members, but which have been rejected, will be re-introduced next session. Now, this suggests one practical mode of facilitating business. Why cannot a Bill be taken up in a new session at the point which it had reached in a previous session? If any one will take the trouble to go through the records of the expiring session, he will find that there is a large number of Bills which had gone through certain stages, and had then been withdrawn, on the plea that there was not adequate time to carry them through the remaining stages. If these measures could be introduced at the point at which they were broken off, the work of legislation would be facilitated; and, moreover, it would then become part of the Parliamentary system to carry a Bill as far as might be found convenient, with the intention of then postponing it, which would be a very different thing to the abandonment of Bills which now form so sad a feature of each succeeding session. We see nothing utopian about this; and if we take the Ballot Bill as an illustration, it would certainly produce a much more desirable state of things than the pouring of water into sieves, or the labour of Sioyphus, which now typifies the abortive work of Parliament. We should be a nation in a more satisfactory position now had the House of Commons passed that Bill, and had it been then postponed under the system we suggest, to be taken up by the Lords next session. It could not then have been thrown out on the plea of no time—a plea that it must be admitted was to a considerable extent well founded.

GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE.

Public affairs in France are in a very anomalous state just now. Nominally a republic exists in that country, but really no definite system of government has been established to supersede the fallen Empire. There is no doubt that *de facto*, if not *de jure*, the Empire has been extinguished; but though a few politicians months ago proclaimed the Republic, the National Assembly has never formally voted for the establishment or continuance of a republic, nor has it chosen the officials necessary for such a form of Government. M. Thiers is not in name or in fact president of a French republic, but is simply a temporary dictator holding his place during an interregnum. The present Government of France is, in fact, far more personal than even that of Napoleon III. If the Emperor had suddenly died, or had become mentally or physically incapacitated, the institutions of the Empire provided for supplying his place by a successor or a regency; but no such provision exists with regard to M. Thiers. In his own person he embodies not only the Executive, but the system of Government existing in France. True, the National Assembly is nominally above M. Thiers; it appointed him chief of the Executive, and could by an adverse vote remove him. But the Nationally Assembly is afraid to act in that direction. So far from thinking of dismissing M. Thiers, it foregoes its own opinions upon many matters in deference to his, and it is now discussing the proposal to confirm him in office for three years independently of the votes of the Assembly itself. But even if this proposition be carried, France will not have a republic or even a workable constitution of any kind. The chief of any State, republican or monarchical, should not derive his authority from the Legislature, but from some independent source; and the Legislature itself should be subject to dissolution, or have a fixed term of existence not contemporaneous with that of the chief of the State. M. Thiers, though really a nearly absolute ruler, has in theory no authority but such as he derives from the National Assembly, whereas the powers of the latter are altogether unbounded and undefined, as is the term of its existence. Although the Assembly was elected in a hurry for a temporary purpose, no term was fixed for its duration, and there is no power in the State that can dissolve it, and it may continue its existence permanently, filling up vacancies as they occur, unless it chooses to dissolve itself. The fact is, that the French, who are so fond of manufacturing constitutions, were obliged in their hurry to set up a Government without a constitution; and the country is so divided in opinion on the form of Government and the desiderata of a constitution that all parties are glad to prolong the truce which has been practically established. Neither M. Thiers, however, nor the Assembly can continue in their present position indefinitely. Age alone would prevent this on the part of the chief of the Executive; and when the Assembly gets out of harmony with public opinion, it must put an end to its own career if there is no power to dissolve it. What is wanted in France is a plebiscite on the form of Government to be adopted, and for choice of a chief of the State, monarch or president, then the election of a new Assembly and the drawing-up of a constitution by the two independent authorities acting in concert. But from a plebiscite all parties shrink just now, each thinking that it may improve its position with time. After what it has gone through, the country requires rest, and it is availing itself of M. Thiers to take that rest. But the difficulty will have to be faced one of these days. The French will not remain satisfied with a National Assembly which may continue its existence for ever, although naturally it would get out of harmony with public opinion, and with a chief of the State dependent upon such an Assembly. As a permanent arrangement such a plan of Government would never be thought of, and even M. Thiers could not maintain his popularity under such a system. The proposal to fix this gentleman definitely in office for three years does not provide the remedy that is desired, which is a constitution.

At Exeter on Monday, John Wesley Colson was charged before the magistrates on his own confession with having murdered his four children. The charge was shown to be unfounded and the result of mental excitement brought on by dissipation. He afterwards attempted to commit suicide.

Strange Occurrence.—A woman named Parsons, from Thetford, was found at Cambridge in the up mail train on Monday morning without a ticket. The inspector allowed her to proceed on her journey, but said he should telegraph to London, which he did; but on the arrival of the train no such woman was there. Shortly after daybreak the woman was found on the line, near Cambridge, with her feet frightfully mutilated, and she was taken to Addenbroke's Hospital. A baby she had with her was uninjured.

Local and District News.

The prorogation of Parliament is now expected to take place on the 22nd inst.

Successful camp meetings were held at Castleside and Cragghead on Sunday.

A telegram from Riga states that the Percy, Savanna, and Wonder, all of Blyth, have been lost near Haynasdo, on the coast of Livonia. The crews are stated to be on shore.

Bishop Auckland Flower Show.—It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that a very attractive programme has been prepared for this great flower show and musical gala, which is announced to be held in Auckland Park on Friday, September 1st.

Death of Mr. John Parker.—The mortal remains of Mr. John Parker, blacksmith, Consett, who died on Wednesday evening from small-pox, were yesterday (Thursday), interred in Benfieldside Cemetery. A more extended notice will appear next week.

It has been feared that the iron-ores of the United Kingdom were being rapidly exhausted, and that the valuable Hematite ores of Furness an Whitehaven were becoming scarce; but in Low Furness an enormous deposit of red Hematite has just been discovered.

The Marquis of Ripon was received in his native city of Ripon on Monday. He said he saw at first very little prospect of success in his mission to America, and the final settlement he was happy to witness, was brought about by the sinking of extreme opinions on both sides. He eulogised the conduct of the British Ambassador and of General Grant.

Lanchester Association for Prosecuting Felons.—The half-yearly meeting of this association was held at the house of Mr. W. Walton, Black Bull Inn, Lanchester, on Monday evening. The report read by the secretary, Mr. Hutchinson, was of an encouraging nature, and after various toasts had been proposed, and a vote of thanks accorded to the secretary, the meeting broke up.

Early Barley.—At Newcastle corn market, on Saturday, a sample of barley was shown in very good condition. About 80 quarters of it had been reaped this week at Riding Mill, on a farm belonging to the Vicar of Newcastle. Considerable interest was taken in the barley, as it was a most excellent crop, not only being new early, but all growing along with grass. The market was about a shilling easier.

Sudden Death of a Woman at Dipton.—On Wednesday, as a woman named Knowley, about fifty years of age, living at Dipton, was going along the road with her husband's dinner she was observed to fall to the ground, and expired in about twenty minutes. On Thursday, an inquest was held at the Sportsman's Arms, Dipton, before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, when a verdict to the effect that deceased died from disease of the heart was returned.

The Consett Iron Company.—The annual report of the directors of the above-named company has just been issued, which shows the position of the concern to be most satisfactory. The profits upon the past year's operations amount to £101,208 8s. 3d. Four blast furnaces are in operation, and a fifth is rapidly approaching completion. The directors state that the large increase in the output of iron, due to the resumption of work at the Shotley Bridge establishment, and to the zeal and energy of the manager, called for a considerable additional number of houses for the workmen.—*Durham Chronicle.*

Fatal Accident to a Boy at Maiden Law.—On Friday, a boy named William Newton, aged eleven years, employed at the Morrison Colliery, sustained such severe injuries that he died a few hours after. The deceased had been engaged in cleaning some tubs when he fell from the pit heap on to the ground, a distance of eighteen feet, sustaining a severe cut on the head, besides other injuries to the lower part of his body.—On Monday, J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

Our Repeesentative System.—The *Daily News* call attention to the coming agitation on the distribution of the political power; and after glancing at the startling anomalies exposed by the census, asks whether it is possible that the present inequality between rural representations should continue. It declares that the Liberal party cannot let the question rest. It is the great question of the future. Our representative system is seriously impaired by the rapid shifting of the population. Every year the majorities become larger and weaker, and minorities smaller and stronger. The Liberal party and its leaders are bound to redress this inequality and to remove the danger it involves.

Engine off the Line at Benfieldside.—On Monday morning, at twenty minutes to ten, an engine and tender went off the line near the Benfieldside Station. The occurrence was at once telegraphed to Gateshead, and a staff of workmen arrived at twelve o'clock. The train due at Benfieldside at five minutes to eleven was unable to pass the obstacle, and the short train running between Leamside and Durham was telegraphed for, and arrived at Benfieldside at one o'clock, the passengers having to leave the Newcastle train and get into the Durham train, which left Benfieldside at five minutes past one, being two hours and ten minutes behind the proper time. The engine and tender were got on to the line by twenty minutes before two, the return train between Durham and Newcastle being thirty-five minutes late.

Small-pox and other Infectious Diseases.—**Important to Landlords.**—In reply to a question addressed to us by a gentleman residing at Lanchester, we insert the following from the Sanitary Act, 1866, 29 and 30 Vic., c. 90, sec. 38, which provides that "If any person knowingly lets any house, room, or part of a house, in which any person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder has been, to any other person without having such house, room, or part of a house, and all articles therein liable to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of a qualified medical practitioner as testified by a certificate given by him, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20. For the purposes of this provision the keeper of an inn shall be deemed to let part of a house to any person admitted as a guest into such inn." The inspector of nuisances and the Guardians of the parish of Lanchester are the proper authorities in this case.

Attempted Suicide by a Butcher at Dipton.—On Sunday, a butcher named Wm. Ramshaw, living at Dipton, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife. Ramshaw, it appears, has been subject to attacks of despondency, brought on through intemperance, and a short time ago he became so strange in his conduct that he was taken to Lanchester to be examined by the magistrates, in order to have him removed to an asylum; but as the magistrates did not think it necessary to have him removed, Ramshaw was allowed to return home. During the last week or two, however, he at times grew very violent, and his friends becoming alarmed, they engaged a man to watch his movements. On Saturday he went round with his meat as usual, Ellison, the man who was engaged to watch him, accompanying Ramshaw. The following day he was left alone for a short while, and he appears to have gone into his shop and procured a knife, after which he returned to his house, and went upstairs into his own room. A short while after, his daughter happened to go into the room, when she found him lying on the floor, and surrounked by a pool of blood. The screams of the little girl soon brought assistance, and Dr. Benson, of Dipton, was sent for and was quickly in attendance. Ramshaw was very weak from loss of blood, but we are glad to state that he is now recovering. The principal arteries of his throat were laid bare, and had the wound extended one-eighth of an inch further it would have been fatal.

Small-pox has decreased during the past week. We hear of only eight new cases—all of them mild.

On Sunday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a serious disturbance took place at Howden, in which a carpenter, named Richard Bell, residing at that place, was seriously stabbed in the back and other parts of his body by Italian sailors.

Strike of Slaters in Newcastle. About one hundred slaters in Newcastle struck work for an advance of wages on Monday. The wages generally paid are about 28s. per week; the hours of labour in the summer being ten and a half per day; in the winter, however, their hours are shorter. The men demand 30s. per week, and nine hours per day.

Great Fire at Gateshead.—A saw mill at Gateshead, belonging to the North-Eastern Railway Company, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, together with a quantity of valuable machinery. The mill in question is composed almost entirely of wood. The amount of damage is estimated at about £3,000, and we understand the premises are insured. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. Between fifty and sixty workmen were employed at the mill.

Grand Temperance Gala at Darlington.—A grand gala and singing contest was held on Monday afternoon, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, at Brinkburn and Pierremont, Darlington. Several thousand persons took advantage for a day's recreation, and visited the grounds. The contests were the great feature of the day, and the singing was very creditable. The prizes were awarded by the Revs. J. Eckersley and Mr. Burgin, who placed their services at the disposal of the society. The result was as follows:—Children's contest—1st, Primitive Methodist Sunday School, Shildon, conducted by Mr. Heslop, who receives a silver mounted baton; 2nd, Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School, Crook; 3rd, Congregational Sunday School, Darlington. Contest for the choirs—1st, Middlesbrough Welsh, conducted by Mr. Davis, to whom was presented a gold mounted ivory baton; 2nd, Shotley Bridge Primitive Methodist; highly commended, new Shildon.

Presentation at Shotley Bridge.—On Friday evening last, a social meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Joseph McIntosh, Shotley Bridge, to present Mr. Thomas Ainsley, an aged Primitive Methodist class leader, with a handsome hymn book and bible, subscribed for by the members of his class. Mr. Ainsley is about to remove from Shotley Bridge to Newcastle, where he intends to spend the remainder of his life with his son. The chair was occupied by the Rev. E. Rust. Mr. J. McIntosh made the presentation, and said he had unspeakable pleasure in presenting, on behalf of the class, the beautiful hymn book and bible, as a token of their high esteem for his person and appreciation of his services as their leader. Messrs. Smith and Dixon, in appropriate speeches, bore testimony to the good they had received under the supervision of Brother Ainsley, and expressed a hope of meeting him in a better world. Mr. Ainsley feelingly acknowledged the precious gift, and referred to the happy seasons he had enjoyed in leading the class. He wished his successor great prosperity, and the meeting concluded with earnest and appropriate prayer.—*Correspondent.*

Meeting of Alleged Fenians at Spennymoor.—A great mass meeting of persons supposed to be Fenians was convened in the New Town Hall at Spennymoor, on Saturday night. During the afternoon heavily-laden waggons and other vehicles continued to arrive, until the place became a scene of great excitement. The proceedings were got up in the form of a lecture by J. O'Connor Power, Esq., on "Ireland: her past struggles and present hopes," and a concert in connection with the same, but it is stated that not until the police made their appearance in the room were programmes to this effect issued. There was a very large attendance. The platform was occupied by Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. O. Duffy (chairman), and the alleged head-centres from Bishop Auckland, Durham, Tow Law, Willington, Barnardcastle, Crook, Coxhoe, &c., with contingents in the room from all the above places, and also from Newcastle, Sunderland, Shields, Seaham Harbour, &c. Sergeant Scott made his appearance in the room at an early part of the meeting, but was received with yells and groans, and was speedily pushed out of the room; and the police afterwards, wisely seeing the excited state of the Fenians, refrained from interfering. Speeches were delivered on the supposed wrongs of Ireland, the theme of which was to exterminate the Irish landlords, and divide the land amongst themselves. The meeting was most uproarious. Most of the members were decorated with the green rosette; and after the meeting the police were obliged to use great forbearance to prevent a serious disturbance.

The Twelfth of August on the Weardale Moors.—The grouse shooting on the Weardale Moors commenced early on the morning of the 12th, and as birds were plentiful, though wild, good bags were obtained. The principal shooting grounds on these mountains are known as Burnhope Moor, Kilhope, Rookhope Head, Swinhope, Harthorpe, and Stanhope Hope. On Burnhope Moor, Mr. J. C. Cain, of Weardale House, and party (7 guns), killed 87½ brace. Mr. Richmond, of Stockton, and party (3 guns), bagged 17½ brace on Middlehope Head. Mr. Joseph Teasdale, of Durham, and party (3 guns) secured 25 brace of grouse, one teal and a plover, on Harthorpe, whilst Messrs. Anderson and Peart, of Wearhead, shot 15½ brace on the Haggs, a limited portion of ground in the vicinity. Colonel Wood and keeper shot 31 brace on the grounds of Swinhope, and Mr. Fenwick, of Stanhope, and Mr. Scurfield, of Darlington, 38 brace on Stanhope Hope. Mr. W. B. Beaumont did not commence on the 12th, however Mr. N. Lee, the gamekeeper, bagged 30 brace to his own gun on Rookhope Head. Messrs. Gardner and Featherstone bagged 9½ brace on Chapel Fell, making a total, with other small bags, of about 270 brace.—Major Joicey and party, including Joseph Dodds, Esq., M.P., bagged 72½ brace of grouse on Hunstanworth and Knucton moors, in the county of Durham. The contents of the principal bags were—Major Joicey and Mr. Kearney, 20½ brace; J. Dodds, Esq., and M. B. Dodds, 22 brace. The birds were very wild, and the weather extremely hot. Mr. Lant, on Edmondbyers moor, bagged 21 brace.

Horrible Occurrence at an Irish "Wake" at Bishop Auckland.—On Monday morning, about three o'clock, the attention of Sergeant Harrison and P.C. Bethel were attracted by cries of agony to the house of a man named Daniel Dover, near the coal depot in Backway, Bishop Auckland, where a horrible scene presented itself. A little boy, two years old, the child of a lodger named Patrick Marron, had died of measles, and a "wake" was being held on the body by several Irishmen. The body was laid upon a table, with a lighted candle in each corner, in the living room, and a sheet was stretched from the floor to the joists, and the guests sat round with their pipe and glass, which they enjoyed as usual on such occasions, and retired at about half-past two o'clock. The landlord and the rest of the inmates went to bed, but Warren, like the rest, having indulged rather too freely, and in spite of his wife pleading, would not allow the candles which were placed round the body to be extinguished, but would persist in sitting there until they burnt out. About three o'clock, Dover, the landlord, who slept in the room above, was awoke by a sickening smell, and rushing down stairs found that the sheet around the body had caught fire, and the flames had reached the joist above. The father was sitting asleep in a stupified state from the fumes. A scene of great excitement ensued. No time was lost in tearing down the burning sheets and quenching the fire, which was fast spreading, and throwing the burning things out of the door. The corpse presented a sickening spectacle, the fingers and toes being burnt completely to a cinder, while the body was completely roasted. Had it not been for the timely awakening, it is probable that the house would soon have been in flames.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The following is the district lists of stations of the ministers in the Newcastle District:—Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Brunswick, &c.), William Andrews, Henry J. Pope, Amos Dyson. Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Blenheim-street, &c.), John Fletcher, Peter Mackenzie, Joshua Haigh. Gateshead, Thomas Haslam, John Westlake, Agur B. Gardiner, William Oldfield. North Shields, William W. Duke, Mark Davenport, George Parker (a), (Tynemouth). South Shields, John Kirk (a), Robert Stephenson, B.A., Amos Cleaver (Jarrow-on-Tyne), William G. Lawry (East Jarrow), Humphrey Stevenson, supernumerary. Blyth, James Cuthberston, Robert Buck. Morpeth, Edward Horton, who shall change on one Sunday in every six weeks with the ministers of the Blyth Circuit. Sunderland (Sans-street, &c.), Thomas Brookes, Joseph Dawson, Alfred Wells; George Turner (a), supernumerary, Sunderland (Fawcett-street, &c.), Edward Skelton, John H. Anderson. Sunderland (Whitburn-street, &c.), William Maltby, William Stevenson, B.A. Houghton-le-Spring, Richard Petch, John H. Rogers. Durham, Josiah Mycock, John R. Bennett, James Johnson (Coxhoe), John S. Robinson (Chester-le-street). Wolsingham, Chas. H. Bishop, H. Gibson (St. John's, Weardale), John Stembridge (Stanhope). Hexham, W. H. Robson, George Reid (Corbridge), Edward Thompson. Shotley Bridge, Richard Stepney, Thomas W. Blanshard, Thomas Hind (Blackhill.) Alston, Thomas Cannell, George F. Maughan (Haltwhistle). Joseph Watson (b). Allendale Town, William Limmex, Wm. D. Johnstone Limestone Brae, Haydon Bridge). Alnwick, Henry Badger, Joseph Symes (Amble). Berwick, John Watson (b), who shall change on one Sunday in every six weeks with the ministers of the Alnwick circuit.—William Andrews, Chairman of the district.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, Town Hall, Consett, on Tuesday afternoon, to take into consideration the public lighting, and such other business as might be brought before them. The members present were—Messrs. J. Dickinson, J. Calvert, W. Jenkins, E. Charlton, W. J. Scott, T. Carrick, and J. W. Davison.

LIGHTING.

The **Chairman** read a letter from the secretary to the Gas Company, stating the terms at which gas would be supplied. For 1,600 hours, to be consumed in 35 weeks, commencing August 25th, the price per lamp would be £2 10s.; and for 1,200 hours, to be consumed in 30 weeks, commencing September 8th, £2 per lamp The Chairman asked how the light suited last season, and if it was too much?

Mr. **Calvert** said that the general complaint was that the money was too much for the number of hours.

The **Clerk**, in reply to a question, said there would be a saving of £81 if the number of hours were reduced from 1,600 to 1,200.

The **Inspector**, for the information of the Board, stated that when the gas was first introduced into the parish they got 2.000 for the price they now paid for 1,600. No reduction was made in the price when the hours were lessened.

Mr. **Jenkins**: Our gas account is £405 annually, which sum is the bulk of our expenses.

Mr. **Scott**: And the ratepayers do not know that.

Mr. **Jenkins**: It is 8d. in the pound. How are we charged with other places?

The **Inspector** believed that Gateshead was supplied at the rate of 13 hours per day for nine months for £2 per lamp, and he thought Sunderland and Durham were similarly charged.

Mr. **Calvert** believed that the charge was higher here than at any other place.

Mr. **Jenkins**: It will pay the Board to get a gasometer of their own.

Mr. **Calvert**, in reply to Mr. Scott, said the Board could erect works, notwithstanding that the company had got an Act of Parliament.

Mr. **Jenkins** said it seemed to him that, unless they did so, the Board would be saddled with the payment of £400 per annum for ever.

The **Chairman** remarked that the price per 1,000 feet was very low, the wear and tear being very heavy. In towns the breakage was less, and the lamps were much closer than here. He believed the company would have no objection to sell the lamp-posts to the Board, and supply the gas at so much per 1,000 feet.

The **Inspector**, in answer to Mr. Jenkins, said each lamp had a bat-wing burner, which consumed 5 feet of gas per hour. The number of lamps in their district was 162.

Mr. **Jenkins** made out their rate to be 9s. per 1,000 feet.

The **Chairman** thought that after the lighter's expenses and breakage were deducted only 3s. 3d. per 1,000 feet remained.

Mr. **Jenkins** considered that the view they had to take of the matter was the £400 dead weight every year.

The **Chairman** pointed out that a greater number of lamps had been planted down lately, which made the total cost rise up.

Mr. **Calvert** asked if, as the lamps increased, the price per lamp should not be lessened? The greater the number of lamps upon a given area, the greater the profit.

Mr. **Jenkins** inquired what the price was in a dirtrict similar to their own? Was Tow Law a parallel case?

The **Inspector** thought it might be.

The **Clerk** said the gas at Tow Law was supplied by a private individual, who could cut them out for price.

Mr. **Jenkins**: What an example to us? That argues that we should make our own.

An extended conversation took place, in which the Clerk produced tables showing how they would be situated with 1,200. This arrangement would allow no light for dull nights during the moon, and would curtail the hours of burning at night.

Mr. **Calvert** eventually moved that the hours be reduced to 1,200, which was seconded by Mr. **Carrick**, and carried.

THE SMALL-POX.

The **Clerk** intimated that Dr. Renton had intended to be present, but was unable to get. He would like the services of the sub-inspector (who had been very useful) continued till next Board meeting, and he (Dr. Renton) would then lay a report before them.

The **Chairman** added his testimony to the usefulness of the sub-inspector in getting ash-pits cleared out.

Mr. **Jenkins** remarked that the check to the progress of the epidemic was attributed to that, and to the energy of Dr. Renton.

The **Clerk** believed that there had been no patients seen on the streets until the doctor gave them permission.

The **Chairman** said there had not yet been a sub-inspector appointed in the Benfieldside district, and he had seen a girl out there in a fearful condition.

From a statement that was made to the meeting, the sub-inspector was required to give a list of houses that had the small-pox in them.

On the motion of Mr. **Jenkins**, seconded by Mr. **Davison**, the sub-inspector's services are to be continued till the end of September.

THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

A copy of a letter which had been sent to the Postmaster General, suggesting alterations for Consett in the new postal arrangements, was read over.

A suggestion was thrown out that the *Consett* Station should be re-opened, and called *Castleside* Station.

The Board then separated.

At *Liverpool Police* Court on Monday, David Tosh, master of the ship Neva, was fined £20 and costs for having brought Coolies into Greenock and left them there without means of proceeding to their native country.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, August 12. — The long-promised motion for the prolongation of M. Thiers's powers for a term of three years was brought before the National Assembly on Saturday. M. Rivel, a member of the Left Centre, moved a serious of resolutions, conferring on M. Thiers the title of President of the Republic, and establishing him in that office for three years, during which time he is to preside over the Council of Ministers and have the right of appointing and removing its members. M. Adnel, a member of the Extreme Right brought forward a counter proposition simply confirming M. Thiers in his present position. "Urgency" was demanded for both of these resolutions and the Assembly agreed to consider them on Thursday. M. Beleastel then brought forward a resolution adverse to M. Thiers, declaring the Assembly did not mean to prejudge the question of the future government of the country, but that it would not separate without proclaiming the form of government to be finally settled. For this proposition also "urgency" was demanded, but on a vote the House rejected the motion for urgency. It thus appears that in his first struggle with his opponents M. Thiers has won a substantial victory.

THE COMMUNIST TRIALS.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 14, Evening.—Before the Court-martial to-day the prisoner Courbet declared that he joined the Commune with the object of bringing about a pacification. He had hoped that the insurgents would have been treated as belligerents. He assured the court that in the exercise of his functions as Minister for the Fine Arts he had saved numerous precious objects, and had never asked for the demolition of the Column of of Vendome, though the *Official Journal* of the Commune alleged he had done so. Courbet explained that the *Official Journal* only wished to transport the Column elsewhere. He gave in his resignation as a member of the Commune on the 21st of May. Several witnesses for and against the prisoner then gave evidence.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 16.—The court-martial for the trial of the Communist prisoners resumed its sittings to-day. A woman named Theisz, a *concierge* at the Ministry of Finance, deposed to having seen individuals wearing the uniform of firemen throwing some liquid upon the flames during the Paris conflagrations. The more they threw, the more intense became the fire. Trinquet a member of the Commune, during his examination admitted having taken part in most of the votes (?) of the bodies. Several witnesses deposed to having seen Trinquet fire with a revolver into the body of a police agent who had been executed.

Champy and Regere denied having had any share in the assassinations or incendiarism.

GERMANY.

STUTTGART, Aug. 13.—The Socialist democratic leader Schen, lately banished from Austro-Hungary, in consequence of raising an agitation at Pesh, has also been banished from the kingdom of Wurtemburg for holding seditious and treasonable speeches.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The staff of the new Socialist journal to be published in Berlin has been constituted with M. Charles Lubeck, of the *German Democrat*, as editor, and M. Vogt, of the *Zukunft*, as sub-editor.

It is semi-officially announced that large numbers of Poles, of the most dangerous class, expelled from France, are settling in Prussian Poland, and are being vigilantly watched by the authorities.

ISCHL, Aug. 13.—The Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria arrived at Ischl at five on Saturday afternoon, but no notice was taken of the event, nor was there any excitement. The two Emperors dined at the Imperial Villa, and yesterday both drove out, the people again being apathetic Nothing has transpired as to what has taken place.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The masons have resolved that no journeyman shall be allowed to resume work before their committee has carried its demands. On the other hand, the masters declare they will not yield to the demands of the journeymen.

The *Spener Gazette* of to-day says:—"The peace negotiations at Frankfort make no satisfactory progress. France expresses her wishes, but offers no equivalent. The negotiations, therefore, are at a standstill, and may possibly be broken off. In that case Germany would in perfect tranquillity allow the French time to come to their senses, and by proper offers render a resumption of the negotiations possible."

ROUMANIA.

The political situation in Roumania is exciting a good deal of anxiety. The course taken with reference to the railway debts is considered as equivalent to repudiation, and the Prince though he signed the Act, is stated to disapprove of it very strongly. There is a large amount of German capital invested, and it is whispered that Prince Bismark insists upon its being recognised as a lawful debt, or repaid. According to the *Rouanian Post*, the Jewish synagogue at Zotuschany had been forced during divine service, and a number of Jews congregated were seized as conscripts.

BREAKFAST. — EPPS'S COCOA. — GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service. Gazette* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).
449b

THROAT DISEASES.—Brown's bronchial troches, which have proved so successful in America for the cure of coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, or any irritation or soreness of the throat, are now imported and sold in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box, put up in the form of a "lozenge." It is the most convenient, pleasant, safe, and sure remedy for clearing and strengthening the voice known in the world. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "I have often recommended them to friends who were public speakers, and in many cases they have proved extremely serviceable." The genuine have the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" on the Government Stamp around each box.—Principal office. 493, Oxford Street, London. Sold by all medicine vendors.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Counsel and Help.—When billiousness, diarrhœa, or dysentry prevails in any district, it behoves every one to be watchful and to have at hand the means of checking those symptons of general uneasiness, nausea, and vertigo, which foretell the threatening malady. This well-known Ointment rubbed diligently and repeatedly upon the pit of the stomach and over the abdomen, exercises the most powerful and salutary effects in arresting these morbid indications of advancing disease, and aided by appropriate doses of the Pills, will secure safety to their employers, whilst the heedless are falling quickly around them. Every person at this critical time should subdue the first of disordered action by Holloway's regulating and purifying preparations.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken off 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 produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and see that "Curtis and Perkins. New York and London" is on the outside wrapper, No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle, London Depot, 205, High Holborn.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, August 14th, 1871.—Before A. TOWN (chairman) and T. WILSON, Esqrs.

WORSHIPPERS AT THE SHRINE OF BACCHUS.

Patrick Keenan, puddler, Consett, was charged by P.C. Bolton with having been drunk and riotous on the 11th inst. It appears that the defendant had been turned out of his lodgings in Princes Street, Consett, and in consequence had created a great disturbance.—Fined 5s. and costs, 11s. 10d.

Edward Gilmour, labourer, Consett, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence on the 12th inst. About eight o'clock in the evening of the day in question the defendant was observed by the officer parading Sherburn Terrace, and challenging every person he met to fight.—Defendant, who appeared with his face much disfigured, was mulcted in the sum of 10s. and costs, 16s. 4d.

Robert Johnson, labourer, Leadgate, *Joseph Atkinson*, enginewright, Highgate, and *Anthony Stephenson*, furnaceman, Blackhill, were charged by Sergeant Nattrass with a similar offence on the 5th inst. From the evidence of the officer it appears that about half-past eleven o'clock at night he was at Highgate when he found the defendants fighting hand over head, and it was with great difficulty they were separated.—Fined 5s. and costs each, 12s.

John Connoll, labourer, Blackhill, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence at Blackhill, on the 5th inst. It appears that about half-past twelve on the morning in question the defendant was found by the officer wandering about the streets under the impression that he was the best man in Blackhill, and was in the act of striking at a man when he was pounced on by the "peeler," and taken into custody.—Fined 5s. and costs, 12s.

Francis Cunningham and, *Patrick Halligan*, labourers, Blackhill were charged by P.C. Stamper with a similar offence on the 29th inst. From the statement of the officer it appears that the men had been at Jobling's public-house drinking and as they became quarrelsome the officer was sent for to eject them from the house, but on the arrival of the officer the defendants refused to go out for all the policemen in the countryside.—Fined 5s. and costs each, 12s.

John Quin, labourer, Blackhill, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence on the 30th ult., and fined 5s. and costs; and in default was committed to prison for seven days.

Thomas Wall, labourer, Blackhill, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence on the 29th ult. It appears that the defendant had gone to Osborne's public-house and demanded a quart of beer, and because it was refused him he commenced to be very abusive, and refused to leave the house.—Fined 5s. and costs, 12s.

John Riley, labourer, Blackhill, was charged by the some officer with a similar offence on the 30th ult.—As this was not the first time the police had to deal with the defendant he was fined 20s. and costs, £1 7s.; and in default of payment was committed for a month.

John Nealey, pitman, Leadgate, was charged by P.C. Firn with a similar offence on the 28th ult. It appears that the officer found the defendant creating a great disturbance three separate times during the night, having had his head cut open with a quart jug on the last occasion.—Fined 5s. and costs, 12s. 6d.

John Caughlin, pitman, Leadgate, was charged by the same officer with drunkenness on the 29th ult., and fined 5s. and costs, 12s. 6d.

Patrick Cooney was charged by the same officer with a similar offence on the 30th ult. In defence the defendant stated as there had been a death in his family he got a drop of drink, and this, together with his trouble, had taken hold of him.—Fined 2s. 6d and costs, 10s.

Matthew Hunter, pitman, Burnopfield, was charged by P.C. Riddle with having been drunk and riotous on the 5th inst. It appears that the defendant had been wanting to fight a man for a sovereign, and because the man would not stake his money the defendant commenced to fight him gratis.—Fined 10s. and costs, 19s. 6d.

Thomas Telford was charged by Sergeant Forster with drunkenness at Consett, on the 13th inst. It appears that the defendant had been indulging too freely in liquor, so much so, that he was found by the officer lying in a half-unconscious state near the Church.—Fined 5s. and costs, 9s. 10d.; and in default of payment was sent to gaol for seven days.

WARNING TO TURNIP STEALERS.

William McIntyre, a lad, was charged with stealing a quantity of turnips of the value of 1s. P.C Stamper stated that he caught defendant in a turnip field belonging to Mr. Lanchester. He and eight others had been stealing the turnips, but his companions succeeded in making their escape.—The defendant was ordered to pay 9s. 2d., including damage and costs.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A SERVANT

Mary Scott, married woman, Consett Waterworks, was charged with assaulting Elizabeth Douglas on the 4th inst. From the statement of the prosecutrix, who lived as servant with the defendant, it appears that the defendant had struck the complainant on the forehead with her fist and then turned her to the door, without either giving the complainant her clothes or her wages. —In defence the defendant stated that she had sent the girl for a bottle of rum, but in consequence of the girl using filthy language to the publican's wife the latter refused to give it her. The defendant admitted chastising the girl for her conduct, but denied striking at her. —Case dismissed, complainant to pay 6s. costs.

ASSAULTS.

Margaret McIleer, married woman, Consett, was charged with having assaulted Ellen McIlroy on the 11th inst. It appears that the two women live neighbours at Consett, and on the day in question the complainant threw out some herring washings, part of which fell on to the defendant, who at once went to the complainant's door and demanded an explanation. Words led to blows, and during the fight which ensued complainant received a black eye and her mouth had been so much torn that she had "only been able to eat a farthing cake since." —The parties were each bound over to keep the peace for six months', and ordered to pay 6s. costs.

William Wigham, a young lad, was charged with assaulting an old woman named Margaret Riley, at Blackhill, on the 4th inst. It appears that the complainant had been turning some hens belonging the defendant's mother out of her garden, when the defendant told her if she threw any more stones at the hens he would hit her with a stone; and as the complainant continued to throw stones at the hens the defendant tossed one at the complainant which hit her on the wrist.—Case dismissed, complainant to pay costs.

James Skelton, pitmen, Derwent Cottages, was charged with having assaulted Catherine Clark, on 5th inst. It appears that there had been a wedding at the defendant's home, and as soon as the wedding party returned from church, the defendant went over to the complainant's house and enquired for her husband, who was upstairs in bed. The defendant and complainant began to quarrel about something which had been said relative to the bride prior to her marriage, and during the altercation the complainant alleged that the defendant struck her over the arm with a brush, the handle of which was broken by the blow.

John Skelton (brother of the last defendant) was then charged with assaulting Police Constable Stamper whilst in the execution of his duty. The officer had gone to apprehend him and his brother on warrants, when John Skelton resisted and struck the officer in the chest.

John Skelton was next charged by John Clark with using threatening language to him on the 5th inst.

Catherine Clark was then charged with assaulting John Skelton on the same day.—After hearing the evidence of several witnesses, the magistrates fined John Skelton £1 7s. 6d., including costs, for the assault on the officer; and in the other cases the parties were bound over to keep the peace for six months, and to pay their own costs.

GARDEN BREAKING.

Thomas Parker, a lad, was charged with breaking into a garden belonging to Mr. Siddell, near the Tin Mill Ironworks, and stealing therefrom peas to the amount of 6d. P.C. Smith stated that on Monday night, the 7th inst he caught the defendant in Mr. Siddell's garden, and on searching him he found the defendant's pockets full of peas.—Mr. Siddell stated that the defendant was in his employment and had been on the night shift at the time he was caught stealing the peas, having left his work for a short while for the purpose.—Ordered to pay 8s. 6d., including costs and damage.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.

Charles Mullins, labourer, Consett, was charged by John Jenkins, auctioneer, Consett, with using threatening language to him on the 29th ult. Bound over to keep the peace for six months.

THE DISPUTED RIGHT OF WAY CASE.

George Christopher, tailor, Consett, was charged by Thomas Batey, stationer, Consett, with wilfully damaging a grass field to the amount of 6d. on the 22nd ult. It will be remembered that this case was adjourned from last court day in consequence of the defendant stating that he could prove that he had a right of way through the fields. The prosecutor stated that on the day in question he observed the defendant crossing the meadow field, and on witness telling the defendant that he would have to summons him for trespass as he had been warned previously, the defendant told him he could do as he liked.—In cross-examination by the defendant, it appears that there are two gardens let off in one of the complainant's fields, to which the tenants are granted a right of road, but as the defendant was not a tenant the complainant maintained that the defendant had no authority to cross the field. The complainant called Mr. Calvert, agent to the estate upon which the defendant claimed the road, who stated that in consequence of there being a good deal of unlawful trespass, the field had been fenced in, as the public had no right that way.—Cross-examined by the defendant: Twenty six years ago there was a day-hole in one of the fields, and during the time it was being worked the men went in and out.—Defendant, then stated that about thirteen years ago in fencing the field, an opening was left at both ends to allow the public to pass; and in support of this statement he called a witness named Michael Matthews, who said that he was a former occupier of the field, and he remembered that an open was left at both ends for people to pass through. He also stated that he had complained to Mr. Calvert about the people trespassing at the time he held the field and Mr. Calvert told him that he could not help people trespassing.—Another witness named James Burke was called and said that he had used the road for twenty-six years —The magistrates said as the defendant had set up a right of road and claimed it, their jurisdiction was ousted, and the complainant would therefore have to take the case to a higher court.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, August 17, 1871.—Before A. H. TALMADGE, Esq.

THE DANGER OF TAKINGS EPSOM SALTS.—A DEAR PHYSICING.

John Ferrington, pitman, Flint Hill, was charged by William Scott with doing damage to a wall the property of the Marquis of Bute. It appears that the defendant had been indulging in a dose of Epsom salts, and as the beverage began to operate rather suddenly, he leapt over a wall into a plantation, knocking over a portion of the wall in his hurry.—To pay 9s. 1d. including fine and costs.

PITCH AND TOSS BY CANDLE LIGHT.

Daniel Fordham, a respectable-looking pitman, belonging Quebec, was charged by P. C. Thompson with playing at pitch and toss on the 11th inst. The officer stated that about half-past ten o'clock the defendant and four or five others were playing at pitch and toss, and had a lighted candle stuck up against the wall.—Sergt. Haw gave corrobative evidence.—Defendant (to Sergt. Haw): Did you see me playing at pitch and toss?—Sergt. Haw: Yes.—Defendant: Its a lie; I never played at pitch and toss in my life. You have come here and taken a false oath.—Mr. Talmadge: you have no right to use such an expression, and you have mended your position very little by coming here and slandering the character of a policeman like Sergt Haw. I think the case has been clearly proved against you, it is my duty to send you to prison for fourteen days' hard labour, and you must pay 8s. expenses.

A PRECIOUS WIFE.

Rosa Brannon, married woman, of Leadgate, was charged with committing a breach of the peace. It will be remembered that the case was adjourned from the last court day in consequence of the defendant not putting in an appearance. The defendant, it appears, had been fighting with her daughter-in-law. —Mr. Talmadge: What have you to say for yourself?—Defendant (who appeared to be suffering from *delirium tremens*): I was not fighting, your worship.—Mr. Talmadge: Your own son and daughter-in-law say you are a disreputable old woman. Don't you think shame of yourself?—Is your husband in court?—Defendant: Yes.—The defendant's husband here presented himself.—Mr. Talmadge: Why don't you manage your wife better?—Husband: Its more than I can do to manage her sometimes.—Mr. Talmadge: Are you willing to be bound for your wife's good behaviour for the next three months?—Husband: Yes, for the next three months, but no longer, or perhaps I will get into prison.—Mr. Talmadge: How long have you been married?—Husband: About twenty-five years. —Mr. Talmadge: And how long has she been given to these bad and intemperate habits.—Husband: I don't know, as I take very little notice of such things.—Mr. Talmadge: Well, she is a precious wife, and I hope you will take care of her in the future.—The husband then paid 14s. 10d. costs, declaring as he did so that it would be the last.

A PROMISING YOUTH.

Henry Garrie, a youth, was charged with using threatening language to a mason named John Lowe. Mr. Granger, of Consett, appeared in behalf of the defendant. It appears that the complainant had been fighting with a man named Reay, after which the defendant, who was formerly employed under the prosecutor, went up to him and challenged him out to fight, at the same time making use of filthy language.—As it was proved in cross-examination by Mr. Granger that the prosecutor was intoxicated at the time, and that he himself had not been over choice in his language, the case was dismissed, the complainant paying 3s. 6d. costs.

THE ASSAULT ON A BILL-POSTER AT MEDOMSLEY.

William Moor, beerhouse-keeper, Blackhill, was charged with assaulting Robert Sewell, bill-poster, Consett, on the 1th inst. Mr. Granger, of Consett, appeared in behalf of the defendant. It appears that the goods of a certain butcher and publican named Edward Lovat, living at Medomsley, had been distrained and the complainant was put in charge. The defendant, who is Lovat's father-in-law, is the landlord of the house, and as Lovat owed him a considerable sum of money for rent, he went to Lovat's house and took possession of the effects, at the same time ordering Sewell out of the house. Prosecutor stated that the defendant went into the house and ordered him out, but as prosecutor refused to do so the defendant seized witness and carried him to the door. After getting outside the defendant threatened to shoot the prosecutor, and on being told to be careful what he said he rather modified his demeanour, and threatened to shoot Sewell with his fist.—Mr. Talmadge: He carried you out gently, I suppose? — Sewell: Yes. — Mr. Talmadge: Like a baby? Sewell: Yes.—Mr. Talmadge: Where did he deposit you?—Sewell: Outside the house. —Mr. Talmadge: On the hard road (laughter)?—Yes. —Mr. Pyle, auctioneer, Durham, stated that the bills announcing the sale had been circulated, and a man had been put in possession, but the defendant had threatened to shoot both witness and the prosecutor if they went inside.—The Clerk: But he did not shoot him.—Mr. Talmadge: And I suppose there will be no coroner's inquest (laughter). — John Cummings, a bum-bailiff's attendant, stated that the defendant threatened to shoot him dead with a gun if he entered the house.—Mr Talmadge: Did you go in?—Cummings: Yes. — Mr. Talmadge: And did he shoot you dead?—Cummings: No, but he might have done.—Mr. Talmadge (to defendant): Are you willing to be bound over in the sum of £50 to keep the peace for the next three months?—Defendant: Yes.—Mr. Talmadge: Well, then, you may go, and I hope you will control your temper in the future.

MR. WHITE DONE BROWN.

Elizabeth Ward and Ann Marrin, married women, Consett, were charged with assaulting Thomas White, on the 9th inst. It appears that the prosecutor lives near to the defendants, who are mother and daughter, and in consequence of the complainant having told several of the neighbours that the defendants had been hunted out of Leadgate a feeling of enmity appears to have arisen on the part of the defendants. On the day in question there was a "mad woman" in the street where the parties reside, and the complainant, who had a basket of potatoes on his arm, went along the street to have a look at her, when the two women rushed out and attacked him, the young one Mrs. Marrin, being armed with a brush.—The Clerk: What did she do with the brush?—Complainant: More than I can tell.—The Clerk: Well, but when a person summonses another for something the magistrates generally like to hear what it is.—Complainant: Well, then, the young one rushed at my wife with a brush, and then tossed large stones at me; while the old one took hold of me by the neck and tried to throttle me. —Mr. Talmadge: What did you do to her previous to that?—Complainant: I only told her to go into the house and wash her face.—Mr. Talmadge: What does he mean by that?—Superintendent Oliver: It is a common expression in the neighbourhood.—Mr. Talmadge: What good would washing her face do her?—Complainant: It would cool her, I think. (Laughter).—Mrs Marrins: Did you not throw a basket of "taties" at me?—Complainant: Get away you——Mr. Talmadge: Now you must keep your temper. Mr. White. Did you throw the potatoes at her?—Complainant: Me, of course not.—Mr. Talmadge: As there is apparently nothing against Elizabeth Ward, the old woman, she can go about her business, and the other two parties will be bound over to keep the peace for six months in the sum of £10 each.—Mrs. Marrins: That will be better for both of us.—Mr. Talmadge: I am glad to hear you say so.—The Clerk: Are you willing to keep the peace?—White: Yes, for ever I think I will go over again to "Ould Ireland" and then I will have "pace and comfort," and be out of harm's way.—The Clerk you must pay 10s. expenses.—White: How much? Tin shillings! Bedad, but this is the first time I have been before your worship, and it will be the last. (Laughter).

A GOOD GUESS.

Thomas Elliott and *Richard Gar*, pitmen, Quebec, were charged with having been drunk and riotous on the 13th inst.—Sergeant Haw stated that about half-past eleven o'clock on the night of the 13th he found the two defendants fighting at Quebec.—Mr. Talmadge (to Elliott): I think you have been here before, and if I mistake not you promised never to get drunk again?—Elliott: Yes, sir.—Mr. Talmadge: Well, you must promise again, and try to be better. You will have to pay a fine of 5s. and costs each, 13s.—Elliott: I dinnet ken whether I have that much or not; the wife counted it oot, but let's have a leuk. On finding the money all right, he exclaimed: A, hinney, thou's meyd a good gess; just the thing and a gill ower. (Laughter.)

AN UNFORTUNATE "YELLOW BELLY."

Patrick Smith, labourer, was charged with assaulting Andrew Thomas Moore on the 28th May. It appears that between eight and nine o'clock on the night of the day in question complainant was going between Consett and Leadgate when he was attacked by the defendant and a number of others. The defendant seized hold of his hand and said that he (the prosecutor) was a "yellow belly," at the same time striking him over the mouth.—Mr. Talmadge: What did he mean by a "yellow belly?" —Complainant: He thought I was an Orangeman. I had about four pounds of beef with me, which some of the men took away. When the men came up to me the defendant seized me by the hand, and because I failed to give them the proper sign, one of the men passed sentence of death on me.—The Clerk: Had he a black cap on when he passed sentence of death?—Complainant (quite innocently): I believe he had. (Roars of laughter.) —The defendant was dismissed on payment of the costs, 18s. 4d.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

John Stokoe, pitman, was charged with wilfully damaging a coat, belonging to George Forster, a game-keeper under Lord Durham. The defendant was a companion of the two poachers who were sent to prison last week for night poaching, and he had only been apprehended this week on a warrant.—The defendant was ordered to pay 40s. damage to the costs, and fined 26s. and costs, £4 1s. 6d. in all.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Richard Pell, a youth, was charged with assaulting a young woman named Isabella Perkin, on the 6th inst. The parties live at the Lintz, and had quarrelled about a brother of the complainant's, whom the defendant had struck.—As there was not sufficient evidence to convict the defendant he was dismissed, the complainant to pay 6s. 6d. costs.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

On Monday morning a mass meeting of iron-workers was held at Great Bridge, near Dudley to agitate for an increase of 6d. per ton (to make 9s) for puddling, and 5 per cent upon all other branches.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION. — A serious railway collision occurred on Wednesday evening near Wolverhampton. The express from Carlisle to Birmingham ran into a mineral goods train about three miles from Wolverhampton, and the driver and about thirty of the passengers were injured. The accident seems to have arisen from the attempt of the goods train to run on to the next station to shunt to allow the express to pass, but the latter overtook it, with the results we have stated.

MURDER OF CHIEF-CONSTABLE TALBOT.—Robert Kelley, *alias* Pemberton, was on Monday morning brought before Chief Justice Monaghan and Mr. Justice Keogh, at the Dublin Assizes, to take his trial on the charge of murdering Thomas Talbot, ex-police-constable, and firing at Constable James Mullen, with intent to murder him. The jury were called on fines of one hundred pounds each, but a sufficient number not having answered, the trial was postponed until next commission, or until the Crown thought fit to change the venue or issue a special commission.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION AT A GUN COTTON MANUFACTORY.—A frightful explosion, fallowed by at least two others, took place on Friday at the manufactory for gun cotton at Stowmarket. The streets were covered with broken glass, and the manufactory was in flames. Official information with respect to the dreadful explosion states that the number of killed and missing does not exceed twenty-four. The number of wounded is, however, seventy-two, and six or seven of these latter sufferers are not out of danger. The relief committee has resolved to make a general appeal for aid under the painful circumstances under which the town is placed.

A DEVIL FISH.—Recently a gentleman who was swimming off Dover, some distance out at sea, and attended by a boat, was seized by a devil fish (the monstrous *pieuvre* written by Victor Hugo). The fish seized the swimmer with its suckers, and was dragging him under the water, when the boatman fortunately caught the gentleman by the hair of the head and pulled him away from the clutches of the hideous creature, a portion of the fish still clinging to him. The swimmer was quite prostrate and bleeding in many parts of the body where the fish had seized him, and has since suffered much from the shock to the system. This story comes to us well authenticated. —*Court Journal.*

HEAVY THUNDERSTORMS.—News from the west report severe thunder storms on Sunday last. At Yatton the storm commenced about noon. The rain fell in torrents, and several houses were flooded. A boy had a knife knocked out of his hand. A man sitting in a chair was struck senseless for some time; and a woman's head and arm were seriously injured. —At Chippenham the storm burst about half-past five in the afternoon. A young man who was reading was thrown on the bed and the book dashed out of his hand. The lightning came "like a bolt" on the head of a man who was inside the house, and paralysed him. In the neighbourhood eight sheep were struck dead, and numerous trees were smashed. —At Cardiff the storm lasted from two until eight. The lightning was very brilliant, and the thunder frequent. A large number of frogs appeared in the Roath-Road soon after a hurricane of wind, which gave rise to the rumour that a shower of frogs had fallen —At Chew Magna the church was sadly knocked about. The tenor bell (weighing more than two tons) was unhung, solid oak timber splintered, windows shattered, and plastering tumbled down. The lightning travelled the whole length of the building from west to east. There has been vivid lightning in London every evening since Saturday last.

MURDER BY POACHERS.—The murder of a gamekeeper on the estate of Mr. Heygate, M.P., at Roecliffe, near Leicester, seems to have been a very brutal one. Hill and two other men, named Holt and Bradshaw, in the employ of Mr. Alfred Ellis, Belgrave, who has an estate at Swithland, were out watching, when they heard the cries of some rabbits. Going in the direction of the spot whence the noise proceeded they got on to Mr. Heygate's estate. Hill being ahead of his companions, got over a hedge into a seed-field, when he got entangled in some nets, and before he was able to extricate himself he was set upon by poachers, about five in number, who beat him so savagely about the head that his brain protruded, and his eyes and teeth were knocked out. Death must have been very speedy. His cries brought to his assistance his comrades, who as soon as they appeared, were attacked by the poachers with stones, bludgeons, and flails. The keepers were soon overpowered and dreadfully injured. The noise of the conflict was heard by five of Lord Stamford's keepers, who were watching on the boundaries of his lordship's estates, and who at once hurried to the spot. The dogs pursued the poachers, and kept the men at bay until the arrival of the keepers, when another severe fight took place, and two were apprehended. These gave the names of John Webster, a collier, a native of Rotherham, late of Whitwick, Leicestershire, and John Kirk, a native of Mushroom-lane. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and late of Gresley and Castle Donnington. They have been taken before the magistrates and remanded. Bradshaw and Holt, the injured keepers are reported to be in a dangerous state.

La Verite reports a fatal disturbance at Strasburg between the Prussians and the inhabitants. Several persons were killed and wounded.

The *Scotsman* mentions a rumour that Mr. Chichester Fortescue will shortly be raised to the Peerage, and succeed Earl Spencer as Lord Lieutenant.

At Sheffield on Tuesday afternoon the coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the man named Henry Bradshaw, for kicking his wife to death. The coroner remarked that it was the most horrible case of the kind he had ever known in the course of his long experience.

At Goldsborough, North Carolina, on the 30th of July, about 5,000 negroes assembled for a pic-nic, and one being arrested for drunkenness, others attempted to rescue him from the police, a general riot ensuing, in which a negro and policeman were killed and three white persons injured.

TEN TO ONE.—The *North Wales Chronicle* treats its readers to a fine bold fisherman's adventure. Fishing at Llanrwst, so the story runs, a Leamington gentleman landed a salmon weighing 22¼lbs., and had it conveyed to his hotel, with the intention of dining on one-half of it. On the salmon being opened it was discovered he had gorged an eel, weighing about 2¼lbs. The eel was dissected and a 1¼lb. trout was brought to light. The trout was cut open, and inside were found eight minnows, making the total catch of ten fish. The search was not further pursued.

THE CHOLERA.—On Saturday last forty persons were attacked at Konigsberg by cholera; nineteen deaths occurring from the epidemic on the same day. On Sunday thirty-eight were seized and sixteen died. The police authorities have announced that no vessel will be allowed to leave the port of Konigsberg without having its crew medically examined. At Neufahrwasser some cases of cholera had occurred on board ship. Dantzic is still untouched. The authorities have taking the most stringent measures to prevent its being imported. The news that cholera had broken out at Elbing is unfounded.

TERRIBLE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION IN THE NEW-FOREST.—Information has reached Southampton of a terrible gunpowder explosion which has taken place at the mills of the Schultze Gun and Powder Company Limited, situated in the heart of the New Forest. Whilst a man named James was engaged in the drying-house he was blown 40 yards by the explosion of 740 lb. of powder. His head was buried in the earth, and his clothing was found burning and full of splinters. The drying-house was blown to atoms, and bricks were found fully half a mile from the spot. A large boiler was hurled some distance. Several workmen's houses were shattered and the laboratory destroyed, but fortunately the magazine, which contains several cwt. of powder, escaped.

MAGNETIC INFLUENCE OF WOMAN.—A commander in the Royal Mail service found his steamer some thirty, miles out of her course. He could not account for the local attraction that had sent him so far out of the way. Instruments and calculations appeared equally faultless. Sorely troubled from having passed a sleepless, watchful night, the captain went on deck after breakfast. Seeing a lady sitting—as was her custom—and working near the binnacle, it occurred to him that probably her scissors were resting on the ledge of it. Detecting nothing of the sort, and bent on closer examination, he discovered that her chair had an iron frame It also flashed across him that the lady's ample crinoline was extended by steel hoops. So, mustering all his faculties, he exclaimed, with as much forgiveness and as little reproach as possible, "Madam, you have, by your local attraction, drawn my ship some forty miles from her course,"—*Alliance News.*

THE MARQUIS AND THE BARON.—A curious page in the history of a couple of French refugees was opened to the public at a London police court on Monday. Madame la Marquise Louis de la Salle was charged with stealing some £400 worth of property from the Baron de Magrath de Moyecque. The Baron was driven from France by the events of last year, and had been almost a year in England. He had been obliged to relinquish his position as a French nobleman, and to adopt the profession of an artist. Madame la Marquise was introduced to him by a French artist of eminence as the widow of an officer, and she called on the Baron from time to time stating that she desired to take lessons in painting. On the 7th of July he found her in his rooms, in in Suffolk-street. He thought it rather extraordinary, and she explained she was looking out some water colour drawings, which she was about to beg him to lend her. He noticed that some of his drawings had been taken from their mountings, but subsequently lent her five or six pencil sketches, but no water colour drawings. The next day he missed fifty-two drawings, an oil painting, a gold ring, which was kept in a small box, and a travelling bag containing his seal with a coronet on it. He communicated with the police, and had that morning seen a number of his drawings and water-colours. His name had been erased from some, and others had been diminished in size. The prisoner returned seven or eight sketches to him. He never gave his seal to her. In a letter of his, in which he spoke of having sent her eight drawings, the number had been taken out, and the figure "30" inserted. Chief Inspector Druscovitch, Scotland Yard, called on the prisoner, and saw a portfolio of drawings. She said she had nothing else belonging to the Baron, but he found a seal in her hand, which the Baron identified. He had since recovered twelve other pictures. The case terminated at this point for the present, and Madame la Marquise was liberated on bail.

A SWISS ROMANCE.—A letter from Vaud states that a young German lieutenant, wounded in the late war between France and Germany, was sent to a quiet village in that canton, early in the month of October last, to recruit his strength. There he made the acquaintance of a young lady, whose parents resided in the same village, and the couple became engaged. Owing to the mildness of the climate, and the interesting circumstances under which he found himself placed, the hero soon regained his health, and before very long an order arrived from head-quarters desiring him to report himself within a week at Berlin, where the depot of his regiment was then stationed. The grief of the lovers, when the time came to part may be imagined, but, with many vows of constancy, the lieutenant at last tore himself away, and in due time arrived at Berlin. At first his letters were filled with protestations of the enduring nature of his love, but gradually, as time wore on, they became less frequent and much colder in tone. Six weeks had elapsed since he had last written, when, instead of a letter full of reproaches, the lieutenant received a telegram from his "dear Marie," in the following words:—"Dear Fritz, I have just received a letter, informing me that my uncle who is a millionaire at Frankebur, in the East Indies, is dead, and that I am his sole heiress." The lieutenant lost no time. He set out for the village. The young lady was ovewhelmed with joy on seeing her lover once more, but reproached him for his long silence, "Don't let us talk of it dear Marie," he replied. "There is now no obstacle to our union. The unexpected good fortune which Providence has sent us has removed the objections of my parents to our marriage—for a fortune so great so colossal." At these words Marie looked at him with a puzzled and somewhat pained expression, and taking his hand said, "Fritz, do not make fun of me." The lover drew out of his pocket the telegram he had received, asking her whether she had not written the words, "My uncle has just died a millionaire at Frankebur." Utterly astounded, Marie dropped his hand, and when she recovered the use of her tongue, said sadly, her eyes filled with tears, "Dear Fritz, there is a mistake in the telegram. What I wrote was, 'My uncle has just died a *missionaire* in the East Indies,' and the amount he has left me is just 196f. 46c." The lieutenant returned to Berlin a sadder and a wiser man.

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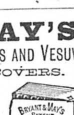

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BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

On Wednesday afternoon, the usual monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, Town Hall Buildings, Shotley Bridge, under the presidency of Mr. Charles Wilson. The following members were also present:—Messrs. E. O. Tregelles, Jon. Priestman, W. Ritson, J. Annandale, jun., Richard Latimer, John Dickinson, A. Annandale, H. Carss, and the Rev. F. B. Thompson.

The Chairman read over the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed and signed.

THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

The Chairman read over a letter which had been received from Messrs. Lawson and Co., intimating that they would not be able to have estimates for the next meeting of the Board.

SANITARY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Chairman read the following report:—Since the last meeting of the Board the Sanitary Committee have met twice. The report of the Medical Officer was read and considered and he was communicated with respecting precautionary measures to check infectious complaints, for which measures there appeared to be increased necessity. On the recommendation of Dr. Renton, the Committee resolved to instruct the Inspector to appoint a person to visit every suspected nuisance and accessible privy once a week, and to use increased care in disinfecting and cleansing, as before ordered; and to pour fresh lime water down all gratings and sewers twice a week. This arrangement is proposed as a temporary measure to meet the present emergency, and awaits the sanction of the Board. Dr. Renton also urges the necessity for having a permanent hospital for the reception of infectious cases. A communication has been received from the Consett Local Board suggesting that the Benfieldside Board should unite with them in the cost of such an establishment. The Sanitary Committee are of opinion that it will be desirable to arrange the matter with the Consett Board if practicable, and would suggest that the Benfieldside Board appoint a committee to confer with the Consett Board on the subject and report. The Sanitary Committee also considered the propriety of having a house for disinfecting wearing apparel and furniture. Dr. Renton decidedly recommends that such a place of small and simple character be immediately provided. The Sanitary Committee recommend this subject be referred to the committee alluded to above. The Sanitary Committee attended to the resolution of the last meeting of the Board respecting the preparation by Lawson and Mansergh of the plans, estimates, and specifications, for the work agreed to be done. The Committee had an interview with Mr. Lawson as he passed through this place about four weeks ago. A letter will be laid before you which has been received from Lawson and Co. as to the progress of the work.

APPOINTMENT OF A SUB-INSPECTOR.

With reference to the recommendation of Dr. Renton that a sub-inspector should be appointed, it was agreed, on the motion of the Rev. F. Thompson, seconded by Mr. A. Annandale, that Mr. Smith should be authorised to appoint a sub-inspector of nuisances, and that the sub-inspector should report to Mr. Smith all nuisances he found in his rounds.

THE PROPOSED PERMANENT HOSPITAL.

With regard to the communication received from the Consett Local Board, relative to having a permanent hospital, the Chairman enquired if the Consett Board had done anything with regard to the site for the proposed hospital.

Mr. Dickinson stated that two places had been inspected, one near Barr House Lane and the other between Consett and the Tin Mill Pit.

Mr. Ritson asked if the Leadgate Board had come to any conclusion on the subject.

Mr. Dickinson explained that as there were only four members present the matter had been adjourned for a month.

Rev. F. B. Thompson proposed that the Sanitary Committee should confer with Consett Local Board on the subject of a general hospital.

Mr. Ritson moved as an amendment that the Chairman and the Rev. F. B. Thompson be added to the committee, which was seconded by Mr. Carss, and agreed to.

HOUSE FOR DISINFECTING PURPOSES.

The Inspector stated that there had been a complaint made about a widow, who had hung her bed and bedding on to a wall for the purpose of disinfecting them, her husband having died of small-pox. He at once went to the place, and on questioning the woman he found that she had first put them in a field, but as she had been ordered to take them away she placed them upon the wall; and he had also been asked as to where people should empty their beds.

Mr. Priestman asked the Inspector if he had thought of any place for such a house.

The Inspector thought the quarry at the top of Blackfine would be a very suitable place.

On the motion of Mr. Priestman, it was agreed that the Inspector should be authorised to erect a small building at or near the quarry, for the purpose of disinfecting clothes, furniture, &c.

On the motion of Mr. Priestman, seconded by Mr. Tregelles, the report of the Sanitary Committee was passed, subject to the resolutions already passed.

THE CEMETERY LANE.

Mr. Priestman proposed that the Highway Committee be requested to ascertain the cost of forming a road thirty feet wide from the Durham Road at the Cemetery to meet the proposed new road from Consett, and the facilities as to the land required.

Mr. A. Annandale seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The following report was read:—I have, during the month, inspected the greater part of the district, and have met with some cases that required immediate attention, and have given orders for the removal of night-soil and ashes. I find a difficulty in having my instructions attended to; parties complain that farmers will not take away ashes, &c., when they are engaged with the hay harvest. The instructions of the Sanitary Committee are being attended to, and McDougall's powder and quick lime have been freely used throughout most parts of the district. I have served notices upon the agent of Mr. Richard Murray's property at Blackfine to put in sinks and drains, and the notices are being complied with, but as the work has been delayed in conquence of the imperfect state of the main sewer, we have been under the necessity of taking it up and relaying about fifty yards. Mr. Murray's man is now engaged in making the connections. There are five houses at Cutlers' Hall, belonging to Mr. Emerson, of Carterway Heads, and occupied by Messrs. Brown Fairlamb, and others, that require special attention. I find one privy and no properly-formed ashpit for five houses, with over twenty inhabitants. The sinks are on the Durham Road. At the present time there is a case of small-pox in one of the houses. I would suggest an inspection of this property by the Sanitary Committee. I have prepared a plan, showing the position of the draingage for property at Blackfine, on the north west side of Armstrong Street, belonging to Mr. Stephenson, South Dock, Sunderland. Mr. Joseph Eltringham, Blackhill, is agent for the property. I would recommend that the necessary drains and sinks be put in immediately, as the back yards are in a filthy state, and some of the tenants are complaining of the nuisance.

With reference to the property occupied by Messrs. Brown, Fairlamb, and others, Mr. Tregelles proposed that the Sanitary Committee be instructed to pay early attention to the property at Cutlers' Hall, alluded to in the Inspector's report, and to have the needful notice served on the proprietor.

Mr. Ritson seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

DRAINAGE AT BLACKFINE.

With reference to the drainage mentioned in the Inspector's report, belonging to Mr. Stephenson, the Clerk stated that the question was clearly being discussed with the Board as to what course to take with reference to back streets, that was streets in which the Board were under no obligation to repair. It had been suggested that it was the duty of the Board to carry a main sewer within 100 feet of every house. On the other hand it had been suggested that it would not work well, and that it would throw a great responsibility on the Board, which ought to be borne by individual proprietors of house property.

It was ultimately agreed, on the motion of Mr. Ritson, seconded by Mr. J. Annandale, that notices be at once given to owners or occupiers of property at Blackfine to put in the requested drains, kerbing, and channelling, alluded to by the Inspector in his report.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The Chairman then read this report as follows:—During the month I have not been able to pay that attention to the several roads that I intended, in consequence of certain parts requiring immediate attention, especially Durham Road, Blackhill. The kerbing and channelling is completed, and the men have beeen partly engaged in removing clay, &c., making up the sides of the road, and putting in crossings in Derwent Street and the road leading into Mr. Ritson's yard. I expect the sides of the channelling and crossings will be completed during the next month. Messrs. Dixon and Wilkinson have got part of their kerbing and channelling completed, and Messrs. Hay, Surtees, Watson, and Imrie are preparing materials for kerbing and channelling. We are preparing materials for the several roads. The day men have been engaged in several places, as stated in the pay-sheet. I would suggest that the front of Mr. R. Murray's property at Blackfine be kerbed and channelled; also, the fronts of the property at High Blackfine, as seen on the plan which I have prepared for sewerage, kerbing, and channelling.

The Inspector's and Surveyor's reports were referred to the Highway Committee.

LIGHTING.—SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE SERVANTS OF THE GAS COMPANY.

The Clerk read the following letter which had been received from the secretary of the Shotley Bride Gas Company:—At a meeting of the directors of this company, held on the 11th inst., the proposals of the deputation from your Board were taken into consideration. The directors exceedingly regret that they cannot entertain the propositions made by your deputation, viz., to allow the lamplighters to be under the full control of your Board, and also, a reduction the price per lamp. The directors respectfully offer to supply the lamps in your district with gas on the same terms as last year's agreement, viz., 1,000 hours, to be consumed by each lamp in twenty-two weeks, at £1 15s. 6d. per lamp. Should the 1,000 hours be extended beyond the period of twenty-two weeks from the commencement, the lighting and extinguishing of the lamps shall be borne by the Local Board for such extended period. Trusting the same may prove satisfactory, I shall be glad to hear from you early.

Mr. Carss stated that he had sat up many a night, and every lamp in the township was out before the proper time to extinguish them. He (Mr. Carss) had kept statistics for seven years, and he found on an average that one out of every thirteen lamps was out every night before the proper time. When they came to have 100 lamps, and one in every thirteen was out, it was time to have their own lamplighter. (Hear, hear.) Some of the lamplighters got drunk and neglected to do their work, and he had once found a lamplighter lying drunk on the ground, with his ladder beside him, and the place in total darkness.

Mr. Dickinson said he would like to know if those various complaints had ever been reported to the Gas Company by letter. He was certain that if the subject were brought before the directors they would give it their immediate attention.

Rev. F. B. Thompson stated that he had written to the secretary, calling his attention to the informalities going forward in the lighting and other things, and he had reason to believe that the secretary had received both the letters, but whether they had been laid before the directors he could not say. He believed Mr. Wm. Wilson had also made complaints, but whether by letter or verbally he did not know.

Mr. Priestman moved that the Lighting Committee be authorised to arrange with the Gas Company for the ensuing winter, or to report again to the next meeting should they prefer to do so.

Mr. Tregelles seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

THE TEETOTAL PUMP AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Rev. F. B. Thompson said he had undertaken to be guardian for a very valuable institution in the village, namely, the teetotal pump, which was at present in a very dilapidated state, and was a great nuisance to the residents of the neighbourhood. They had been obliged to chain the pump to keep it in its place, in consequence of children playing about it. He understood it had lost its priming, and it was a great pity that the water should be lost to the village.

On the motion of the Rev. F. B. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Carss, it was agreed that the Surveyor should inspect the pump, and recommend what should be done at the next meeting.

Bills for the month were then passed, and the Board separated.

EBCHESTER VEGETABLE SHOW.

The annual display of gooseberries and vegetables in connection with the Ebchester Vegetable Show was held on Saturday, at the house of Miss Eleanor Anderson. Everything was of a first class description, the peas and leeks being excellent. The society has been in existence fourteen years, and numbers thirty-two members, the secretary of the show being Mr. Dixon, of Ebchester Mill. The following is a list of the prises:—

FRUIT.

Best red gooseberry—1st, William Charlton, 20½ pennyweights; 2nd, Wm. Surtees, 18 dwt.

Best green gooseberry—1st, Wm. Surtees, 18 dwt.; 2nd, Thomas Sanderson, 16 dwt.

Best white gooseberry—Edward Dixon, 20½ dwt.; 2nd, Thomas Snowdon, 18 dwt.

Best yellow gooseberry—1st, T. Anderson, 23 dwt.; 2nd, E. Dixon, 21 dwt.

Maiden prize—1st, T. Anderson, 23½ dwt.; 2nd, Wm. Green, 20 dwt.

Twin gooseberries—1st, E. Dixon, 25½ dwt.; 2nd, T. Snowdon, 25 dwt.

VEGETABLES.

Best early cabbage—1st, T. Anderson, 16 lbs.; 2nd, George Brown, 15 lbs.

Best cauliflower—1st, Thomas Snowdon, 6 lbs.; 2nd, Master Wm. Coupland, 5½ lbs.

Best three stalks of rhubarb—1st, T. Snowdon, 20 lbs.; 2nd, W. Charlton, 19¼ lbs.

Best three roots of red beet—1st, T. Sanders, 7½ lbs.; 2nd, Robert Postle, 7 lbs.

Best three leeks—1st, Wm. Green, 2½ lbs.; 2nd, Geo. Brown, 2¼ lbs.

Best three turnips—1st, Thos. Sanders, 10½ lbs.; 2nd, John Bulman, 10¼ lbs.

Best three carrots—1st, W. Green, 3½ lbs.; 2nd, Wm. Charlton, 3¼ lbs.

Best three parsnips—1st, Wm. Green, 3 lbs.; 2nd, T. Snowdon, 2¾ lbs.

Best six round potatoes—1st, Thos. Snowdon, 3½ lbs.; 2nd, E. Dixon, 3¼ lbs.

Best six kidney potatoes—Edward Dixon.

Best six pods of beans—1st, G. Brown, 1 lb.; 2nd, G. Anderson, ¾ lb.

Best twelve pods of peas—1st, Anthony Surtees, ½ lb.; 2nd, G Brown, 7 oz.

Best three onions—1st, W. Surtees, 2 lbs.; 2nd Geo. Brown, 1¾ lbs.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Heaviest leeks, new spade, given by Messrs. Wylam and Co.—Wm. Green.

Best cabbage, one pound of tea, given by Mr. Stewart, of Sunderland—Thomas Snowdon.

Heaviest beet, one pound of coffee, given by Mr. Stewart—Thomas Sanders.

Heaviest onion, hay rake, given by Mr. Charlton—W. Surtees.

Heaviest rhubarb, pair of gloves, given by Mr. George Anderson—Thomas Snowdon.

Heaviest parsnips, two shillings, given by Mr. Robt. Fewster—Thomas Sanders.

OPENING OF A WESLEYAN CHAPEL AT MEDOMSLEY.

Yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, the new chapel at Medomsley was opened for divine worship. It is a really neat and comfortable little edifice, built from the designs of Mr. J. Smith, architect, Shotley Bridge, and will acommmodate 140 persons. The total cost is about £280, towards which £230 have been realised, so that the trustees have a trifling burden; indeed, it will be lessened during the opening services, and they expect soon be be clear of it altogether.

The preacher for the occasion was the Rev. J. E. Pater, of Gateshead, who preached a lucid discourse upon "the higher Christian Life," from Phil. iii. 13, 14. The most powerful kind of teaching, he observed, was the teaching of example. Precepts and exhortatations looked well on paper, but if we had to make the most of them, they would have to be backed by a consistent life. Two things were necessary in an exampler: the person must possess a nature like our own, and that person must pass through similar trials and difficulties which we day by day encounter. An angel could not be an examplar to us. He never felt what we feel; he has no sinful nature, in temptations, no enemies, no sorrows of tribulation, never resisted into blood, striving against sins. The examplar must be human, and must be tried. "Brethern," he says; one of ourselves, He does not say "gentleman" or "sirs," but "brethern;" and the words which he spoke are for our imitation. We intended to give a lengthened summary of that able discourse, but want of space obliges us to confine ourselves to giving the "heads" merely. They were as follows: (1) The text revealed the stepping-stones by which believer may rise to a higher Christian life, viz., conscious imperfection and humility. (2) The object which the apostle earnestly purposed to seek: not the prize, not heaven, but the "mark," a sweetness for receiving the prize, and that ought to be the great business of the church, (3) The means by which Paul proposes to use to gain the object sought: forgetfulness of his past imperfections and strong faith in the future, and the concentration of all his life on the accomplishment of this object. The preacher thought the occasion was very fitting, when they were dedicating their chapel, to consecrate themselves to God.

About 150 persons afterwards partook of tea, which was served up by Misses Milburn, Teasdale, and Hunter; Mesdames Smith, Bulman, and Jas. Hunter, who were assisted by a number of others. A public meeting was held in the evening, which was presided over by Mr. R. Dickinson, Shotley Bridge, and addressed by Revs. J. E. Pater, R. Stepney, T. W. Blanshard, and T. Hind.

BRITISH INDEPENDENT ORDER OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The annual convention of this Order was held in the Wesleyan New School-room, Consett, on Monday. The treasurer's accounts, which were audited and found correct, showed that £137 had been received for the funeral fund, and £102 had been expended. A number of questions affecting the interests of the Order were carefully and fully considered, and some alterations in the mode of conducting the society were made. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follow:—Bro. Harkness (Birtley), president; Bros. Shivers (Gateshead), Hobkirk (Cramlington); and Bell (Consett), vice-presidents; Bro. Clough, secretary; Bro. Kirkwood, assistant-secretary; Bro. Stockdale, treasurer; Bros. Ritson, Williamson, and Bell, trustees, and Bros. Moore, Billclough, and Blackett in the room of three returning members. There was an increase of 69 members. There was an increase of 69 members and two sections for the year, viz., at Pease's West and Collierley Dykes. The next annual meeting will be held at Newcastle.

A public Temperance meeting was held in the evening, which was presided over by Mr. Thos. Carrick. The chairman stated that he was a teetotaler of 45 years standing—all his lifetime—and he did not look upon temperance as the hand-maid of religion, but as part and parcel of it. The best phase of the temperance movement he knew of was the Sons of Temperance, for, however humbling the admission might be, human nature was a poor thing, and needed all the buttresses it could get.—Mr. Harkness spoke of the good that had been effected in Birtley by temperance, and asserted that it would produce a positive good in everybody that embraced it. He wished women to be more alive to the movement than they were, as they were the greatest sufferers from intemperance.—Mr. G. Shivers having sung a melody, Mr. Hobkirk gave a thoroughly sensible speech. He believed it to be his duty, from what he had seen and heard, to be a teetotaler and a son of Temperence. The first saved men from destitution and misery, and the second cultivated the habit and practice of laying up for the future. The temperance movement had not accomplished as much as it ought to have done, which he thought arose from the matter not having been taken up by the church; and unless they got the church to espouse the cause, they would never see thorough success. (Hear, hear.) No instrument did more harm to religion than drink, but he hoped soon to see better times. He intended to move in the matter in the quarterly and district meetings of the church to which he belonged.—Mr. Spencer, of Sunderland, was the "original" of the evening, and he was altogether a side-splitting subject. His attention had once been attracted by his boy to a fish swimming in the water, and he noticed that its tail always moved first. That, he thought, was like the temperance movement. It first moved at the tail among the working classes, and the head had been set in motion, until it was now in the House of Commons. His recital of his vagaries provoked roars of laughter, but his narration of his signing the pledge made a profound impression. After a spree, he had been induced to go to the Wesleyan Chapel at Swalwell to hear Messrs G. Charlton and G. Dodds on teetotalism. Before the first gentleman was done he was ready to sign the pledge, but when Mr. Dodds told a young man's experience he thought his sister had been telling him about her prodigal brother. However, as she was a good lass, he thought he would forgive her. At the close the pledge-book was taken to all the others but him. He then looked up, and said, "George, is a aw ower bad to sign th' pledge?" The book was quickly brought, and while he was writing his name, which occupied the whole page, a warm tear fell upon his hand, and on looking up, his sister was standing by his side. That tear did what all else had failed to do: it melted his heart; and when he was asked how long he had signed for, he replied "For life!"—Mr. Williamson, of Sunderland, and Mr. Murray, of Hexham, also addressed the meeting.

Death of the Double-headed Baby.—The *Boston Post* of July 21 says:—"The double-headed baby died last evening in Bowdom Street. The first half or head breathed its last at five, the second shortly after eight o'clock. The child—or children as it would almost seem proper to allude to the phenomenon—had enjoyed excellent health from her birth, nine months ago, until within two weeks, at which time one exhibited signs of illness. This, however, was but temporary. It recovered, and was bright and playful. Since reaching Boston, a few days since, the other was taken sick, and died yesterafternoon. The two portions of the body were so intimately connected that the death of one rendered that of the other inevitable. The spectacle was equally novel, strange and unparalleled. Upon one end of the body reposed the head of the dead infant; upon the other that of the live one, with its eyes still bright and curious and its lungs in full breathing order. All that medical aid could accomplish was done, but it was found unavailing. The child died in the presence of its parents. The corpse presented the appearance of two infants asleep. Apparently they escaped the ordinary suffering incident to death, for the expression of repose. 10,000 dollars were offered for the body of the child, for medical purposes, upon its death."

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

On Thursday the usual fortnightly meeting of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room, Lanchester, when there were present—Messrs. N. Clark (chairman), D. C. Balleny (vice-chairman), J. Calvert, E. Charlton, W. Ritson, J. Gledstone, G. Alder, W. Cummings, T. Elliott, and F. Holmes.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read over and confirmed, after which

THE TREASURER'S SHEET

was submitted to the Board. From it we learn that the sum of £1,912 7s. 2½d. was in the hands of the treasurer, and that the following townships were in arrears—Esh, £132 8s. 6½d.; Healeyfield, £9 1s. 0½d.; Lanchester, £179 10s. 7d.; Muggleswick, £11 0s. 9d.; total arrears, £332 0s. 11d.

THE CORRESPONDENCE

Included a communication from the Poor Law Board authorising the Guardians to purchase a piece of land for the requirements of the workhouse. The Poor Law Board refused to sanction the appointment of other medical gentlemen as vaccinators, as requested by the Guardians at a previous meeting. The Poor Law Board also submitted, for the approval or otherwise by the Guardians, a copy of an act by which the Poor Law Board in London would have power to pay an annuity of two-thirds the salary of officials of twenty years' service without the sanction of Boards of Guardians. In asking for the Guardians to support the passing of this Act, the Poor Law Board stated that although some Guardians were favourable to the payment of a salary to those officials who had been in their service for a number of years, others regularly refused to do anything. The feeling of the Board was unanimous in maintaining the law as it at present stands, by which the Guardians of the various Unions have power to allow a salary to worthy officials, and they consequently refused to grant additional powers to a Board which they considered had already sufficient.

AN IMPENDING ACTION.

The Chairman read a communication from Mr. Marshall, solicitor, Durham, in reference to the closing of a road claimed by Mr. F. Holmes. In answer to the Chairman

Mr. D. C. Balleny said that he was not aware that there was a public road where they were building. He thought the alterations they were making were for the benefit of the village in a sanitary point of view.

The Chairman: A short time ago there were some pig-crees, which were a great nuisance. If his information was correct, there was a quantity of land there, to which the parties had no claim, which had been enclosed.

On the motion of the Chairman, the clerk was instructed to write to Mr. Watson, solicitor, instructing him to attend to the case on their behalf. He thought that it would be a proper question to ask whether one Guardian could sue the Board.

Mr. Charlton did not consider it would be wise to put such a question. If the particular piece of land in dispute belonged to Mr. Holmes, by all means let him have it.

The Chairman said that he was quite of the opinion of Mr. Charlton if the land belonged to Mr. Holmes.

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

Dr. Renton, Consett, reported 20 cases of small-pox; Dr. Benson, Dipton, 13 cases; Dr. Bolton, 10 cases; Dr. Wilson, 1 case.

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.

Mr. E. Charlton asked whether persons suffering from small-pox could be sent from the parishes in the Union to the infirmary at the workhouse.

The Clerk, in reply, stated that the infirmary was solely for the use of the inmates of the workhouse, and also quoted from the law on the subject in proof of his opinion.

The Chairman jocularly remarked that Local Boards had great powers, but somehow when the expense began to pinch they usually came to the Guardians.

Mr. Calvert said they had a large population in the western district, and it would be unfair to saddle the ratepayers of Consett with the whole of the expense of an hospital. There were nurses required at present, and if they could build an hospital in a central place for the western district for infectious cases it would be an advantage.

Mr. W. Ritson: This question came before us at the Benfieldside Local Board meeting yesterday, and it was the opinion of some that the Infirmary, at Lanchester, could not be made available for infectious cases.

The Chairman expressed his opinion that the Guardians were really the proper parties to deal with the hospital question. He thought it would be well for them to think over the matter before next meeting.

A REFRACTORY PAUPER.

The Master's report stated that he had had to punish a refractory pauper. The punishment inflicted was a "shower bath." (Laughter.)

The Chairman: A very proper punishment to be inflicted during this warm weather.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

then examined accounts amounting to £725 5s. 6d., which were ordered to be paid.

After the relief cases had been attended to

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

held a meeting.

The Chairman stated that the committee appointed at a previous meeting, met at Shotley Bridge, as arranged, and visited the residences of several gentlemen, and had assessed the various properties as follows:—

	OLD RATE. Net.	NEW RATE. Net.
Mr. John Annandale	£125	£98
Mr. James Annandale	60	58
Mr. J. Booth	95	70
Mr. J. Dickinson	50	73
Mr. R. Dickinson	80	88
Mr. George Peile	68	63
Mr. Jonathan Priestman	61	75
Mr. William Ritson	75	83
Mr. Jonathan Richardson	68	74
Mr. Thomas Richardson	42	48
Mr. Charles Wilson	155	178

The Committee then adjourned.

A severe thunderstorm burst over Cardiff about five o'clock, on Sunday afternoon. A police station was struck by a meteoric stone, but no person was injured.

Clerical Purchase.—"An Investing contributor," in the *Daily News*, describes a visit to a clerical agent's office, where he proposes to invest some money in the purchasing of a living for the benefit of his future son-in-law. He finds the walls hung with printed bills of livings on sale, exactly as other bills hang at the Auction Mart or Garraway's. The is a "Curacy Department," and an "Exchange Department." Among the recommendations "No poor," and the age of the present-incumbent were very prominent. He finds that for the £3,000 he proposes to invest he will get a living worth £400 a year, and the bargain is concluded without regard to simony.

Encounter with a Shark.—A day or two ago while two Whithorn fishermen, named William Dods and William M'Ginn, along with Mr. Gibb, a farmer in the neighbourhood, were engaged in cod-fishing, in a small boat eight or nine feet long, about a mile off Port Castle, near Burrow Head, they suddenly found themselves in dangerous proximity to a shark. The stern of the boat being considerably depressed by the weights of its occupants, and evidently supposing the men to be actually in the water, the shark made a snap at Dods, who beat him off with his oar. The fish then swam round and round the boat, and again made a dash at the fisherman at the same spot. This time Dods managed to pierce him in the eye, and he quickly sought the bottom. In a minute or two he made his appearance some eighteen or twenty yards off, but soon afterwards took his final departure.

Parliamentary Summary.

FRIDAY.

In the House of Lords, replying to a question by Lord Redesdale, relative to the arbitration on the Alabama claims, Earl Granville stated that Sir Roundell Palmer and other eminent counsel having agreed to act on behalf of Her Majesty, he had no doubt every point that could tell in favour of this country would be duly urged by them. The bill granting an annuity to Prince Arthur was read a third time, and several other measures were advanced a stage.

At the morning sitting of the House of Commons, after some discussion as to the business brought on at late or rather early hours, a motion was made to go into Committee of Supply. Mr. Corry interposed, by calling attention to the policy of the Government with respect to the Dockyards; and it was not until Sir John Hay and some other members had spoken on the subject, and Mr. Goschen had replied, that the Navy Estimates were reached. Several votes having been taken, progress was reported, and sitting suspended at seven o'clock. At the evening sitting, Mr. Taylor called attention to the evils attending the traffic in South Sea Islanders, which he described as being similar to the African Slave trade which had been abolished, and moved for papers. Mr. Hugessen, on behalf of the Government, expressed the hope that next session the subject would be fully discussed, and assured the House that they would lose no opportunity of putting an end to a state of things which was a disgrace to humanity. The motion was withdrawn, and Mr. Eastwick then moved an address to the Crown, praying that such modifications might be made in the Foreign-office regulations as would permit British subjects to wear foreign decorations for services to the sick and wounded during the late war. The motion was negatived. Mr. Corry proceeded to find fault with the navy. The very mention of the subject was quite sufficient to frighten members from their places, and in the thinnest House of the session—not twenty members being present—the doings of the Admiralty were discussed until there was only time to take a single vote in supply and scramble through the orders of the day before the sitting terminated.

SATURDAY.

The House of Commons met to-day for the purpose of considering votes in Committee of Supply, but before that stage was reached, several questions and motions were disposed of. The Home Secretary announced that he does not intend to proceed further with the Betting Bill this session; Mr. Rylands carried a resolution against paying out of the secret service money any salaries or pensions to persons on the staff of the Foreign-office, or belonging to the Diplomatic or Consular service, and Mr. Eykyn brought forward, but afterwards withdrew, a motion to bring the whole expenditure of the Metropolitan police under the control of the Treasury.

MONDAY.

In the House of Lords, the Royal Assent was given to Prince Arthur's Annuity Bill and several other measures. A motion by Lord Stratheden, for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the causes which have prevented the contemplated assembly of troops for exercise in Berkshire, was, after some discussion, withdrawn.

The House of Commons met at three o'clock—an hour earlier than the usual time of sitting. After the questions had been disposed of, several motions were brought forward on the proposal to go into Committee of Supply. Colonel North called attention to the supply of rifles for the troops in India; Mr. Seely moved, but afterwards withdrew, a resolution on the subject of recruiting; and Lord Elcho condemned the erection of the statues of Lord Palmerston and Sir Robert Peel in Palace Yard. The first vote in Supply, that of £374,304 for police, was challenged by Mr. W. Fowler, who moved that £2,000 should be struck out as the sum payable to officers employed under the Contagious Diseases Prevention Acts. Mr. Bruce opposed the amendment, and stated that the Government hesitated to repeal the Acts at present, their intention being to bring forward a measure of wider bearing, altogether of a different characte. On a division, Mr. Fowler's proposal was defeated by 56 to 44; and the vote was agreed to.

TUESDAY.

The House of Lords only sat for half-an-hour, when several measures of minor importance were advanced a stage.

In the House of Commons, the Lords' amendments to the Army Bill were agreed to, so that the measure now only awaits the Royal Assent to become law. In the discussion, Mr. Fawcett spoke with great vehemence against the policy of the Government, and condemned in almost violent language the issuing of the Royal Warrant, which produced much cheering from the occupants of the benches below the gangway. The Attorney-General's speech in defence of the course taken by the Government came in for a severe criticism from Mr. V. Harcourt. The Appropriation Bill, which generally precedes by a few days the close of the session, was read a first time.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Lords, the Royal Assent was given to numerous bills; and in the House of Commons several measures were advanced a stage—the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, amongst others, being read a third time.

The vine disease is making great ravages among the grapes in Portugal.

Whilst a train was standing still on Sunday near Madrid it was dashed into by an express. Many people were injured but none killed. Marshal Serrano was struck by a flying stone.

On Saturday evening, a married woman named Sarah Bradshaw, died at the Sheffield Infirmary from injuries inflicted by her husband, Henry Bradshaw, a returned convict. Bradshaw has been apprehended.

At Canterbury, on Thursday last, a man named Hoar, who was driving a cart in which his wife was seated, suddenly lost control over the horse, which ran away and overturned the cart. Mrs. Hoar who was pregnant at the time, was so much injured that she has since died, after being delivered of a child, which is also dead.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

Consett—At 59, Princess Street, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Carrol of a son.

Lanchester.—On the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. H. C. Mouat, of a son.

Gateshead.—At Mulgrave Terrace, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Horn, watchmaker, of twins—daughters.

MARRIAGES.

Durham—At St. Cuthbert's Chapel, on the 14th inst., Mr. James Callaghan, to Miss Julia Cahill.

DEATHS.

Consett—At 29, Princes Street, on the 14th inst., aged 14, Michael Barrett.

At 22, New Market Street, on the 16th inst., aged 48, John Parker, blacksmith, much and deservedly respected.

At Middle Street, on the 18th inst., aged 55, Rebecca, wife of Mr. Joshua Hetherington, hardwareman.

Blackhill—At 14, West Row, on the 15th inst., aged 25, Patrick McMaun.

At 7, Ridley Street, on the 16th inst., aged 6 months, Barbara Hannah Lodge.

Redwell Hills—On the 27th ult., aged 26, Elizabeth wife of Mr. James Hogan, and daughter of Mr. James Hutchinson, of Leadgate.

Dipton—On the 1th inst., aged 33, Mary Jane, wife of Mr. John Bolam, butcher.

Maiden Law, near Lanchester, on the 11th inst., aged 11 years, William Newton.

Witton Gilbert—On the 12th inst., aged 33, Jane, wife of Mr. T. Hick, miner.

Oxhill—On the 29th ult., aged 55, Margaret, wife of Mr. Anthony Cooper.

Gateshead—At Mulgrave Terrace, on the 15th inst., the infant twin daughters of Mr. Wm. Horn, watchmaker.

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