W. Lethbridge Esq
186 ...
London

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 504. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1870. PRICE ONE PENNY.

HARPERLEY GALA.

THE COUNTESS OF DARWENTWATER and BARONESS OF LANGLEY is coming to the GRAND FETES at HARPERLEY HALL, on SATURDAY, August 13th, 1870. 752a

Business Announcement.

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

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

MR. E. BURTON, Professor of Music, Organist of ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, Benfieldside, TEACHER of the PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, HARMONIUM, &c. First-class References. Terms on application.
Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 25

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, TAILOR, &c., ANNFIELD PLAIN,

BEGS to intimate to his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to execute orders for every description of Gentlemen's, Youths', or Boys' Clothing.
N.B.—Gentlemen's own Material made up on the shortest notice, at moderate Prices. 719

J. PARKER, FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

HAS engaged a Practical CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, of 12 years' experience, from one of the first houses in Britain; therefore, he is enabled to state that all Clocks, Watches, Barometers, and Jewellery entrusted to him will be executed in the first style of Workmanship, and a correct performance guaranteed. 625a
N.B.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Tuned and Repaired.

MR. THOMAS TODD, *PROFESSOR OF MUSIC*, ORGANIST AND CHOIR MASTER OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, NEWCASTLE,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Gentry of Consett, Shotley Bridge, and neighbourhood that he will give LESSONS on the PIANO-FORTE, ORGAN, and in SINGING, every MONDAY, commencing on the 25th JULY, 1870.—For terms, apply to the Rev. F. STEGGALL, Consett; or at the Office of this Paper.
N.B.—PIANO-FORTES TUNED. 750a

HORSE SHOEING, &c.

ROBERT MACDONALD begs to intimate that he has OPENED that SHOP in BLACKHILL, formerly occupied by Mr. JAS. WARDHAUGH, where he intends carrying on a BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS, in all sorts of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORK and HORSE SHOEING, in which he has had experience in the best Shoeing Shops in Edinburgh and other places, and he hopes that the quality of his Articles and Work will merit a share of the patronage of the Gentry and Farmers of the neighbourhood. 612a

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES FURNISHING.

DO YOU WANT CHEAP IRON BEDSTEADS? Then go to A. RICHARDSON'S NEW IRON BEDSTEAD WAREHOUSE AND FURNITURE SHOW ROOMS, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,

WHERE you can have them from 15s. upwards. Furniture made to Order by experienced workmen. Repairs neatly executed.
FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN, and MATTRESSES, and every article required in House Furnishing. 521a

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

ON STOCK, or to order; MOWERS, REAPERS, and COMBINED MACHINES by HORNSBY, WOOD, BURGESS & KEY, KEARSLEY, PICKSLEY, SIMS & Co., &c., from £14 10s., upwards.
HORSE RAKES with high wrought-iron wheels and large capacity of tooth, £7 10s.
HAYMAKING MACHINES by Nicholson and Ashby and Jeffery from £10 10s. to £15 15s.
Also may be had GARDEN and DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS and Wearing parts of every description.—Apply to
HOBSON & LIDDELL,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,
HARPERLEY CORN MILLS; 5, RYEHILL STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Agents for the "Northern Fire and Life Assurance Co." Established 1836. 659a

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.

THE READY-MONEY TEA SHOP IS NOW OPEN, WITH A FINE AND SELECT STOCK OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

T. SWAINSTON

DESIRES to call the particular attention of that class of Buyers who ask not the aid of any man's Ledger, but with their cash in their pockets can go to the CHEAPEST and BEST MARKETS. Take T. S.'s advice and do not enrich railway companies any longer, but lay out your money at home, and BUY your GROCERIES and PROVISIONS at the READY-MONEY TEA SHOP, where you can obtain Goods equal in Price and Quality to those supplied by any house in Newcastle.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
T. SWAINSTON,
THE READY-MONEY TEA SHOP,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 711a

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

During alterations of his premises at 48, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE, THOMAS PUMPHREY, Is carrying on his TEA AND GROCERY BUSINESS, AT No. 2, GRAINGER STREET WEST (Late St. John's Lane), NEXT DOOR TO THE SAVINGS' BANK, And respectfully asks his customers to follow him. 174a

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

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

CLEARING OUT THE SUMMER STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LOTS OF BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS of REMNANTS of FLANNELS, HOLLANDS, STUFFS, SHIRTINGS, &c.

1,000 PAIRS of MEN AND BOYS' TROUSERS, TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP.

Also, some rare BARGAINS in COATS, BOYS' SUITS, SHIRTS, VESTS, &c.

Hours of Business—8 a.m. to 7·30. p.m.

R. W. SHAW,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.
708a FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

LOOK HERE!

CASH Buyers would find it to their advantage to to call at the NEWCASTLE READY-MONEY GROCERY AND PROVISION SHOP (Next door to Mr. BROWN'S Auction Mart), NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.
110a JAMES LAKE, Proprietor.

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.

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

ANOTHER OFFER.

WE RENEW OUR OFFER to forward, carriage paid to any address, on receipt of a Post-office Order for 20, 25, 30, or 33 Shillings, 10lbs. of the Cheapest TEA in England, and express our willingness to return the money should the Tea not please. Although we have sold 111,269 Pounds of Tea during 1869, the only request we have received from our numerous correspondents has been to forward another package of the same Tea. The people who do not know us may have some idea of the extent of our business by examining the following amount of Tea sold by us during the last ten years:—

During 1860 we sold	53,671 lbs.	During 1865 we sold	74,707 lbs.
„ 1861	61,588 „	„ 1866 „	86,844 „
„ 1862	63,250 „	„ 1867 „	101,697 „
„ 1863	65,048 „	„ 1868 „	104,606 „
„ 1864	68,209 „	„ 1869 „	111,269 „

These figures speak for themselves. We are of opinion we ought do do more business this year, and wish you to help us.

ADDRESS:—
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 33, SANDHILL, 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE;
or at the NEW BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND

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

W AYNSLEY
Grocer,
CONSETT

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	620,904
Sandeman, Sons & Co	154,622
R Hooper & Sons	139,655
Dingwall, Portal & Co	131,307
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 Allnutt & Co	82,264
Dent, Urwick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,777
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	63,850
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	121,510
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 Furse	45,342
B Field & Sons	40,667
Ormond & 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

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 8O 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 83	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
STRENGTH — 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

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 large 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.

HARPERLEY GALA.

HERR TOLMAQUE, the Prince of Conjurors, is coming to the GRAND FETES at HARPERLEY HALL, on SATURDAY, August 13th, 1870. 751a

Business Announcements.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

J. W. DAVISON,
CABINET-MAKER & FURNITURE BROKER
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN.
IRON BEDSTEADS.
MATTRESSES.
HARDWARE GOODS.
PARAFFIN LAMPS and GLASSES.
PARAFFIN OIL and BENZOLINE OIL.
Furniture delivered free. 640

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL FLOUR DEALER, GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT,
HARPERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILL, NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE always on hand.

Now on Hand, a Large Quantity of Fine SEEDS, Peas, Tares, Barley, &c.
G. H.'s Mixture of CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS for permanent pasture has been tested and approved of by the leading Agriculturists in the district for the last twenty years. 206

MEMORIAL CARDS FRAMED at Moderate Rates at the GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE, AND WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, BLACKHILL.

CHEAP PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE.

JOHNSON ROBSON,
PAINTER, GILDER, PAPER-HANGER, &c.,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.
OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, &c. 531a

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

FOR A GOOD DINNER, TRY ROBINSON'S DINING ROOMS, 22, Nun Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 724a

POSENER'S PATENT PIPES, 1d. Each. In Case, Post Free, 9d., AT SINCLAIR'S *TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,* 770a
NUN STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

CONCRETE.—In Making (Laying) CONCRETE FLOORING, a great deal depends on the Material that the Portland Cement is mixed with. The above Materials, properly Ground and Prepared in large or small quantities, Sold at
JOHN MONTGOMERY AND SON'S
Concrete Stone Works, Leazes Lane. 725a

"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

NORTHERN COUNTIES' LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICES—
106, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH OFFICES—
SUNDERLAND AND SOUTH SHIELDS.

LOANS GRANTED on Approved Personal Security, Mortgages, Deeds, Shares, and every description of available Security.
TRADE BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Personal Inquiry will at all times facilitate Business. Prospectuses free at Head Office or Branches.
371a EDWIN OVENDEN, Manager.

REID AND SONS
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS TO THE QUEEN,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY.

SILVER TEA SERVICES, from ....£20 to £40
SILVER COFFEE POTS, from ....£14 to £20
SILVER SALVERS, from ....£4 to £50
SILVER CAKE BASKETS, from ....£10 to £36
SILVER INKSTANDS, from ....£4 to £25
SILVER CLARET JUGS, from ....£14 to £35
SILVER MUGS for CHILDREN, from...45s. to £8
SILVER KNIFE, FORK, & SPOON, in Case, from........24s. to £6
SILVER PORRINGERS and SPOONS, from........£5 to 8gs.
ELECTRO-PLATED CORNER DISHES, from 8gs. the Set of Four; the Handles remove, and Covers form four extra Dishes if required.
ELECTRO-PLATED DISH COVERS, from........8gs. per Set
ELECTRO-PLATED TEA SERVICES, from........70s.
ELECTRO-PLATED DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, 12 Pairs, in Case, from........65s.
REID AND SONS,
41, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 950

BOOKBINDING in every Variety of Style executed at the GENERAL PRINTING OFFICES, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE "MARSEILLAISE."

Not one of the least important changes which the present war has given rise to is the remarkable recognition by the Emperor of the celebrated French revolutionary hymn, popularly known as the "Marseillaise." Hitherto the inspired melody of the young French artillery officer, Rouget de l'Isle, has been under the ban of the Imperial police; but now the Emperor boldly, and no doubt wisely, having regard to the wishes of his subjects, has publicly recognised the song which only a few months ago made Paris re-echo as a token of discontent and riot. This concession has done more to increase his popularity with the people than perhaps any other act which the Sovereign could have performed. Both soldiers and civilians, we are told, receive the noble air with enthusiastic delight; it is sung by the greatest lyric artists, tricolor in hand, and in the cafes and music saloons, to frenzied audiences. Henceforth, the "Marseillaise" will lose its dreaded significance, and be accepted by French soldiers and people as the truly National Hymn. Although no correct idea can be given in English of the beauty of the song in the original, the following may be regarded as a fair rendering:—

Come, children of your country, come,
New glory dawns upon the world,
Our tyrants rushing to their doom,
Their bloody standard have unfurl'd;
Already on our plains we hear
The murmurs of a savage horde;
They threaten with the murderous sword
Your comrades and your children dear.
Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe withstand;
March on—his craven blood must fertilise the land.

Those banded serfs—what would they have,
By tyrant kings together brought?
Whom are those fetters to enslave
Which long ago their hands have wrought?
You, Frenchmen, you, they would enchain;
Doth not the thought your bosoms fire?
The ancient bondage they desire
To force upon your necks again.
Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe withstand;
March on—his craven blood must fertilise the land.

Those marshalled foreigners—shall they
Make laws to reach the Frenchman's hearth?
Shall hirling troops who fight for pay
Strike down our warriors to the earth?
God! shall we bow beneath the weight
Of hands that slavish fetters wear?
Shall ruthless despots once more dare
To be the masters of our fate?
Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe withstand;
March on—his craven blood must fertilise the land.

Then tremble, tyrants—traitors all—
Ye, whom both friends and foes despise;
On you shall retribution fall,
Your crimes shall gain a worthy prize.
Each man opposes might to might;
And when our youthful heroes die,
Our France can well their place supply;
We're soldiers all with you to fight.
Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe withstand;
March on—his craven blood must fertilise the land.

Yet, generous warriors, still forbear:
To deal on all your vengeful blows;
The train of hapless victims spare,
Against their will they are our foes.
But oh, those despots stain'd with blood,
Those traitors leagued with base Bouile,
Who make their native land their prey;—
Death to the savage tiger-brood!
Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe withstand;
March on—his craven blood must fertilise the land.

And when our glorious sires are dead,
Their virtues we shall surely find
When on the self-same path we tread,
And track the fame they leave behind.
Less to survive them we desire
Than to partake their noble grave;
The proud ambition we shall have
To live for vengence or expire.
Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe withstand;
March on—his craven blood must fertilise the land.

Come, love of country, guide us now,
Endow our vengeful arms with might;
And, dearest liberty, do thou
Aid thy defenders in the fight.
Unto our flags let victory
Called by thy stirring accents haste;
And may thy dying foes at last
Thy triumph and our glory see.
Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe withstand;
March on—his craven blood must fertilise the land.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

Contraband of war—The pipe of peace.

The best "church service"—Matrimony.

TOUCHING.—"Confound the war!" says Mr. Hardup, "one won't be able to *leave the country.*"

Why is a London dustman like the goddess of war? Because he is a *bell-owner.* Explanation: *Bellona.*

A WORD FROM THE WISE.—"Music first, and dancing afterwards," said a diner-out, "is simply *gamut and spinnidge.*"

HARD WORK ON THE TURF.—Betting cannot but be a most fatiguing pursuit. For instance the people who "stand to win," how tired they must feel.

FROM THE STREETS.—A street conjuror complained the other day that he couldn't throw the knives and balls about, because he did not feel in the vein. "In what vein?" asked a bystander weakly. "The juggler vein, of course, stupid," was the answer. The bystander retired.

AUT CÆSAR AUT NULLUS.—One reason for the war has been alleged to be the fifty thousand "noes" which in the recent *plebiscite* were voted by the army. Well, clearly, if the Emperor has been led by the noes, he will hardly find much favour in the eyes of Europe.

DELIGHTFUL FOR UNCLE TOM (who has not the "acquired taste" for children, and has just arrived hot and tired, and very late for dinner).—*Nephew:* "O uncle! we've come to help you dress, and baby's coming too, and we've brought the young puppies to show you, and mamma says dinner will be ready in five minutes."

"SIX OF ONE AND HALF-A-DOZEN OF THE OTHER!"—*John Bull* (to France and Prussia, after reading the Secret Treaty): "'Pon my word, you're a nice couple." *France:* "Blague! mon cher! it is nothing! If I'd wanted Belgium, why have I not taken it any time these four years?" *Prussia:* "Mein Lieber Johan! You cannot believe that I—a so respectable, so religious friend—connected by marriage also? You cannot believe it!"

SAD ACCIDENT.—The other evening a gentleman, preparatory to going to bed, lighted a candle and sat down to supper. It is supposed that he made an over-hearty meal, and indulged somewhat too freely in the pleasures of the table, as he was subsequently proved to have *blown himself out* and left the candle burning. "No reason" has been assigned for the rash act, which seems sufficiently to account for the melancholy occurrence.

Extracts from JUDY.

A ba(w)l-room—The nursery.

Men born blind can't be carpenters, because they never saw.

There's one thing which can always be found, and that 's fault.

Poor pigs, they are doctored the wrong way round—killed first and cured after.

FROM THE FARM YARD.—A hen is not immortal, and yet her son never sets.

Poultry-keeping ought to answer, for, for every grain you give a fowl it gives a peck.

TO MILL-OWNERS.—How to increase your hands without extra expense.—Double your fists.

It was woman who first prompted man to eat, but he took to drink on his own account afterwards.

The difference between a bride and a bridegroom is this—one is given away and the other is sold.

An old man is easier robbed than a young one, for his locks are few, and his gait is generally broken.

THIEVES IN CAMP.—We hear that a sentry in the Prussian army was recently relieved of his watch in the middle of the night.

"What made you tell the gentleman you had three or four sisters and brothers Mary, when you have none?" "Why mother, I didn't like him to think you were so poor you could afford to buy none."

AT A PARISH SCHOOL.—"What is the wife of a prince called?" "Please ma'am, a princess." "And what is the wife of an emperor called?" "Please ma'am, a emperoress." "And what is the wife of a duke called?" "Please ma'am a drake."

Some one, some time ago, seeing two or three eminent lawyers gathered together on a spot supposed to be likely to be chosen as the site of the new law courts, said they had met *there* "to view the ground where they must shortly lie."

DREADFUL!—The ingenious French gentleman who invented the *mitrailleur,* thinks that it will, at any rate—whether its success be as great as is anticipated, or not—be a "hint for the enemy to get out of the way." Probably it will, and rather a strong one—you might call it a "hint-he-may-shun."

BABY SLAUGHTER EXTRAORDINARY.—(Young husband and father, reading) "Are you disturbed in your rest by a sick child? If so, try Mrs. Coodle's soothing syrup. It quiets the most fractious infant—producing a sound and refreshing sleep"—(here he loses his place and continues from another column)—"terminating fatally, in violent convulsions, after weeks of protracted agony."

Extracts from FUN.

A cruel letter—P.—(It's *near O.*)

FIGURATIVE FIREWORKS.—When you are guilty of telling crackers and writing squibs.

What verb is that—in the language of flowers—which few can decline?—Verb-ena.

HEAT OF THE WEATHER.—Tommy, home for the holidays, had a tip of half-a-sovereign from his maiden aunt.—It "melted" in a few hours.

HORTICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE.—German stocks, according to the latest reports, had not been looking well since the declaration of war. Nor had the French bean! Both would perhaps be the better for a good sticking.

A DOUBTFUL POLICY.—There is a talk about starting a company to ensure passengers by sea against sea-sickness. We don't believe it will be possible to establish a safe sea-sick-cure-ity.

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.—It is stated that M. Ollivier is very much hurt at what is described as "the attitude" which the English press has taken up with regard to the dispute between France and Prussia. Can it be that M. Ollivier knows so little of English idioms that he thinks we cannot assume the attitude of spectators without "taking a sight."

A BIT OF BILLINGSGATE.—The under-paid and long suffering salesmen of the above select locality exhibit the following notice, "Fish sold with all faults and errors of description." This is somewhat scaly treatment; a Severn or Scotch salmon must burn with indignation if called "a Dutchman," and it would be hard to come "the old soldier" over the humble fresh herring.

Local Literature.

[*We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our contributors.*]

REFLECTIONS ON THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR AND ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES OUT OF WHICH IT HAS ORIGINATED.

IS FRANCE OR PRUSSIA TO BLAME?

I presume there are few acquainted with the history of France and Prussia during the last ten years that will fail to see that something more than the nomination of Prince Leopold to the throne of Spain is at the bottom of the *casus belle* between these two nations. From the nature of information now being elicited from Prussian and French authorities, it is evident that both France and Prussia have, during the last six years, been concocting schemes for each other's aggrandisement; and now that the course of events has so turned upon themselves as to compel them to go to war with each other, they, in the schoolboy fashion, are attempting to whitewash the part each has taken in this perfidious and dishonourable undertaking. Prussia affirms that France was the first to lay down her plans for the joint aggrandisement of both, whilst France on the other hand repels the charge, and asserts that Bismarck was the principal originator of the scheme to disturb the peace of Europe. Like children, each great power feels that it has done something morally wrong in the eyes of the world, and in the simplicity of its youth tries to clear itself and fasten the blame on the other. Both are probably guilty to a certain extent; but I am strongly of the opinion that when the time comes for further disclosure on the part of both, it will be found that Bismarck has played the part of a consummate knave and villain. Self-aggrandisement, at the expense of other European powers, has been the game of Prussia during the last six years, and this to an extent that far surpasses similar attempts by other nations. Bismarck's policy lies at the bottom of this warfare and intriguing on the part of Prussia, and although his diplomatic policy is one of the most subtle kind, yet it is more than probable that it may have overshot itself on the present occason, inasmuch as not only the moral, but the active sympathies of Europe will, in the end, go with France. Europe cannot stand aloof and see plotting and treacherous men like Count Bismark define the boundaries of nations and empires, and say to this ruler and the other you shall take this and I'll take that, let other powers do as they like. Since the close of the great revolutionary war in the time of the First Napoleon, England owes no obligations to Prussia, either for her co-operation or sympathy. Her policy during the first periods of the French revolution was anything but honourable in the eyes of Englishmen. Prussia made a solemn treaty with England to make attempts to arrest the progress of France, but as soon as she received the subsidy agreed on she declared war on us. Prior to the Battle of Jena did Prussia not clutch at Hanover, the Electorate of her quondam alley, George III? Did she not sympathise with Russia during the Crimean war by secretly aiding and abetting her? Did she not smile in the face of France and England whilst she plundered Denmark, and annexed the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein? Say what you will, Prussia has, during these late years, proved herself to be one of the most treacherous, greedy, and clutching powers of Europe. She stood coldly by and saw poor bleeding Poland torn asunder by the power and rapacity of Russia, and finally shared in the partition. Indeed, her modern history is a series of robberies, frauds, and intrigues, from Silesia and the partition of Poland down to the foresworn treaty of Prague. Her own aggrandisement has given birth to the sop—the annexation of Belgium to France—with which she has been attempting to pacify France and thus to involve her with England. Every official publication issued from Berlin or Paris, relative to the Projet de Traite, carries with it the suspicion that Count Bismarck has been the principal actor in that truckling and disgraceful affair. That Beneditti, at the instigation of Bismarck, sketched out the draft of the Treaty referred to is not attempted to be denied by himself and France, but there is not, up to the date I write, anything to prove that Napoleon sanctioned such a project, or that he acquiesced in the offer made to Beneditti by the wiley Prussian Minister. If the King of Prussia and the Emperor of France were both cognisant of the negotiations going on between Bismark and Beneditti, or even sanctioned such negociations, then both are guilty of a breach of faith as regards the pledges of their representatives who attended the Congress which met in London in 1831 to settle the peace of Europe, by agreeing that Belgium should remain henceforth "an independent and perpetually neutral State." Belgium at that time was placed under the collective protectorate of Austria, France, Russia, Prussia, and England, and it is the duty of each of these separate powers to respect the provisions of the Treaty then drawn up. It cannot be said of France that she has, since the close of the last Europeam war, been very anxious for self-aggrandisement. She has certainly annexed Nice and Savoy, and made an attempt at Luxembourg, but in no other case has she attempted an aggressive policy in Europe. Weighing all the circumstances attending the history of France and Prussia during the last decade, I cannot but come to the conclusion that a war between these two nations was inevitable. The success of Prussia against Austria in 1866, the alliance of the five independent States on her southern frontier, the gradually increasing power and union of Germany, and the success of Bismarck's treacherous policy in his negotiations with France, have all tended to arouse the jealousy and ambition of the French nation. Let English sympathy go with those that have right and justice on their side. England cannot look upon the prestige of France in a cold and indifferent manner. She has fought nobly and loyally by the side of Englishmen in the Crimean war and in conflicts with China; and what is better still, she has given her sanction to treaties of commerce that have proved a mutual benefit to the industrious classes of both France and England. May the god of armies soon cease to exercise an undue influence over the minds of those contending hosts now about once more to deluge Central Europe in blood, and may old sturdy England keep her hands clean in this direful affrir.

JOHN PARKER.

WHEN WILL WARS CEASE TO DISTURB THE PEACE AND PROGRESS OF NATIONS?

Perhaps the most important step towards a solution of this important question would be the general agreement of the two armies on the east and west side of the Rhine to meet on the banks of that old classic river, and to shake hands with a resolve to return home to their friends and work, and leave those plotting scoundrels who have formented the war to be the only men to fight. As long as hordes of the industrious classes permit themselves to be drilled and organised for the purpose of slaughtering each other, not for rights and privileges that appertain to themselves, but to suit the vanity and ambition of those allotted to rule, devastating wars will continue to disturb the peace of nations. The dynastic feuds of Europe have always proved the greatest scourge to the progress of civilisation. They have caused millions of human beings to be ruthlessly slaughtered, and have entailed a debt on many nations that will continue to oppress them for centuries to come. Witness the Geulfe and Gibelline faction in Italy, that of the Adurni and Fregosi in Genoa, that of Cneus Papirius and Quintus Fabius in Rome, Cæsar and Pompey, Orleans and Burgundy in France, and that of York and Lancaster in England! "Wars," says Burton, "are begun by the persuasion of a few hair-brained, poor, dissolute, hungry captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet hotspurs, restless innovators, greenheads, to satisfy one man's private spleen, lust, ambition, and avarice." Millions of the bravest men, the pride and flower of Europe, have been led like sheep to the slaughter, and without remorse or pity on the part of their leaders, have been sacrificed at the altar of Molock. The siege of Troy continued for ten years, during which time 870,000 Grecians and 670,000 Trojans were slan; and even at the taking of the city no less than 276,000 men, women, and children were slaughtered. Cæsar, history informs us, destroyed a million, Mahomet II. 300,000, human beings. Sicinius Dentatus fought in an hundred battles, received forty different wounds, and was rewarded with 140 crowns for his courage and service. It is computed that Alexander the Great caused the slaughter of 1,000,000 persons. And if we take the number slaughtered at Marengo, and that at all the succeeding Europeas battles down to Sadowa, it will be found that nearly one half million has been destroyed. Such wholesale destruction of the human family might be tolerated in barbarous times, when the minds of men were seldom actuated by generous sentiments, and who were only in the first stages of civilization; but that cruel and devastating wars should now be the rage in the highest civilised nations of Europe is a condition of things that our common nature, reason, and religion condemn. Surely the history of wars and revolutions in Europe affords materials for thought that might devise a more humane and economical system of warfare. Enough of human butchery stains the pages of our history in recording the past; let the future of Europe be characterised by efforts to establish an international code of laws that aims at the fraternisation of the human family, and that gives a preference to the progress of industry, art, and science, rather than to the invention of murderous weapons of war. Have the boundaries of nations, vainly and ambitiously defined by kings and emperors, ever to remain as obstacles in the way of the universal brotherhood of labour? Have men with one common origin, with rights and privileges determined by the same principles and laws, with aspirations and interests of a similar nature, with the same religion, and ruled by a similar civil code of laws, ever to remain as enemies to each other, simply because they are governed by some member of a different family of hereditary rulers? Remove the land-marks of France and Prussia, give the labouring classes of Berlin and Paris rights and duties of a similar kind, clear away all impediments in the way of fraternity, true liberty, and equality, and remove from their minds those foolish notions on kings and emperors, the mere toys and baubles of knaves and fools, and there is nothing more certain than that you have removed the most formidable obstacles in the way of a permanent European peace, and established the reign of common sense, art, science and industry. Can anything be more deplorable in this enlightened period of the world's history than the fact of thousands of civilised beings, at the instigation of ambitious rulers, being sent to the frontiers of their nation, and there to meet in deadly conflict with each other, because plotting and intriguing knaves of each nation have been foiled in carrying out their aggrandising schemes? Let us hope that out of this deadly struggle between France and Prussia there will arise thoughts and laws of a more philosophic and peaceable cast, and that the day is not far distant when laws and principles, instead of boundaries on the earth's surface, will determine the true brotherhood of the human family.

JOHN PARKER.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite.—The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. 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." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 207a

DEPARTURE OF PRUSSIANS FROM NEWCASTLE. About two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the Tyne Steam Shipping Company's steamer Chevy Chase, left the Hamburg and Rotterdam Wharf, Newcastle Quay, having on board a third batch of Prussian and German sailors, numbering about 120 bound for their native land. They were principally from the various ports in the North of England, and on arriving in Newcastle they marched through the streets on their way to the Quay singing patriotic songs.

Correspondence.

☞ *We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.*

THE COUNTESS OF DARWENTWATER.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I find you have already published the annual Kyo fete wherein my name appears. I regret to say I shall not be able to accept the friendly invitation offered to me from the provident society. It would indeed have given me much pleasure to have seen so many happy faces. I am quite of the opinion it is the duty of every lady in Her Majesty's realm to encourage industry with moral and religious principles.

I am, etc.,
AMELIA OF DARWENTWATER.

1st August, 1870.

ASSISTANT-OVERSEERS AND THEIR POWERS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I understand that considerable commmotion has been created in the minds of the overseers at Benfieldside, by Mr. Carss, assistant-overseer for that township, asserting that he has powers co-extensive with their's, and for such presumption he has been soundly rated by two of his peers. I do not profess to be learned in such matters, and I hope some of your readers will oblige by enlightening me, by giving some case in point which has been decided in the superior court, the *Justice of the Peace,* or any other reliable authority. From long acquaintance with Mr. Carss, and from the length of time he has been in office, I am inclined to trust more to his judgment than to those whose term of office is more limited, and who have but limited opportunity to ascertain the law on the subject; and I fancy that as both parties are appointed by the magistrates their powers will likely be similar.

Yours respectfully,
INQUIRER.

July 27th, 1870.

SANITARY CONDITION OF COLLIERLEY DYKES.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Would you give space for a word or two in your valuable paper concerning the really disgraceful state of the sewers, this warm weather, at Collierley Dykes. It is a wonder we have not fever, small-pox, or some other fearful disease raging among us. When a person goes out at the side of the house, which the sewer runs in front off, the smell is most abominable. The drains are full of all sorts of filth, which impregnates the air on a calm day to such an extent that you can scarcely partake of your meals. It would be well if the Board of Health would take notice of this. If colliery villages were a little more strictly looked after, we should not have such fat church-yards. Hoping you will excuse me for intrusion,

I remain, yours, &c.,
A LOVER OF FRESH AIR.

Dipton, July 20th, 1870.

THE BENFIELDSIDE OVERSEERS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I see that no action has been taken by Messrs. Telford, Thompson, and Eltringham before the Quarter Sessions, respecting their appointment by the Vestry to be overseers of the township of Benfieldside. I regret that these gentlemen, as the nominees of a very large Vestry meeting, have not shown a little more energy. An appeal to the Quarter Session would have been successful, as backdoor influences would be less strong there. If four men can go to Petty Sessions and overrule a Vestry meeting, it is folly to call one. Very different was the decision of the Sunderland bench to that of Lanchester. The nominees of the old overseers were set aside, and the gentleman nominated by the Vestry chosen, only last March. Moreover, the appointment is directly in the face of the new Act, which entitles every occupier to a vote, and after the occupiers had selected Messrs. Telford, Thompson, and Eltringham, their acts were set aside by the magistrates at Lanchester. Surely the ratepayers are the best judges of the competency of those selected for the office of overseer of the poor. The temperance section must be asleep to allow two publicans to retain the office of overseers—a trade that manufactures paupers wholesale.

Yours respectfully,
A RATEPAYER.

July 21st, 1870.

CO-OPERATION *V.* CO-OPERATION.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—With your permission I will take the liberty of saying a few words anent what "Alpha" said in one of your late impressions, on the above subject. It has been said that "they who live in glass houses should not throw stones," and if "Alpha" had allowed himself to think of this, he would, I opine, not have given out his text and at once forgot his sermon,—if I may be allowed to speak of his letter in this way,—because, if it be true that "co-operative power is diminishing" in Consett, as "Alpha" says it is, by increasing its power outside of Consett, then it is some guarantee to those who contemplate joining the new store at Blackhill that those who held the meeting at Blackhill a few weeks ago, for the ostensible purpose of commencing a new store there, are the "right men in the right place?" that they are (as "Alpha" admits) "lively souls," "men undoubtedly possessed of great philanthropy and keen discernment." Again, "Alpha" says that "he failed to see any satisfactory reason" for a new store at Blackhill; yet, sir, it is gratifying to many to know from "Alpha" that those "gentlemen" of "keen discernment" saw sufficient argument in its favour as to lead them to try to get one established. But sir (as I may return to this theme again with your permission), I will not pursue this critique further than simply ask "Alpha" to answer one query, viz., Whether we are to believe his plain statement of fact that those "lively souls" are "gentlemen possessed of great philanthropy and keen discernment," or his insinuation that they are "social porcupines," "indestructable highwaymen," "in short, they are the Iagoes and Turpins of democracy?" Awaiting the reply of "Alpha," I sign myself,

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

DOGS AS A NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—I by no means intend to interfere with the freedom of my fellow creatures in keeping dogs. I concede the right to every man to keep and use dogs for legitimate purposes, but I by no means consider that those who keep dogs do their duty to society when they allow dangerous and ferocious animals to go without a muzzle, as directed by the laws of my country, causing wilful destruction to life, health, and property. Consett is very well supplied with the canine race, many of them to all apearances not much use to society, and certainly not productive of much good to their owners. Well, sir, it is not on this score that I intend to find fault, I rather prefer to point the dog fancier to the doing of his duty, namely, muzzling his dog at this dangerous period of the year. He must be told that an Act of Parliament commands him to do so; if he neglects he is under a penalty if arranged before a bench of magistrates by the proper authority. The constables of England are empowered to enforce the provisions of the Act applying to dogs in all municipal boroughs, and where such boroughs do not exist, local boards can provide regulations, sanctioned by the Home Secretary, for keeping dogs and their owners under legal control. Consett stands much in need for such provisions being made, for it is really marvellous to see how some owners of dogs can see them commit outrages on men, women, and children, without being concerned about the matter, and without any effort being made to prevent a repetition of such outrages by putting a muzzle on their dogs, or, what is better still, by giving them a charging of powder and shot. The only remedy for such cold-hearted indifference on the part of an owner of a dog which is savagely inclined, or which is known to have bitten parties, is to cite him before a police court for damages when persons are thus injured. A case or two in which £10 or £20 damages were assessed by magistrates at such a court, would prove the best panacea for careless and indifferent parties who offer no protection to the public against the raids of savage dogs. Deaths from hydrophobia, occasioned by the bite of dogs, are now becoming very common; consequently, it is the duty of every British citizen to see that his life and that of his children are not endangered by dog-owners neglecting their duty.

Yours, &c.,
A GRUMBLER.

THE WEAVER SCANDAL.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Will you please insert the enclosed copy of a letter concerning the Weaver scandal in your next, which I have copied from the local papers here.

You will see that it is a most emphatic denial of the vile charge.

Faithfully yours,
E. J. HARDING (of Leadgate).

122, Mill Street, Macclesfield.

Fallibroome, July 20th, 1870.

My dear Friend:—You tell me the letter I wrote, and which was published, has failed to satisfy many of my freinds of my entire innocence of the charge brought against me before the bench of magistrates.

They have my oath, solemnly taken before God and in the court, that I never took undue familiarities with the poor girl who brought the charge. I had always treated her openly as one of my family, believing her to be perfectly honest and pure, but I deny most emphatically ever having "taken any liberties with her secretly or slyly," or that I have ever done anything to her, or given anything to her, which was to be kept from the knowledge of any other member of the family.

That the Bench should have adjudged me to be the father of her illegitimate child is a truly crushing fact, but I am so confident that the Lord, in whose keeping the character of His children must ever be safe, will make my innocence apparent to all, that I have not hesitated to appeal to the Quarter Sessions at Knutsford, where the same gentlemen will sit and rejudge the whole case between this poor fallen young woman and myself.

Awaiting their decision, it must be owned the suspense till the third week in October, is hard to bear.

Could I find words to deny more explicitly and unequivocally the foul imputation under which I now lie, I would gladly use them.

Believe me to be,
Your sincere and most injured friend,
RICHARD WEAVER.

To Wilbraham Tayler, Esq.,
Hadley Hurst.

A COUNTRY SCHOOLMASTER'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF, HIS PUPILS, AND HIS FRIENDS.

[The following letter is from an old copy of the *Newcastle Courant,* and on account of its local character and amusing originality, we have been induced to insert it.—ED. C. G.]

TO THE EDITORS OF THE "NEWCASTLE COURANT."
Knitsley School, Sept. 29, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,—In the year 1841, when I commenced teaching school at David's Town, Samuel Leybourne, with some others, asked my opinion to know what paper would be best to take in? I strenuously recommended the *Courant.*

By inserting the following you will infinitely benefit this school, as the utility of it is not perfectly known, and it will be a fund of amusement for the young of both sexes who have been educated here.

On Tuesday afternoon of the 2nd instant, a portly gentleman, with beard on his upper lip, brown coat, and riding a tall chesnut coloured horse, came here with the airs of a celestial emperor, and put the following interrogatories to me. He addressed me with such magisterial authority, and a loud voice, I will call him Stentor.—Stentor:—"Where is the mason that built this house?" Master:—"He is away from this neighbourhood." Stentor:—"What is his name?" Master:—"Atkinson." Stentor—"Who is the slater?" Master—"Mr. Preston, of Sunderland. His foreman lives at Berry Edge." Stentor—"O, I want the fou[illegible]n-head. Do you know Mr. Samuel Parker?" Master—"Yes; he gave a contribution to this house." Stentor—"Does Mr. Jonathan Richardson call here?" Master—"No." Stentor—"How is that?" Master—"I do not know." Stentor—"How many scholars have you?" Master—"Twenty. I give them six lessons a day. I teach them separately; that is, one by one; at one halfpenny a day; threefarthings a day for writing and ciphering. Where do you come from?" Stentor—"From London."

The same gentleman called here at night, with the same coat, and the same noble steed, more than eighteen months ago, after pouring his libations into Bacchus. The horse was jaded with fatigue. He spoke rather hoarse this time. The jolly god had given him too much nectar. Setntor—"This house must come down. There is no need of a school here." Master—"Children of four and five years of age could not trudge through wet and snow three miles to other schools." Stentor—"Where did you get the money to build the house?" Master—"In Durham, Newcastle, Whickham, and Sunderland. Mrs. Bigland got some money from her friends at Darlington for us." Stentor—"Could you not get as much money here as would build it?" Master—"No. The money I got here was nearly expended for lime, clearing the tree roots in the garden, and making the foundation. I was going to state the unaccountable concessions of a parliamentary orator, Edmund Burke, where he asserts that he can feel pleasure in seeing others in suffering." Stentor—"I will hear no such thing."

The following will show the great benefit of this school:—Some of the children go home to a hot dinner. Mary L. went to service to the Rev. Mr. T., Shotley Bridge. She is now a confidential servant with Edward R., Esq. Her sister Jane—a short time at school—is married to a colliery mason beyond Durham; a very good husband. Emma P. is married, near Cornsay, and keeps a farm. Hannah W. is married to a mason, near Castleside. Joseph and John W. werk for Mr. John D., Berry Edge; Joseph laid out £3 on Shakespere's Plays. Hannah R. is at service near Esh. Elizabeth W., Rowley, a young lady, is at home with her father. Jane W. kept the shop accounts for her grandmother, at Rowley, and then went to Mr. Charles A., as confidential servant. From thence, I am told, she got a place as lady's maid, near Belsay Castle. Sally W. could not recover debts at the County Court before Jane got educated. Miss J. R., Knitsley, five years at school, can read, write, and cipher; superlatively finished her education at a boarding school; now at home with her parents. Master Robert R. filled a large slate in Compound Interest; finished his education at a boarding school; he is now serving his time to be a viewer under Lord D. Master Robert R. finished his education at a boarding school; now a practical farmer, at home with his parents. Master William R. is now at the Grammar School, Durham. William H. went as far as the Rule of Exchange; is now a bookkeeper and shopman with Mr. E., Tow Law. Robert D. came to me at four years of age; he had 14s. a week in Mr. Henry R.'soffice as bookkeeper before he died. John C. came to me at four years of age; he was not the size of a fourpeny pitcher, but now he is a giant 18 years of age; he fought a battle a few days ago, with a man far older than himself—the man bled profusely. Mr. H. says he could not hit C. a blow. C. is now working as a carpenter at 21s. a-week. Mary Ann W., Red Houses, went as far as the Rule of Practice in Arithmetic. I drew out a wastebook and ledger to enable her to keep accounts, in this manner:—300 gellons rum, at 15s. 6d. per gallon; 2 chests of tea, 3cwt. 2qrs., at 4s. 4d. per lb. She made up this without any assistance, and several other things. Her brother Robert wrought as far as Multiplication in Fractions, with a task every morning, such as dean, Dane, deign, rite, right wright, write—to spell and tell the meaning. George H., Dyke Nook, came to me at five years of age; he wrought Simple Multiplication, and read a great part of the Old and New Testaments; he was taken from school to become a jolly ploughman and manager to his grandfather.

There has been when I made only 3s. a-week of this school, but Mrs. R., of Knitsley, always made up more than the deficiency. In fact, it is by her patronage and support that this school has been kept on for fifteen years. Consequently, this vicinity is under a debt of indelible gratitude to her. I may say—

"Angelic fair, thy breast hath learned to glow
For others' good, or melt at others' woe."

N.B.—Although it is at Mrs. R.'s request that I send you the pranks of Mr. Stentor, she had no anticipation that I would penegyrise herself, for she has

"Done good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame."

Peter Annandale, Esq., has given many presents to this school.

"The man who lives only for himself is of a base and ignoble spirit; generous minds are forward in promoting whatever may tend to the public good."—*Dr. Markham's Spelling Book.*

I am, Gentlemen, with sincere respect,
Your most humble and obedient servant,
THOMAS C. ROBINSON.

P.S.—Mr. Forster, of White House, has given £1 to this school.

The usual periodical meeting of the delegates of the Durham Miners' Mutual Confident Association took place at the Market Hotel, Durham, on Saturday. There was a large attendance of delegates.

PROPOSED NEW WESLEYAN CHAPEL FOR CONSETT.

After a great deal of talk and one ineffectual attempt, the Wesleyans in Consett are at last going to build a new chapel. A few preliminary steps have been taken, and on Wednesday night a meeting was held in the present structure (which has become too small for ordinary purposes) to confer about the ways and means. There was a good attendance, and a liberal spirit prevailed.

Mr. JOHN DICKINSON, of Shotley Bridge, a staunch friend of Methodism, presided, and after devotional exercises, he opened the proceedings with a genial speech. He said there had been a great deal of talk from time to time about a new chapel for Consett, but it had fallen to the ground; this time it was no mere words, and it would not fall to the ground (Applause.) Perhaps they were better without the day schools they projected some few years ago. He was glad to observe that there was such an interest excited about the new chapel. The present chapel was too small for them, and they had met that night with the understanding of adopting means for the erection of a new one, and it would be carried on An actual commencement had been made, as the cottages at the back had been bought, and he hoped that they would have less struggling than he and others had with the present one. In giving a history of the old chapel, he said it was commenced on the 12th of October, 1848, the first payment being made on the 28th of February, 1849. The only money they had to begin with was £30, which had been got at a bazaar at Shotley Bridge. A panic soon after occurred in the iron trade, and how they were to get their chapel up, they were at a loss to know. The foundation-stone was laid by nobody—(laughter);—there was no ceremony of that kind; but he hoped, now that such things were fashionable, that they would look after some one to lay the stone. The chapel was opened on the 2nd of August, 1849, and at the opening services at that time and afterwards they realised upwards of £46. The cost of the chapel was £295 1s. 11d., which in course of time was all paid. His opinion was that the time had fully come when the Consett society should have a new chapel; it was now about the first place in the Shotley Bridge circuit, and he hoped that every one present would have cause to rejoice and be glad that a new chapel had been projected. (Applause.) Means were wanted, and he trusted they would respond liberally. Some people talked about chapels being made too fine, but he sympathised with Solomon's temple. (Applause.)

Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT, the secretary to the new building, said he thought the society was as much determined to build now as when the old chapel was projected. Never was there such unanimity about anything, and every one seemed to think that it should and would be done. (Applause.) Well, just set to work and do it. (Laughter.) The cottages behind had been bought, and it had been proposed to pull the chapel down. Take the front wall forward to the flags, and the back wall to the cottages. It would be built sufficiently high that a gallery could be put in when it was necessary. The cost talked about was £700 or £800, for which they would get a real nice chapel, in a good part of the town. The front was the only place that they could ornament, and he thought they should spend a few pounds upon it. The cottages would be made into Sabbath schools, which would keep the children out of the chapel, and the members could have their cushioned pews and all the rest of it, as the scholars would not be there to destroy them. (Applause.) There seemed to be great confidence among the members that they would get the money. After urging upon the members to give thank-offerings, he resumed his seat.

The CHAIRMAN advocated a gallery being put into the chapel when it was built. Mr. Elliott had neglected to tell them that the schools would be separated from the chapel by folding-doors, so that when necessity called for it, they could use it along with the chapel.

Mr. J. W. DAVISON, one of the treasurers for the new chapel, was then called upon, and after a few humorous remarks, he said that when the present chapel was erected it was thought that a great thing had been done for Consett; and so there had. He remembered when there was no place of worship at all in Consett. The preachers used to stand in the streets on chairs, then admission was obtained into a cottage, then they got into the school-room, then they got the chapel, and now they had got notice that they wanted another chapel, more commodious and more respectable than the present one. They wanted the ways and means. He really thought there was a prospect of getting a chapel, and believed that if they all set to work, the way would open up before them, and no doubt kind friends would be raised up in the neighbourhood; but they would have to do what they could themselves first. The need of a new chapel was apparent, for, if they could be accommodated with seats, many more would come to the services. All the seats were let, and only the free seats were available; but some people did not like to go to chapel without having a pew. There were others, too, who went nowhere, and in a new chapel there would be room for some of them. There was no doubt but that they would be successful, if they did what they could. They had got a little bit of money—a "nest egg"—somewhere between £60 and £70, and if they could realise ten times that amount, they would be in good circumstances. The money they had in hand had been raised for a day school, and it would be appropriated to the Sabbath school; and if any of the public had scruples about contributing to the chapel, they could accommodate them by asking them to contribute to the Sabbath school, which was a useful auxiliary to the church. (Applause.)

Mr. JOHN FLETCHER, Leadgate, commenced his speech by noticing the interest the Chairman took in the first chapel, and expressed his pleasure that he had come to the beginning of the second. He believed that the second would exceed the first. The early history of the first was when Consett was involved in a commercial panic, but the prospects were such now as to cause them to take courage. A gentleman who had just left Consett Ironworks had restored the place to confidence in the commercial world, and his successor had evinced considerable ability and industry, so that the works were second to none in the North of England. (Applause.) These circumstances were favourable to the permanency of Consett, and the value of property was enhanced thereby. He drew the attention of the meeting to the greatness of the object they had before them, and showed that it was a personal matter with them. Parents, however, were not building the chapel for themselves, but for their children's children, who would point to it in after years as the work of their sires. It was the work of all present. Great things had been done by the few, but greater things by the many. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that all the ladies would be engaged in the work. He was not sanguine enough to believe that the chapel would be opened free of debt, but he admonished them to let the "monkey" be a very small, dwarfish creature, as it would require to be fed with "nuts." (Applause.) In the erection they were to see that nothing should be done that would have to be undone, and he shared the Chairman's opinion that the gallery should be put up at first. He advised them not to fall out by the way. He was glad to see that they were wishful to stand by each other, and to help the promoters to put the top-stone on with rejoicings. He drew their attention to the noble chapel the Primitives had built, and urged them to go and do likewise. By personal piety and personal effort their end would be accomplished. (Applause.)

Rev. T. W. BLANSHARD on rising, said he would like them to begin that night, while he was speaking. In a short time a young man named Nicho'as Robson stood up, and said to the secretary, "Put me down £5." This *telling* speech was loudly applauded, and was succeeded by a promise of £25 from Mr. J. W. Davison. A number of other "fivers" followed in quick succession, then three, then two. The secretary then distributed printed papers among the company, upon which donations were filled in, and instructions as to how they were to be paid. After they had been collected, it was announced that nearly £150 had been collected that night. While the papers were being filled the Revs. T. W. Blanshard, T. Hind, and the Chairman entertained the company by a few racy remarks and anecdotes. The meeting closed about half-past nine o'clock, all being gratified at the result.

BISHOP CHADWICK ON THE INFALLIBILITY DOGMA.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle (Dr. Chadwick) preached a sermon on the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope, on Sunday morning in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Newcastle. There was a crowded congregation. He said it gave him sincere pleasure to find himself once more amongst them, and the pleasure he experienced was enhanced by the fact that it was his duty on that day—as it would be his duty speedily throughout the whole of the diocese—to announce to them that the doctrine which had all along been practically believed throughout the Church, had, on the 18th of this month, been raised to the dignity of a dogma, or article of faith, by the Vatican Œcumenical Council, still sitting at Rome. After reading the decree of the Council as to the dogma of infallibility, and pointing out some erroneous notions which were widely circulated in the press of this country, he went on to explain the dogma itself. He said it was upon the authority of Scripture and other authorities the Church vested the truth—that when the holy successor of St. Peter, as pastor of the Church and doctor of the Church, taught the whole Church regarding faith or morals (by faith was meant what we believe, by morals what we all do to get to heaven) he had the assistance of the Holy Ghost, so that he could not, and should not, fall into error. He asked them to remember that the dogma did not extend beyond matters of faith and morals. He then went on to speak of the cause of the declaration of this dogma—which had now become a portion of the Catholic faith—and of the different way in which the Church exercised this infallibility. In conclusion, he cautioned his congregation against receiving the statements in the newspapers—which generally contained some falsehood regarding matters connected with the Church—and asked them to dispel from their minds those statements which had been brought by the newspapers against the Holy Council. The dogma of the infallibility of the Pope regarding matters of faith and morals which had that day been proclaimed was nothing new, for whereas it had lain in the bosom of the Church as a doctrine, now it was elevated to the dignity of a dogma or article of faith.

NEW CO-OPERATIVE STORE AT WEST PELTON.

Saturday last was observed as a great holiday by the inhabitants of the neat and pleasant colliery village of West Pelton, the occasion of the rejoicing being the laying of the foundation-stone of a new co-operative store for that place by Mr. G. Humble, viewer of the colliery. The society now about to erect a store was established on the 11th of October last, at which time there were 28 members enrolled. At the present time there are 180 members on the books of the society. The rapid increase in the membership and the trade done by the society has rendered the erection of a new store necessary, the premises hitherto occupied having been found totally insufficient. The new building will be erected without any special architectural adornments, as utility is more required by the members than beauty. The site—a plot of freehold land at Hand-in-Hole—has been obtained from Mr. Adam Kennedy, and as it is very hilly, the foundations at the back of the building will be nearly 15 feet lower than those in the front. The room thus obtained is to be used for storage cellars. In the front there will be three shops, one for the sale of groceries and provision, one for flour and kindred articles, and the third for the sale of draperies; whilst overhead will be two dwelling houses for parties connected with the store. The proceedings in connection with the interesting ceremony on Saturday were commenced by the committee and other friends meeting in the Mechanics' Reading Room, at three o'clock, from whence they set out, headed by the West Pelton and Pelton Fell Drum and Fife Bands, to the site of the new store. Arrived there, Mr. Mackinlay read a statistical statement of the rise and progress of the society, after which Dr. Colquhoun deposited a bottle containing a copy of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* and other articles in a cavity beneath, and then in a neat speech presented a mallet and silver trowel to Mr. Humble.—Mr. Humble thanked the committee for the gift of the trowel, which he said was emblematic of the craft to which he belonged. He was a freemason, and he was that day going to put into practice what he had learnt in theory. It gave him great pleasure to be engaged in such a work for them, as it always gave him pleasure to do anything he could for their benefit. He then proceeded to lay the stone, and having declared it duly laid, Mr. Jas. McKendrick, of Newcastle, mounted it and addressed the assemblage. He said he thought he might congratulate them on the auspicious event which had brought them together, and further, on having amongst them such a gentleman as Mr. Humble, whose kindness could not fail to have a beneficial influence over them. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Humble, which, being seconded by Mr. G. C. Stewart, was carried by the acclamations of the crowd. The bands then led the way back to the school-room, where a very tempting tea was spread. The walls of the rooms were adorned with coloured mottoes suitable to the occasion, whilst the tables were pleasantly decorated with large boquets of choice flowers. The trays were provided and gracefully presided over by Miss Ridley, Miss Kennedy, Miss H. Mackinlay, Miss H. Mole, Mrs. and Miss Colquhoun, Mrs. Davidson, and Miss Langlands. Upwards of 300 partook of tea, and after the tables had been cleared a public meeting was held in the same place, presided over by Mr. E. Mackinlay. The Chairman having briefly opened the meeting, called upon Mr. Macpherson, of Newbottle, who delivered a lengthy address on the advantages of co-operation. Mr. James McKendrick next addressed the meeting on the growth and advantages of co-operation. Several other speakers followed, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman and to the other parties who had assisted in the day's proceedings.

Early on Monday morning, an attempt was made to break into Rock Lodge, near Roker, the residence of Mr C. Abbs, magistrates' clerk, of Sunderland. Mr Abbs was aroused by a noise, the thieves were scarred, and decamped. They had forced off the iron bar of an out window, and were attempting on inner door when they were alarmed.

COLLISION ON THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—A collision—in some respects like that at Carlisle, though happily unattended by fatal consequences—happened early on Tuesday morning, at Darlington. A heavy fog prevailed throughout Monday night, and about half-past twelve next morning, as the mail train from the south was approaching Darlington, the driver observed that the signals where entirely obscure at the Haughton Junction, where the Stockton and Darlington line crosses the main line of the North-Eastern, and on which there is always a great deal of traffic. The driver used the precaution, therefore, to pull up his engine and approach this part very slowly—an action which saved his train, for just as he was approaching the Junction, he heard the whistle of a mineral train proceeding to Doncaster right in front. The engines of the two trains came together, and though the shock was moderated it was sufficient to knock the engine of the mail train off the line, and severely shake the passengers, who were greatly alarmed. No one, however, was hurt, and after a detention of half-an-hour the mail train proceeded.

THE CONSETT IRONWORKS.

From the Mining Journal.

The Consett Ironworks are situated 14 miles south-west of Newcastle, to which there is communication by the Blaydon and Consett Railway, and 14 miles from the classic region of Durham, to which there is communication by an extension of the same railway by way of Lanchester. The works have been in operation 24 years. The situation was chosen, in the first instance, as being advantageous for a supply of both ironstone and coal, as well as limestone. As regards ironstone, this advantage no longer exists, the supply is now got from distant parts, principally from Cleveland and the hematite mines of Cumberland. Notwithstanding this drawback, the Consett Works, since the formation of the present company, in 1853, have been remarkably prosperous. Mr. John Henderson, M.P. for Durham, is the chairman of this company, Mr. Thos. Spencer vice-chairman, Mr. David Dale is managing director, and Mr. Wm. Jenkins general manager. Employment is given to about 5,000 persons. The paid up shares of £7 10s. are now quoted £3 12s. 6d. premium. The works are being still extended, in anticipation of increased trade. The establishment at Consett proper consists of blast-furnaces, forges, rolling-mills, workshops, and offices. There are three blast-furnaces in action; two more are in course of erection. The height of those in action is 55ft.; they are plated outside; eight cast iron columns support the body of each. Their diameter at the boshes varies from 20 to 22½ft. The make of pig iron in each averages 450 tons per week. The top of each furnace is closed, on the cup and cone method, and the gases are withdrawn for heating the whole of the stoves and boilers, no coal being used for these purposes. A chimney 250ft. in height and 22ft. inside diameter at the base, decreasing in size towards the top, is the medium for withdrawing the gases from the furnaces, and will serve for those which will afterwards come into operation. The stoves used at No. 3 furnace are of cast iron; there are five erected. The principle of this stove is a combustion-chamber below. There are 18 double pipes, in six rows, in each stove. The pipes are round, 8in. in diameter, and 17ft. in length. The blast traverses two pipes at once, and through 18 lengths before it makes its exit at the delivery valve. The blast at Nos. 4 and 5 furnaces is heated by the Whitwell brick stoves. These have been so frequently explained that it is unnecessary to give any detailed account of them. They seem, after eighteen months' experience of their working, to be much approved of, and others are intended to be added to the furnaces in course of erection. There are four of the brick stoves to each furnace, placed equi-distant and near the furnace; the diameter of each is 22ft. internally, and the height outside is from 25 to 28½ft.—these stoves are plated outside. There are twelve 9in. flues, and eleven 7in. brick partitions in each, for the passage up and down of ignited gas for a period of two hours, the blast being heated by contact with the brickwork in those passages during the next two hours, and so on alternately. The blast is heated from about 1300 deg. at the commencement to 1100 deg. at the end of each alternate period of two hours. The bricks for the construction of these stoves are made at the Consett Company's works, and are found well adapted for the intense heat generated in them by the ignition of the gas. The blast is conveyed to the tuyere pipes of each furnace by a wrought-iron circular main, 2ft. 9in. in diameter. This is lined with 9in. brickwork, reducing the size internally to 15in. There are five tuyeres to each furnace, equi-distant. A wrought-iron down pipe from each furnace, lined with 3in. brickwork, conveys the waste gas into a main underground culvert, which extends in a straight line behind the furnaces, from whence it is taken at various points to be utilised in the stoves and under the boilers. The main blast-tube is 5ft. in diameter, the blast having free communication from all the engines throughout this tube. There are two blowing-engines in one house (at one extremity), of equal size, and working independently. The beam of each is supported on cast-iron standards. Steam cylinders 37in., blowing cylinders 90in., 8ft. stroke, going at the rate of 18 strokes per minute. Fly-wheels 24ft. diameter, each worked by connecting rod between the steam cylinder and centre. The pressure of blast is about 3½lbs.

Two other blowing engines in one house, also working independently, have been in action until lately, only one of these is now going, and at the rate of 20 strokes per minute. The other engine is in course of alteration; the beam will be placed on cast-iron standards, instead of resting on girders fixed in the side walls of the house. The blowing cylinders of these are 81in. in diameter, 8ft. stroke. There are six plain cylindrical boilers for these engines, 70ft. in length, 4½ft. in diameter. The boilers are suspended from five girders, which cross continuously over the six boilers, having intermediate pillars of support, resting on stone foundations; each boiler is suspended from the girders by three straps at five points; the pressure of steam is from 40 to 45lbs.; these boilers are covered by a wood shed. There are eight plain boilers connected to the two engines first described: these are made 35ft. only in length, 4½ft. in diameter, to avoid the great strain to which the long boilers are subject. The 35ft. boilers are suspended from girders in a similar manner to the others, and are covered over with brickwork.

The produce of pig iron in these three furnaces and two others at Crookhall is at present about 2000 tons per week. The two new furnaces are designed to be of similar capacity and producing powers to those now in operation at Consett, and to be furnished with the Whitwell brick stoves, and all improvements for economising labour and reducing the cost of production. Two blowing engines are intended to be built in line with the others to meet the requirements of these extensions.

The ironstone and limestone are tipped from the trucks on elevated ground, 10ft. below the level of the charging-plate of the furnaces; 186 coke ovens are built on the same ground for the supply of coke; these materials are all conveyed by means of an inclined plane and horizontal steam engine to the top of the three furnaces.

The pig iron produced at Consett and Crookhall furnaces is almost entirely manufactured at the forges and mills erected contiguous to the blast-furnaces at Consett; 156 puddling-furnaces are erected. Five steam hammers are at works operating upon the puddled balls. There are two forge engines; one of these drives two pairs of puddling rolls on each side of it; the other drives three pairs of puddling rolls on each side of it. There are five rolling-mills; at one of these rails are manufactured, having all the requisite appliances in connection with it for sawing, punching, and straightening. The other four mills are exclusively for rolling ship-plates, the Consett iron is specially adapted to this purpose, for the manufacture of which of various sizes and qualities these mills are constantly in action on week days and nights; with one exception each engine drives but one mill. One of the plate-mills is on the reversing principle, the rolls are reversed by a clutch fitting into crabs attached to cog wheels on either side, which wheels revolve in opposite directions. Four powerful shears are erected, 7 to 8ft. wide, for cutting the plates, with a separate engine to each.

The product of the plate-mills is very large; 1200 tons per week of ship-plates have been turned out of these mills; at present about 700 tons per week are made. This, we believe, is the largest output of plates at any works in this country, probably the largest in the world. Of rails, Consett works has supplied, and is supplying, some of the largest English railways, and large quantities are also shipped for Russia and America. The make of rails is about 700 tons per week, thus giving a total product of 1400 tons of finished iron per week.

Most of the steam boilers for the forge and mill engines are heated by the waste heat from the puddling and mill furnaces. The boilers are placed horizontally, have double tubes and two iron chimneys attached. The shell is exposed externally. Each boiler is supplied with heat from two adjoining furnaces. A few boilers are heated with small coal, and a few furnaces have their own stack.

The Crookhall blast furnaces are situated about 1½ mile east of the Consett Works. Seven furnaces were erected at the same time as those at Consett, 45ft. in height; only two of these are at present in operation. The manufacture of pig iron is intended to be concentrated at the Consett establishment, and the working of these furnaces discontinued. Four blast-furnaces erected at Bradley, subsequently to those of Crookhall, and of the same type, are now being taken down.

The mineral property leased by the Consett Iron Company is both extensive and valuable. Mr. E. F. Boyd, the President of the Northern Mining Institute, is the consulting mining engineer for the company. There are seven plants at which coal is raised. The coal is all of the bituminous coking quality, obtained from the lowest series of coal in the coal measures, from the Busty Bank and other seams. The output of coal is about 12,000 tons per week. Part of the coal is sold for gas purposes; a large quantity of coal is taken to the forges and mills. There are 560 coke ovens at Consett and at other places, nearly all of which are are in operation. The coke produced from these supplies the blast-furnaces solely with feul, and a large quantity of coke is sent away for sale. It is supplied to the principal Northern railways for locomotives, to the hematite furnaces in Cumberland and Lancashire, also to some of the Cleveland furnaces, and exported to foreign parts. The coke is very pure, containing but a small per centage of sulphur and ash, and is well adapted for making high-class pig iron.

To convey materials about the works and at the different pits ten locomotive tank engines are in use. The workshops comprise smiths', joiners', and wagon shops, also roll-turning, fitting, and machine-shops, together with a large foundry, to meet the requirements of a concern so extensive as that we have briefly described. The fire-brick works of this company are capable of making 60,000 fire-bricks per week.

The Consett Iron Company are not inattentive to the moral and the social well-being of their workmen. Nearly all the school buildings have been built by the company; these are dispersed at convenient distances, and not less than 1,500 children are educated in the various schools at and about Consett. They are all self-supporting, subsidised by Government grants, but there is still a great lack of desire on the part of the ironworkers and pitmen to send their children to school, and hundreds are not educated at all. The Protestants, Dissenters, and Roman Catholics possess well built, and in many cases handsome churches and chapels; the latter section form the bulk of the population—they have provided their own school buildings. Two buildings are set apart as reading-rooms, provided, together with lights and feul, by the company. Numerous papers, books, and periodicals are subscribed for by the younger portion principally of the workmen. Other means of recreation are also provided in connection with these institutions.

The wages at Consett are all paid in coin, an advance on account being paid one week, and fortnightly settlements. There is no truck system in any form. A co-operative store is established and managed by the workmen, the sales at which last year were £18,009 13s. 5d. The company possesses 1,500 workmen's cottages at various points on their property. A staff of five surgeons is provided. The company provide the surgery, buildings, and lighting, and also an infirmary for workmen injured in the works or pits, the cost being defrayed by the company. The men contribute the whole of the cost of these surgeons.

Cricket.

All cricket communications intended for insertion must reach this office before mid-day on Thursdays.

LIZZIE *v.* WEST PELTON.

A cricket match was played at the Lizzie on Saturday last, between eleven of the Lizzie and eleven of the West Pelton cricket clubs. The weather was very unfavourable, and the attendance of, visitors less numerous than might have been expected. The match was won in favour of the Lizze team, by twelve runs in the first innings. The batting of Mr. G. Maddison and Mr. P. Hunter, and the beautiful leg-hit for six by Mr. R. Bell, was obtained by fine, steady playing. The following is the score:—

WEST PELTON.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Substitute, b Maddison	8	run out	33
A. Barris, run out	16	c T. Stobbart	6
R. Barris, b Maddison	1	b Maddison	1
R. White, b Forster	0	b Maddison	0
H. Barris, b Forster	0	b Maddison	0
R. Hume, b Forster	0	b Maddison	11
J. Brown, b Maddison	11	run out	0
J. Barris, b Maddison	0	b Forster	0
J. Hutchinson, l b w	5	b Forster	0
N. Carr, b Forster	1	b Maddison	0
Extras	3	Extras	12
	45		63

LIZZIE.

R. Bell, c Barris	6	not out	11
E. Simpson, b Elliott	6		
T. Stobbart, b Substitute	0	b Elliott	1
R. Forster, b Elliott	0		
T. Forster, b Substitute	0		
G. Maddison, b do.	12		
P. Hunter, b Elliott	7		
N. Freak, c Carr	2	b Elliott	5
J. Dawson, b Elliott	0		
J. Stobbart, not out	1		
W. Stobbart, b Substitute	3		
Extras	20		
Total	57	Total	17

BURNOPFIELD *v.* MARLEY HILL.

This return match was played on Saturday last, between the above clubs, on the grounds of the former. The wickets were pitched about 3·30, and the home team were the first to handle the willow. Before the last man was disposed off the score amounted to 56, while that of Marley Hill only reached 43. Time not allowing for two innings, the match was decided in favour of Burnopfield. Appended is the score:—

BURNOPFIELD.

G. Davis, b B. Mason	5
W. M. Handcock, c J. Mason, b B. Mason	9
S. Smith, b Pharoah	0
W. Handcock, b B. Mason	1
A. Davis, b J. Pharoah	6
H. Handcock, run out	5
G. Fenwick, c Morton, b Pharoah	1
T. Dundas, b Pharoah	2
L. Handcock, run out	3
W. Goodwin, not out	4
W. Tweddle, c Brown, b Pharoah	7
Extras	13
Total	56

MARLEY HILL.

T. Liddell, b G. Davis	2
B. Mason, b W. J. Handcock	13
J. Spoors, b G. Davis	0
T. Brown, b W. J. Handcock	3
R. Patterson, b G. Davis	1
J. Pharoah, run out	2
J. Boyd, b W. J. Handcock	10
J. Mason, b G. Davis	0
R. Makepeace, b G. Davis	3
H. Morton, not out	0
H. Heslop, run out	0
Extras	9
Total	43

Harvest operations are going on around Chester-le-Street, several fields of oats and barley having been already cut.

WAR SUMMARY.

The first engagement of the war took place on Saturday afternoon, at Saarbruck. A Berlin telegram of Saturday night states that the French had advanced against Saarbruck, with a greatly superior force, and had been repulsed. Saarbruck is near the centre of the line of the Prussian army massed between Landau and Coblentz. A telegram from Metz, dated 1 p. m. on Saturday, however, states that the advance of the French army had not yet commenced, and it is, therefore, possible that the engagement at Saarbruck was little more than a skirmish.

A significant indication of the state of public feeling in Austria is furnished by the fact that a committee for the relief of wounded German soldiers is about to be formed in Styria, the promoters of which formally declare that their benevolent efforts are to be confined to the German soldiers only. The French are to have no share in them.

M. Benedetti has written a long letter to the Duke de Gramont, in which he gives his account of the manner in which the famous "treaty" was drawn up. M. Benedetti freely admits that the document now in the possession of the Foreign Office at Berlin is in his handwriting, but he declares that it was written in order that he might the "more clearly comprehend the combinations" proposed by Count Bismark. The treaty was submitted to both the King and the Emperor, and neither of them agreed to it. Count Bismark, on the other hand, has addressed a long letter to the representatives of Prussia at neutral courts, in which he repeats the statements he made in his telegram to Count Bernstorff which respect to the treaty, and the attempts of the Emperor to secure an alliance with Germany.

Up to a late hour on Monday night there was an entire absence of telegraphic news relating to the war. The King of Prussia, on leaving Berlin for the army on Sunday, issued a proclamation granting "an amnesty for all political crimes and offences, in recognition of the unanimous uprising of my people at this crisis." The Emperor and the Prince Imperial have visited all the French camps, and been enthusiastically received.

A batch of Foreign-office correspondence was issued on Monday. It relates almost exclusively to recent disclosures, and especially to the draft treaty. No further light is on the subject, the correspondence embodying assertions on the side, and flat contradictions on the other.

Irish sympathy with the belligerents in the present war is manifesting itself in anything but a pleasant manner. At Cork, on Sunday, a somewhat noisy demonstration was held in favour of the French, Whilst at a Belfast gathering, where the cheering was to a large extent on the side of Prussia, a riot ensued.

In the House of Commons on Monday night, Mr Disraeli called attention to the continental war, with special reference to the present position of England in regard to the struggle. He contended that the first thing to be secured was the neutrality of Belgium, which had not been devised "in the dark days of a Pitt or a Castlereagh, but in the times of modern liberal statesmen." With the wisdom of that step he did not find fault, its aim, so far as England was concerned, being to place Belgium in the possesion of a peaceful and industrious people rather than in that of any of the great military Powers. He next glanced at the guarantees given to Luxemburg, which were not so absolute as those accorded to Belgium, and adverted to the fact that the Treaty of Vienna guaranteed the Rhenish provinces to Prussia, which had refused to accept them without such security from the Great Powers. Bearing all this in mind, he did not think that Government had fully exerted the influence these engagements gave them, especially as Russia, although equally anxious for peace, lay under similar obligations. He hoped that both countries, however, would lose no favourable opportunity for pacific intervention, and concluded by urging the maintenance of an armed neutrality, with the utmost efficiency in the force and equipment of the army and navy.—Mr Gladstone, in replying, disputed the force of the argument that England ought to have appealed to her treaty guarantees in the case of the Rhenish provinces, as the collapse of the old German Confederation had led to the abrogation of the Treaty of Vienna. He maintained that Lord Granville had done all that lay in his power to prevent war; but, as to the determination of the Government, if it has come to any determination in the case of Belgium, the Prime Minister does not appear to have vouchsafed a single word of information. With regard to an armed neutrality, he affirmed that it would not be in accordance with their friendliness for both sides. Steps had already been taken to enforce a proper observance of neutrality on the part of British subjects. Coal would not be allowed to be supplied direct to either belligerant; while the secret building and fitting out of ships in British ports would be prevented. He defended the recent financial reductions as involving no loss of real strength in our naval and military armaments, and asserted that the position of the country in that respect was never stronger than now. Earlier in the evening Mr Stansfield laid upon the table, amid loud cheering from the House, a Supplementary Estimate for two millions sterling towards defraying the naval and military expenses of the country during the war, and an increase of the land forces amounting to 20,000 men.

The statement that the Crown Princess of Prussia was about to visit England is officially denied. She will not leave Prussia.

The restrictions placed on the transmission of news from the seat of war, is not only causing general dissatisfaction throughout Europe, but is resulting, as was to be expected, in the most alarming rumours. The French telegrams have never even alluded to the attack on Saarbruck on Saturday; but the Paris journals have from time to time given publicity to some very startling, but utterly unfounded, reports. No doubt a similer state of things exists at Berlin, but the Prussians keep their counsel, and remain silent. Our own papers are subjected to the same inconvenience. The special correspondent of the *Scotsman*, Mr Nicholas Woods, telegraphs from Metz that a great battle had taken place on the frontier, in which the Prussians were defeated; but, as the Franch claim no such victory, we may conclude that the French had not been so successful as Mr. Woods supposed.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday night, Earl Russell moved the second reading of the bill empowered the Government to call out the militia, and in doing so, took the opportunity of referring to the present state of foreign affairs as full of anxiety and difficulty and of expressing a fear that the course of events might oblige us to enforce the neutrality of Belgium. Earl Granville stated that the Government would deal with the militia, and trusted the matter would be left in their hands. He regretted the Noble Lord's remarks as showing a want of confidence in the Government. Scarcely a week had elapsed since he made a statement of the policy of the Government, and nothing has occurred to require any alteration of that policy or any further explanation of it. The Government was not unaware of its duties and obligations with respect to the neutrality and independence of Belgium. It was not the duty nor the policy of any Minister to make superfluous declarations, and from this determination he could not upon any account depart; but he might mention that the Government had been in communication with the other Powers, and that before Parliament separated it would be informed of the steps which the Government had taken, in full reliance that, having once declared the obligations and duties of England, no consideration would ever induce the Government to depart from them. This announcement was received with cheers, and Earl Russell immediately withdrew his bill.

SIGNS OF PUBLIC FEELING.—We understand that some Englishmen, who served formerly in the English army, appeared before Mr G. Schmalz, Consul for the North German Confederation, offering their services to fight in the German ranks, which Mr Schmalz politely declined.

Contracts.

TO MASONS, JOINERS, &c.

TO LET, the several Works required in making alterations and additions to a HOUSE and SHOP at HAVANNA, near SHIELD ROW.

Plans, &c., may be seen on application to Mr. JAMES SCOTT, HAVANNA House, by whom TENDERS will be received up to Four p.m. on MONDAY, Aug. 8th, 1870.

No pledge is given that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

JOHN SMITH, Architect.

Shotley Bridge, July 29th, 1870. 768a

To Let.

FOR HIRE, a Commodious MARQUEE.—Apply to Mr. JOHN BIGGIN, Jun., Clothier, Shotley Bridge. 700a

TO LET, at Dipton, a HOUSE AND SHOP, now in the occupation of Mr. JOHN MADDISON, Grocer, Draper, and Postmaster. To be entered upon at the August Term.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. E. WILKINSON, Butcher, Dipton. 680a

SHOP AND HOUSE TO LET AT BLACKHILL.

A SHOP, with Gas and Fixtures, and DWELLING-HOUSE, with Four Rooms, Stable, and Garden, to LET, situate at BLACKHILL. Rent £16.—Apply to J. BECKINGTON, Benfieldside. July 29th, 1870. 769a

Public Notices.

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!
FOR
MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB'S
ANNUAL SPORTS.
See small Bills. 749a

SONS of TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION at LANCHESTER, on SATURDAY, AUG. 6TH.—Parties wishing to go to Lanchester by Brake must secure seats by FRIDAY NIGHT. Tickets to Lanchester and back, 9d.; under Twelve years, 6d.; Children on knee, Free; to be had from Mr. ROBERT PATON, Highgate, Blackhill. 777a

NOTICE.

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

JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.

August 5th 1870. 775a

GOLD AND SILVER GIFTS EVERY NIGHT.

TOWN HALL, CONSETT.

BEN HOSKINS and his TALENTED PARTY, *Crowded and Delighted Audiences every Evening.* Thunders of Applause nightly greet Miss FANNY NORTON, the Irish Nightingale.

Enthusiastic Reception each evening is bestowed on Miss NORAH KELLY, the Beautiful Soprano Vocalist.

JOHNNY DIEY, the Merry Little Nigger.

ALFRED DIEY, the Funny Black and Comic Dancer.

Funny BEN HOSKINS in all his glory.

MESSRS. DIEY and KELLY'S World-renowned Troupe of Male and Female

CHRISTY MINSTRELS.'

New Songs—New Dances—New Stump Orations—and Plantation Walk-rounds.

Leader and Musical Director,—Mr. F. C. ORMOND. Admission, 1s., 6d., and 3d. —Doors open at Seven, to commence exactly at Half-past Seven.

Books to be had at the Door.—"Hoskins' Original Comic Songs." 756a

KYO AND ANNFIELD PLAIN PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

GRAND ANNUAL FETE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
OF
LADY AMELIA
COUNTESS OF DARWENTWATER.
AND
BARONESS DE LANGLEY.

THE COMMITTEE of the above SOCIETY have much pleasure in announcing that their GRAND GALA will be held in a Field at Harperley Hall, kindly granted for the occasion by EDWARD ELVELY, Esq., on SATURDAY, August 13th, 1870.

The following Prizes will be contested for:—

WHEELBARROW RACE.—1st Prize, Silver Tea and Coffee Service, value 50s.; 2nd Prize, Gold Pencil Case, value 30s.; five to run or no second Prize.

POLE LEAPING.—Prize, Silver Cup, open to all *bona fide* residents within a radius of 5 Miles from Harperley.

POLE LEAPING.—Prize, Albert Guard.—Open to Amateurs only.

CRICKET MATCH.—1st Prize, a Cane-handled polished Bat and Ball; 2nd Prize, Leggings and Gloves. Three Clubs to enter or no second Prize.

HANDICAP FOOT RACE, 120 YARDS.—1st Prize, a Suit of Clothes; 2nd Prize, a Pair of Boots.

FOOT RACE, for coal hewers only.—1st Prize, Three Picks and Shafts; 2nd Prize, a Garden Spade.

440 YARDS HURDLE RACE, amateurs only.—1st Prize, Splendid Silver Watch, value 45s.; 2nd Prize, Pair of Cloth Trousers.

FOOT RACE for boys under 12 years of age.—1st Prize, Suit of Clothes; 2nd Prize, Cloth Cap.

HARROW RACE.—1st Prize, Cloth Vest; 2nd Prize, Bohemian Silver Cup.

SACK RACE, amateurs only.—1st Prize, Woollen Shirt Piece; 2nd Prize, Gents' Silk Scarf and Brooch.

Race by Men with Pails of Water on their heads.—1st Prize, Twenty-keyed Concertina; 2nd Prize, Gents' Signet Ring.

THREE-LEGGED RACE.—Prize, Dress Shirt.

FOOT RACE, for Ladies.—1st Prize, French Merino Dress; 2nd Prize, Print Dress; 3rd Prize, Pair of Ladies' Boots. Five to run or no third Prize.

DONKEY RACE.—1st Prize, Pad; 2nd Prize, Bridle. Three to run or no second Prize.

Exhibition of most curious Walkingstick.—1st Prize, 10s.; 2nd Prize, 2s. 6d.

THROWING THE HAMMER.—1st Prize, Silk Hat, value 10s. 6d.; 2nd Prize, 2s. 6d.

The great Pig Contest when a Pig will be given away.

Archery, Aunt Sally, Great Egg Fest, Ball Race, Kite Contest, Running the Gauntlet, and other Sports too numerous to mention.

The ANNFIELD PLAIN PRIZE BRASS BAND will Play Select Pieces of Music during the day.

TEA will be provided at Four o'clock in the famous Monkton Monster Marquee Tent.

An Entertainment will be given at Night by the celebrated HERR LEIMBACH, the Prince of Conjurors, when the Marquee will be splendidly illuminated.

A Triumph Circular Velocipede will be on the grounds.

Refreshments will be supplied on reasonable terms.

Tickets for Field, 3d.; Tea and Field, 1s.; Entertainment, 6d.; a few Reserved Seats, 2s.

Entries for the Races and Sports will be received by the Secretary, Mr. LEAMINGTON, Society's Offices, Kyo, up to August 12th, 1870. 776a

Wanted.

WANTED, Consignments of Merchandise of every description, Household Furniture, &c., &c., for absolute Sale. Cash advanced. Goods of all kinds Bought and Sold on Commission. Terms moderate.—Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer and Valuer, Town Hall Rooms, Consett. 620a

Agent for the West of England Assurance Company.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, One SHARE in the CONSETT DISTRICT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.—For particulars apply at the *Gobydian* Office. 757a

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, a SHOP with Three Rooms attached. Also, a HOUSE containing Four Rooms, with large Cellar in Yard, adjoining the Theatre, Middle Street, Consett.—Apply to JAMES BURNETT, 29, Prospect Terrace, Byker, Newcastle. 763a

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES for SALE, at DIPTON.—Apply to Mr. JOHN MADDISON. 167a

VALUABLE and DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES for SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT, containing 4 and 2 Rooms each, with large Yard, and other Out-door Offices, situate in MADDISLEY ROAD, CONSETT, and now in the occupation of Thomas White, John Jamison, Robert Sanderson, and W. Lamb.

situate at Blackhill, Baxton Barn, Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, Medomsley Edge, and Consett.—Apply to Mr. WM. RAW, Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, and Commission Agent, Blackhill.

Sale Office, Blackhill, April 29th, 1868. 316

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR PRIVATE SALE AT CONSETT.

FOR SALE, all those Four well-built HOUSES, containing 4 and 2 Rooms each, with large Yard, and other Out-door Offices, situate in MADDISLEY ROAD, CONSETT, and now in the occupation of Thomas White, John Jamison, Robert Sanderson, and W. Lamb.

The above Property can be purchased upon easy terms.—Apply to W. J. SCOTT, Front Street, Consett. 744a

TO LANDLORDS OR AGENTS.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, a handsome FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE, in Putney, near London, of commanding elevation, thoroughly well built, and perfectly dry. It contains Eight Bedrooms and Bath-room, Two Dressing-rooms, noble Drawing-room, 30ft. by 20ft.; Dining-room, 26ft. by 17ft.; and Morning-Room, Conservatory, Housekeeper's Room, and Domestic Offices, with beautiful Pleasure and Grounds sloping to the river Thames, which command delightful views of magnificent Domains. There is capital Boating and Fishing, and the Neighbourhood abounds with delightful Walks and Drives. The above will be Exchanged for a House of equivalent value in Durham.—Address C. D., 13, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. 682a

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Jenkins.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.

MR. JOHN JENKINS WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at SOUTH MOOR, on MONDAY, August 15th, 1870, the whole of the BREWING UTENSILS belonging to the late Mr. W. OXLEY, Brewer, South Moor, consisting of 1 large COPPER, 292 Gallons, &c., &c.

For further particulars see Bills and future Advertisements. 774a

By Mr. William Raw.

COLD ROWLEY, NEAR CASTLESIDE.

MR. WILLIAM RAW having been instructed by Mr. JAMES ROBINSON, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY, August 12th, 1870, the whole of his Valuable Away-going CROP OF CORN, upon the Farm of Cold Rowley, comprising—

9 Acres of WHEAT,
12½ Acres of OATS,

Which will be sold in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Three Months' Credit will be given upon approved joint security, or the usual Discount for Cash.

Sale to commence at Three o'clock.

Sale Office Blackhill, August 4th, 1870. 773a

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

EDMONDBYERS SHOOTING LODGE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at EDMONDBYERS, on TUESDAY, August 9th, 1870, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FEATHER BEDS, &c., the property of Colonel JOHNSTONE.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.

Comprising Mahogany Dining and other Tables; Sofa, in hair; Easy Chair; Mahogany Arm Chair; Mahogany and Painted Chests of Drawers; Painted Press; Twenty-four Hours' Clock; large Dresser and Half Rack; Dressing Tables and Washstands; Towel Rails; Foot Baths; Chamber Ware; Dressing Glasses; 3 Camp Bedsteads, with Hangings; Birch Lobby Bedstead; 2 Wool Mattresses; 3 Straw do.; 3 Feather Beds; 10 Feather Pillows; 6 Feather Bolsters; 9 Woollen Blankets; 4 Bed Rugs; Damask Table Cover; Stair Oil Cloth and Rods; 10 Bedroom and Kitchen Chairs; 2 Timber Arm Chairs; Tray and Tray Stand; 2 Kitchen Tables and Forms; Window Blinds and Rollers; Corner Cupboard; Copper Tea Kettle and Stand; Dinner, Tea, and Glass Ware; Chamber and other Candlesticks; Fenders and Fireirons; Metal Pots and Pans; Flat Irons; Plate Warmer; Fire Screen; Knife Box; Snap Table; Bottle Rack; Posse Tub and Staff; and numerous other Articles.

Sale to commence at the Lodge at one o'clock in the Afternoon.

Sale Office, Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. 772a

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at BENFIELDSIDE COTTAGE, on THURSDAY, August 11, 1870, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., belonging to J. RICHARDSON, Esq., who is removing from the above residence.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.

Comprising Mahogany Secretary and Bookcase; Mahogany Side-board; do. Sofa, in hair-seating; Mahogany Centre Table; 2 do. Tea Tables; Mahogany Lobby Bedstead; 1 Small Mahogany Bookcase, with Glass Front; Mahogany Double Chest of Drawers; Mahogany Lobby Chest of Drawers; Mahogany Night Table; 1 Oak Chest of Drawers; Birch Chiffonier; do. Dining Table; 2 Camp Bedsteads, 3 Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolster, with Mattresses and Hangings; 3 Dressing Tables; 1 Washstand; 11 Chairs; 2 Arm Chairs; 1 Arm do.; 1 Mahogany Arm Chair; 10 Kitchen Chairs; Painted Press; Dresser and Shelf; 1 Kitchen Table; Meal Chest; 2 Wire Guard Fenders; 2 Kitchen Fenders; Gas Bracket with Two Lights; 1 Three-piece Metal Pots and Pans; a Large Quantity of Glass and Earthenware; Pots and Washing Tubs; Clothes' Horses and Towel Rails; Dressing Glasses; Carpets, Draggets, Hearth Rugs, and Oil Cloths; Books; Garden Tools, with several articles too numerous to mention. 764a

Sale to commence at One o'clock in the afternoon.

Business Announcements.

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

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

THERE ARE THREE QUALITIES
FOR WHICH
CARIS'S PATENT LEVER WATCHES
ARE JUSTLY CELEBRATED, VIZ:—
LOWNESS IN PRICE.
CORRECT TIMEKEEPING, while for
DURABILITY they excel all.

JOHN B. CARIS,
20, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
AND
1, BROAD CHARE, QUAYSIDE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 235a

H. WHITFIELD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE BROKER,
129, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
HAS a Large STOCK of Ancient and Modern HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, including IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety, CARPETS, DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, and OIL CLOTHS, varying in design, quality, and price.

Also a Large and Choice Selection of Hardware, etc.

H. W. is prepared to Purchase or Exchange on the Shortest Notice. 43a

ROSE AND CO.'S LIME JUICE BEVERAGES.

THE Finest BEVERAGES of the Season. Entirely free from Spirit and highly Medicinal. Patent Preserved LIME JUICE, CORDIAL, CHAMPAGNE AND CITRONADE.

Sold by GROCERS, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.

L. ROSE and Co., Leith, Importers and Patentees.

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Silver Patent Lever Watches	2 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	20 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

NORTHUMBERLAND TURKISH BATHS (near the Cricket Ground), Northumberland Street.

OPEN
Daily from 7.30 a.m., till 9 0 p.m.
Saturday ..7 0 a.m., till 10 0 p.m.
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CHARGES.

First-class bath ..2s. 0d. | With champagne. 2s. 6d.
Second do.....1s. 6d. | Do. do. 1s. 6d.
Third do.....0s. 6d. | Do. do. 0s. 6d.

Ladies—Second-class open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 a.m., to 11 a.m.

Ladies'—Second-class open on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Large Swimming Bath open Daily; also, Vapour and Warm Baths for Ladies' and Gentlemen. 12a

WILKINSON'S
Concrete Flooring for Kitchens, Pantries and Passages.
" Flooring for Laundries and Wash Houses.
" Flooring for Schools and Yards.
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" Flooring for Barns, Byres, and Mallings.
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" Flooring, for Cellars and Footpaths.

Was first extensively used at the Works of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., in 1858, and has since been laid by the Advertisers at more than 2,000 Places in the Northern Counties, a List of which may be had on Application. It is not affected by Frost, Damp or Heat; has no Smell, and its Durability is guaranteed.

Town Price for 70 Square Yards and Upwards, 2s. per Yard. Country Prices and further Particulars on application to

W. B. WILKINSON & CO.,
PRUDHOE STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 117a

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.
Gold Medal, Paris, 1868 Gold Medal, Paris Society of Arts, 1869;
For its superiority over all other Baking Powders.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER
For making delicious Bread without Yeast.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER
makes Puddings, Pastry, and Pie Crusts with less butter and eggs.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.
Sold everywhere in 1d. and 2d. packets, and 1s. patent boxes. 215a

Be sure to ask for and see that you get
BORWICK'S GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER.

MCEWAN'S
CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES
AND INDIA PALE ALE,
Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Business and Offices—
FOUNTAIN HOUSE, Charlotte Square.
JAMES C. McINTOSH, Agent.
843

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

THOMAS COCHRANE is now selling the BEST SILK HAT in the Trade at 10s. 6d.

THOMAS COCHRANE,
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(CORNER OF HUNT STREET)
118a NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

GEORGE B. FROST,
WIRE WORKER, WEAVER, and BLIND MAKER, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of Sieves, Cages, Fire Guards, Lime and Gravel Screens, Riddles, Flower Stands, and Wire Work of every description, both Useful and Ornamental.

No. 18, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Dealer in British and Foreign Birds. 420a

EPPS'S COCOA.
Only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Packets—tin-lined and labelled.

SOLD BY THE TRADE IN ALL PARTS.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 692

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, AUG. 6, 1870.

THE WAR.

DAY by day, and even hour by hour, the awful contest now being waged by two mighty nations becomes of increasing interest to ourselves, and indeed to the whole world. Abstaining from comment on the more recent events, which indeed speak for themselves, we prefer to allude to the general principles which are presumed to influence this war, and which have not, at present at least, changed the mighty issues that must arise out of it. The "projected treaty" has been elaborately discussed by partisans on either side, as well as with professed impartiality; it has been the subject of questioning and ministerial reply in both Houses of Parliament; efforts have been made in France and Prussia to explain it or explain it away; but *litera scripta manet*. All the cavil and argument in the world cannot persuade sensible men that the disgraceful compact the document embodies has not been, at some time not far distant, entertained by both parties to it. France and Prussia are both to blame, but in different ways and to a different extent. We do not enter on the niceties of argument on either side; but not a doubt can be entertained that this projected treaty expresses the ambitious views of the French Emperor, and that the main reason why Prussia rejected it was because she had nothing to gain by it. The effect by this disgraceful document still exists. The publication has destroyed British confidence in France, and we feel that if she have the power she will carry out the nefarious plans purposed now disclosed. It is almost as certain that France desires to annex Belgium as that France and Prussia are at war; and this it is which makes the war in its political aspects so serious a matter for ourselves, bound as we are to protect the independence and neutrality of this awkwardly-situated little country. Meantime two great nations are massing their forces, and, as the phrase goes, moving heaven and earth to destroy each other. The ostensible cause of the war has long been ignored, and now France and Prussia are simply indulging in hatred and malice for no better reason than that they are at war; both are on murderous thoughts intent, and neither party can give a better reason for this than the hostility of the other. The true causes of the war would be patent to the world, however, were there candour, sincerity, and frankness on both sides. Briefly put, we may substantially declare the main objects of the war to be these—on the side of France accession of territory; on the side of Prussia the consolidation of all the German States into an empire with the King of Prussia at its head. France eagerly seeks the speedy realisation of her ambition; Prussia would be content to abide the more gradual development of hers; but everything tends to show that, however their designs may be kept out of sight, they really exist. In the proclamation issued by the Emperor at Metz, he tells his troops that they are to fight "for the defence of the honour and soil of the country." This phrase, with little variation, is to be found in most war proclamations, but in the present case it is wholly unwarranted by facts. The policy of France throughout this lamentable affair has been, not defence, but aggression. Are we saying too much if we assert that her rulers, if not the people, now begin to think that they have beep too hasty! The suddenness with which France declared war astonished the world, and startled her enemy. The sudden enthusiasm of the French troops and populace; the speed with which the military movements of France were made—which would have been marvellous but for the fact that they must have been pre-arranged; and the numerous indications that she intended to assume the offensive—all this contrasts with the subsequent attitude of the French. At first intensely eager, they soon begin to hesitate; The Emperor was "willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike! Do not let us be misunderstood. The French are as determined and as desperate as before, but they seem to be influenced by an increasing sense of the enormous power they have raised against them. All accounts agree that the Prussians, though they have less *élan* in their movements, are equally determined as the French, and more calm, steadly, and patriotic. The patriotism of the Germans is far more dangerous to the French than the hostility of the Prussians. It may be this thought which led the Emperor to prophesy that this war will be a long and severe one. To France at least it appears likely to be a desperate one, and the Emperor seems to have staked his all upon it. He is not so popular in his own country; he is not so trusted by Europe, that he can bear defeat; while, should he be successful, his objects would probably be frustrated by the intervention of the other powers. Whatever might be the result of Prussian victory, we feel convinced that, whether France succeed or fail, she will equally be found to have "gone to war for an idea," which idea will not be realised.

LOCAL NOTES,

By "A RAMBLER."

The pitmen at different collieries in our locality have seceded from the Durham Miners' Mutual Confident Association, and have commenced an association on their own account. It is denominated "The Derwent and Consett Miners' Mutual Confident Association," and its objects are "the better protection of our labour, and, as far as the light of science can make provision, to prevent the loss of health and life in this district."

"Nil Desperandum" writes me as follows on the early closing question:—"Dear Rambler,—About the same time as the "Insane Commissioners" were deliberating amongst themselves as to the "Sanity of the *Consett Guardian*," another and more numerous body of Commissioners—to wit, the juveniles of the drapers' establishments—came to the conclusion that, as their employers could not see exactly as they saw into the reasonableness of closing their shops at any hour these *hard-worked* and *able-bodied* MEN chose, than they must be all candidates for Bedlam. Assuredly, sir, we live in most momentous times, when because we have a different opinion to others we are to be dubbed "insane." This is a process of reasoning sharp and conclusive to some, but far from convincing to others. May I suggest for the benefit of these hard-worked and industrious class of individuals the desirableness of every Consettonian subscribing handsomely to the erection of a large hospital near the coal-fields, where those who evidently "want no work to do" may retire and sleep and eat, and eat and sleep again to their hearts' content, for such apparently is the "heaven," to which this badly used class of society have made up their minds to attain.

The Shotley Bridge and Consett District Gas Company has got a fresh manager for their works, in the person of Mr. Thomas Bruce, late Manager of the Blaydon Gasworks. He has arrived, I hear, and has entered upon his duties. I hope that he will be able to give us plenty of good gas this winter, and that he will be a great acquisition to the company.

It is easily to be seen that the Brewster Sessions are at hand. I see there will be a large number of applications for licenses from our neighbourhood. I wonder if the magistrates will do as they did last year.

Demonstrations are all the go among friendly societies here. Could not all the different sections in this locality unite, and let us have one grand affair. The idea may be too late for this year, but it might be taken up early next summer.

I have got a glimpse of the blue-book of the Committee of Council on Education. I see in the table appended to Mr. Oakley's report that Consett British Schools hold an honourable position, gratifying alike to the manager and teachers of the school, and to the parents of the children. I will return to this subject in my next.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

All interest in the final proceedings of the session which is to be brought tardily to a close on the 11th instant is eclipsed by the excitement respecting the war—or rather, I would not say excitement, but the rapt and eager attention with which the public have awaited news of some important blow being struck. As for any little squabbles between the Lords and the Commons over the minor amendments which the former have made in the Education Bill, they are entirely overlooked by the great bulk of the people, and nothing is noticed for the moment in political matters but what bears directly or indirectly on the war, including of course, the Franco-Prussian peer war respecting the "projected treaty," and the condition of our own military force—those two subjects being often connected so materially in conversation as to give an ominous significance.

So far as words go, the ministerial utterances at the Mansion House dinner must be admitted to be highly satisfactory; that at least will be the general opinion. Mr. Cardwell's assertion that the army, the navy, and the volunteers, in number and efficiency, one and all, may, at the present moment, challenge a comparison with any former time, is disputed and met by the assertion that our military and naval strength ought not to be increased; but those who take this view must note with satisfaction that the War Secretary expresses his desire that "our strength should be sufficiently great to make our power respected." Mr. Gladstone's allusions to the saddest and most melancholy event that this century has presented "cannot commend themselves to us at all. That statement, as to the anxious and arduous "task of maintaining neutrality must express the general opinion, but the difficulty had not previously been so clearly put. Heaven grant that the task may be maintained to the strength of the Government and people, The Premier's speech must have a good effect on the country, in clearly showing us the path of duty, and where danger lies; and certainly his eloquent demonstration of war must come home to every heart. The Lord Chancellor's speech, too, is much admired. Calm, dignified, and reflective, it is calculated to bring the country to a sense of its fault in indirectly forcing the war—point as we are to much inclined to do.

Gigantic events connected with the awful war perhaps possess less general interest—for the fair sex at least than some minor and personal incidents. How have our lady-friends become when they talk of the young Prince Imperial having his hair cut short, and giving a lock of it to some of the ladies of the court; of the Empress packing his trunk with her own hands (I wonder whether this would bear the test of investigation, and what "his trunk" really was); and her paying for a lamp to be continually burning at the cathedral of Notre Dame. It is a *shame*—it is a *wonderful cruelty*, say the ladies in their emphatic way, to send the poor boy to the war. I, for one, scarcely agree with this, but I think that the departure of the Prince Imperial with his father to the seat of war is pitiable captivity. The Prince, depend upon it, will be carefully kept out of harm's way, for all the Emperor's hopes for the future depend upon his son. Then why take him to the war? I repeat it, it is a pitiable display of theatrical claptrap.

The excitement during the war is during the live-long day, and frequently up to a late hour at night, manifested by the shouting of the newspaper boys, who by no means confine themselves to the contents bills of the papers. The most interesting placard trick was played with the placards of the *Globe*. These had on them "Rumours of a great battle," whereupon the paraspetic newsmongers tore out "Rumours of a," and made the announcement to the effect that "a great Battle," were going so fast as to assimilate in the same way the placards on the windows of the *Globe* office itself! The force of impudence could go no further go. The young monkeys deserved a severe thrashing on the spot. Two catch-penny illustrated papers have also appeared, purporting to give news of the war. Thothess, however, is conspicuous by its absence, and some of the woodcuts are old.

If the military secretary to the commander-in-chief is to have his pay and allowances reduced £2,300 to £1,500 a year—in fact, doubtless, by no means agreeable to the military secretary, but satisfactory to the country at large. This said military secretary may have a somewhat onerous office in theory, but in practice he can scarcely have much to do, seeing that there is an assistant military secretary, two assistants (mark the difference) to the military secretarytary and a private secretary to the military secretary. I dare say, if we were to say all, we should discover that there is a peculiarly private and a particularly personal secretary to the private secre-

tary. At all events, there is a private secretary to the commander-in-chief, in addition to the officials mentioned.

I read that a gentleman, while bathing in the Thames, near Taplow, lost his watch in the river, whether he had his watch on at the time is not stated, but, by the bye, he could not have had it on, or he would not have lost it! Indeed, he did not lose it, for a diver in the employ of Messrs. Heinke, submarine engineers, dived down, and after a search of two hours, found the watch, worth £40. Do you see there are divers methods of recovering a watch.

The last of the special services at Westminster Abbey took place on Saturday, when the venerable abbey was well attended. The services here have one great advantage over those at St. Paul's, you can hear the sermon at the former, but very few can hear either lessons or sermon at the latter. The cathedral, however, presents such a beautiful aspect when lighted up, that it will always prove attrative on such occasions. I suppose we shall some day or other have the approaches to, and the exterior of our metropolitan cathedral improved to some extent, according to what Sir Christopher Wren intended. Subscriptions are coming in thick and threefold to aid in the work, but the Metropolitan Board of Works very properly refuses to subscribe so long as the Dean and Chapter refuses to take down the hideous walls and rails on the north and south sides, and throw the former road open to traffic.

Latest News.

THE WAR.

BATTLE AT SAARBRUCK.

DEFEAT OF THE PRUSSIANS.

OFFICIAL FRENCH ACCOUNT.

METZ, Tuesday afternoon.

This morning at 11, the French troops assumed the offensive. They crossed the frontier and had a serious engagement with the Prussians. Notwithstanding the strength of the enemy's position, a few battalions sufficed to carry the heights commanding Saarbruck, and their artillery quickly drove the enemy from the town. The French loss is slight. The engagement commenced at 11 a.m. and terminated at 1 p.m. The Emperor was present at the operations, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, who displayed complete presence of mind and coolness. His Majesty returned to Metz at 4 p.m.

METZ, Wednesday Noon.

When the French occupied the heights at Saarbruck yesterday, a battery of Mitrailleuses was placed in position, in presence of the Emperor and of the Prince Imperial. Shortly afterwards a Prussian detachment marched over the railway bank at a distance of 1,600 metres. The Mitrailleuses fired upon them, and in a moment the detachment was dispersed, leaving half their number on the ground. A second detachment crossed the same line and suffered the same fate. The French artillery officers are enthusiastic at the effects of the Mitrailleuses.

The French had eleven killed in the attack on Saarbruck, including one officer. The number of wounded is not yet announced.

PARIS, Wednesday Evening.

The division engaged in the fighting at Saarbruck was the second of General Froissard's Army Corps, and was commanded by General Bataille.

The Prussian advanced posts were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the artillery then dislodged the Prussians from the town.

The correspondents of the *Presse*, *Opinione Nationale*, and *Peuple Français*, writing from Saarbruck, represent the effect of the mitrailleuse as most murderous.

The *Gaulois* says:—"Saarbruck is a heap of ashes."

PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The Prussian affair is as follows:—"Notwithstanding a heavy artillery fire, our outposts remained at their station until the movement of the enemy had been fully developed. Having formed into three divisions, the French troops advanced, and the weak Prussians advanced guard evacuated the town, and took up another post of observation without disorder. The loss on our side in this outpost skirmish was only two officers and 70 men, notwithstanding the Chassepots, mitrailleuses, and numerous pieces of artillery. The enemy appeared to have suffered considerably. On the same day, the 2nd of August, the enemy proceeded to Reinheim to the east of Sarraguimines, crossing the frontier with a strong force, and opened a heavy skirmishing fire of whole companies upon the smallest of the patrols on this side. Only one horse was grazed. The enemy retired before nightfall. In these small engagements our troops have behaved admirably.

ANOTHER BATTLE AT SAARBRUCK.

LONDON, Thursday.

The *Daily Telegraph* (in its second edition to-day) says that a special telegram, which was despatched by its correspondent at Berlin, states that unofficial telegrams were published, which stated that the Prussians had again advanced, and at two o'clock had regained the position lost in the morning, and that the French troops had been driven back. Telegrams received from other sources, however, do not confirm this news.

GREAT BATTLE.

STORMING OF WEISSENBURG BY THE PRUSSIANS.

BRILLIANT DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

A FRENCH GENERAL KILLED AND 500 PRISONERS TAKEN.

NIEDERBROTHENBACH, Thursday (5·55 p.m)

A brilliant but bloody victory has been achieved by the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia under the eyes of His Royal Highness.

The occasion was the storming of Weissenburg, and of Geis Hill, in the rear of the town.

The troops engaged on the German side were the regiment of the 5th and 11th Prussian Army Corps, and the 2nd Corps of Bavaria; and on the French side, the division of General Douay, belonging to the corps, of Marshall MacMahon.

The French were repulsed and dispersed, leaving behind their encampments.

General Douay was killed, and over 500 unwounded prisoners, including Turcos, fell into the hands of the Pussians. One piece of artillery was also captured.

On the German side, General Kirchbach was grazed by a shot. The King's Grenadier Guards and the 50th Regiment suffered severely.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday night, a fatal accident occurred to a man named John Kelly, aged 57, who had been engaged for the last thirty years at the Percy Main Station, on the North-Eastern line. While the up train was nearing the station deceased had occasion to pass from one side of the line to the other, and when near the platform he was struck by the buffer of the advancing engine and knocked between the rails. When picked up it was found that the whole of his left arm was torn and bruised from a little below the shoulder, the injury, it is supposed, having been caused by the fire-box catching his arm. Deceased was conveyed to his residence, North Shields, where he expired on Sunday morning.

FORESTERS' *FETE* AT BLACKHILL.

The Ancient Order of Foresters of Consett, Blackhill, and Leadgate inaugurated their first united *fete*, at Blackhill, on Saturday. A thick mist hung over the neighbourhood in the early part of the morning, but as the day wore on it gradually cleared up, though the aspect of the weather still continued anything but promising. Notwithstanding this drawback, however, the promoters may be congratulated upon the success of the gathering. As early as ten o'clock the members of the Court Pride of Derwent assembled at Mr. W. Turner's, Station Hotel, Blackhill. Preceded by the splendid banner belonging to Court Bradyll, Trimdon Colliery, bearing the impressive motto of "Succour the widow and orphan," followed by the Leadgate Brass Band, under the leadership of Mr. Henry Palmer, they marched by way of Number One and Medomsley Road to Consett, where they were joined by the brethren of Court Countess of Derwentwater, at Mr. Routledge's, Commercial Inn, Sherburn Terrace. After a short halt the processionists moved off to Leadgate, and there met the members of Court Jonathan Priestman, at Mr. Clarkson's, Greyhound Inn. By this time the processionists could not have numbered less than 200, and as they filed through the streets presented an imposing appearance. They then returned to Consett, and thence by the Consett Iron Works to Blackhill and Shotley Bridge. On arriving at the latter place permission was courteously granted to the members to inspect the pleasant and tastefully laid-out grounds of T. Wilson. Esq. It is needless to add that they highly enjoyed the treat so kindly afforded them. Before leaving the Hall Mrs. Wilson generously presented a substantial donation to the funds of Court Pride of Derwent. On reaching the field the Foresters and friends sat down to superb tea, which, for excellence, has not been rivalled, according to connoisseurs, by any similar gathering, except one. The following ladies ministered to the wants of their numerous patrons:—Misses Shell, E. Cole, M. Tilley, Forster, Smart, H. Richardson, J. Richardson, Norton, Wilkinson, Clement, Hutchinson, Mc Guckin, and Mrs. Hogan. Mr. Leadbitter, assisted Messrs. E. Hammond and H. Maxwell officiated as bread-cutters. What seemed seemed to be the greatest attraction were the sports, for which several good prizes were offered for competition. Mr. S. Judge acted as referee, and Mr. J. Hall did duty as starter. The whole of the field arrangements were under the superintendence of Messrs. E. Bell and R. Surtees. The following is the result of the various contests:—

120 YARDS HANDICAP FLAT RACE. First prize, £1; second do., 10s.; third do., 3s. 6d. Presented by the Tradesmen of Consett.

Fourteen entries were effected for this race, which was divided into five heats. 1st heat: R. Grievson, scratch; R. Forster, 4½ yards; R. Whittaker, 16. After having traversed three-fourths of the distance Grievson collared his men, and won by a yard after an exciting tussle. 2nd heat: E. Telford, 14. Neither Tindale or Wigham came to the post. Telford therefore merely cantered over the course. 3rd heat: G. Wilkinson, 6; B. Wilkinson, 4½; J. Laidler, scratch. B. Wilkinson was disqualified on account of not appearing in running costume. Laidler did not start. G. Wilkinson walked over. 4th heat: W. Elliott, 10; J. Dixon, 6; J. Haggerstone, 3. Elliott won easily. 5th heat: G. Kirkup, scratch; W. Redshaw, 15. The two made a pretty even start, but it was quite evident before half of the distance had been completed that Kirkup was the better man. In the first heat for the final Telford beat Wilkinson. Grievson, Elliott, and Kirkup came together for the second heat. After a good race Grievson won by nearly three yards amid the enthusiasm of his friends. Final heat: Telford and Grievson were pitted against each other. Great interest was manifested in this race, and a little coin was invested by their respective partisans. The couple got away upon capital terms. Grievson tried hard to pass his opponent, and near the finish made a burst, but was gamely answered by Telford, who, amid the enthusiastic demonstrations of his followers, landed two yards in advance of the other. Grievson obtained second money. Wilkinson easily disposed of Elliott for third honours.

200 YARDS HANDICAP FLAT RACE. First prize, £1 10s.; second do., 7s. 6d.; third do., 3s. 6d. Given by the Foresters.

Notwithstanding this being the principal prize on the programme, only four figured at the post 1st heat: R. Farrington, scratch; J. Dixon, 9. Farrington caught his man about thirty yards from home, and so near were they at the finish that the spectators shouted a dead heat. The referee, however, gave in his fiat that Farrington had won. 2nd heat: G. Wilkinson, 10½; R. Grievson, 2½. This was the most exciting race of the day. The pair made a splendid finish. Wilkinson just managed to reach the goal a foot in advance of Grievson. Final heat: Wilkinson walked over.

200 YARDS HURDLE RACE, over 6 Flights of Hurdles. First prize, 12s. 6d.; second do., 5s.; third do, 2s. Presented by the Agents of the Consett Iron Company.

Two competitors faced the flag—G. Wilkinson, 9; R. Grievson, scratch. As soon as the signal was given the two dashed away. Wilkinson having rather the best of the start, and on rounding the turn made a point which threw Grievson at a little disadvantage. Wilkinson cleared the first hurdle fully twelve yards in advance of his plucky opponent. Grievson, on getting a fair sight of the distance, made spurt, which materially lessened the gap between the two. Wilkinson responded and cleared the third hurdle just as his adversary had jumped the second. Loud were the voiciferations of the bystanders at this juncture. Grievson now made his effort, but could not overhaul Wilkinson, who cleared the bars in a very clean manner, and won by a few yards.

VELOCIPEDE RACE. First prize, a Silver Cup. Presented by the Ladies of Consettt. Second, to receive the whole of the entrance money.

This novel and somewhat interesting contest came off in an adjoining field, which proved to be a very judicious arrangement as the spectators were afforded a good view from the fence which ran from the top to the bottom. Five were handicapped for the event. 1st heat: J. Blackburn, The Lizzie; R. Ryle, The Lizzie; J. Lem, South Medomsley. An eccentric start was made by the trio, but on getting away a short distance they got into a better line. Half way down the course, Lem and Ryle, after making a few extraordinary evolutions, came to grief. Blackburn therfore won without an effort. 2nd heat; S. Thompson, The Lizzie; R. Pattinson, Blaydon. After going a short distance Thompson fell, which allowed the Blaydon man to go in first. Final heat: Blackburn won as he liked.

RUNNING HIGH LEAP. First prize, 15s.; second do., 6s.; third do., 2s. Presented by the Tradesmen of Leadgate.

Seven entries were made for this item, but six only answered to their names, viz., J. Jones, R. Grievson, R. Vasey, J. Tower, J. Laidler, and J. Farrage. Much interest was taken in this sport, and was well contested. Laidler (1st) 4ft. 9½in.; R. Grievson (2nd) 4ft. 8½in.; J. Jones (3rd) 4ft. 7in.

Darkness intervening the remaining portion of the programme was not gone through. The marquee now became the centre of attraction, where a ball was announced to take place. A quadrille band, under the conductorship of Mr. H. Palmer, supplied the music. The ball was led off to the ever-popular "Keel Row," and kept up with spirit and animation till the near approach of twelve heralded the advent of another day. Mr. S. Judge sustained the duty of M.C. with tact and urbanity.

RIFLE COMPETITION AT HEXHAM.—On Saturday, the members of the 2nd Northumberland (Hexham) Rifle Volunteer Corps shot at their range at Highwood for the Commercial Visitors' Prize, which was won by Sergeant White, with 50 points, for the second time, but not successively.

A METHODIST CHAPEL FOR MEDOMSLEY.

On Monday, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new Wesleyan chapel was gone through at Medomsley. The chapel is intended to be a Gothic structure of humble pretensions. Mr. John Smith is the architect, and the contractors are Mr. John Forster, mason, Medomsley; Mr. John Wilson, joiner, Ebchester; and Mr. John Thirlwell, painter, Shotley Bridge. There was a good attendance considering the inauspicious state of the weather, among the company being Mr. R. Dickinson, Mr. William and Miss Ritson, Revs. R. Petch, T. W. Blanshard, and T. Hind, Mr. John Smith, architect, Shotley Bridge; Rev. Wm. Dent (Primitive) and Rev. G. Lathan (Wesleyan), and a number of official gentlemen from the Wesleyan societies at Consett, Leadgate, Whittonstall, Collierley Dykes, etc. The proceedings were commenced by the Rev. R. Petch giving out an appropriate hymn to be sung, the Rev. T. Hind reading a portion of Scripture, and the Rev. T. Blanshard engaging in prayer.

Rev. R. PETCH then deposited a bottle in the cavity of the stone. The bottle contained a few coins, copies of local newspapers, names of ministers, etc. He said he had great pleasure in being present at the commencement of a long-desired and talked-of object: the erection of a chapel for the spiritual welfare of the neighbourhood of Medomsley. He thought it was only right that the gentlemen of means in their own circuit should come forward and lay foundation-stones, so that they need not go elsewhere to find gentlemen for such work. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the gentlemen in the circuit would take the example set them that day. In the name of the trustees he had great pleasure in presenting a silver trowel to Mr. Dickinson. [The trowel was from the establishment of Messrs. Reed and Sons, Grey Street, Newcastle, and was a handsome piece of workmanship. It bore the following inscription:—"Presented to R. Dickinson, Esq., by the trustees of Medomsley Wesleyan Chapel, on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone.—August 1, 1870."]

Mr. DICKINSON then stepped forward, and laid the stone in "the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." He thanked them for their unlooked-for token of kindness, as that was his first hearing of the trowel. He believed it was well-known that a more convenient place of worship was wanted for the locality. There was a large and growing population round about them, and it was incumbent on all parties to make spiritual provisions for the people. A few spiritual working men were engaged in that cause, and he hoped that their effort would be crowned with success. He believed that all the owners of property and colliery proprietors would be delighted to do their duty. There was not a large amount wanted, and if every shoulder was put to the work, it would soon be raised. He hoped that a Sabbath School would be conducted in the new chapel, as it was to those institutions that they looked for the success of the church and the conversion of the world. Under a faithful ministry, he trusted thousands of spiritual stones would be polished there for the temple of the Lord, and hoped that the top-stone would be put upon the erection without loss of life or limb, and that all might be gratified that the foundation-stone of the new chapel had been laid. (Hear, hear).

Rev. G. LATHAM congratulated the assembly upon the happy circumstance that had drawn them together. The Methodists of Shotley Bridge had been fully alive to their duty. They had seen the wants of the neighbourhood, and had been providing for those wants. He was not one of those that attended to the spiritual interests of the church to the neglect of the material. Beyond the work of soul-saving there were some men would not go—neither lending a helping-hand, offering a prayer, nor giving money for the material. The material and spiritual interests of the church were united, and the one had to be attended to as well as the other. There were two views to take of the projected building; the first was that they were to look upon it as the house of God. They were a Methodist people, but he trusted they were not bigots. The more they had of the spirit of Jesus, the larger their hearts would become. In no village was a Methodist chapel out of place, and its erection was not an unimportant matter; but if it was merely erected for the extension and propagation of Methodism he feared it would not prosper. It was God's house, which implied that his worship would be conducted within it. Religion had two sides—there was something to give as well as to get. Many came to get instruction, consolation, and blessing, but went no further. When they came they should always present a sacrifice, and try to be proficient in that respect. The first offering was to be the heart, and then be prepared to offer thanksgiving and vows, always coming with a full heart. In the chapel God's word would be proclaimed, for the time had not gone by when attention should not be paid to preaching. There was much in the Bible that was not known, and it was of great importance that the mind be well informed in order that their zeal might be directed by knowledge—piety always shone by intelligence. They should also come to the sanctuary with a view to doing the will of God, as servants go to their masters, and to understand truth as much as possible, to be shown by their consistent, earnest effort in the world. In the second place as a Methodist chapel. He was a Methodist but not by birth and education, as he was reared in the church of England, and had been confirmed by the Archbishop of York. He was converted through the instrumentality of a country local preacher, and because of the good he had received he joined the Methodists. He then gave a *resumé* of the origin, discipline, and doctrines of the Wesleyan body, and concluded by asking the company to help in the erection of the new chapel.

Mr. PETCH then announced that the collection would be taken, and stated that it was the intention of the trustees to open the chapel free of debt. It would be their chapel, and the Wesleyan Conference would have no control oxer it, save in seeing that no doctrine contrary to those held by the body be preached in it. He proposed that three cheers be given to Messrs. Dickinson and Latham, which was done, and he said that they were greatly indebted to Mr. Dickinson for a donation of £20, and to the Consett Iron Company for £10. (Hear, hear). The following donations have also been given:—Messrs. E. O. Tregelles, £5; Charles Wilson, £5; E. Bainbridge, Newcastle, £5; W. Cuthbertson, South Moor House, £6; Geo. Peile, £5; H. Ritson, £2; W. Ritson, £1, etc.

The company afterwards repaired to a marquee, where a most enjoyable tea was served up. The tables were gratuitously provided by Mesdames J. Hunter, R. Veitch, Thos Simpson, W. Robinson, W. Cuthbertson, Bulman, and Calvert, and Mr. Thos. Forster. Upwards of 180 persons partook of the cheering cup.

Mr. LATHAM preached in the marquee in the evening to a respectable audience, from Luke xii. 34. The words of the text, he said, were uttered by the enemies of Christ with a view to his disparagement, but they were accepted as containing a grand and abiding truth. The objects of Christ's friendship were shown to be neither wise nor good, but sinners, the out-casts of society. His friendship for such was true, sincere, genuine. Those were qualities in a friend that were highly valued, and there was no being in whom they share with greater lustre than in Jesus. He was an old friend, and a friend who was able to render help. He showed his friendship by giving "the publicans and sinners" access to his presence, by visiting them, by forgiving their sins, by admitting them to his glory. In conclusion, the preacher showed that there were no ways in which christ manifested his friendship in the days of his flesh that he was not prepared to do now, and the return they should make for such friendship was that they should confide in him, love him, and obey him.

Thanks were accorded to Mr. Latham for his services, and before the company dispersed Mr. Petch announced that the day's services had realised £36.

The Right Hon. Sir Wm. Hutt, K.C.B., M.P., and Lady Hutt, are about to visit the Continent.

Local and District News.

The members of the Consett Quadrille Party had a pic-nic at Gibside on Wednesday.

The people in Chester-le-Street and district are subscribing towards a testimonial to be presented to Inspector Marley, who has been promoted to be superintendent of police at Barnard Castle.

ASSAULT AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—In our report of Lanchester Petty Sessions last week we stated that the assault by Robert Stobart was committed at Catchgate. The assault was committed, however, at Annfield Plain, and the spirit supplied to defendant was obtained at Henry Tiplady's house and not at Mr. Irwin's.

ACCIDENT AT LINTZ COLLIERY.—Jas. Burdon, a Cornish miner, was severely bruised while working in the above colliery, on Monday. He was in the act of "taking up his bottom," as miners term it, when a stone from the "rough" fell on his head and cut it. The force knocked his face against the wall, and blackened his eyes. We are glad to hear that the poor fellow is likely to recover.

IMPORTANT APPLICATION TO THE LANCHESTER MAGISTRATES.—During the sitting of the Court Mr. R. Jackson made an application to their worships, on behalf of certain of the inhabitants of Consett, to ask their worships to take the necessary legal steps and issue instructions for destroying dogs supposed to be in a rabid state. Mr. Jackson also presented a letter from the Consett Local Board to the same effect.

KNITSLEY SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The anniversary of this institution was celebrated on Saturday and Sunday. In the afternoon of the former day, the scholars, teachers, parents, and friends enjoyed "the social cup" together, and in the evening a public meeting was convened. Mr. J. Thompson presided, and the speechifying was done by the Revs. E. Rust and J. Welford, Messrs. I. Unsworth, T. Harvey, and W. M. Patterson. It was a most interesting meeting, the speeches of the rev. gentlemen being particularly effective.—On Sunday, Mr. Patterson conducted the services. The scholars recited their pieces well, showing a marked improvement upon previous years. The congregations were good.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TREAT AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.—For many years past the Messrs. Ritson have given the South Pontop Wesleyan Sunday school children a treat, and this year they are not behind. On Saturday last the children of the Annfield Plain Wesleyan Sunday school, numbering 150, with their teachers and a few friends in all about 200, met at the chapel, and from there proceeded in marching order to Quaking House Farm, belonging to Mr. H. Ritson, when they all partook of an excellent tea in the granery, provided by Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Kirkup. After tea they adjourned to a field adjoining the house, where they all enjoyed themselves with a couple of footballs (provided by the teachers) and other innocent games until six o'clock, at which time they assembled and sang a suitable hymn, after which they proceeded to their respective homes highly delighted with their afternoon's entertainment, and very thankful to the Messrs. Ritson for their kindness.

CONSETT CHURCH TOWER.—A few friends on Monday were very kindly entertained at the Vicarage by Mrs. Steggall in recognition of the services rendered by them during the last six weeks towards the proposed bazaar of next year. The members of the quilting club have been very diligent indeed, having finished two handsome quilts and various articles of clothing in so short a time. The small presents which have been kindly given by Consett friends in calico, prints, and flannels, have been very useful. The subscriptions towards the tower are progressing fairly having reached over £100. We take this opportunity of returning thanks to all those persons who have kindly assisted us in the undertaking which we trust by God's blessing will continue to prosper. Any donations towards this now well known object, whether of money or material, will be thankfully received by the clergy or members of the quilting club.—*Correspondent.*

SERIOUS CAREER OF A MAD DOG.—On Sunday morning a mad dog—a black cur with white breast and short tail—apparently from Tow Law, made its appearance at Rowley, where it bit two dogs, one belonging to John Walker, the other to John Walton. It then made for Allansford, where it appeared shortly afterwards. It snacked at a little girl, the daughter of Mr. Town's gardener, but it fortunately only caught her dress. It likewise ran at the coachman's son but he evaded it. From Allansford it ran to Derwent Cottages and Bradley Cottages, where it bit an engineman. It then visited Kyo where it bit a boy and girl. At Annfield Plain it bit an engineman employed at Pontop Colliery and a little boy very severely, both of these are at present under medical advice. It then made for Lanchester where it bit an engineman employed at Lanchester Colliery and afterwards made for Durham. It appears to be the same animal which committed such serious injuries in and near that city on Monday, and which was killed near Shincliffe that evening.

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.—The usual meeting of this Board was held on Wednesday evening. Present:—Messrs. W. Elliot (chairman), W. Smith, M. Thompson, W. Ridley, and A. Reid. The minutes of the former meeting having been read and confirmed, a correspondence respecting some encroachments in the neighbourhood was approved. Means which had been taken for the prevention of obstructions in the streets were reported as being successful. The awards of the district were resolved to be obtained for guidance in many local matters. Wesley Street having been formed and flagged to the satisfaction of the Board, it was resolved to adopt it as a street under the control of the Board, and repaired accordingly. Plans for two houses and stable for Mr. A. Robinson, were passed. The Clerk reported that the rate of 6d. in the pound, made in June, had been entirely collected without deduction, of either void property or arrear. A check for Collector's commission was drawn. On the Inspector's report being read, a free use of disinfectants was ordered. Mad dogs being reported in the neighbourhood, the law for confinement was ordered to be put in force.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS AT LANCHESTER.—Scarcely had the alarm consequent on the appearance of a rabid dog at Lanchester, on Sunday, subsided, till the village and vicinity were again thrown into a state of intense excitement. It appears that a journeyman gardener, who hails from the sister country—Erin—was on the way to his bothy at one of the mansions in the neighbourhood, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock in the evening, of Monday last, accompanied by some of his village companions, when they came upon an object which almost startled them out of their propriety. They hovered near the spot for a short time, and held a consultation as to what means they should take to fortify themselves. At last a son of the Emerald Isle came to the conclusion that it was a mad dog. No sooner had this statement been volunteered than they beat a hasty retreat—"awkward squad" fashion—for fear of damage to their unmentionables and a touch of hydrophobia. Shelter having been obtained, a council of war was held to adopt means to exterminate the foe. An army of volunteers salied forth with guns and pitchforks to meet the enemy. On arriving at the scene, parties were set out to reconnoitre, and not forgetting their own frailties, they peeped and pryed into every nook and cranny, until at last they came upon the object of their search. The order was given for a halt, until they were reinforced. One of the party, more valiant than his brethren, volunteered to advance to the enemy's quarters, where he found the cause of their trouble to consist of—a portion of a newspaper! It may be better imagined than described how chagrined they appeared, after such military preparations, and they then returned home without firing a shot. The Knight of the Cabbage had to be escorted home a wiser but sadder man after his notcurnal peregrinations.—*Correspondent.*

CRICKET MATCH AT DURHAM.—The Benfieldside Cricket Club and the Durham City Cricket Club play a match at Durham on Saturday morning.

On Sunday night, William Witts, 27 years of age, a miner, died at Newcastle Infirmary, from injuries which he received at Usworth Colliery on the 11th of July.

On Saturday afternoon, the foundation stone of a new Primitive Methodist Chapel, at South Church, near Bishop Auckland, was laid by J. W. Pease, Esq., M.P., in the presence of a numerous assemblage.

A rather serious gig accident happened near Scotswood Suspension Bridge on Monday night, whereby Mr C. J. Dove, solicitor, Newcastle, and Mr Wood, a commercial traveller, along with a groom named J. Coxon, were seriously injured.

Ald Gourley, M.P. for Sunderland, will proceed to New York immediately on the rising of Parliament. Ald Candlish, M.P., has abandoned his intention of proceeding to the States as one of the deputation from this country to the Evangelical Union.

GROUSE SHOOTING.—The prospects of grouse shooting on the 12th of August, on the Durham, Northumberland, and North Yorkshire Moors, never were better. The broods are large, plump, and of course, first-rate in quality. The moors are extremely dry and very easy to traverse.

Michael Campbell, a seaman, 18 years of age, is in the custody of the South Shields police, charged with having on Sunday morning gone into a field, in the neighbourhood of that town, and stolen a pony belonging to Mr Robinson, shipowner, worth £25, which he sold for £3.

On Friday last, a man named John Downey, a rag gatherer, was apprehended in Newcastle by P.C. Gair, of the county constabulary, on the charge of entering the dwelling-house and shop of Elizabeth Ossulton, at Gunnerton, North Tyne, and stealing therefrom £11, on the 28th ult.

LAMENTABLE DEATH OF AN INDEPENDENT MINISTER.—On Wednesday, as an Independent minister, named John Thomas, was preaching at an ordination at Brechfa, Carmarthenshire, he fell dead in the middle of his sermon. Deceased was formerly manager of Bell Brothers' Ironworks, Walker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Early on Monday morning, a fire broke out in a stack of new land hay belonging to Mr George Lindsay, farmer, Helmington Row, near Bishop Auckland, and, notwithstanding that active measures were at once taken to subdue the flames, the stack was almost wholly destroyed. The damage is estimated at about £60.

On Saturday, two pitmen named Joseph Errington and John Baker, were committed for trial by the Durham County magistrates, charged with having at various times changed the tokens on waggons at Tursdale Colliery, and thereby defrauded their employers, Messrs. Bell Brothers, of a considerable sum of money.

MAD DOG AT DURHAM.—A man named George Fenwick, of Lanchester, was bitten in the leg by a mad dog on Sunday night. A dog, answering the description of this animal, bit several persons and dogs in Durham yesterday, and was afterwards shot at Shincliffe Bank Top. Notices have been distributed in the city requiring all dogs to be confined for a period of fourteen days.

BEN HOSKINS' CONCERT COMPANY.—Good audiences still continue to draw to the Town Hall, Consett, to hear Mr. Ben Hoskins and his talented company. The programme is changed every evening. This week the musical drama of the "Death of Nelson" has been put upon the stage with considerable scenic effect. Mr. T. S. Frazer is the artist and has cleverly executed the work assigned to him. The piece has met with encouraging success. Other novelties of an attractive character are also in peparation. Mr. Hoskins, we are informed, has taken the Hall for a lengthended period.

FATAL DOMESTIC QUARREL AT GATESHEAD.—At the Gateshead Borough Police Court, on Monday John Carr was charged with committing a violent assault on his daughter, Elizabeth Carr, by throwing a pair of tongs at her head.—Sergeant Bryson stated that he apprehended the prisoner on Sunday morning and charged him with the offence. He replied he was very sorry; he had not done it intentionally. He produted the tongs, which were covered with hair; also a portion of brain matter, which he found on the floor.—On the application of Mr Elliott, the prisoner was remanded for a week, bail being refused.

TYNESIDE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Tuesday, the annual show in connection with the Tyneside Agricultural Society was held at Hexham, in fields situate at the south-west part of the town. The stock shown was numerically large and good in quality, though there was a conspicious falling off in comparison with the show on the same ground in 1868. There were six entries for aged bulls, all of good class. The winner of the first prize was a fine white animal, "Ace of Trumps," owned by Mr Newton, of Chollerton. Mr Atkinson, of the Bywell Hall Farm, took both the prizes for cows in calf or in milk with animals which had received awards at other local shows. The same gentleman also took first prize in the yearling heifer class with "Lady Flora. The sheep were a fair show, Mr William Lambert, of Ellerton Hall, taking the first prize in Leicester tups, and also the silver medal for the best animal in the whole class. Horses were well represented in quality and quantity. For the best animal in the whole class, Mr A. B. Davison, of Hatheridge, gained the silver medal awarded, while for leaping Mr Spraggon, of Nafferton, got first prize. Mr. J. Fewster, Newlands, got a second prize for a draught two-years-old. The rider of the chesnut horse, Diddington, gained the silver mounted whip, given by Mr C. G. Grey, of Dilston, for the best horsemanship. Pigs were a good show, and so also were shepherd's dogs. Throughout the day the weather was exceedingly fine, and upwards of £60 was taken for admission at the gates. Mr Nathaniel Clark, Beamish Park, was one the judges.

THE DURHAM CHAPTER ESTATES.—In the House of Commons on Monday evening, Mr Stephenson (South Shields) asked the hon. member for North Devon whether negotiations were in progress, and if so, when they were likely to be terminated, for the transfer of the estates of the Dean and Chapter of Durham to the Church Estates Commissioners; whether in case of such transfer the facilities hitherto enjoyed by the lessees for the enfranchisement of their leaseholds would be continued on terms of valuation recognising their hitherto unbroken right of renewal; and whether the Church Estates Commissioners had the power to commute the terms of the enfranchisement into fixed annual payments chargeable on the enfranchised premises, and redeemable at a fixed number of years' purchase at the option of the lessee.—Mr Acland, in reply, said: The negotiations for the commutation of the Durham Chapter Estates have been for some time in progress, and hopes are entertained by the Commissisners that the arrangement will be brought to a speedy termination, but it is not practicable to specify the time when the business will be concluded. The Commissioners in the event of the property becoming vested in the Board will afford for the enfranchisment of the Durham Chapter leaseholds the same facilities as they have given in several thousand cases of other beneficial leases, which have been dealt with in a manner satisfactory both to the lessees and to Parliament, although an unbroken right of renewal has ever been recognised. The Commissioners have the power to commute the terms of enfranchisement into fixed annual payment, redeemable at a fixed number of years' purchase; but such an arrangement has been found so inconvenient even to the lessees that it is never acted upon. There is, however, on objection to making arrangements for the gradual payment of the price of enfranchisement.

FACETIÆ.

The flowers of speech spring from the root of the tongue.

QUESTIONABLE.—Is a golden poem an ode-auriferous?

"Let us be collected," as the water rate said to the income tax.

What sort of fish would a publican wish to marry?—A barbel.

The sheep in the meadow and the axe in the forest, contribute their "chops" for the support of man.

"Thou rainest in this bosom," as the chap said when a basin of water was thrown over him by the lady he was serenading.

What is the difference between a special constable and a superannuated constable?—The former's sworn in, the latter's worn out.

LIGHT BREAD.—A baker has invented a new kind of yeast. It makes bread so light that a pound of it weighs only twelve ounces.

If a burnt child dreads the fire, why does a person who has been signed by Cupid's torch so often have a lingering regard for the old flame?

A little boy who was praised for never taking his eyes off the preacher, answered with all simplicity—"I wanted to see how near he was to the end."

A man who is advertising lodgings to let, "for early risers," adds—"Cochin China fowls of unusual vocal powers are kept on the adjoining premises."

OVER THE WAY.—The following laconic inscription is engraved upon the tombstone of a person who had lived near a churchyard:—Removed from over the way."

A dilapidated wit observed, on the morning after a debauch, "Had Leander practised swimming, with half the perseverance of my head, he'd never have been drowned."

WANTED.—A cover for bare suspicion, a veil for the face of nature, buttons for breaches of privilege, binding for a volume of smoke, cement for broken engagements.

CURIOUS MARRIAGE.—A marriage notice having been sent to a paper for publication, the name of the bride being Anna Girdon, the parties were horrified next day to find it in print—"On a gridiron."

Monsieur Jacqueminat, once, in an address to the electors of Paris, observed, with a vehement shrug of the shoulders, "Gentlemen, I have shed all my blood for my country, and I am willing to shed it again."

If a retired pork butcher were to invest his savings in land, in what districts would he most professionally make his purchases?—In the hams of Worcestershire and in the chines of the Isle of Wight.

An Irishman being asked on a late trial for a certificate of his marriage, exhibited a huge scar on his head, which looked as though it might have been made with a fire-shovel. The evidence was satisfactory.

TIT FOR TAT.—"Boy," said an ill-tempered old fellow to a noisy lad, "what are you hollerin' for when I am going by."—"Humph!" returned the boy, "What are you going by for when I am hollerin'?"

SUGGESTIVE.—A lawyer's client, on being shown into his office, was pressed to take a seat and uncover his head, but stoutly declined, urging as his reason that he desired to "keep expenses down as much as possible!"

An old general used to ask his servant, "John, what sort of morning is it?"—"A slibbery, slobbery morning, sir," replied John. "Then close the curtains, John, and call me at this time to-morrow, if it be fine," said the general.

A beggar in Dublin, who had been a long time besieging an old, gouty, testy, limping gentleman, who refused his mite with much irritability, said one day, "Ah, please your honour's honour, I wish your heart were as tender as your toes."

Two young ladies and an Irish gentleman were conversing on age, when one of them put the home question: "Which of us do you think is the elder, Mr. G——?" "Sure," replied the gallant Hibernian, "you both look younger than each other."

A juror having applied to the judge to be excused from serving on account of deafness, the judge said, "Could you hear my charge to the jury, sir?"—"Yes, I heard your honour's charge," said the Juror, "but I couldn't make any sense out of it." He was excused.

"Do you call yourself a gen'elman?" said an Oxford bargeman to a Christchurch man, who, from the opposite side of the Charwell, has beaten him to a standstill, in slang. "I do," replied the gownsman. "Then I'm blowed if I arn't a lard," exclaimed the bargee.

There was once a consul at——, who indicated his office hours by the legend on his door, "In from ten to one." An old ship-captain, who kept coming for about a week without finding the consul, at last furiously wrote, in the terms of a wager, under this legend, "Ten to one you're out."

A BIT IN THE MOUTH.—A gentleman calling on his butcher to order something for dinner, was asked if he would like to have a saddle of mutton. —"Why," said he, "would it not be better to have a bridle? as I should then certainly stand a better chance of getting a bit in my mouth."

IRISH FERTILITY IN EXCUSE MAKING.—An Englishman, travelling in Ireland, remarked to the driver of a coach upon the tremendous length of the Irish miles. "Confound your Irish miles! Why there's no end to them!"—"Sure, sir," said the coachman, "the roads are bad about here, and so we give good measure."

An old Scotch lady was engaged in teaching her little grand-daughter that most perfect of all supplications—the Lord's Prayer. The pious grandmother gravely and slowly rehearsed the short, simple sentences so well known to us all, and the child repeated them after her very demurely until the old lady came to the words—"Give us this day our daily bread;" when the child looked suddenly up into her face, and earnestly added the naive request—"Ay, an butter on't, Granny!"

DON'T ATTEMPT IT.—Dip the Mississippi dry with a teaspoon—twist your heel into the toe of your boot—send up fishing-hooks with balloons and fish for stars—get astride a gossamer and chase a comet—when a rain storm is coming down like the cataract of Niagara, remember where you left your umbrella—choke a flea with a brickbat—in short, prove everything hitherto considered impossible to be possible—but never attempt to coax a woman to say she will when she has made up her mind to say she won't.

A capital story is told of a recent church-rate raised in Kent. A leading farmer of the parish having refused to pay, the churchwardens resolved to make an example of him. A summons was therefore taken out against the farmer, and in due course a warrant of distress was lodged in the hands of the officers, from whom he was informed he might expect a visit in a day or two. Our farmer accordingly took the precaution of removing from his yard all the stock which it would be inconvenient to have sold under such disadvantageous circumstances as a church-rate auction. A sow happening to wander into the premises was, however, suffered to remain, and the bailiffs and police hauled it off in triumph. The animal was presently sold for about a third of its value, and the churchwarden waited upon the farmer with the trifling surplus that remained after deducting the rate and the costs. "I told you," said he, pompously, to the delinquent, "I should be obliged to make an example of you; this is what comes of disobeying the law."—"Ah," replied the farmer, "they've sold your old sow, so you'd better keep the balance."

THE WAR.

ATTACK ON SARREBRUCK.
REPORTED REPULSE OF THE FRENCH.

BERLIN, July 30.—Sarrebruck was attacked this forenoon by the enemy. Notwithstanding the great superiority of the later's forces, the attack was successfully repulsed.

The King's departure for the seat of war is fixed for Sunday evening.

[Sarrebruck, where the attack upon the Prussian forces is stated to have been made, lies about ten miles within the Prussian frontier, and about the same distance from the borders of Rhenish Bavaria. It is the junction of three railroads, one leading west to Metz through Forbach, the second going northward through Prussian territory to Treves, skirting the right bank of the Moselle, and the third going north east to Manheim, through Kaiserslautern across Rhenish Bavaria.

BERLIN, July 30.—Great irritation is felt in Germany at the character and effects of the English neutrality laws, and the complaints are increasing.

The King of Prussia's head quarters are being prepared, and his immediate departure for the front is expected. No important news has been received from the army.

The Prussian reply to the mis-statements made by the French Minster in London to Earl Granvill· is on its way to England.

BERLIN, July 30, 5 p.m.—The *New Prussian (Cross) Gazette* of this evening contains the following:—'Lord Loftus has left for Potsdam, apparently to keep out of the way of any painful discussions with regard to the neutrality so strangely practised by England."

The offer made by several distinguished English ladies to collect and send to Prussia lint, &c. for the wounded has been thankfully accepted.

LETTER OF M. BENEDETTI.

PARIS, July 30th. — M. Benedetti has written a letter to the Duke de Gramont, dated yesterday, in which he says, that it was a matter of public notoriety that both prior to and during the war of 1866 Count Bismarck offered to aid France in re-uniting Belgium to France as a compensation for the Prussian aggrandisements. European diplomacy was not ignorant of this. The Government of the Emperor instantly declined these overtures, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys would be able to give explanations which would clear up all doubt upon this point. Since the conclusion of the Treaty of Prague and on account of excitement aroused in France, Count Bismarck again displayed a desire to re-establish the balance of power which had been disturbed by the Prussian acquisitions, and several combinations having reference to the integrity of states bordering on France and Germany, were brought forward, and were the subjects of various communications, during which Count Bismarck always desired that his personal ideas should be adopted. The letter continues:—"In one of these conversations, in order more clearly to comprehend his combinations, I consented to draft them, so to say, at his dictation. The form as well as the contents clearly show that I confined myself to reproducing the scheme as conceived and developed by him. Count Bismarck retained the draft, wishing to submit it to the King. I informed the Imperial Government of the communications which had been made to me." The Emperor rejected them as soon as they came to his knowledge. The King of Prussia himself did not appear to agree to them, and since then M. Benedetti had not resumed the subject with Count Bismarck. In conclusion, M. Benedetti says: "The object of Count Bismarck in publishing this document has been to mislead public opinion, and to anticipate indiscretions which we on our side might have committed."

M. OLLIVIER AND THE PRESS.

PARIS, July 30.—At an interview which took place yesterday evening between M. Ollivier and the representatives of the principal Paris papers relative to the prohibition of the publication of military intelligence, M. Ollivier repeated that the law must be most rigidly enforced, and appealed to the patriotism of the journalists. With regard to the admission of correspondents to headquarters, M. Ollivier said he must decline all responsibility. The whole question, he said, rested with the Emperor and the marshals who hitherto were not disposed to accede to the admission of correspondents. The representations of the journalists would, nevertheless, be transmitted to the proper quarter. M. Ollivier spoke afterwards relative to the draft treaty alleged to have been negotiated between France and Prussia, and said the Emperor never accepted the basis drawn up by M. Benedetti at Count Bismarck's suggestion. The Cabinet, he added, regarded the idea of such an arrangement as odious. Respecting the Roman question, the Minister said that the evacuation would only take place on condition of the re-establishment of the September convention. The *Debats*, commenting on the latter statement, urges that the evacuation should be unconditional, and says:—"In presence of the terms of the Emperor's proclamation to the army, France cannot be at Rome the instrument of despotism and reaction. To speak, however, of the dangers which the French flag might incur from the evacuation of the Roman territory is puerile. France is the mistress of the French lake. The evacuation of Rome is demanded by reasons of justice and principle.

THE EMPEROR AT METZ.

The Emperor was enthusiastically received by the troops at Metz. Various accounts state that His Majesty appeared in good health.

HEAD-QUARTERS, July 30, 1 p.m.—The march forward has not yet commenced, and all contrary rumours are false."

PARIS, July 29, Evening.—It was asserted this afternoon that important despatches had arrived at the Ministry of the Interior from the seat of war, but the rumour would not appear to be traceable to any authentic source.

PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

PARIS, July 29th.—A letter to the *Francais* from Muttenz, near Basle, 27th inst. states that the Prussians have massed their greatest force, not on the Moselle, but in that part of the grand duchy of Baden facing Basle. Their design is believed to be to cross the Rhine near Huningen, penetrate to Mulhouse, and by an energetic offensive movement compel the French to withdraw their troops from the line of the Sarre. With this object a considerable Prussian force is said to be concealed in the Black Forest. The whole valley of the Weise is full of infantry and artillery. If the French army entered the valley of the Moselle, it is believed that the Prussian, Baden, and Wurtemberg troops would descend the valley of the Rhine and makes vigorous attack upon Mulhouse.

The official war bulletin published to-day announces that a Prussian reconnoitring party entered Petite Roselle yesterday evening, and demanded information respecting the French troops at Forbach. The party left hastily on hearing a distant trumpet. No engagement has taken place since yesterday along the front of the army. Some detachments of the 8th and 11th Prussian Army Corps were seen on the Sarre, but the enemy has not appeared in force at any point.

The bulletin also says:—"We are still in the preparatory period; our soldiers are confined to guarding the frontier. From strategic motives some points have been abandoned, which have given the enemy a facile advantage in attacking some of the custom-house guards. The officer who was killed in the skirmish at Nierderbrunn was a native of Baden, of English extraction, named Vinstoe, serving in the army of Baden."

On Friday the Emperor went to St. Avold to confer with General Frossard. An advance, says the correspondent, "must be imminent."

A great fire has taken place at the forest of Mertin, near Soullay, and frequent showers of rain have fallen at Metz and in the neighbourhood. The temperature has much diminished, to the great relief of the troops.

The rumour of a meditated attack by the Prussians upon Mulhouse is very important, if true. Mulhouse is a town of considerable importance not far from Basle, it is situated upon the Canal du Rhone au Rhin. If secured by the Prussians, it would enable them to harass the rear of the French army. To defend it the French may find it necessary to draw off their forces from the frontier near the Moselle. The original line of the French army extending from Thionville to Belfort supported Mulhouse with the rest of the towns and forts on the left of the Badish Rhine. It is not improbable that as a strategic manœuvre to extend the line of the French attack, the Prussians may make an assault from the Black Forest in the direction indicated, and Mulhouse being without very strong defences is exposed. The dismantling of Huningen has practically left this extremity of the French frontier without protection. Belfort was fortified to repair the evil, and it is scarcely believable that the Emperor has withdrawn his troops from this important station. If he has not done so, the Prussians will encounter considerable difficulties, even if they succeed in possessing themselves of Mulhouse.

THE OBJECT OF THE WAR.

PARIS, August 2.—The weekly bulletin of the *Official Journal* contains the following:—We are making war, not against Germany, but against Prussia, or rather against Count Bismarck's policy. Before Sadowa the Emperor had already expressed ideas favourable to the wishes and interests of the German nation, reconciling at once the rights of Prussia and those of the secondary States, and maintaining Austria in her great position among the German people. The realisation of this programme would have spared Germany the evils of despotism and of war.

The *Official Journal* further criticises the violent policy of Count Bismarck, and regrets that King William should submit to the domination of an unscrupulous Minister. It adds:—

France quite as much deplores the situation imposed by Prussia on the German Southern States, the integrity of which was protected by the Emperor after Sadowa. The Emperor desires that the Southern States should exercise their own freewill in disposing of their destinies. He wishes to rescue Germany from Prussian oppression; to conciliate the rights of the Princes with the legitimate desires of their people; to put a stop to successive encroachments which threaten Europe; to preserve the Danish nationality from complete ruin, and finally, to obtain an equitable and durable peace, based upon moderation, justice, and right. Such are the general ideas which govern the present conflict. The war we commence is not waged to satisfy ambition, but to establish an equilibrium. It is the defence of the weak against the strong, the reparation of great iniquities, and the chastisement of unwarrantable deeds.

PROCLAMATION BY GEN. FALKENSTEIN.

General Falkenstein has issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants on the coast on the North and Baltic Seas:—"Our coasts are menaced. The defence of them has been entrusted to me, and your representatives in Parliament have informed me that your ardent wish and your firm will is to share that defence. I accept your assistance with gratitude. I want men of resolution. In the grave circumstances of the moment they weigh more than gold; therefore, arm yourselves along the whole length of your coasts of the Baltic Seas. Form divisions under able commanders. You will find many of them among the retired officers in your respective districts. But, above all, so watch over the coasts as to be able to inform at once the nearest military authorities who can bring to you assistance."

TROOPS NEAR ROME.

FLORENCE, August 1st.—The *Opinione*, to-day, states that England, while maintaining a strict neutrality, refuses to enter into any joint engagement with the neutral powers for a common pacific action, whenever they may consider such a case opportune. The Italian Government is concentrating troops on the Roman frontier.

ROME, Aug. 1st.—Three more companies of chasseurs left Civita Vecchia to-day.

THE CROWN PRINCESS.

BERLIN, Aug. 2nd.—In reply to some rumours, it is announced that under existing circumstances the Crown Princess will not leave Prussia.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

MAYENCE, Aug. 2nd.—The King of Prussia arrived here early this morning, and alighted at the Grand Ducal Palace.

Reports last night from all the army corps announced that quiet prevailed everywhere, and that the troops are confident.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—An official bulletin, dated yesterday, from the headquarters of the French army at Metz, says that no change had occurred in the military situation. The 7th Prussian army corps, under General von Gastrow, was said to be advancing on Treves, by way of the Eifel range of hills.

The latest official intelligence, dated yesterday, 3 p.m., says that no engagement had taken place during the day on the banks of the Rhine, as reported.

PRESSURE ON THE DANISH GOVERNMENT

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 31.—The Danish Government is showing great apprehension. It seems that it is not at all sure of being master of the situation if a French fleet appears in Danish waters.

The national journals, which exercise a paramount influence on public opinion, all side with France against Prussia. The most prominent of these papers are the *Fadrelandet*, the *Dagbladet*, (both Ministerial), the *People's Journal*, and the *Hundil*.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS AT HOME.

The Chatham correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"A large force of non-commissioned officers and sappers of the Royal Engineers are now employed at Chatham in throwing up various kinds of field works, and in the construction of batteries and magazines, preparatory to some extensive fieldwork operations which are shortly expected to be carried out, in which the troops of the garrison will take part."

In accordance with orders to that effect received at Chatham from the Admiralty, the whole of the officers and men of the Royal Marines Light Infantry who have not gone through a course of rifle drill are to be at once put through a course of instruction in the use of the Snider breech-loading rifle, with which the whole of the men of the Royal Marines are now armed.

Detachments of infantry troops left the general depot battalion, Chatham, on Monday for Hythe, there to undergo a course of rifle instruction at the School of Musketry.

Orders were received at Plymouth on Monday directing that efforts are at once to be made to augment the Royal Marine division at Stonehouse barracks which last year was very greatly reduced. All marines discharged since January 1, 1869, may rejoin, and will have a free kit provided, as well as good bounty money, and their railway fare from the place where they are residing paid them.

The *Post* understands that Government have abandoned the intention of proceeding with the sale of Woolwich Dockyard.

Leave has been stopped to all the officers in the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry, and a notification sent to all the commanders of divisions to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarcation on foreign service, as events may require.

MAYENCE FORTIFIED.

A despatch, dated Frankfort, Thursday evening, says:—Mayence is ready in every respect to encounter a siege. The outworks on the Hechtsheunerhohe are finished and armed. Including armaments, I believe that Mayence is defended by about 900 guns of different calibre. Its garrison is something over 27,000 men, in addition to the regular regiments of breadmakers and Mayence doughies. Thirty Saxon military bakers are engaged day and night in adding to the store of bread. A committee for the succour of the wounded is organised, and it is supported by liberal contributions from the citizens. The garrison is composed of picked troops, and is in high spirits, excellent disipline, and capital condition.

PASSPORTS TO FRANCE.

On Tuesday the French Ambassador in London transmitted the following despatch to the Foreign Office:—The Emperor's Government have decided, in consequence of existing circumstance that the formality of the passport should be universally established during the war as regards every foreign traveller desiring to leave or to enter French territory. I have the honour to notify to your Excellency this decision, which is justified in the interest of British subjects themselves, as well as by considerations of public safety. The Emperor's Government, as your Excellency is aware, although it consented at the request of a certain number of foreign states mutually to suppress the formality of the passport, reserved expressly the right of establishing it when circumstances required.

LIFE IN THE FRENCH CAMP.

The Paris correspondent of the *Echo* says the soldiers in the French camp appear to lead a jolly life, as the following sketch will show.—At the sounding of the *révile* at three o'clock, coffee is prepared. This beverage to which is added a small glass of rum, serves as an early breakfast. At ten there is a meal of meat, vegetables, and potatoes, a bit of cheese washed down with water mixed with wine or rum, and followed up by a cup of coffee with more spirits in it than before. From eleven to about twelve o'clock the officers and men take their siestas like true Neapolitans. They then look to the service of the camp. At four o'clock trumpets and drums sound for dinner. This is a meal worth witnessing. The soldiers sit down where the Druids of old sat (before the invention of chairs), around a stewpan full of a well prepared mess, and every one dips his spoon in. That gastronomic implement does its duty swiftly when in the hands of an old trooper: but, alas! too slowly when its movements are directed by a raw recruit. Of course, no old stager ever encourages a recruit to eat more quickly. The faculty of swallowing rapidly, however, is soon learnt by the latter. At five o'clock the men dress themselves a bit and walk to the town. At eight the tattoo is sounded, and they retire to their tents.

THE SUPPLY OF COAL TO THE FRENCH COLONIES.

The *Echo* learns that English firms who hold contracts for the supply of Welsh coal to the French colonies of Martinique, &c., yesterday received a telegraphic communication from the French Government desiring them to suspend all shipments for the present. This has the effect of stopping the delivery and shipment of several thousand tons per week.

MERITS OF THE CHASSEPOTS.

The *Daily News* correspondent says the Bavarian Government tried the Chassepot in 1847; but gave it up in favour of the Needle Gun. They found that the Chassepot got too hot to aim with after a few rounds had been fired.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 31, Evening.—The King has issued the following proclamation:—

"To my people.—On my departure to-day for the army, to fight with it for Germany's honour and the preservation of our most precious possessions, I wish to grant an amnesty for all political crimes and offences, in recognition of the unanimous uprising of my people at this crisis. I have instructed the Minister of State to submit a decree to me to this effect. My people know with me that the rupture of the peace and the provocation to war truly did not emanate from our side; but being challenged, we are resolved, like our forefathers, placing full trust in God, to accept the battle for the defence of the fatherland.—"WILLIAM."

PRUSSIAN PRIVATEERS.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* July 20, says:—It is reported that a prominent representative of the Prussian Government is now engaged in New York in the purchase of war vessels, to cruise against the French merchant vessels. It is also stated that a swift steamer is now being rapidly fitted out in Brooklyn as a privateer, and that a crew of picked men have been engaged. The German mail steamers, it is alleged, will be armed, so as to protect themselves against attack. If these reports are true, the United States may be brought into collision with the belligerent Powers, and hence the Government, following the precedents of other administrations, it is not unlikely, will soon issue a proclamation, enjoining neutrality upon the citizens of this country.

THE EMPEROR AT METZ.

A correspondent of the *Standard* describes the Emperor's arrival at Metz on Thursday:—

His Majesty was dressed in the uniform of a general of division, and wore on his left breast a star of the Legion of Honour. "He looks ill," remarked a friend who was beside me; but this friend had never seen him before. A sallow complexion is peculiar to the family. The present Emperor has it; so have Prince Napoleon and Prince Pierre, and so had the great captain from whom the house has its rise, and whose marble-like pallor, turning betimes to an ashy tint, is historical. In my judgment Napoleon III. is in excellent health, but a little jaded, as well he may be. He smiled, not the sickly seagreen smile that very incompetent and partial witness, Mr. Kinglake lent him, at Solferino, but a gratified and contented smile. He was accompanied by General De Waubert De Genlis and two other aides-decamp. A squad of Cent Gardes followed the carriage, and then came a second, open like the first, containing the Prince Imperial, attended by two officers of rank. The child was pale, he has the delicacy of colour of his august mother; but he was full of boyish animation, and lifted his cap and replaced it almost continuously as the crowd cheered him. At first the populace did not appear to know who the little lad in the sub-lieutenant's uniform was, but the women, as if by some acute womanly instinct, sprang to a conclusion at once, and were first and loudest in their cries, "Long live the Prince Imperial." More Cent Gardes clattered past, and then in a *caleche* and pair came Marshal Bazaine; but there was no favour for even a marshal of France to-night, and the multitude closed in, pressing furiously behind the imperial escort. I understand the Emperor and party (of which was the Prince Napoleon, though I did not see him) were conducted mid lanes of enthusiastic human beings to the Hotel de la Prefecture, where apartments had been prepared to receive them. A crowd is stationed in front of the building, and will be throughout the night, and there is a great hurrying to and fro of pompous police commissaires, in dress livery, with the red, white, and blue cincture of office girdling their too ample waists. Some public offices besides the Prefecture are illuminated, as also the Hotel de Ville at the other side of the Moselle, but beyond that there is no consumption of patriotic gas. To this hour (midnight) the streets are black, mostly with groups of soldiers or bands, singing with forty-lung power "Mourir pour la patrie," or Alfred de Musset's defiant rejoinder to Becker, "Le Rhin Allemand," or the interminable but very tiresome "Marseillaise."

DEPARTURE OF KING WILLIAM FOR THE WAR.

The King left Berlin at half-past six on Sunday evening with his suite. The Queen took leave of His Majesty in the waiting-room of the railway-station. The staircase at the station was decorated with flowers, and an immense number of people assembled, cheering the King with great enthusiasm.

NEW LOAN FOR £15,000,000.

LONDON, Monday.—A five per cent. loan of the North German Confederation has been introduced for one hundred million thalers, or fifteen million sterling, at the price of 88 per cent., payable half-yearly in Berlin.

FRENCH NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following war news, dated to-day, but without stating the place from whence received:—

"Provisions and munitions are being rapidly sent forward. The country itself furnishes great resources in meat and vegetables, but the military authorities husband them, in order to prevent scarcity and dearness, precautions all the more necessary because the country before us has already submitted to enormous requisitions."

According to the statements of deserters, the Prussians suffer greatly from want of blankets and tents.

The Emperor has decided on abolishing the shako. This measure will be executed throughout within a few days. According to the statements of deserters the enemy are much astonished at the great range of the French rifles. The Bavarian outposts have fallen back on the Lauter.

PARIS, July 31st, Evening.—The *France* of this evening announces the appointment of the Duc de Cadore on a special mission to Stockholm and Copenhagen.

The *Liberte* publishes an article against the idea of an English occupation of Antwerp, which, it says, would render Belgium uneasy, be wounding for France, and cause immediate aggressive movements on the part of Russia and Austria.

The *Public* says that the French Government has concluded a compact with an English company, which will receive an advance of two million francs, for the rapid establishment of telegraphic communication between Calais and a small port in Jutland, in order to receive intelligence of the operations of the French squadrons.

PARIS, Aug. 1st.—The Government has decided that during the war passports will be required from all travellers entering or leaving the French empire.

THE BELGIAN ARMY.

BRUSSELS, July 31st.—The Belgian army of observation of the east has taken up a position on the great military road from Lie[illegible] to Aix-la-Chapelle.

ARMING THE DANISH FLEET.

BERLIN, July 30th.—Masters of German vessels arrived at Rugenwalde Pomerania, from Copehagen, state that the men-of-war at anchor in the port of Copenhagen have been actively arming ever since the 15th inst. There is at Copenhagen great excitement against Germany, which exhibits itself in insults to German seamen and others there.

CUBA TO BE TRANSFERRED TO PRUSSIA.

A letter from Havannah in the New York papers states that an agreement has been entered upon by Prussia and Spain for the transfer of the sovereignty of Cuba, under certain stipulations, to Prussia.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR CARLRUHE.
SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED.

A serions accident has occurred on the Baden Railway. An ammunition train took fire between Mannheim and Carlsruhe, and two trucks loaded with cartridges exploded, killing several persons.

Among the names that appear for the first time in the new edition of the "Dictionnaire des Contemporains" is that of Mr. Spurgeon! War, however, is responsible for a large number of the additions. Just as the last edition was full of American generals, the present one is full of Prussian generals; and besides, we have Sir J. Whitworth, Heer Krupp, Herr Dreyse, and M. Chassepot.

The death by suicide of Mr. James W. Lingard, some time manager of the Bowery Theatre, is announced from New York. Mr. Lingard was 47 years of age, and was an Englishman by birth. His first appearance in New York was in 1848. Among his more celebrated impersonations, Uncle Tom, in a dramatic version of Mrs. Stowe's celebrated romance, stands prominent. This was repeated on 368 consecutive evenings.

Voltaire, after being on terms of friendship with the King of Prussia, owing to his wit, gave some offence; when the king, said to some of his courtiers, "When we squeeze the orange and have sucked the juice, we throw the rest away."—"Then," said Voltaire, "I must take care of the peel," and quitted his Prussian majesty's dominions.

The way one noble lord in Parliament calls another noble lord a liar is as follows, as literally quoted from a speech last session: "I beg to call the attention of my noble friend, the noble duke, to an observation which my noble friend, the noble duke, is reported to have made, and which my noble friend, the noble duke, will find upon reflection to be inconsistent with strict veracity."

"ARTER"-XERXES. — A horse-dealer in the Athenian city of Oxford, who was familiarly designated Squeaker Bill, made an addition to his stud of two fine horses, to which he assigned the classical cognomina of Xerxes and Artaxerxes. A gentleman commoner having asked of him his "exquisite reason" for so doing, he replied, "Why, you see, when I drives tandem I makes Xerxes my leader, and puts the other in the snafts, and so I calls him *Arta-Xerxes*."

A young man named Easby walked over the quay into the dock at West Hartlepool and was drowned, during the fog and darkness on Saturday night.

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. 339

"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. 394

Railway Time Tables.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

Stations.	A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1, 2, 3	P.M. 1, 2, 3
Benfieldside ......dep.	6·55	4·25	....
Cold Rowley ...... „	7· 3	4·35	....
Burnhill Junction.. „	7·12	4·45	....
Tow Law .... „	7·24	4·58	....
		1, 2.	
Crook .... arr.	7·35	5.10	....
dep.	7·40	5·20	....
Bishop Auckland .. „	8· 5	5·50	....
Darlington .... „	9· 9	6·40	....
Stockton .... „	9·30	7·10	....
Middlesbro' .... „	9·42	7·22	....

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

Stations.	A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1 & 2.	P.M. 1, 2, 3.
Middlesbro' ......dep.	6·22	5·15	....
Stockton .... „	6·34	5·23	....
Darlington .... „	7·15	4·30	....
Bishop Auckland .. „	7·48	5· 0	....
		1, 2, 3.	
Crook .... arr.	8·10	5·22	....
dep.	8·12	5·25	....
Tow Law.......... „	8·23	5·35	....
Burnhill Junction .. „	8·35	5·48	....
Cold Rowley ...... „	8·45	5·58	....
Benfieldside........arr.	8 58	6·10	....

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

Stations.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.
Newcastle ....dep.	5·55	10· 0	2· 5	5·20
Scotswood .... „	6· 2	10· 7	2·12	5·27
Swalwell .... „	6· 9	10·14	2·19	5·34
Rowland's Gill .... „	6·19	10·24	2·29	5·44
Lintz Green ...... „	6·25	10·30	2·35	5 50
Ebchester .... „	6·38	10·43	2·48	6· 3
Shotley Bridge .... „	6·44	10·49	2·54	6· 9
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) „	6·50	10·55	3· 0	6·15
Knitsley .... „	7· 4	11· 9	....	6·29
Lanchester .... „	7·13	11·18	....	6·38
Witton Gilbert .... „	7·20	11·27	....	6·47
Durham ....arr.	7·35	11·40	....	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.	8·10	12· 0	....	7·55
Witton Gilbert .... „	8·25	12·14	....	8· 9
Lanchester .... „	8·36	12·25	....	8·20
Knitsley .... „	8·47	12·36	....	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) „	9· 2	12·50	3·25	8·43
Shotley Bridge .... „	9· 7	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	1·23	4· 1	9·17
Scotswood .... „	9·40	1·29	4· 8	9·24
Newcastle ....arr.	9·50	1·40	4·20	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· 0	4· 0
Scotswood.......... „	8· 7	4· 9
Swalwell .... „	8·13	4·15
Rowland's Gill .... „	8·21	4·23
Lintz Green .... „	8·27	4·29
Ebchester .... „	8·40	4·42
Shotley Bridge .... „	8·45	4·47
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· 0	6· 0

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	Go. A.M.	Return. P.M.
Durham ....dep.		4· 0
Witton Gilbert .... „	8· 3	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

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	5
8	LANCHESTER	4	0	3	0	1	8½
9	WITTON GILBERT	4	0	3	0	1	9
10	DURHAM	4	0	3	0	1	11½

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.
Cernsay	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
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 6, 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.

TEA.—*To Consume or to Sell again.*
WEBSTER BROS., 39, Moorgate Street, City, are now supplying a *Very Fine Strong Rich Congou*, 2s. 6d. *Very Choice Souchong*, 2s. 10d. A large assortment of well selected Black Teas, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 4d. Orders for £2 worth sent carriage paid to all parts of England; £4 Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

20,000 GREENHOUSE AND OUT-DOOR Perennial Flowering Plants, Climbers, &c. Sample Case of 25 Varieties to any address for 5s., or 4 Plants and List for selection 1s., in stamps. J. GOAD, 70, Union Street, Plymouth.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE LONDON TEA. In Packets only, 2s. 6d. per Pound. BROCKSOPP SONS and COMPANY, LONDON.

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"Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price."—ISAIAH, lv, 1.

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N.B.—This Starch, the strongest and purest made, may be used with *cold* water, and retains its stiffness in the dampest weather.

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The August meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, Town Hall, on Wednesday afternoon. The members present were—Messrs. J. Dickinson (chairman), J. Calvert, E. Charlton, J. Pescod, J. H. Hudson, J. Seymour, J. W. Davison, T. Carrick, and W. J. Scott.

The minutes of last meeting were read and signed.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN read the Inspector's report as follows:—The principal work done during the month has been the securing or fixing of gullies and branches to the mains. I have called on several tradesmen in Middle Street regarding the flagging in Nile Street. The most of those I saw were desirous that the Board do the work. I think it is better to let the matter stand over till the notice expires, as the time is so nearly up when it will be offered to the public. Some time ago the flagging in Trafalgar Street fronting Messrs. Jenkins and Seymour's property was in such a condition that I obtained an estimate for the work and had the street put in order. Of course, it stood a considerable time over before I took the case up. The amount on this month's pay bill (£24 3s. 3d.) is chiefly for private improvements. Market tolls collected during the month £1 13s.; private improvements, £3; total £4 13s.

Mr. CARRICK thought it would be the best plan for the Board to take the whole of the work in Nile Street, and moved that as soon as the notice expired, the Inspector advertise for tenders to be produced at next meeting.

Mr. CHARLTON seconded the motion which was carried.

The INSPECTOR reported that he had given Carling, the soda-water manufacturer notice to abate the smoke nuisance which had been complained about.

A lengthy discussion followed, and speedily this trivial matter became a grave question. There were difficulties in the way of summoning the aggressor, who had refused to abate the nuisance, and one member thought the Board had sent a more harshly-couched notice to that poor man than they had done to the North-Eastern Railway Company. This charge nearly made a "scene," at all events, the member was rebuked, and, to show that the Board did not deal partially, a resolution was passed that the railway company remove the obstruction at Foundry Row in fourteen days. The smoke nuisance was left in the hands of the Inspector.

Mr. CALVERT, in speaking of the flagging fronting the property of Messrs. Jenkins and Seymour in Trafalgar Street, said he would never recommend the Board to accept it. The flags were too small, being only 18in., and the first specification stated that they had to be 2ft. It was necessary that these matters should be inspected by the Road Committee before the Board take them.

A short discussion ensued, and it was agreed that it was the province of the Road Committee to inspect street flagging before the Board accept the street.

NELSON STREET.

On the state of Nelson Street coming before the Board, the INSPECTOR said it should be flagged on the south side from top to bottom.

Mr. DAVISON was of the same opinion, and said it would be necessary to serve notices upon the proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the street would have to be properly made before it could be accepted by the Board.

Mr. DAVISON said the work should be done before winter set in, and he supposed the proprietors would require three months' notice before it could be proceeded with.

Mr. CALVERT replied that it was not necessary that three months' notice should be given. In the case of Trafalgar Street, three months' notice was given on account of the unfitness of the weather to do the work; but he had no objection to three months being given in this case also.

Mr. CARRICK observed that the work in that street was as necessary as that in Nile Street. He moved that the south side of Nelson Street be flagged and channelled and that the roadway be macadamized; that three months' notice be given to the proprietors, and that the flagging and kerbing be 5ft.

Mr. DAVISON seconded the motion, which was carried.

The INSPECTOR asked what would be done with the other side of the road? and at a subsequent stage of the meeting a consultation took place about it. The company's cottages in that street stand a considerable way back, so that the road adjoins a piece of waste land. It was agreed that it would be useless to flag it, and Messrs. Carrick and Davison agreed to incorporate in their motion that the north side be kerbed and channelled. The street is 30ft. wide.

CONSETT HALL ROAD.

The state of the road to the works and to Consett Hall was then introduced. Relative to the latter portion of the road, a letter was read from Mr. W. Jenkins, manager of the works, calling the attention of the Board to the objectionable condition of the open sewer from the works below Staffordshire Row, which endangered the health of the whole neighbourhood. He also requested them to urge on the completion of the road.

Mr. CHARLTON said the Road Committee had thought it necessary to inspect the improvements going on on the road before the Board met, to see what progress had been made. They were sorry to say that, though a commencement had been made, little had been done. In answer to the Chairman, he stated that the open sewer was out of a culvert belonging to the company.

The CHAIRMAN and others at once said that the sewer ought to be covered in, and the former testified to the improvement that had been made at Blackhill by covering in the sewer.

Mr. CHARLTON: It is a fearful place. It will be necessary to carry it about 280 yards to an outlet.

Mr. SEYMOUR suggested that pipes be laid down all the way.

In answer to Mr. Hudson, Mr. CHARLTON thought an 18-inch pipe would do, and the former having expressed his fears that in case of a flood pipes of that dimensions might burst, Mr. CALVERT informed him that it was only an 18-inch pipe that emptied itself into the culvert, and he did not apprehend any fear of the efficiency of an 18-inch pipe.

Mr. SEYMOUR moved that 18-inch pipes be laid on the route of the open sewer, which was seconded by Mr. CHARLTON.

The INSPECTOR intimated that the work would cost about £80, and the CLERK, in answer to Mr. Calvert, said there would not be sufficient money in this rate to do it.

Mr. SCOTT desired the Board to endeavour to do with a rate of 10d. in the pound next half-year. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction among the ratepayers that the rate was kept at 1s. To keep the next rate low, the open sewer might be cleaned for the present, as there were not many inhabitants there.

The CHAIRMAN did not think the Board was justified in taking their outlets to such places. He was astonished that the Blackhill people had not complained about the one that had recently been closed. The stench from the one under discussion could be felt 100 yards off. The Board had made an arrangement to make public roads, and in taking the refuse down there, was the Board not amenable? The question was not, who lived there? but who travelled there?

Mr. CHARLTON observed that the Blackhill workmen went over it daily, whereupon Mr. CALVERT moved, and Mr. DAVISON seconded, that 18-inch pipes be laid down the whole of the distance.—Carried.

Mr. HUDSON suggested that the pipes be laid 3ft. deep, which was approved of.

A consultation took place about the improvements on the Consett Hall road, which matter eventually was put into the hands of the Road Committee and the Surveyor, on the motion of Mr. CALVERT, seconded by Mr. CARRICK.

THE FOUNDRY ROW OBSTRUCTION.

In answer to the request of the Board to remove the gate at the end of Foundry Row, Blackhill, the Clerk read a letter which he had received from Mr. Irving of the North-Eastern Railway Company, dated July 18th, and which stated that he would probably be up and look into the matter. The Clerk added that the officials had been at the place on Tuesday.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought it would be necessary for the Clerk to write, and ask for a decisive answer, as they had now seen into it.

Mr. CARRICK made a motion to that effect, which was seconded by Mr. HUDSON, and carried.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The report of the Surveyor was then read as follows:—The Consett Hall road which is at present in hand, will, I expect be finished in about 14 days. Brick Flat Lane is also in progress. Some rough material will be necessary to raise that portion of the road near the embankment, which in winter is always in a wet condition. I intend to remove the soil and clay which is choking the road on the north side. Complaints are being made by both inhabitants and the public about the dangerous state of the footway on the Ebchester side of the Consett Village. It called for immediate attention as the nights are getting darker. The limestone I am having prepared for the coming season is direct from the quarry.

Mr. CALVERT said the owners of the property on the Ebchester side of Medomsley Road did not intend to do anything with the footway in front of their houses.

Mr. HUDSON said it would be a fearful item if the district had to do all that kind of flagging. Front Street and other places were in the same category.

Mr. CHARLTON: It's the law.

Mr. HUDSON thought that should have been made public at the commencement of the Local Board's existence.

Mr. CHARLTON replied that shortly after the formation of the Board, he and others went to Tow Law about that very matter, and they found that the district had to flag all footways abutting upon highways.

The CHAIRMAN read the opinion of the *Justice of the Peace* upon the matter, wherein it stated that a footpath was as much a highway as the carriageway was.

Mr. CARRICK thought the Board might put the footpath in a decent state of repair. They were not bound to flag it.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the Board was amenable in the event of an accident.

Mr. CHARLTON said it appeared that the parties for whom Mr. Calvert was acting were determined to compel the Board to flag the street; let them try it, and the law of the case would be known.

Mr. SCOTT thought the Front Street proprietors should do so too.

After some further consideration, Mr. CALVERT said he was going to London to see the proprietors, and the discussion could be adjourned till he returned.

On the motion of Mr. SCOTT, seconded by Mr. PESCOD, the matter was adjourned till next meeting, when the members would be summoned.

The highway pay-bill was as follows:—day labour, £10 17s.; contract, £6 12s.; total £17 9s. The pay-bill for streets and sewers amounted to £24 3s. 3d. Both were passed and ordered to be paid.

MEDICAL REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN read the report of the medical officer to the Board (Dr. W. M. Renton), as follows:—"The severe epidemic of small pox, with which the district has been visited during the last nine months, seems now, through the aid of vaccination and other sanitary measures, to have disappeared from among us. Scarlet fever, however, has broken out in its place, and has already caused the death of several children. Brickflat Row has fallen in for a larger share of the latter disease than any other part of the district, and, indeed, it would seem that that disease loved to linger in this particular locality, as I have repeatedly noticed that whatever epidemic is raging it is sure to be found there in its worst form. Perhaps this is in a great measure owing to defective surface channelling at the backs of the houses, a circumstance which occasioned me to point out to the Board some time ago. In the year ended June 30th, 260 births and 99 deaths have been registered within the Local Board District, showing a natural increase of 161, and a death rate of a little over 16 per 1,000 persons living, if we estimate the population at 6,000. The death rate has been higher throughout the last year than in the previous one, when the number of deaths registered were 15 below that of the present year; and the amount of infectious diseases has been greater than we have seen for many years. The accompanying table shows the actual numbers of infectious diseases that have come under medical observation during the last four years:—

	1866-7	1867-8	1868-9	1869-70
Measles	150	82	8	486
Scarlet Fever	89	30	19	100
Hooping Cough	nil	194	nil	nil
Typhus Fever	nil	9	7	3
Typhoid Fever	2	nil	10	9
Continued Fever	12	10	0	8
Small Pox	1	nil	8	85

The ever-changing temperature that we have experienced throughout the past year has been a great, if not the principal, cause of the large figures in the table. No less than 59 of the 99 deaths were under 5 years of age, and of these, 34 were under 12 months, so that the per centage of adult deaths is very small indeed. Infectious deseases caused the death of 11, viz.:—measles, 5; scarlet fever, 4; and small pox, 2, whilst consumption carried off 7 adults and 8 children, and 8 died from old age.

Mr. CARRICK and other members thought the population of the Local Board district would be more than 6,000, which would make the death-rate still lower.

On the motion of Mr. CALVERT, seconded by Mr. SCOTT, our reporter was requested to incorporate the document in his report.

AN ANNOYANCE.

The CHAIRMAN remarked upon the annoyance the Board had been subjected to during its sitting, by the musicians and singers practising their pieces in the Hall. It was inconsistent on the part of the managers of the Hall to allow it to be done; and he moved that if they could not have the room to themselves without annoyance, that they seek for another place in which to hold their meetings. The Clerk to give notice to the managers.

Mr. CARRICK seconded the motion.

The Clerk went into the Hall to request the performers to desist, which was complied with, and he was subsequently instructed to write to the managers to see that the members were not annoyed in future.

RABID DOGS.

Mr. CALVERT called the attention of the Board to the large number of dogs that were going about the district unmuzzled. There had been some fearful cases of hydrophobia, and the magistrates of other parts were taking precautionary measures. The quantity of dogs here was ridiculous, and something should be done. It was the function of our magistrates to give orders to the police to issue notices. He moved that the magistrates be requested to issue their orders for the muzzling and confining of dogs during the present season.

Mr. CARRICK seconded the motion, which was approved of.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The INSPECTOR said he had got a summons against Mr. R. Hall for the removal of his obstruction in Raglan-street, and the case would be heard before the magistrates in due course.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that there were a great many complaints about straying cattle, and he thought little use had been made of the pinfold since its erection. It was shown that the pinfold had been used, and the clerk was instructed to bring the subject of straying cattle before Superintendent Oliver.

On the motion of Mr. CARRICK, seconded by Mr. CALVERT, notice was ordered to be given to the secretary of the Gas Company to light the street lamps on the 19th inst.

It was intimated that several stench-traps were emitting an unhealthy effluvium.

A short consideration took place, as to whether it was imperative that the foundations of streets should be slag. Rubble stone had been put in one instance, and it had to be taken out again. A difference of opinion existed as to which was the better for road-foundations, but it was stated that as the notices specified slag, they would have to be adhered to.

It was reported that the Board had £213 13s. 10d. in the bank, and that day's accounts amounted to £49 7s. 3.

A plan was presented for approval, but it was such a wretched affair that a hope was expressed that no one would be insane enough to move it. A member, however, moved that it be passed, which created no small amount of amusement. The plan was not entertained. Cheques were signed, and the Board adjourned.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the Board-room Lanchester, on Thursday, when there were present: Messrs. N. Clark, (chairman), D. C. Balleny, J. Calvert, T. Humphrey, W. Ritson, J. Collinson, E. Charlton, J. Bowey, Thos. Robinson, E. Leybourne, and G. Shotten.

The Clerk read over the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were confirmed and afterwards signed.

RATING OF WOOD LANDS.

The CHAIRMAN said in reference to the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board to join Mr. Armstrong in getting counsel's opinion respecting the rating of wood lands belonging to the Marquis of Bute, the Board would, probably, concur with him that such a step would be unnecessary as the rating of wood lands would shortly be specially provided for by Act of Parliament. The Board therefore instructed the clerk to write to Mr. Armstrong to that effect.

SALARIES.

The CHAIRMAN then stated that at last meeting they had signed a testimonial in favour of the master of the workhouse. He had been thinking that they were, perhaps, underpaying their servants, and it was very foolish of them to loose the services of good servants if they could help it. With the concurrence of the Board he thought it would be advisable to ascertain what salaries were paid by the various Unions in the County. This being the unanimous opinion, the Clerk was instructed to write for information on the point.

THE TREASURER'S SHEET.

Shewed that the sum of £4,534 17s. 6d. was in hand and that the following townships were in arrears:—

	£	s.	d.
Billingside	13	16	8
Ebchester	8	11	11
Greencroft	39	11	0
Healeyfield	3	3	10
Lanchester	140	6	10
Medomsley	20	0	0
Satley	9	8	8
Total	£234	18	11

THE CORRESPONDENCE

Included a communication from the District Auditor in reference to some arrears due to the Board, and also a communication from the Poor Law Board, authorising the expenditure of a further sum of £2,000 in addition to the £2,400 already allowed by them towards the expense incurred by the alterations and enlargement of the Workhouse, and enclosing a form for the signature of the Guardians.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

then examined a number of accounts, which, on being found correct, were ordered to be paid.

NUISANCES AT WASKERLEY PARK WATERWORKS.

The nuisance Inspector of the Western district reported that "several huts at Waskerley Park Waterworks are in a bad condition, and generally much over-crowded. There is no proper drainage, and the sewerage is allowed to collect close to the doors."

The Board afterwards proceeded to the relief of poor.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, August 1.—Before H. C. SILVERTOP, R. WALLIS, and T. WILSON, Esqs.

GARDEN BREAKING AT LITTLE GREENCROFT.

Michael Conway and *Neil Longhron*, two respectable-looking young men, both of Consett, were charged by Edmund Balleny, of Little Greencroft, with breaking into the garden of his father on Sunday.—Prisoners pleaded not guilty.—Prosecutor said that on Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock, he was walking round the garden, and he swa Longhron go into the garden from the private road and hand gooseberry bushes to Conway. He gave the alarm at the house, and chased prisoners, but when he overtook them they refused to give their names, and told him that he had better go away. He let them go, and his father and Mr. Suddes afterwards chased them through a neighbour's corn field, and succeeded in capturing them. They threw the bushes into the hedge side. He reasoned with Longhron who behaved himself better than Conway.—Longhron denied ever being in the garden, but had simply been upon the private road after getting a drink of milk at a farm house.—Conway made no defence.—Prosecutor said he spoke to the prisoners on the road, and was sure that the right men had been captured. There was a band of men on the road when he went up to the prisoners, and he left them fearing that he might be injured. Prisoners carried the bushes fully 200 yards from the garden. The value of the damage was about 10s.—The bench was of opinion that the prisoners had committed the offence, and in order that gardens be protected, sent the prisoners to gaol for one month with hard labour.

Neil Longhron and *Michael Conway* were also charged with damaging a corn field, belonging to Mr. Anderson, on the same day.—Prisoners pleaded not guilty.—Anderson said he did not see the prisoners doing the damage, but saw that the damage had been done to the amount of 10s.—Edmund Balleny swore to seeing both the prisoners in the field.—Conway asked Mr. Balleny if he and the others that were riding in the corn field did not do the damage?—Mr. Balleny replied that they had to go into the field to capture them.—The bench awarded 5s. damages, and inflicted a fine of 6d each and costs.

DRUNKENNESS.

James Rice was charged with being drunk and incapable at Consett, on Saturday night.—P.C. Farnaby said he found the prisoner lying on the flags at Consett, at eleven o'clock on Saturday night. He lifted him up, but he could not stand.—Prisoner said he was unconsciously drunk. He was working at Consett blast-furnaces, and had met a friend with whom he had had some drink.—Fined 2s. 6d. and 5s. 11d. costs.

George Batey and *Joseph Walker* were fined 5s. and costs for being drunk and riotous at Consett.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

James Toms was charged with assaulting the police at Consett, on Saturday.—P.C. Riddle said he was in Middle Street, Consett, about twelve o'clock on Saturday night, when a large body of men, amongst whom was the prisoner, were shouting and making a noise. He ordered them to go off, which they did, but when near the church the prisoner commenced again. He shoved him away, but he would not go, and while he was taking him to the lock-up, prisoner struck him on the face. He did not strike nor kick the prisoner.—P.C.s Farnaby and Alderson corroborated the evidence, and the latter added that he used abusive language to Supt. Oliver. Prisoner had to be carried to the station as he resisted all the way.—Prisoner said he could not walk for the kicks he had got from the officer.—Fined 20s. and 5s. 10d. costs, or one month's imprisonment. The money was paid.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Catherine Clark was charged by Patrick Judge, her brother, with wilfully and maliciously breaking panes of glass to the value of 4s. 9d., on the 24th June.—Defendant pleaded guilty.—Prosecutor said he was at work on the day in question, and on going home at night found the glass and wood work in his window broken. He did not see it done, but the neighbours told him it was the defendant that had done it.—Defendant was fined 1s., and to pay the damages and costs, in all 12s. 3d.

A JUVENILE ROW.

Robert Williamson and *Patrick Murray*, two youths belonging to Leadgate, were charged with a breach of the peace at that place on Sunday night.—Prisoners pleaded guilty, and P.C. Smith said he saw them fighting on the night of Sunday, opposite Mr. Thompson's public-house. There was a number of these disturbances usually going on.—Bound over to keep the peace for six months in £5 each, and each to pay 5s. 10d. costs.

ASSAULTS.

Mary Quigley was charged with assaulting Elizabeth Brown, at Consett, on the 17th ult.—Defendant said the charge was not true.—Prosecutrix said on the Sunday night in question, she was going to Mr. Bennison's, Consett, for porter, when she saw the defendant fighting with a lot of drunken men. She went to her, and said it was a shame for her to go on that way on a Sunday night. Defendant then ran after her, and followed her into her witness's (Wilson) house. She caught hold of her, dragged her into the passage by the hair of the head, and used her badly. The man got her loose from the defendant, and she went into the house till defendant got away.—William Wilson, *alias* Armstrong, saw the crowd on the 17th ult., and corroborated prosecutrix's evidence. She was bleeding sore about the mouth. He never saw prosecutrix strike defendant.—Defendant then stated that she was going out to seek her husband, and prosecutrix came and struck her with a bottle.—James Short was standing at the row on the night in question. Defendant was pulling her lodgers away home, and prosecutrix went and struck her with a bottle.—Hugh Carr swore to restraining prosecutrix from flying at defendant during the row, but afterwards he let her go, and she then struck defendant with the bottle.—Defendant said her dress was spoiled with the blood from the wound.—Prosecutrix said if the case was adjourned she could find witnesses to prove that a man struck defendant and not her.—The bench found the case not proved, and prosecutrix had to pay the costs, 10s.

John McShane, a respectable-looking man, was charged with committing an assault upon Ellen Green, an intelligent and respectable-looking girl, on the 18th ult.—Prosecutrix said she was out on a message on the morning in question, and had to go past McShane's door. McShane was standing at the door, and he shouted filthy language after her, so much so that she could not lift her head up, the neighbours hearing it all. She got liberty to go to a concert in the evening, and when she saw the company, she wanted to get out, but she was prevented by some one trying to trip her up, and a man persuaded her to sit still. While sitting, defendant struck her on the face, and afterwards knocked a man's head against her gums, which caused them to bleed. For six months she had been hooted at by defendant, and had been obliged to go home by a round-about way to evade him.—James Green, 16 years of age, prosecutrix's brother, said he saw McShane strike his sister and knock a man's head against her mouth, at Mr. Niven's concert, at Leadgate.—Defendant said the concert was thronged, and one was shoving against another. In going out there was a rush, and he was shoved against the man's head, which struck the prosecutrix he believed.—Daniel Gannon, the man who was shoved against prosecutrix, said McShane was standing behind him at the concert, and being near prosecutrix, the rush knocked him against her. McShane did neither touch her nor him. His back was to McShane, and he might have done many things that he could not see.—T. Kennedy said McShane never spoke to prosecutrix, but when Gannon went against her, she and her brother said McShane would have to pay for that. McShane was standing beside him, and he did not see him do anything to her. There were no words between defendant and prosecutrix before Gannon's head went against her.—Prosecutrix, in answer to Mr. Wallis, said three minutes transpired between her face being slapped and Gannon's face coming against her. Her brother could see all the audience. She never gave any provocation for the assaults. She wanted a summons against Kennedy for spitting in her face.—The bench fined defendant 5s. and costs, in all 15s. 6d.

Mary Flackerty, of Consett, was summoned by Isabella Crawford, a girl, with assaulting her in the streets of Consett, on the 25th ult.—Complainant stated that she was standing at the window of Mr. W. Aynsley, grocer, with a child in her arms, when, without any words being exchanged, defendant struck her on the face three times with her hand. She said she would tell her mother, and defendant used bad language to her.—Defendant then detailed her grievances with the Crawford family, asserting that they had told her husband all the bad they could about her.—The bench fined her 1s. and costs.

Robert Simpson was fined 1s. and costs for assaulting James Hanan, at Leadgate, on the 25th ult.

GARDEN ROBBERY AT LEADGATE.

William Walton and *Patrick O'Neil*, two lads, were charged by the Rev. J. W. Mitchell, vicar of Leadgate, with breaking into his garden, on the 21st ult., and doing damage to the value of 2d.—Walton did not appear, and O'Neil pleaded not guilty.—Prosecutor said about nine o'clock in the evening in question, he was apprised of some one being in the garden, and he went into the garden. After a time he saw two lads in the garden, and he apprehended Walton whom he knew very well. He asked him who his companion was, and he replied "Pat O'Neil." Prosecutor could not sware that O'Neil was in the garden, but it was a lad of his size. He did not wish to press the case, but simply wished that defendants should be admonished. He had been subjected to robberies for two years, and he blamed himself for letting them go on. He laid the damage at a merely nominal figure. Walton confessed to having been in the garden twice. His parents were respectable people.—P.C. Firn spoke to Walton having been apprehended by Mr. Mitchell, and O'Neil confessed to him that he was in the garden.—O'Neil denied that he was in the garden, but admitted being upon the road when Walton was caught.—Walton's mother appeared, and said she did not think it was necessary for her son to have appeared, as she was present to pay any fine the magistrates might inflict upon him.—The magistrates explained that that did not meet the requirements of a summons, as defendants who were served with them were bound to appear, and they ordered a warrant to be issued for Walton's apprehension.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, Aug. 4th, 1870.—Before M. KEARNEY (chairman) and E. T. SMITH, Esqs.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE OFFICER.

Patrick Kinlin, of Dipton, was charged with assaulting Superintendent Oliver, at Blackhill, on the 30th ult. Defendant, who was remanded from Shotley Bridge Police Court, on Monday last, did not appear. Superintendent Oliver stated that he was at Blackhill on the day in question, when Kinlin picked up a stone about the size of his fist, and threw at his head with great violence. He was one of the most notorious characters in the country. He had been several times convicted for different offences. A warrant was issued for his apprehension.

ABSCONDING FROM SERVICE.

Sampson Spate, William Cartridge, Joseph Cartridge, John Rogers, T. Nicholls and *J. Kirkshaw*, miners, lately in the employment of the Consett Iron Company, at Derwent Colliery, Medomsley, were severally charged with absenting themselves from their employment on the 30th ult. Sergeant Scott proved the service of the summons.—Mr. W. H. Hedley, viewer, Medomsley, stated that the defendants were engaged for a calendar month, and to be re-engaged from month to month, with a month's notice on either side to terminate the engagement. They left without giving such notice. He applied for compensation, which, according to their agreement, was to be 2s. 6d. per day for every day they absented themselves. They had come from Staffordshire, and no doubt had gone back again. As the defendants did not appear, warrants were issued to compell their attendance.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

J. Pilkington, F. Taylor, G. Armstrong, and *J. Taylor*, schoolboys, were summoned to answer a charge of wilful damage at Newhouse Farm, in the occupation of Mr. Woodward, on the 17th ult. P.C. Woodward proved to having seen the boys on the farm, and they had been up a scrab tree. When they saw him they all ran away but Howe. Several complaints had been made to him about boys tresspassing in the neighbourhood. After a reprimand by the magistrates, Pilkington, F. Taylor, and Armstrong were fined 1s. each with costs. Howe and F. Taylor, who did answer to their names, were fined 12s. 6d. each.

DRUNKENNESS AT BLACKHILL.

Mark Fielding, a navvy, was next charged with being drunk on the 3rd inst. P.C. Riddell said he was on duty at Blackhill, when he found the prisoner in a very drunken state, lying across the streets. Prisoner, who presented anything but a respectable appearance, and whose left cheek had two or three large cuts upon it, with a black eye to boot, pleaded guilty. He had got too much, but would promise to behave himself in future.—Discharged.

Richard Hodgson, Esq., of Carlham Hall, in the county of Northumberland, and of Fryerside, in the county of Durham, has assumed the name of Huntley in addition to his present surname.

The directors of the North-Eastern Railway have agreed to recommend that a dividend at the rate of 7¼ per cent. per annum be declared upon the North-Eastern Consols, for the half-year ending 30th June last.

Markets.

THE CORN TRADE.

In the southern counties of England the harvest has now, the *Mayest* says, become general, and, so far as can be gleaned at present, the result has been satisfactory. The wheat crop has proved to be much less deficient than was expected; whilst the quality, generally, has been good. Some samples exhibited at Mark Lane on Friday varied in weight from 62lbs to 65lbs per bushel. The oat crop will be short, and beans and peas will not yield so plentifully as could be wished; whilst barley will probably fall short of the average. In Ireland the returns of all kinds of produce will be very remunerative, the exceptional dryness of the season being the one thing desirable for insuring good crops in that moist country. In Scotland, also, where the drought has been less severely felt, the progress of agricultural affairs has not been unsatisfactory. The crops, generally, look well, and will shortly be ready for the sickle. Turnips are advancing, and potatoes are presenting a most excellent appearance. One great feature in favour of the present harvest is the excellent condition in which the grain is being secured, enabling farmers to send their produce to market immediately.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from the country, but a fair quantity coastwise, with a moderate arrival from abroad. The trade was not so brisk as on Saturday, but the advance of that day was fully maintained, and we quote an improvement on the week of 1s on English and 1s to 2s per qr. on foreign. Barley firm. Oats dull at 6d decline. Beans and peas unchanged. Flour 1s higher.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Wheat 56s to 62s per qr.; barley 22s 0d to 26s 0d; and oats 16s 6d to 24s 0d per Hexham boll. A good supply of wheat, for which farmers at the commencement of the market asked 1s per qr. advance, but they had ultimately to submit to the rates of this day week. A small supply of both barley and oats, with little demand, and no quotable change in price. There was a small sample of new oats shown by Mr. Heslop, of Warden House, which sold at 17s per Hexham boll.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Market quiet, with but little doing except in oats, which are being bought for France. English and foreign wheat remains at Monday's quotations. Flour unaltered. Barley quiet. Oats steady on continental demand. Maize dull.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

The following were the averages for the week ending Saturday last:—

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	48,518	at 52	10
Barley	500	at 33	5
Oats	1,434	at 26	9

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 117 beasts, and 1,790 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, the Irish cattle excepted, all other kinds of stock were considerably below an average. The supply of beef comprised 1,040 head. The beef trade was in a depressed state, at a decline of 3d per stone from the rates of this day se'nnight (in exceptional cases 9s 6d was obtained), with an unusually dull finish, and part remained unsold. The number of sheep and lambs was 12,140. The mutton trade was in a sluggish state, prices receded ½d per lb. from Tuesday last, and part remained unsold. Lambs—The better qualities were both scarce and dear, but the middling and inferior sorts were almost unsaleable, prices had a downward tendency, and part were left over. Pigs—393 were shown. The pork trade ruled firm, former rates were well supported, and nearly all changed owners.

Prices:—Beasts; prime heifer, 9s 0d to 9s 3d; secondary sorts, 7s 9d to 8s 3d; inferior sorts, 6s 9d to 7s 3d; first-class oxen, 8s 9d to 9s 0d; middling, 7s 3d to 8s 0d; cows, 5s 9d to 7s 0d; pork, 5s 0d to 7s 0d; small dairy-fed, 7s 6d to 8s 0d per stone of 14 lbs. Sheep; good vendable mutton, 8d to 8½d; large fat, 7½d to 8d; middling, 7½d to 7¾d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 7d to 7½d; lamb, 7d to 9d per lb., sinking offal.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Beef, 8s 6d to 9s 3d per stone of 14lbs.; mutton 7d to 8d, and lamb 8d to 8½d per lb. A moderate clearance.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 91 carts of hay, and 73 carts of straw in the market.

Prices: old land Hay, £5 5s 0d to £7 10s 0d; this year's growth, £6 0s 0d to £6 10s 0d; new land hay, £6 0s 0d to £7 10s 0d; this year's growth, £5 12s 6d to £6 9s 0d; clever hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 5d to 2s 0d; barley straw, 1s 6d to 2s 10½d; and oat straw, 1s 8d to 2s 3d per thrave.

MIDDLESBOROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—There was only a small attendance of members of the North of England iron trade, at the Royal Exchange, Middlesbrough, on Tuesday morning. Prices of pig iron are nominally quoted, No. 1, 56s; No. 3, 53s; No. 4, 52s per ton nett cash at the works, or 1s per ton extra for four months' bill. Makers are not disposed to seek new business, in consequence of their being not only well sold for the present season, but also for next year. The stoppage of a few orders from Prussia will simply enable them to work up a few contracts which have been delayed, so that considerable prosperity may be anticipated. It is expected that the railway requirements of Russia and the United States will furnish a sufficient outlet for the produce of the rail mills of the district.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—At Front Street, on the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. Walter Fittes, of a daughter.

LINTZ FORD—On the 29th ult., Mrs. W. M. Annandale, of a daughter.

WINLATON—On the 30th ult., the wife of W. Irvine, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CONSETT—At Christ Church, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. John Child, James Archbald, third son of the late Mr. John Mackintosh, of Glanton, Northumberland, to Mary Jane, third daughter of Mr. Thos. Williams, Consett.

DURHAM—At the Register Office, on the 30th ult., Mr. William Wiles, to Miss Amelia Ross Kidd, both of Blackhill.

At St. Margaret's Church, on the 3rd inst., Mr. Jos. White, of Neville's Cross, near Durham, to Miss Annie Richardson, of Medomsley.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—On the 30th ult., aged 6 years, Alice Hall.

At John Street, on the 31st ult., aged 2 years, Sarah Collins.

At the same place, on the 29th ult., aged 3 months, Christina Collins.

At 98, on the 1st inst., aged 1½ years, Jas. Donnelly.

BENFIELDSIDE—On the 3rd inst., aged 66, Richard Archer.

At Bridge Hill, on the 29th ult., aged 19, Elizabeth Henderson.

ROWLEY—On the 1st inst., aged 85, Mrs. Mary Wilkinson.

BURNOPFIELD—On the 26th ult., aged 1 year, Edward, son of Mr. James Turnbull.

WATER HOUSES—On the 31st ult., John, infant son of Mr. John Chapman.

DEARNESS COTTAGES—On the 30th ult., aged 4 years, William, son of Mr. William Davison, platelayer.

GREENSIDE—On the 1st inst., aged 75, Eleanor Maria, wife of Mr. Stephen Wheldon, late of Pelton.

EDMONDSLEY—On the 1st inst., aged 10 weeks, Christopher, son of Mr. Christopher Kidd, miner.

GATESHEAD—At No. 4, Normandy Terrace, on the 2nd inst., aged 26, Alice Margaret, wife of Mr. J. G. Joicey.

CHESTER-LE-STREET—On the 28th ult., aged 9 weeks, Thomas, son of Mr. William Taylor, miner.

On the 2nd inst., aged 4 months, Margaret Ann, daughter of Mr. Wm. Hope, mason.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at his Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett. SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870.