The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 555. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, JULY 29TH, 1871. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

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

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

S. WALKER, HAIRDRESSER, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL (next door to Mrs. Gradon). Periodicals, Newspapers, and Magazines supplied and every description of stationery.
N.B.—Pictures and Mourning Cards Framed and Umbrellas Repaired. 771a

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

COALS.

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

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

JAMES JOHNSON, FAMILY GROCER AND TEA DEALER. Teas, Coffees, and Spices of the Choicest Quality. Good Useful Teas from 2s. per pound. Coffees 1s. per pound. Household Soaps from 3d. per pound. All kinds of Drysaltery Goods cheap and of the best Quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.
TERMS—CASH. 879a

PAPER HANGINGS! PAPER HANGINGS!!

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

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

PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT,

NOW OPEN DAILY from 7 A.M., till 9 P.M., and on SUNDAYS from 7 A.M. till 10 A.M.
The extensive Patronage bestowed upon the Establishment since the Opening has convinced the Proprietor that what was formerly an Eastern Luxury, a Hot and Cold Bath, has now become an absolute necessity to the Inhabitants of this District.

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

Licensed dealer in TOBACCO and CIGARS.
E. H. HUTCHINSON,
99b PROPRIETOR.

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

☞ All Orders attended to with care and punctuality

EMIGRATION AGENT. 27

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NEWCASTLE READY-MONEY TEA AND PROVISION EMPORIUM

THE above Establishment has become so popular with the public of Consett, Blackhill, Leadgate, and vicinity that the Proprietor has been necessitated to take the large premises adjoining, which were used as Auction Rooms by Mr. Henry Brown. He is thus enabled to give more accommodation to his numerous Patrons, and also to have on hand a more extensive and varied Stock of Groceries and Provisions.
JAMES LAKE, PROPRIETOR,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. 117b

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

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

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

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

GREAT BARGAINS

PREVIOUS TO

STOCKTAKING.

FANCY DRESSES.

MILLINERY.

SHAWLS.

JACKETS.

PRINTS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SHIRTINGS.

CARPETS.

FLANNELS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

HATS AND CAPS, &c.

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

R. W. SHAW, PROPRIETOR.

LUTON HOUSE, MIDDLE STREET,

CONSETT,

FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

AND

LEADGATE. 404b

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

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

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.
JOHN WILSON AND SON,
WORSTED AND YARN MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE HOSIERS, AND HABERDASHERS, BLANKET AND FLANNEL MERCHANTS,
35, DEAN STREET, AND 14 & 16, ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCHYARD,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 704

STEWART'S OPINION OF THE NEW TEAS.

THE more we taste the fine Tea of this year the more we like it. It is perhaps hardly so strong as the famous year 1866, BUT THE FLAVOUR IS EXQUISITE, and the strength can be made all right by putting a little more into the pot. We advise our friends to go into stock; we offer to forward 10lbs. of the cheapest in England, carriage paid to any address, on receipt of a Post-Office Order for Twenty Shillings to be made payable to
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 33, SANDHILL, and 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE; or at the NEW BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND. 391b

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

THE HOME WASHER, the only Machine which washes thoroughly without injury to the Fabric. Many local references.
RIMINGTON'S MANGLES, 'Perfect as Mangles, faultless as wringers.' *The universal verdict.*
THE IMPERIAL LAWN MOWER, which took the First-Class Certificate at the Royal International Exhibition Competition.
TAYLOR'S PATENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, the most perfect piece of Mechanism yet introduced.
RIMINGTON'S NOISELESS MANUFACTURING MACHINE, which can be used behind a Shop without being heard
These Machines can be Let on Hire for Three or Six Months, to then become the Property of the Buyer without any further Payment whatever. *Repairs. Needles.*
WHOLESALE—T. M. RIMINGTON & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Just arrived, a large Stock of IRON BEDSTEADS, varying in price from 16s. to £3 10s. each.

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS

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

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

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

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	670,904
Sandeman, Sons & Co	154,622
E Hooper & Sons	139,655
Dingwall, Portal & Co	137,307
H R Williams & Co	132,616
F W Cosens	115,814
Boyes & Beckwith	113,476
Lightly & Simon	99,008
Cunliffe & Co	93,285
Ted-Heatley & Co	83,674
Litre Bottle Wine Co	82,551
J Allnut & Co	82,264
Dent, Urwick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,277
D Taylor & Sons	71,943
Max Greger	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co	67,969
Boord & Son	67,587
Findlater & Co	66,243
Polak Bros & Co	66,074
Brooks & Oldham	63,899
C Kinloch & Co	60,683
Robertson Bros	59,347
Lemon Hart & Son	59,213
Domecq & Co	58,129

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

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

The SHERRIES and the PORTS mentioned below have been selected by comparison entirely on their own merits, without the least prejudice or interest in favour of either estate, or grower. The consumer will be able by comparison to identify, with the gradual rise in price, the improvement in quality. For other Wines than those mentioned below, see Book of Prices sent on application

MARSALA SHERRIES *from Sicily* (For full description of each see Book of Prices)

			Per Bottle	Per Doz.	Page
Castle VM	*Gold*	MARSALA	1/4	16/	17
Castle A	*Pale*	MARSALA	1/6	18/	17
Castle C	*Pale*	MARSALA	1/8	20/	17
Castle D	*Gold*	MARSALA	1/8	20/	17
Castle B	*Brown*	MARSALA	1/8	20/	17

SHERRY *from Hambro'*

			Per Bottle	Per Doz.	Page
Castle		HAMBRO' SHERRY	1/3	15/	9

SHERRIES *from Spain*

			Per Bottle	Per Doz.	Page
Castle 1A	*Pale*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle 2A	*Gold*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle 3A	*Brown*	SHERRY	1/6	18/	11
Castle A	*Pale*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle AA	*Gold*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle B	*Brown*	SHERRY	1/10	22/	11
Castle C	*Pale*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle CC	*Gold*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle D	*Brown*	SHERRY	2/4	28/	11
Castle G	*Pale*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle E	*Gold*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle F	*Brown*	SHERRY	2/10	34/	11
Castle I	*Pale*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	12
Castle H	*Gold*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	12
Castle J	*Brown*	SHERRY	3/6	42/	12

PORTS *from Spain*

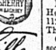
		Per Bottle	Per Doz.	Page
Castle 1	SPANISH PORT	1/3	15/	13
Castle 2	SPANISH PORT	1/6	18/	13
Castle 3	SPANISH PORT	1/9	21/	13

PORTS *from Portugal*
PORTS—OLD IN WOOD

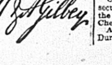
			Per Bottle	Per Doz.	Page
Castle A	PORT	*5 years in wood*	2/0	24/	14
Castle B	PORT	*8 years in wood*	2/4	28/	14
Castle C	PORT *Fruity*	*11 years in wood*	2/10	34/	14
Castle D	PORT *Dry*	*11 years in wood*	2/10	34/	14
Castle E	PORT *Fruity*	*15 years in wood*	3/4	40/	14
Castle F	PORT *Dry*	*15 years in wood*	3/4	40/	14
Castle G	PORT *Fruity*	*very old in wood*	4/0	48/	14
Castle H	PORT *Dry*	*very old in wood*	4/0	48/	14
Castle 1867	PORT *for laying down*		2/10	34/	14

Bottles are charged 1d each, the same being allowed when returned

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



The signature will also be on the side of each Cork thus:—



Business Announcements.

VARDY & CO.,

VICTORIA STREET,

CONSETT,

HAVE

PURCHASED

A

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

GENERAL DRAPERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

AND

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AMOUNTING TO

£745 10s. 0d.

FOR

£400 0s. 0d.

CASH.

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

VARDY AND CO'S.,

VICTORIA STREET,

CONSETT. 481b

CLARENDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.
JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.
Select Evening Class as usual, in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Euclid. One Guinea per Quarter.

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

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

BIBLES, Hymn Books, Ledgers, Day Books, and Memorandum Books of every description. School and Prize Books. All kinds of Books, religious and secular, at published prices. Local, Daily, and Weekly Papers. London Weekly Newspapers. Periodicals, Weekly and Monthly, of all kinds. All kinds of Tin and Hardware Goods, Jewellery, &c.
Memorial Cards and Raffle Tickets on the shortest notice. Pictures Framed neat and cheap.
Wood's Indian Pills.
Agent for the *Consett Guardian*; Advertisements for which will receive prompt attention. 953a

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES AND HANDBOOK.

300 Pages; Bound, 1s., or by Post for 14 stamps.
THE HOMŒOPATHIC FAMILY INSTRUCTOR (an Epitome of), by RICHARD EPPS, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Upwards of a hundred diseases are fully described, and prescribed for.
London: Published by James Epps and Company, Homœopathic Chemists (the first established in England), 112, Great Russell Street; 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle Street.
CAUTION.—The medicines supplied by agents are secured by a band over the cork, and which band bears the signature, "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London," without which none are genuine.
AGENTS:—Tow Law, Rutterford; Crook, Wilkinson; Durham, Scawin and Wortley. 827a

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE VIOLET.

In the fairest of our vall ys
Where the sweetest roses bloom,
And the merry streamlet sallies
From beneath the heath and broom:

Where sweet-scented zephyrs carry
Sweeter odours from the glen,
Where good angels love to tarry
On their missions here to men;

There, its modest head reclining,
Meekly 'neath the diamond dew
(Loveliness and grace combining),
Once a lonely violet grew.

Fair it bloomed alone and flourished,
Like a flower of heavenly birth,
And by softest dew-drops nourished,
Grew the sweetest upon earth.

But the flowers which bloom the fairest
Near the castle or the cot,
When their beauty seems the rarest,
Vanish from their native spot:

It was thus a lovelier flower,
E'en than it, grew by our side,
And but flourished for an hour,
Then dropped its head and died;

And although the spot's deserted,
Yet its charm it still retains,
And although the flower's departed,
Yet a fragrance still remains.

T. H.

YOUNG MAN, BE WISE!

Would'st thou reap life's golden treasure,
Young man, be wise!
Cease to follow where light pleasure
Cheats blinking eyes;
Let no flattering voices win thee,
Let no vauntful echoes din thee,
But the peace of God within thee
Seek, and be wise!

Where the fervid cup doth sparkle,
Young man, be wise!
Where quick glances gleam and darkle,
Danger surmise!
Where the rattling car is dashing,
Where the shallow wave is plashing,
Where the coloured foam is flashing,
Feast not thine eyes!

Rocking on a lazy billow
With roaming eyes,
Cushioned on a dreamy pillow,
Thou art not wise;
Wake the power within thee sleeping,
Trim the plot that's in thy keeping;
Thou wilt bless the task when reaping
Sweet labour's prize.

Since the green earth had beginning,
Land, sea, and skies,
Toil their rounds with sleepless spinning,
Suns sink and rise;
God, who with His image crowned us,
Works within, above, around us;
Let us, where his will hath bound us,
Work and be wise!

PROF. BLACKIE.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

The Cultus of Horticulture.—Buddism.

UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE.—That good natured but exceedingly simple youth, Septimus Moddicombe, is suffering from the effects of rather a singular accident—an idea suddenly struck him.

THIS IS A FACT.—Musical Jones's doctor last week forbade him to eat pastry. Musical Jones simply responded to his medical man by singing, dolorously, "Good bye, sweet tart, good bye."

NO MORE BRIBERY.—Mr. Tipping, who is a conservative has been speaking in the House in support of the Ballot. This is very disinterested conduct on the part of the Member for Stockport, for some people assert their belief that when the Ballot comes into operation, there will be an end of—"Tipping."

STRICTLY PROFESSIONAL. — *Romantic Amelia (aside to the young Doctor, Celadon)*. "Look, Celadon—such a beautiful sunset! The sky is all crimson!" *Unromantic Celadon.* "Ya-as—appears to have had a mustard plaster on!"

SOMEBODY PLEASED.—That large section of the community who have nothing to sell and everything to buy, and who are never incommoded by the "enormous plethora of cheap money," or indeed money of any sort, are delighted beyond measure to hear that "Purchase" is abolished.

MOSSO'S ABROAD AGAIN.—*Scotch Waitress.* "There's a laddie doon the stair wa'antin' tae see 'ye——" *Mosso.* "A lady! Mon Dieu! Say her to give herself the pain to sit down while I arrange my toilet."

OUR RESERVES!—*Aide-de-Camp (at the last review).* "What are you doing here, sir? Where's your regiment?" *Party on the grass.* "Shure I don' know. Bu-r I don' rec'nise your 'thority, gov'nour!" *Aide-de-Camp (furious).* "What the deuce d' you mean, sir? You're a volunteer, aren't you?" *Party on grass.* (*Hic!*) Norabirotit!—Was jus' now—bu-r I reshigned 'n cons'quence — temp'ry ndishposition:"

Extracts from JUDY.

A lawn party—A Bishop.

A "leader"—A blind man's dog.

Double Bass—Two glasses of bitter.

The most popular watchword—Tick.

A Seamstress's exclamation—A-hem!

Partnership (liability unlimited)—Marriage.

"Cash advances"—making up to a rich widow.

The church for affianced ones—Saint All Banns.

Right tacks to knock on the head—Income tacks.

Some teetotalers would even prefer a watery grave to preservation in spirits.

Very sad—There have been more fashionable ladies dyed young this year than ever.

A good many tradespeople only give fifteen ounces to the pound—It is a *weigh* they have.

A girl who marries well makes a lucky hit, though she is herself a lucky miss.

Numerically true.—If a man doesn't take care of No. 1, he will soon have 0 to take care of!

When a prisoner is asked whether he is guilty or not guilty, he has no right to answer "that he can't say for certain till he hears the evidence read.

Extracts from FUN.

RATIOCINATION.—People are too fond of speaking of other members of creation as "the inferior animals." We trust after reading this anecdote they will admit the so-called brutes are their equals in intelligence:—An old rat in New Bedford got captured by the neck in a trap the other day, and speedily evinced signs of demoralization. In a very short time a small army of compatriots rallied to the spot, and attracted by his cries, and—rescued him?—no, they didn't do that; but they went right to work, skinned him, and ate him all up, except his hinds legs. There's a good deal of human nature in rats evidently.

A MODEST GENIUS.—*Native:*—Well, sir, I manage to make a livin' o't somehow—Fact is, I keeps the Post Office and a little school; I teaches navigation and cuts hair, I plays the organ in the church, kills pigs, and does a little farrierin'; I'm Parish Clerk and collect the Income Tax. I mizzure a good bit o' land fur the farmers, taitches any private family the pianner, and brews once a fornit for our landlord. I keeps a little chandler's shop and sells straw hats, sou-westers, tarpaulins, and drapery. I've got a coal yard and a class fur learnin' the fiddle. I used to do a little to Auctioneerin' too, but that's cut up so 'tisin't worth much. I'm correspondent for the county paper and picks up a good bit o' news o' one sart and other, but times ain't like they use to be,

Markets.

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the corn trade says—After long waiting, a week of the finest summer weather has been experienced. Haymakers who were late have cut and carried in fine condition, and the discoloured heaps about in the meadows have at last got stacked in tolerable order; but we hear that some good coloured gatherings have been too hastily put together and become hot. There will this year be accordingly some very different samples, but with a greater bulk than had been expected. As to the corn crops, they have just had the weather needed, and a marvellous change in their favour has been wrought, much of the wheat having had this fine week to perfect the blooming and fertilisation. Red qualities, therefore, and some of the spring-sown are likely to show the best samples. The rain just stopped in time, for while the growth of the haulm was rampant there was but poor expectations for the yield. Of spring-corn the barley was greatly improved, and the crops of beans and peas are estimated as likely to be heavy, and the rain has well suited the oats.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of both country and coasting wheat, and a moderate arrival from abroad. Fine fresh English had more attention, and for such, the full prices of this day week were obtained, but secondary foreign was rather neglected and might have been bought on easier terms. Barley at 3d decline had rather more buyers. Beans and peas dull. Oats 6d lower. Flour moved off more freely at late rates.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at this market this day:—Beef, 8½d to 11d; mutton, 9½d to 10d; veal, 9d to 10d; lamb, 10d to 11d per lb. Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 3d; ducks, 2s 0d to 2s 9d; hens, 1s 0d to 1s 9d each; pigeons, 1s 0d to 1s 4d. Butter, 1s 5d to 1s 6d per lb. Eggs, 12 to — for 1s. Potatoes, 10d 1s 4d per stone. Green peas, 10d to 1s 0d per peck. Cherries, 6d per lb. Gooseberries, 4d; red currants 4d; black currants, 5d per quart.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—Thin attendance of farmers at to-day's market, with only a small supply in all kinds of grain. No change in quotations.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—Good red wheat sold from 14s 9d to 15s 9d per boll of two bushels; white ditto, 16s 0d to 17s 0d; old red wheat, —s 0d to —s 0d; white ditto, —s 0d to —s 0d; barley, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; grinding qualities, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per boll; long oats, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; short ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d per bushel; beans, 13s 0d to 0s 0d per boll.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Market quiet but firm. English and foreign wheat steady. Flour unaltered. Barley and oats firm. Maize quiet. Beans slow. Peas steady. Prices in all departments unaltered.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 61 beasts, but an increase of 2,360 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle varied, while sheep were fully an average and lambs were middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,042 head. There is a change to note in the beef trade to-day. The unprecedented high prices, and the weather being unfavourable for slaughtering, caused buyers to exercise great caution, and the highest price obtained was about 10s 6d per imp. stone, with a slow dull finish and a total clearance was not effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 11,290. The finest description of wedders ruled firm at full rates of currencies, but all other kinds were the turn cheaper, and a total clearance was not effected. Lambs—the demand for which ruled active, particularly the better classes, and in every instance the quotations were well supported. The middling and inferior sorts were in tolerably good request, and nearly all were sold. Pigs—500 were shown. The pork trade underwent little or no change from last week, and all were disposed of.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifer, 10s 3d to 10s 6d; secondary sorts, 8s 0d to 8s 6d; inferior sorts, 6s 6d to 7s 0d; first-class oxen, 9s 9d to 10s 0d; middling, 7s 9d to 8s 6d; cows, 6s 0d to 7s 6d; pork, large, 4s 3d to 6s 3d; small, 7s 0d to 7s 6d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good vendable mutton, 9¾d to 10d; large fat, 0d to 0d; middling, 8¼d to 9¼d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 8½d to 9d; lamb, 9d to 10½d per lb., sinking offal.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—The market was very thinly supplied with all descriptions of stock, and very high prices were realised. There were under 1,000 fat beasts, and the best beef, which was scarce, made 11s per stone of 14lbs. Sheep and lambs, of which about 4,500 were shown, were 2s per head dearer. Large pigs were dearer, but small animals sold at lower rates.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 43 carts of hay, and 42 carts of straw in the market. Prices: old land hay, £6 0s 0d to £7 10s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land hay, £5 15s 0d to £7 5s 0d; this year's growth, £5 5s 0d to £6 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 3d to 3s 0d; barley straw, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; and oat straw, 2s 0d to 2s 10d per thrave.

MIDDLESBOROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—To-day owing to the annual meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers at Middlesbrough, there was a very small attendance on 'Change. There was no alteration in prices, and, as far as the amount of business transacted was concerned, there might as well have been no market, all the ironworkers and people connected with the trade being present at the engineers' meeting. The few gentlemen who did attend the market occupied themselves in inspecting the models of machinery which were exhibited.

The Forester, a monthly journal devoted to the interests and advancement of Forestry will make its appearance on the 1st of August.

CONTEMPORARY TRAGEDIES. — What would be thought of anybody who, in conversation, seriously called a murder atragedy? A tragedy ought to have five acts, and a murder can only be an incident in one of them. Why will reporters continue to write nonsense which they would not speak?

WITCHCRAFT IN THE WEST.—Although in this country we often see people bewitched by young ladies, we are happily spared the pain of seeing young ladies themselves bewitched. A case of witchcraft has, however, lately occurred in America, two young ladies being the sufferers, as described by a correspondent of the *Shawneetown Gazette*, dating from Frankfort, Illinois, on the 19th ult., are not only peculiar, but painful in the extreme. The young ladies in question, the Misses Williams, living about eight miles from Frankfort, were first affected on the 1st of April last. Their strangeness was at first attributed to insanity, but their father, Mr. Jas. Williams, not feeling satisfied on this point, consulted a physician about three weeks ago, who could discover no symptons of insanity in them, and the singular affection under which they labour can be accounted for in no other way than that they have been bewitched, as they state by a neighbouring old lady, whom they have offended. Under any circumstances, their conduct is most eccentric, and hundreds of persons assemble outside their house each night to witness their performances. These performances consist of various acrobatic feats on the roof of the dwelling they inhabit. They are perfectly composed during the day, but as night approaches they become frenzied and uncontrollable. Scaling the roof of the house they dance "upon the comb of the building" with perfect ease and impunity, uttering at the same time the most hideous screams. Frequently they are seized with fits or spasms, when they fall perfectly stiff and flat; but, however near the eaves, they never tumble from the housetop. They are aged respectively sixteen and eighteen years, and both below the average height. They are fond of music, and play upon the dulcimer. When the spell falls upon them about sunset, they both break into a run simultaneously, and always run north in the direction of the house of the old lady above referred to, who, it is stated, occasionally joins them in their dangerous dance on the roof, accompanied by a favourite cat.

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	„	9·8	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	„	8·23	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

A Scotch sailor named Robert Chrichton, who was on board the Orion at the battle of Trafalgar, died last week at Glasgow, aged 86 years.

The voting of the French army is stated to have been very largely in favour of the Republican party, Gambetta and Wolowski receiving the chief support.

M. Felix Pyat, says a Belgian paper, has lately passed through that country disguised as a seller of umbrellas; and Bergeret, also in disguise, it is added, spent two days lately at St. Jose-ten-Nood.

IRON SAFES v. BURGLARS.—Some of the best fire and thief-proof safes manufactured in this country are made by a famous firm at Birmingham—Messrs. Samuel Whitfield and Sons, who have been engaged for the last twenty years in bringing to perfection the construction of these useful depositories of valuable property. Soon after the great jewel robbery at Walker's in Cornhill, Messrs. Whitfield introduced a great improvement in the shape of screw bolts, which defy the most expert housebreaker. Several of the safes manufactured by this firm have been "attempted" by thieves, and in every instance they have successfully resisted the jemmys and crowbars. There is one instance on record—a daring burglary at Messrs. Hadley and Taylor's where, disgusted at their defeat, the vagabonds left a piece of paper on the safe with the following inscription: "The cuss of Moses on it; it ain't our fault, my boys, amen."

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OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

We are getting over the first shock of surprise caused by the bold and decisive course of abolishing purchase by Royal warrant, and are now able to estimate at its real value what has been done. By statute the Sovereign is allowed to fix the rates at which commissions shall be bought and sold, and this implies a right to fix no prices at all, and therefore make the sale illegal. The regulations upon purchase have been abrogated by Royal warrant, and purchase therefore becomes illegal; but the statute and statutory power of the Crown remain, and purchase might be re-established by another Royal warrant setting forth no regulations, or simply reviving the old ones. But once the Army Regulation Bill has become law, the statutory power of the Queen (for it is no *prerogative* power that has been exercised) will cease; and the Lords will have at least this consolation in passing the measure, that they are repealing the very statutory provision under which the Royal warrant was issued, and that now if they are coerced by the exercise of the power of the Crown, they are at the same time preventing the Crown from ever exercising such power in the same matter again. The Bill, therefore, is not superfluous except only the compensation clauses, as some persons have supposed; but, of course, these clauses are now of most importance, and there is no doubt that for the sake of them the measure will be allowed to pass through the House of Lords, and that with all possible expedition. *En revanche*, for this virtual humiliation, we may expect to see their lordships put an extinguisher on the Ballot Bill. Supposing that Bill reaches the Upper House any day of the first week in August, their lordships cannot decidedly say they have no time to discuss the measure; but if they plead they have not adequate time to give the Bill that consideration which its importance deserves, no one can affirm that the plea will be altogether unreasonable. But there are two arguments, on the other hand, which have perhaps scarcely received the consideration which is due to them. In the first place, the measure affects the House of Commons only, and surely members of this House may decide among themselves in what way the votes of their constituents may be given, which is a very different thing from deciding who shall and who shall not have a vote. In the second place, peers are prohibited by Act of Parliament from interfering with elections; but of course individual interference is meant, though the provision against this would seem to suggest that their lordships should deal tenderly with an election Bill. I am afraid, however, the opportunity for snubbing Mr. Gladstone will be too good; and if that right hon. gentleman were not pledged to pass the Ballot Bill forward, he would perhaps exercise a wise discretion in dropping it for this session, before the Lords have the chance of shelving it.

The London season is undoubtedly on the wane, but still there is no little gaiety left to the favoured Upper Ten. The theatre and the concert-room are still crowded nightly, and at arisrocratic mansions there is a sound of revelry by night, and lamps shine o'er fair women and brave men. Altogether, it will certainly have been a brilliant season, compared with those that we have had the last few years, albeit complaints at Her Majesty's continued seclusion have been very common—perhaps less among the aristocratic class than among the trading and working classes. *On dit*, that the Queen will reside for a few days, about the middle of August, at Holyrood Palace, will thence go to Balmoral, and afterwards visit the Duke and Duchess of Argyle at Inverary Castle, to meet her son-in-law and the Princess Louise. It is rather surprising, by the way, that some titular honour has not been bestowed on the Marquess of Lorn. It was rumoured some time since that he would be called to the Upper House during his father's lifetime. There is a precedent for this. The Marquess of Kildare, eldest son of the Duke of Leinster, was summoned to the House of Lords during the lifetime of his father, the premier Duke, Marquess, and Earl of Ireland. Lord Wentworth, by courtesy Viscount Ockham, son of the Earl of Lovelace, has also a seat in the House of Peers during his father's lifetime. Could not a similar honour be conferred on the Marquess of Lorn?

As amended in the Select Committee the Royal Parks Bill contains the following clause:—"No person shall deliver, or invite any person to deliver, any public address in a park, except according to the rules of the park." The object, of course, is to prevent meetings and demonstrations in the parks, and it is a great pity that this object was not stated plainly in so many words. It is difficult to understand what is meant by the words "except according to the rules of the park." One would think that there are rules for public meetings, in the parks, but there are really no such things. I wish there were, and that among them was some rule by which a stopper could be put on the threatened demonstration in Hyde Park next Sunday. A few agitators, as usual in all these affairs, have been calling on people only too ready to be agitated to meet in the park—just to show that they may, can, and will meet, although there is positively nothing else to meet about or to demonstrate.

Our citizen soldiers have had, on the whole, rather bad weather to contend against at Wimbledon, and I dare say many a one will have to trace a serious fit of illness to the camp of the "summer" of 1871. But many of them, on the other hand, must have asked themselves on Saturday, "and doth not a meeting like this make amends?" At all events, it was a glorious meeting for those who had to take prizes from the hands of the fair Princess Louise. But I doubt whether the Volunteers who assembled at Wimbledon can look back with much pleasure on the "sham fight" which succeeded the distribution of prizes. It succeeded in one sense, but not in another, and the so-called sham fight was in some respects a real battle, and certainly at several periods assumed the character of a hap-hazard scramble. *Pour moi*, I feel this rather keenly, having just been reading for the second time "The battle of Dorking." The imaginary battle and the sham battle both prove that we have much to learn before we shall be ready for a real battle within our own shores.

The annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute has brought forward some very cheering facts, and one which is very discouraging. There are now 440 of these clubs in this country, and no fewer than 58 had become affiliated to the society during the year, which there are altogether 230 of such affiliated clubs. The amount of good that these institutions do to the working classes—chiefly in undemonstratively and quietly counteracting the attractions of the public-house—is incalculable, and hence the discouraging fact alluded to is the more to be regretted. The institution is £120 in debt at the end of the year. Cannot working men pay this off? Why, 10s. from each of the affiliated clubs would cover the debt.

ANNUAL SOIREE OF THE CONSETT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

The eight annual soiree in connection with the Consett Co-operative Society was held on Saturday afternoon in the Lecture-room of the Store buildings, and was by far the most successful of any previous *fete* in connection with the same institution. The committee provided tea with a cold collation, which was served up at four o'clock in the afternoon to about 700 persons, consisting chiefly of the members and their wives. A dozen tables were arrayed in the room, each table being tastefully arranged with bouquets of flowers, one of which, presented by Miss Jenkins, of Consett Hall, was greatly admired. The following ladies presided at the tables:—Miss E. Dent, Mrs. Stobart, Misses Siddell, Misses Wilde, Miss Bickerton, Misses Shotton, Misses Stephenson, Miss Ford; Miss Wildsmith, Miss Curry, Miss Beck, Miss Hammond, Miss Dunn, Misses Williams Miss Kirkup, Miss Smart, and Mrs. Robson. The members of the Consett Tonic Sol-fa Association had kindly tendered their services, and during the tea sang several of their choicest pieces under the leadership of Messrs A. S. Coates and G. Shimmins. The repast was of the most substantial description, and lasted until twenty minutes to eight o'clock, when the tables were cleared and the room was prepared for

THE PUBLIC MEETING,

which was presided over by Mr. William Jenkins, of Consett Hall. There was a good attendance, the spacious hall being crowded throughout, a considerable number of those present being members of neighbouring co-operative stores. who were attending with a view of hearing Dr. Rutherford, of Newcastle, who was expected to deliver a lecture on the Ouseburn Co-operative Engineworks scheme. On the platform we noticed Dr. Rutherford, Mr. Thomas Siddell, manager of the Consett puddling mill furnaces; Mr. John Curry, president; Mr. Jesse Hall, secretary; Mr. Henry Rogers, treasurer; Mr. Thos. Carr, Mr. Thomas Jackson, and Mr. Andrew Moir, members of the committee.

Mr. Curry opened the proceedings by introducing the Chairman, Mr. Jenkins, who had kindly consented to preside. He missed the choir from the room, and could not tell whether they had absconded or whether they had taken to the Blue Mountains to partake of a "freshening breeze," in order to give it to them fresher when they came back. (Laughter.)

The Chairman said he was very glad to have the pleasure of meeting them once more on an occasion of that description. They were kind enough to ask him to come last year, and he did not know that he had anything more to say to them on that occasion than what he had when he sat there twelve months ago. He had had their accounts placed in his hands of what they had been doing last year and what their officers had been doing with their affairs. In Consett they were all co-operative—that was, they were all dependant more or less on the Consett Iron Company, which was a co-operation of capital and labour, and that question of capital and labour was going through the country at this time and creating for itself more and more attention everywhere. (Applause.) He spoke of the benefit derived from the union of capital and labour. He had that day been attending their Board at Newcastle in the same way as they attended the Board in this room, and he had seen a gathering of the working men now engaged in the great strike going through the streets with their flags and their bands, and what struck him was the perfect faith they had in what they were doing being right, and also in one another (Applause.) He was not there that night to speak of the merits of the nine hours' movement, but what he had to say was that it was a fine sight to witness the perfect good faith and orderly manner in which these men went together. He remembered the Manchester strikes many years ago, and the riots that resulted out of them; but in this strike of 10,000 men, while they were strong in their purpose, not one action had been done in the way of breaking the peace. (Applause.) It was deplorable, however, that that strike had gone on for so many weeks, and that such a large body of men were suffering the loss of time and labour. They must all say there was a great mistake somewhere, and he (the chairman) thought the mistake existed on both sides, for he could not think that 10,000 intelligent thinking men were wholly wrong. (Applause.) They might hope, however, that a strike such as he referred to would never come amongst them at Consett. (Applause.) A great struggle had been going forward on the continent since he last saw them, and two nations had been engaged in deadly strife; but such a struggle had enlisted no sympathy in England, for working men did not believe in warfare in this country. (Applause.) He believed that a combination of the money capitalists on one side, and the capitalists of labour on the other, would bring about such a feeling against warfare that would prevent this country from engaging in war. (Applause.) He concluded his remarks with a tribute to the intelligence of the working men, of which that store and similar bodies were fitting monuments. He (the chairman) was glad to inform them that Dr. Rutherford was present at that meeting, and had something to say about putting their capital into an engineering establishment upon the Tyne. He (the speaker) did not know whether that undertaking was going to succeed or not. He had been all his life about engineering establishments, and he could not see how they (the working men) were to raise the capital, or how they were going to keep that capital increasing sufficiently to raise an establishment of the kind. However he would advise them, if they had faith in the Ouseburn Works, by all means to invest in them; but if they had not faith in them they had better let them alone. He was not aware whether that Co-operative Society in Consett was increasing in members or not, but the amount of money circulating through their hands was increasing year by year. (Applause.) About £24,000 a-year was passing through the hands of the managers, and they were bringing in money at the rate of £400 or £500 a week. which was a great deal. (Applause. He was glad to hear that 700 persons had taken tea, and he would have liked to have taken tea with them, but, as he had said, he had been to see his Board at Newcastle, and they, like him, had met in that room to ask their Board to give an account of their stewardship. He was about to call on Dr. Rutherford to address them, but in doing so he wished to say that he (the chairman) was not there to discourage anything that gentleman might have so say. Mr. Rutherford sat there and he sat here. (Laughter.) He had much pleasure in introducing to them

Dr. Rutherford, who was received with loud applause.—[The choir here made their appearance, and were accommodated with seats at one end of the platform.]—On quietness being restored, Dr. Rutherford said he quite admired the manly tone of the remarks that had fallen from their chairman, and he did not wish to commit that meeting by anything he might say regarding the Ouseburn Works. Two months ago he had no more idea of establishing a co-operative society of that kind than he had of making a voyage to the moon—(laughter)—but it was the strike referred to that drew his attention to the matter. He had long believed in the power of unity of brotherhood, and that all classes of society were so bound together that if one class was benefited it would benefit all classes—(applause)—but he believed, above all, in the large capital the working men possessed in their energy, in their indomitable courage, in their unflagging industry and unity of purpose, and in their love of raising themselves by their own exertions. (Applause.) He, for one, never believed in allowing convictions once fixed in his mind to lie dormant there, but when he felt that it was possible that any convictions of his might create good, then he at once made them known and put them in operation; and he could not let his convictions, that such an undertaking as the Ouseburn would be productive of beneficial results, remain on the shelf in the presence of the strike that was now in progress. (Applause.) He had felt that such a scheme was quite practicable, and he had spoken to several working men about it. From having spoken to a few casually they came to him to consult on the subject. They came to his house and to his schools and the circle grew wider and wider until it embraced 600 or 700 men, and it at last became a reality. (Applause.) The result was that they took the Ouseburn Works, and they were now going to commence operations on Monday. (Applause.) The reason the Consett Ironworks had succeeded so well was because they got an advantage at the beginning, and they had themselves been enabled to make large dividends and continue in a prosperous state. They had now got those Ironworks at the Ouseburn, which originally cost £100,000, for £60,000, which was a great reduction, and a most advantageous thing at the outset of their undertaking. The management was a most important item, too, and they had secured the services of a man for this post who was a most suitable person in every respect. He had been at the works of Messrs. Oswald, in Sunderland, and could produce testimonials from leading firms on the continent and the Wear. This gentleman came to them on Monday morning, when they would commence operations. By his testimonials they had secured the services of a man for this post who had a good character, was clever, energetic, and industrious. Thus they had made another good start, but there was another advantage they had got, and it was in the fact that the existing strike had given them the pick of the working men of the town. These were men who had made savings—men who, now that they were not working, would not lie idle, who would stick to work—men who would show, when it was said that they meant eventually to sit down and earn their wages reposing in arm chairs, that those who said so told an unmitigated falsehood. (Applause.) Those were men who know the power of industry—men who love their wives and families too well to stand idle for a moment, and who never rest in their endeavours to benefit their condition by any means. (Applause.) He did not want to say anything against capital or the masters, but he hoped that he did not vilify the great errand that his great Master had sent him upon when he tried to advocate the right of working men to make the most of their capital and labour, and in this he advocated the principles of the Ouseburn Works. There was now about 600 or 700 men engaged in that undertaking, and the capital had been nearly all subscribed. In time, perhaps, men of capital might come to them, and when they saw the success of the affair, they might join them, and like the *Times* newspaper, point complacently at it and say "*We* did it." (Laughter.) They would not intercede them—(laughter and applause)—but on the contrary they would be very glad of their help. There was a thorough scale of wages drawn up, and from each pound the man earns in his labour, sixpence would be deducted for a reserve fund, from which, after a time, a man could draw half of his right for any specific purpose that he might have in view. In only two cases would he forfeit his money—the first of these was where he wilfully destroyed the property of the Company, and the second was where he would not submit to the Court of Arbitration upon any question in dispute. The speaker described the Court of Arbitration as based on certain heads of departments in the works and of independent parties, but he believed that that body would very seldom or never be required to act. He might point out the differences of people engaged in the affair. In one case they might have a man with a small family who was very careless, who gets drunk, and who might remark to himself "I don't care if I throw the fatal brand into this concern, for if it is done to-morrow I have only £5 in it." There might be that kind of person, but on the other hand there was the careful and industrious man who might have £100 in the business. This man would exert all his care and skill in forwarding the interests of the Company, and he asked them if it was fair such men should be placed upon an equal footing. The holder of the higher shares would necessarily have a larger voice in the concern than the man who had perhaps only £5 in it. There was, for instance, the Cramlington Store, which had taken 200 shares, and which it was only fair to think must have a larger voice in the affairs of the Company than those who had taken less. In this matter they had acted in the same way as other liability companies had done in the country, namely, they gave a vote to every share. There was another thing to be avoided in forming such an establishment, namely, that they fall not into error in the election of their Board of Directors. Anybody who was connected with commercial pursuits would know the class of men who exert themselves in order to be placed in the Boards of Direction of any undertaking in order to derive the salaries accruing to such offices from the shareholders and profits of the concern; and anyone versed in the business would know of limited liability companies which had been got up by men who merely wanted to get themselves upon the Board of Directors. This they would have to guard against. They did not want a large Board of Directors, but they wanted a few men who were shrewd and well gifted with common-sense enough to manage the affairs of the Company, and whose knowledge of the line of business would tend to its success. The Company had only been in existence two or three weeks, so that they still wanted men to carry it on. They had held meetings at Walker, and after explaining their objects they had secured sixty shares. At the Cramlington Co-operative Stores 200 shares had been taken, while after they had laid their plans before the Gateshead body 150 shares had been taken, and these irrespective of shares that had been taken by private individuals in each of these places. (Loud cheers.) The speaker then explained the process of distributing the profits accruing from the undertaking. It had been said that undertakings of this description could not succeed; but that, he maintained, was entirely groundless. They had heard of the co-operation that had taken place at Messrs. Briggs' collieries in South Yorkshire. These collieries were notorious for their strikes, and so much money had been lost by the owners that the elder Mr. Briggs was on the point of getting rid of them. Up spoke his son, however, with the suggestion of making them co-operative, and co-operative they were made. At the outset it was said that if they got ten per cent. out of the undertaking it would be as much as they would realize; but they had got fifteen per cent., and the shares had risen to a preminm of six—that was, that £10 shares could only be bought for £16. (Loud applause.) This had been brought about by the union of capital and labour. The mines had been worked with so much greater economy and profit under the new system that the profits largely exceeded all expectation. And then there was a grander object than even this realising of money in this system of co-operation. By the increased exercise of their minds the working men who joined in the movement were morally improved and raised in the social scale. (Applause.) With reference to the Ouseburn undertaking they fully believed that they would succeed, and if any of their brethren of Consett could help them with a little of their spare capital it would be the means of ensuring their success, and of engaging that class of men who never lay down their heads on their pillows without engaging in the pleasant reflection that that day had witnessed something begun and something done, and that they had performed duties worthy of earning their night's repose. (Loud applause.) After passing a warm eulogium on the working men, the speaker sat down amidst loud and continued applause.

The Chairman said they all must feel obliged to Dr. Rutherford for the able manner in which he had handled the subject. He for one could say he had handled it most admirably, and he proposed a vote of thanks to that gentleman for his attendance there that night. (Applause.)

Dr. Rutherford having acknowledged the vote, took his departure for Newcastle.

Choir: "March of the men of Harlech."

Mr. Siddell said with reference to the cause of co-operation he thought few stores had done better than Consett. It had enabled many of its members to have money on hand who would not otherwise have had it; and it had also assisted in no small degree in enabling them to bring up their families with greater respectability. (Applause.) He (Mr. Siddell) was only a young co-operator, having joined only last year, but he had already found out the benefits of co-operation. He invested £1 in the store, and was told the other day that that sum had increased to £2 2s. 1d. (Applause.) He was sorry he had not speculated in a larger amount. (Laughter and applause.) It was highly gratifying to think that in Consett, where many people thought nothing could succeed, they could point to the Co-operative Store and the Water Company as great examples of success, and he hoped the Store would go on and prosper. (Applause.) With reference to the Ouseburn project he (Mr. Siddell) pointed out to the members that they had advantages at Consett which they would not enjoy at the Ouseburn. For instance, at Consett they bought goods themselves and sold them, but at the Ouseburn they would have to compete with other manufactories. Besides they would have to give long credits, and in many instances suffer losses. He hoped, however, the scheme would prosper. Speaking with reference to his own workmen, he (Mr. Siddell) stated that if puddlers were sober and steady and attended to their work better, they would not only earn more money, but the masters could afford to give better wages, as it was a great loss to capitalists to have furnaces standing idle which might be at work. Much had been done to better the position of the working man, but he was sorry to say that the progress was but slow. He (Mr. Siddell) recommended them to deal in the best goods that could be obtained, as he thought the dividend was but a secondary consideration, and concluded a very practical address by hoping that their honoured chairman would become a member. (Applause.)

Mr. Curry, president of the society, gave several interesting illustrations of the benefit many of the members had derived from co-operation, one being that of a man that was always two weeks behind with his grocer's bill. Many a time it had to be paid with borrowed money, but he was prevailed on to join the store, and in two years he had £9 lying to his credit in the store capital. (Applause).

Choir: "Scots wha hae."

Mr. Carr, one of the Committee, said the co-operative movement in Consett had not all been plain sailing. Its progress had been impeded by many obstacles, the greatest of which was the public-house. There was £23,000 spent in drink in Consett alone every year, and how could the working men ever hope to prosper so long as this continued. (Applause). The question of overcrowding would soon be settled if this enormous sum were spent in erecting cottages. (Applause). The money spent in drink every year would build a mile and a half of four-roomed cottages, or buy one-half of the Ouseburn Works. (Laughter and applause.) He thought the money spent in the public-house had far better be tossed into the Tynemouth Bar, for by doing this they would not be injuring both body and soul. (Applause).

The Chairman thought Mr. Carr was quite within the truth when stating the amount spent in drink every year. He (Mr. Jenkins) looked upon the public-house as the working men's greatest curse. (Applause.)

Mr. Hall (secretary) then read the balance-sheet, from which it appeared that the receipts of the society for the present year amounted to £24,067 5s. 1d., against £18,009 13s. 5d., last year, or an increase of £6,057 11s. 8d. This year the amount paid for goods was £20,100 3s., against £16,057 12s. 9d. last year; subscriptions received this year £1,488 9s. 8d., against £921 16s. 5d. the preceding year; withdrawals paid this year £2,125 7s. 10d., against £1,556 3s. 5d. last year; dividends paid, £1,695 0s. 0d. against £1,195 17s. 4d. last year; interest paid, £260 18s. 9d., against £209 18s. 9d last year; total profits this year, £2,148 10s. 3d., against £1,623 5s. 0d. last year. Number of members, nearly 700. Money invested in shares, £4,561 4s. 6d.; money on loan, £1,060 15s. 0d.

The Chairman said he was astonished to hear them talking about investing money in the Ouseburn scheme when they were so much in debt, and he thought it would be more business-like if they would discharge their loans first, after which, if they had any spare cash, they might invest it in the Ouseburn or any other scheme they might think proper. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Telford (president of the Shotley Bridge Store) gave a short and pithy address, chiefly to the wives of co-operators, remarking that much depended upon them for the success of an undertaking of that description, as he knew very well that the wives had great influence with their husbands, who would be friends or enemies to the Store, just as they were led by the better half. (Laughter).

Mr. Rogers (the treasurer) thought that co-operation tended to the common good, and it was a great mistake for anybody to think they were inspired with any spirit of opposition to the tradesmen of Consett, and he thought that if ever they should kick against each other it would be to their mutual injury. (Applause).

Mr. T. Jackson (one of the members) thought if the surplus money were invested in building cottages it would be better than any other investment, as they required home accommodation as much as anything. (Applause).

Mr. Curry proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried amidst considerable applause.

The Chairman, in replying, referred to the late unsuccessful efforts to raise a working men's club in Consett, and repeated his opinion that it was no use to do anything for working men if they would not do anything for themselves. (Applause). With reference to public-houses, if there were any publicans in the room, he would plainly tell them that a public-house was the worst house a man could enter. (Applause).

Votes of thanks having been tendered to the choir and to the ladies who presided over the tables, the meeting broke up.

Choir: "Auld Lang Syne."

At a special meeting of the members, held after the public meeting in the lecture-room, it was unanimously agreed to pay off the loans in three months, and that the consideration of the question of joining the Ouseburn Works be adjourned for a fortnight.

The carpet weavers in several districts in Scotland came out on strike on Monday for an advance of wages, and those in the other districts are expected to follow their example.

An American paper observes, as a curious fact demonstrated by the recent British Census, that the population of Ireland is actually less than the number of Irish who are now in the United States.

At Staffordshire Assizes, on Tuesday, Mr. Pickering, a clerk to the Tax Commissioners and a merchant, was awarded £850 for damages sustained in the Harrow railway accident on the London and North-Western line.

A further examination of the remains of the man Day, who was supposed to have been poisoned by his wife at Cambridge has resulted in the failure of the medical authorities to discover any trace of poison in them, and the accused, it is believed, will be released from custody,

Curious Epitaphs.—The *Spectator*, No. 518, October 24, 1712, quotes an epitaph on a tombstone in St. Dunstan's churchyard, which tells a story of the ravages of small-pox two centuries ago:

"Here Thomas Sapper lyes interred, Ah why!
Born in New England, did in London dye;
Was the third son of eight, begot upon
His Mother Martha by his Father John.
Much favoured by his Prince he 'gan to be,
But nipt by Death at the Age of Twenty-three.
Fatal to him was that we Small-pox name,
By which his Mother and two Brethren came
Also to breathe their last nine years before,
And now have left their Father to deplore
The Loss of all his children with his Wife,
Who was the joy and comfort of his Life.
(Deceased June the 18th, 1687.)"

The second is as follows:—

"Here lies the body of Daniel Saul,
Spittle-fields Weaver, and that's all."

THE WAGES QUESTION IN THE IRON TRADE.

On Monday morning, a deputation from the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Iron Trade in the North of England waited upon Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., arbitrator, at the Inns of Court Hotel, to discuss certain statements upon which a demand for an increase of wages has been made by the ironworkers. The deputation consisted of four representatives of the employers, namely, Mr. David Dale, President of the Board of Arbitration; Mr. Thomas Bell, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. Edward Williams, Middlesbrough; and Mr. Edwin Lucas Pease, Darlington; and four delegates in the interests of the operatives, namely, Mr. Thomas Edwards, Vice-President of the Board of Arbitration, Witton Park; Mr. Edward Trow, Darlington; Mr. J. Hunter, Consett; and Mr. J. Cope, Tudhoe. The two secretaries were present—Mr. John Jones as representing the employers, and Mr. John Kane acting on behalf of the operatives. Mr. Hughes, M.P., presided, and shortly after the proceedings were opened, at ten o'clock, the representatives of the press entered the room, but were asked to retire pending the decision of the court as to whether they should be admitted or not. In a few minutes they were called in, and told by the chairman that as the court had employed a shorthand writer on the present occasion, and as no reporters for the press have been present at the previous proceedings of the court, it was not deemed advisable that the public press should be represented. Thereupon, the reporters retired, and the summary of the proceedings given below was obtained from a member of the deputation. The deputation it appeared, waited upon Mr. Hughes in accordance with an arrangement entered into at the last meeting of the Board of Arbitration, held at Newcastle on the 10th inst., relative to the claims which the operatives put forth for an advance of wages last Christmas. It was settled by the court that for the following six months the wages of the men should be 9s. and 9s. 6d. per ton for grey iron, and 8s and 8s. 6d. per ton for mottled and white iron, and that it should be open at the end of that period for masters or men to make any representation in the shape of appeal to the court in respect either to reduction or increase of prices. At the expiration of the six months, the workmen demanded an increase of 10 per cent., or 10s. and 10s. 6d. for grey iron, and 9s. and 9s. 6d. per ton for mottled and white iron, alleging that the increased activity in the iron trade during the past six months, consequent on the cessation of the war, justified the demand. Thereupon the masters allowed their books to be inspected, with a view to ascertain whether the operatives had grounds for the claim for the increased price; and at the opening of the proceedings on Monday abstracts were submitted by Mr. Jones to the court. Then came a paper read by Mr. Kane, acting on behalf of the operatives, in which he objected to the masters' prices, contending that the starting point of them should not be taken at 1863, as those prices formed no criterion by which to judge what they should be at the present time. A very warm discussion, lasting over five hours, ensued; in the course of which the delegates on the part of the operatives contended that even on the masters' own showing by their books and accounts a fair and equitable claim for and advance of 8½ per cent. on the men's wages had been made out, and that it was only just that the other 2½ per cent. should be given in consideration of the men entering into a time engagement, which precluded them from taking advantage of all the fluctuations in the iron market favourable to their interests.—Mr. Jones strongly urged that the accounts of the masters did not bear the interpretation put upon them by the operatives' delegates. Then it was submitted, on the part of the latter, that the accounts rendered should be verified.—Mr. Hughes did not know how this could be done. He was nothing of an accountant, or all events a book-keeper himself, and the only way in which he could carry out this suggestion was to employ a London accountant to go down to Newcastle and inspect the books.—Upon this point the Court adjourned, all the documents having been handed to Mr. Hughes, who promised to meet the deputation at the House of Commons in the evening, and gave his decision with respect to the verification of the books. It would appear that the operatives, by their representatives, are willing to take 5 per cent. advance from the 1st of July, and allow the remaining 5 per cent. to stand over for discussion after an accountant has verified the accounts. The deputation had another conference with Mr. Hughes at the House of Commons, extending over an hour. The main points in dispute were again discussed, the employers' representatives insisting that it was unreasonable and unnecessary to have the accounts of the masters inspected, although at the same time there was no apprehension on their part that they would not be found perfectly fair and just. The delegates representing the operatives continued to urge the necessity, in order to satisfy large numbers of the men, of having the accounts verified, especially as there was so short a space of time to elapse, viz., nine months from the 1st July to the 1st April next, during which the decision of the arbitrator (Mr. Hughes) would be binding. Just as it appeared probable that the hon. arbitrator would give his decision as to the advisableness of going to Newcastle himself, or sending a London accountant thither to inspect the masters' books in order to satisfy the men that their claims for an advance were not justly founded, the division bell rung, and the proceedings were cut short by the hon. member for Frome stating that on the following morning he should give his decision in the matter. He then returned to the House.

The deputation, consisting of four representatives of the employers and four delegates from the workmen in the iron trade, had another interview on Tuesday with Mr. Thos. Hughes, M.P., in order that he might inform them what decision he had come to on the question of having the accounts of the masters presented to the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the North of England vouched for by an accountant. Mr. Hughes said he had come to the conclusion that the best course for him to adopt, under all the circumstances, was to send down a duly qualified accountant from London, in order that he might have an opportunity, in accordance with the wishes of the workmen, of inspecting the books of the masters, and comparing the balances with the statements of accounts which had been laid before the Court. This, as the masters had evinced every disposition to disclose their accounts to the operatives, would, he thought, meet the wishes of all parties. The deputation thanked the hon. gentlemen for the trouble he had taken, and the proceedings then terminated.

Mr. Hughes, M.P., has allowed the claim of the workmen to an advance of wages to the extent of sixpence per ton on puddling and 5 per cent. on other wages. This decision is, however, subject to any modification Mr. Hughes may think necessary after he has verified the returns submitted by the employers.

A Shaker community is about to be formed in London.

Mr. Walter A. Wood, of Upper Thames Street, London, has introduced this season a new self-delivery reaping machine, to the construction of which he has devoted considerable labour. His object was to design a machine capable of being adapted with great facility to all descriptions of crop, and he has endeavoured to avoid all the faults of other known reapers. An experiment at the Bath Agricultural Show, where his new reaper went gallantly through heavy crops of rye without a hitch, caused a great sensation, the lightness of draught and the extraordinary power of the machine being very remarkable. The cutter bar is in a direct line with the axis, moving over the ground with the wheel and ensuring an even stubble, while the rakes are so completely under the control of the driver that the size of the sheaf can be regulated at will. The use of such a machine on large farms cannot fail to effect a great saving in time and labour.

Public Notices.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

DISTRICT OF LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD WITH MEDOMSLEY AND IVESTON HIGHWAYS.

AUDITOR'S SUMMARY of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year ended 25th March, 1871.

Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
To Balance in Treasurer's hands	234 0 1	By balance due to Collector	1 12 3½
Do. Surveyor's	0 7 10	DISTRICT RATE EXPENDITURE.	
RECEIPTS.		Sewerage	£60 19 7
FROM GENERAL DISTRICT RATES.		Public Lighting	95 17 1
Rate made 16th June, 1870, at 10d., and arrears, £65 5s. 11d.....	£411 8 11½	HIGHWAYS.	
Less not recoverable	£14 1 8	Manual Labour	75 9 9
Recoverable....	£50 2 2	Contract Work	62 13 3
	41 3 10	Team Do., Day	16 7 0
	267 5 11	Do.	8 2 5
Rate made 23rd December, 1870, at 6d.	215 17 2½	Materials	22 17 2
Add recoverable.....	30 2 2	Salaries and Com. Charges..	23 6 4
	245 19 4½	Advertising	5 3 6
Less not recoverable	£35 18 2	Books, Printing, and Stationery	6 13 6
Recoverable....	1 14 4	Salaries of Offices.....	76 17 9
	37 12 6	Audit Fees.....	5 5 0
	208 6 10½	Rent of Board-room	5 0 0
FROM HIGHWAY RATES, MEDOMSLEY HIGHWAYS.		Disinfectants.....	1 17 6
Rate made 16th June, 1870, at 4d. and arrears £3 19s. 6d.	156 3 3	Bank	0 11 9
Less not recoverable	£1 5 0	Law Charges North-Eastern Railway : Appeal, Share with Consett Local Board	129 15 0
Recoverable....	4 18 1		607 16 5
	6 3 1	MEDOMSLEY HIGHWAY EXPENDITURE.	
	166 2 4	Day Labour	75 16 6
Rate made 22nd December, at 2d.	118 9 9	Contract Do.....	58 9 6
Recoverable.....	4 18 1	Day Team Do.....	13 12 6
	123 7 10	Contract Do.....	13 0 0
Less not recoverable	£1 18 9	Materials	30 6 0
Recoverable....	1 13 9	Tradesmen's Bills	8 16 6
	3 12 6	Turnpike Trust	21 0 0
	119 15 4	Snow Casting	3 1 6
IVESTON HIGHWAYS.		Salaries and Collector's Commission	26 14 11
Rate made 16th June, 1870, at 10d. and arrears £10 0s 9d.	13 1 7		252 17 11
Less not recoverable	£10 0 9	IVESTON HIGHWAY EXPENDITURE.	
Recoverable....	11 8	Day Labour	2 0 2
	10 12 5	Materials	2 10 2
	2 9 2	Team Labour by Contract ..	1 5 7
Rate made February 17th, 1871, at 10d. and arrears 11s. 8d.	5 12 6	Tradesmen's Bills and Incidentals	0 6 8
Less recoverable.....	0 15 10		6 2 7
	2 16 8	Balance due from Treasurer	216 14 8
Balance due to Collector.....	6 0 5½		
	£1,085 3 10½		£1,085 3 10½

July 22nd, 1871.

JAMES RADFORD, District Auditor.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS,

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

CONSETT CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, August 5th, at Half-past Seven o'clock precisely, for Important Business. All Members are earnestly requested to attend. 478b

LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERRACE, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

MRS. CLEMINSON is assisted by Masters, Resident English Governesses, and a Trained French Protestant Governess.

Wear Terrace is pleasantly situated, commanding an extensive view, with Croquet and Play Grounds, &c., attached. School re-opens July 21st, 1871. 436b

NEW BELDON LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the New Beldon Lead Mining Company will be held at the house of Mr. GEORGE ROUTLEDGE, Commercial Inn, Consett, on TUESDAY, August 1st, 1871, at Half-past Seven o'clock, when business of importance will be brought before the meeting. 460b

£10 REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed Person or Persons did, on or about the 16th day of June, 1871, wilfully and maliciously Poison and Destroy a quantity of FLOWERS, TREES, and SHRUBBERY, the property of WILLIAM MOON, Brewer, Blackhill.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Reward of £10 will be paid by the said WILLIAM MOON to any person who shall give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of such person or persons.

Blackhill, July 1, 1871. 432b

IS NOW READY

THE LANCHESTER COMMON ACT, 15 GEO. III., 1775, with the Roads, Quarries, Wells, Watering Places, &c., set out by the Commissioners, by their award, dated 13th June, 1781, also, a Note of the various customs of the Copyhold Manors of the See of Durham.

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

Contains 97 Pages, and Neatly Bound. Price 3s. 6d., or free by post, 4s.—Applications for same may be sent to him, at the offices of Mr. Granger, Solicitor, Middle Street, Consett. 428b

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all or any of any House, Shop, or other building, to which Gas has been supplied to the previous occupant, upon such entry must first obtain the consent of the Secretary of the Company before consuming the Gas supplied by the said Company. In default thereof, upon proof of the use of the Gas, without first obtaining such leave, such Person or Persons will be Prosecuted as the Law directs. For the convenience of Persons in the Consett and Leadgate districts, the Secretary can be seen daily at the Brickworks Office, Consett, or at the Company's Office, Shotley Bridge, to whom all applications must be made.

By order of the Directors,

JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.

Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 342a

LOOK OUT for the ANNFIELD PLAIN BRASS BAND PIC-NIC on SATURDAY, July 29th, 1871. 466b

CONSETT BRITISH SCHOOLS

RE-OPENED after the Midsummer Vacation, on MONDAY, July 24th. As all Children afflicted with the small-pox, or living in houses visited by that disease, will be rigidly excluded, till certified by the Doctor to be free from all taint, Parents and Guardians need not fear to send their children.

472b JOSEPH CROSS, Master.

NOTICE.

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

JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.

August 5th 1870. 775a

DIPTON HORTICULTURAL, POULTRY, AND PIGEON SHOW.

A GENERAL MEETING will be held at the house of Mr. ROBERT CLARK, Sportsman's Arms, Dipton, on SATURDAY, July 29th, at Eight o'clock p.m.

The Committee are requested to meet at Seven o'clock. 470b

MEDOMSLEY CRICKET CLUB SPORTS.

THE Committee of the above Sports have great pleasure in announcing that their annual GALA will take place on SATURDAY, August 12th, when prizes will be given for WRESTLING and other ATHLETIC GAMES.—For particulars, see handbills.

Prizes of the value of £15 or upwards will be distributed among successful competitors. 450b

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a First-Class Two-Stalled STABLE. Apply to Mr. THOMAS FOREMAN, Veterinary Surgeon, Leadgate.

July 27th, 1871. 480b

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, Two Substantially-Built COTTAGES, with Outhouses, &c., situate in MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.—Apply to WILLIAM WARD, Medomsley Road, Consett. 459b

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES.

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

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

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

BROUGHAMS, BAROUCHES, &c., FOR SALE.

A LIGHT MINIATURE BROUGHAM.
A DOUBLE BROUGHAM.
A Fashionable BAROUCH and Sociable PHAETON.
A One-horse and Pony PHAETON.
A Large WAGONNETTE for Eight persons.
And Two Small WAGONNETTES.
Sent in for Sale as the owners have no further use for them.

May be seen and particulars had at

ATKINSON & PHILIPSON'S,

15, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 371b

Wanted.

TO BRICK-MOULDERS.

WANTED, Two Steady Hands, immediately.—Apply to Tugs. E. SUPPEY, Millwell Burn Colliery, near Ebchester. 385b

WANTED, a NURSE. A Respectable, Industrious, Middle-aged Woman would find a comfortable home.—For particulars apply at the Poor Office, Consett; or at Mr. J. BRODIE, Jun's., Shotley Bridge. 468b

WANTED,

1,000 MEN, their Wives and Families to visit the

POLYTECHNIC,

in the TOWN HALL, CONSETT, kept Open on account of the increasing interest manifested by the Public in the splendid and instructive sight-seeing which it affords.

Additions are made almost daily to the marvellous list of Articles on view, while some of the less attractive are being removed.

ADMISSION, only 6d.

Do not miss the opportunity. We never had anything like it in Consett before; and when shall we see the like again?

COME!

COME OFTEN!!

COME EVERYBODY!!! 467b

Lost.

LOST, from RED HOUSE, in AUGUST, 1870, 1 SCOTCH EWE and LAMB, and in MARCH, 1871, 2 Do. EWES, supposed to be in Lamb at the time. The Ewes are all marked on both Horns with I.L., and marked with keel on the near side. Whoever will give such information as will lead to the recovery of the same to Mr. JOHN LOWES, Red House, near Waskerley, will be rewarded, and if found in the possession of any one after this notice they will be prosecuted. 433b

Contracts.

TO CARTMEN.

TENDERS wanted for LEADING STONES, &c. to CATCHGATE. For particulars, apply to Mr. G. GIBSON, 9, South Medomsley Cottages, Dipton. 479b

TO MASONS AND JOINERS.

TO LET, the building of a Four-Roomed HOUSE. —Plans and Specifications to be seen at Mr. NATHAN FAWELLS, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. Tenders received to AUGUST 3rd, 1871. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. 469b

THE Committee for the GRAND GALA at HARPERLEY, on the 12th AUGUST, 1871, are prepared to receive TENDERS for a REFRESHMENT STALL at which will be sold BOTTLED ALE and PORTER, and Teetotal beverages; but no spirits will be allowed on the ground. Tenders will be received by Mr. GEORGE BULLERWELL, Harperley, by Burnopfield, up to Two o'clock on WEDNESDAY, August 2nd, 1871. 476b

To Let.

TO BE LET, a Seven-roomed COTTAGE, in SHOTLEY BRIDGE. Pleasant Garden; Gas, and Water laid on.—Apply to Mr. BAINBRIDGE, Shotley Bridge. 416b

TO BE LET,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, containing Six Rooms, Shop, Back-shop, Warehouse, Garden, &c., situate at Blackhill, now in the occupation of Mr. HOBT. CHRISTOPHER.—For particulars apply to Mr. W. RAW, Blackhill. Rent £24. Entry on the 13th day of May next. 232b

TO LET, the Excellent FAMILY RESIDENCE at present in the occupation of JOHN BOOTH, Esq., Solicitor, containing 3 Rooms and Kitchen, with 5 Bed-Rooms above, with every convenience for a respectable family. Possession in May Term.—Apply to Mrs. BELL, 4, North Bailey, Durham; or Mr. G. W. HUDSON, St. Bede's Terrace, Sunderland. 308b

Business Announcements.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

T. SWAINSTON, the Ready Money Tea Dealer and Provision Merchant, Consett, intends removing to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. JOHN BROWN, Grocer, Middle Street. 429b

EDUCATION.

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

GEORGE HOBSON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and REBEDMAN,

GROCER, DRAPER, & PROVISION MERCHANT.

HARPERLEY STEAM & WATER CORN MILL,

NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN,

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

CLEARANCE OF

WOOLLEN GOODS.

WE have on hand a large variety of

ALL-WOOL TROUSERINGS

Which we are now offering at 13s. and

14s. 6d. per pair made to Order.

ROBERT HEDLEY & CO.

BLACKHILL. 467b

SEND FOR PATTERNS.

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

FUNERALS SUPPLIED WITH BREAD. 414b

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

Middle St. Shop closed—orders to be left at Victoria St.

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

WILLIAM BORROW,

COOPER,

NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

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

JOHN SIMPSON,

CABINET MAKER,

ANNFIELD PLAIN,

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

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
IRON BEDSTEADS, and
RABBIT DOWN.

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

J. & J. PARKER,

JEWELLERS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,

(NEAR THE POLICE STATION,)

FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

NEW SILVER WATCHES, from 30s.
NEW CLOCKS, with Striking, from 15s. Warranted.
CLOCKS and WATCHES of every description repaired on the Premises. Guaranteed.
PORTRAITS taken on the shortest Notice. 330b

SALT AND WHITENING.

C. COOK, Grocer, ANNFIELD PLAIN, has been appointed Sole Agent for the SALE of the Superior BLOCK AND FINE SALT manufactured by Messrs. R. SWALLOW & Co., Shiesfield Salt Works, Sunderland. Special quotations for Block and fine loose Salt on application. A few tons of Salt always on hand for immediate delivery. 367b

JAMES B. NISBET,

(Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons),

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

Residence: 13, DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL. 452b

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. Quarter commences Aug. 7, 1871.

Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 2s

SUPERIOR ALES.

IN thanking the Trade for that liberal support bestowed upon our Agent, we earnestly solicit a continuance of such favours, through him, assuring our friends that nothing shall be wanting on our part to retain their confidence.

J. & J. MORRISON & THOMSON,

BREWERS,

EDINBURGH.

D. HEANEY, SOLE AGENT,

North of England Offices, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Whitehaven. 113b

EXTRA STRONG and other STEEL PENS, with every article of Stationers' Sundries. Also, THOS. LOWE'S celebrated Steel Pens. JOHN HEATH, George Street, Parade, Birmingham.

Agent for Consett and District—ROBERT JACKSON, Consett and Blackhill. 894a

MCEWAN'S

CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES AND INDIA PALE ALE,

Are daily rising in public estimation.

Newcastle Stores and Offices—

FOUNTAIN HOUSE, Charlotte Square.

JAMES G. 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,

19, GRAINGER STREET,

(CORNER OF NUNS' STREET)

118a NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

"REID'S CELEBRATED EIGHTPENNY MILD ALE (Lesser 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 those Ales."—(See "Innkeeper's Trade Circular" for Feb., 1866.) 494

Business Announcements.

JOSHUA HETHERINGTON,

MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

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

JOHN BUTTERWICK,

JOINER AND CABINET MAKER,

DIPTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Dipton and adjoining districts that he has always on hand a well assorted Stock of Home-made FURNITURE, which he can with confidence recommend.

Also, a large Stock of HARDWARE GOODS.

Every Article Delivered Free. 193b

MRS. CHAPMAN,

6, ALBERT ROW, CONSETT,

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

Tea Parties and Funerals supplied on the shortest notice. 375b

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

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

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

HOBSON & LIDDELL,

HARPERLEY MILLS, and 5, RYEHILL STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. TOWN WAREHOUSE:—RAILWAY YARD, CATTLE MARKET WEST.

Agents for "The Northern Fire and Life Assurance Co." 369b

WILLIAM SIMPSON,

GENERAL DEALER,

FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

ENGLISH SILVER WATCHES of very superior make and finish, from £4, warranted.

EIGHT-DAYS' SPRING CLOCKS of first-class make, from £1 1s.

Clocks and Watches repaired, and performance guaranteed.

WATCH CLUB—HARDWARE CLUB. 65b

PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

From Dr. MADDEN.

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

Charge for Single Bath, 1s.; Quarterly Ticket for 12 Baths, 9s. 175b E. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

DANIEL HARRIS

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

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

ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENSION.

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

Blackhill, January 19th, 1871. 82b

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

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

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

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

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

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

DISTRICT AGENTS—

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REID AND SONS,

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AND WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.

GUARD CHAINS in great variety, of all the newest and most fashionable styles, in 10 Carat Gold, from	£2 2s. to £10 10s.
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REID AND SONS,

41, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Sales by Auction.

VOTES FOR THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of August, 1871, at Two p.m., on the premises, (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), TWO COTTAGES and upwards of a Quarter of an Acre of BUILDING GROUND late belonging to Mr. HARRISON, Swalwell, (deceased), situated at Hill Top, near Dipton, where houses are in great demand.—Mrs. Temperley, one of the tenants will show the property, and further particulars may be had by applying to Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Iveston; Mr. Harrison Armstrong, of East Castle Colliery; or of Mr. Edmund Balleny, of Greencroft, by Consett.
Greencroft, 25th July, 1871. 474b

By Mr. William Raw.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE AT BLACKHILL.

MR. W. RAW having received instruction will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the whole of the Household FURNITURE (belonging to the late Mr. A. McLEAN), at the house of Mr. J. FOGGON, Butcher, 24, Durham Road, Blackhill, on MONDAY, July 31, 1871, comprising 1 Three-quarter Chest of Mahogany Drawers; beautiful Press, nearly new; Kitchen Table; Round Table; Arm Chair; 4 Kitchen Do.; Carpet Stool; Wood do; Large Clothes' Chest; Large Mahogany Swing Dressing Glass with Drawers; 2 Iron Bedsteads; Hair Mattress; 2 Straw do.; American Clock; Lamp; 3 Trays; 2 Fenders and a set of fireirons; Knitted Hearth Rug; Clothes' Basket; Coffee Mill; Teapot; Glasses; Ware; Poss Tub and Staff; Kettle; Pans; Smoothing Irons; Baking Board, with numerous other useful articles.
Sale to commence at Two o'clock.
Sale Office, Blackhill, July 27th, 1871. 477b

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1871.

DO WE NEED AN HOSPITAL?

THE recent serious outbreak of small-pox amongst us has aroused the local authorities to action, and the determination of our local representatives, whether as Guardians or members of the various Local Boards, to grapple with this loathsome disease, must have been observed by all in the district. The inhabitants of Consett have been—by a system of house-to-house visitation carried out by the medical gentlemen and their assistants—placed under the immediate control of the Local Board and Guardians, and almost the whole of the unvaccinated persons have been vaccinated, and many have also been re-vaccinated. The good results of these measures will, we have no doubt be felt by the inhabitants not only at the present time but in future years, and the absence of the most virulent form of the disease in future cases, will, no doubt, tend to convince the most sceptical of the efficacy of vaccination. We flatter ourselves that the measures carried out here have been more systematic and thorough than those adopted elsewhere, and we confidently anticipate a great improvemnt in the health of the district. At a special meeting of the Consett Local Board, held on Thursday evening, 13th inst, the erection of an hospital for the reception of severe cases of small-pox was decided on, and after reading over the report of the meeting at which that decision was arrived at, we must say that our opinion is adverse to that decision. The gentlemen present were of opinion that as the cases of small-pox were so seriously on the increase some place ought to be provided for the reception of those attacked. Were the statements borne out by the medical officer, we would cordially agree with the decision of the Board, but the reverse is the case. The facts adduced by that gentleman are opposed somewhat to the assertions made by the members, inasmuch as although the number reported was *larger* the majority of the cases were stated to be *very mild*, so much so that the parties attacked were in doubt as to whether they were suffering from small-pox. Further the medical officer asserted that if the hospital was erected he did not think it would be of any service during the present epidemic but it would be useful for future contagious diseases. Under these circumstances we submit that the erection of an hospital, which would probably entail an additional rate of perhaps sixpence in the pound on the ratepayers, is unnecessary at present, and we trust that before proceeding to build an hospital which would become a permanent charge upon the ratepayers, the Local Board will call a meeting of those interested and confer with them upon the subject. If the ratepayers in public meeting assembled endorse the opinion of the members of the Local Board and decide to erect an hospital, then the responsibility of adding so seriously to the rates will not rest upon those who are now advocating such a measure, but will be shared by the ratepayers generally.

THE LORDS AND THE ARMY BILL.

THE purchase of commissions in the army, however it may have been upheld by those who have profited by the system, and by some whose theory of politics seems to be summed up in the words "Whatever is, is right," has really received, throughout the lengthy debates on the subject, no honest, legitimate support in the interest of the people; while it has been abundantly proved that, so far as the army itself is concerned, the system is intrinsically and radically bad—erroneous in theory and unjust in practice. But the system has existed so long that it has struck deep root into our soil, and to "reform it altogether" was from the first felt to be a herculean task. It must have been, indeed, a bad cause which required such special pleading to bolster it up, and which, in spite of the continued and desperate efforts of the officers of the army on the one hand, and of the political opponents of the Ministry on the other, was condemned by a decided majority of the House of Commons. And it must have been a bad cause which induced the House of Lords to adopt the strange course which they decided on. It was commonly understood that the Lords had rejected the Army Bill. This was erroneous; they merely snubbed and pooh-poohed it, and contemptuously placed it on one side. But, had it not been for the spirited conduct of Ministers, the carrying of the Duke of RICHMOND's amendment by a majority of 25 would have effectually disposed of the Army Bill this session. No sooner, however, had the action of the Lords "willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike," become an accomplished fact, than Ministers checkmated their lordships by having recourse to a Royal Warrant. This important document, "given at Our Court at Osborne," definitively and decisively abolishes the purchase system on and from the 1st of November next. HER MAJESTY declares that on that date "all regulations made by Us, or any of Our Royal predecessors, or any officers acting under Our authority, regulating or fixing the prices at which any commissions in Our forces may be purchased, sold, or exchanged, or in any way authorizing the purchase or sale or exchange for money of any such commission, shall be cancelled and determined." It is much to be regretted that there ever should have been any occasion for this extreme course; but, as the occasion really existed, the Government deserves well of the country for taking so bold a step. It is thoroughly constitutional, while the fact of the royal prerogative being thus exerted is especially cheering in these days when we hear so much about the Crown having abrogated its functions and ceased to be a power in the State. The dignified conduct of HER MAJESTY in thus exercising her royal prerogative has done much to increase her popularity. The QUEEN could not but recognise the gravity of the political crisis. The Lords, in treating so contemptuously the carefully-arrived-at decision of the people's representatives, had placed themselves not only in antagonism with the House of Commons, but with the people; and the Royal Warrant honours public opinion and popular representation in preference to the prerogative of the peers. In thus honouring the overwhelming opinion of the majority of the inhabitants of the country, the QUEEN confers lustre on her throne as founded on her people's love. The House of Lords must, as as a matter of course, submit to the Crown. One of the most eminent of their own number, Lord DERBY, told their lordships that the purchase system was not established by Act of Parliament; did not require an Act of Parliament to abolish it; and might be abolished by Royal Warrant, as happily it has been. And now, strangely enough, the Duke of RICHMOND, the very nobleman whose amendment was the means of shelving the bill for a time, has given notice of a resolution to be moved next Monday which assumes the second reading of the Army Bill to be inevitable. Deprecating the Royal Warrant, as "calculated to depreciate and neutralize the independent action of the Legislature," it is added, "and this House assents to the second reading of this Bill only in order to secure to the officers of Her Majesty's army the compensation to which they are entitled in consequence of the abolition of purchase." Thus it will be seen that it now becomes to be the interest of the Lords themselves, as well as to that of the army and the people, that the Bill should be passed. The country will pay dearly for the abolition of the iniquitous purchase system, but the nation has no desire to be unjust or ungenerous. The reform is so great that it is worth a great price, and that it will produce the most beneficial effects on the army we do not doubt for a moment.

AN EVENING BEVERAGE.—CACA'OINE.—The *Food Journal* says:—"By a new process to which the nibs are subjected, the principal part of the oil is effectually removed, a thin beverage, well adapted for afternoon or evening use, as a substitute for tea, being the result The flavour of Caca'oine will, in addition, be a great attraction to all."—Each packet or tin is labelled, "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also maker of Epps's Milky Caca'oine (Caca'oine and Condensed Milk). 449b

"Have you ground all the tools right, as I told you this morning when I went away?" said a carpenter to a rather green lad whom he had taken for an apprentice. "All but the handsaw, sir," replied the lad, promptly; "I couldn't get quite all the gaps out of that."

LOCAL NOTES,

BY "A RAMBLER."

The puddlers of Consett are hereby informed that some of their brethren at other works have been getting into trouble for employing the Factory Act "children" (boys under 13 years of age) during the forenoon and afternoon of one day. I merely state this so that they may not get into the same box. Sir. Wm. Chaytor, Bart., sub-inspector of factories, says that no child under 13 years of age can be employed in a factory during the forenoon and afternoon of one day, nor can any child under 13 be employed without a schoolmaster's certificate that he is attending school.

The best means of converting anti-vaccinators "from the error of their way" is the prevalence of small-pox. That has been the case to some extent in Consett, and I am glad that our medical men have been so unremitting in their endeavours to vaccinate and re-vaccinate the entire population.

A medical gentlemen has sent me a piece of information respecting the season most productive of canine madness. The "dog days," so called from Sirius, or the dog-star, rising and setting with the sun, which occurs between July 3 and August 11, do not form that particular season, it appears, as reports from the dog hospital in Vienna show that in the month of November dogs are to a much larger extent susceptible to rabies than in any other month of the year.

The co-operators of this district had a genuine treat on Saturday night. It is always a treat to hear Dr. Rutherford, of Newcastle, when he is in "full swing" on a darling theme, and he was that on Saturday night, in the Lecture-room of the Consett Co-operative Store. The Ouseburn Engineworks scheme may almost be termed his own creation, although it seems to have grown out of the unhappy strike among the engineers at Newcastle. The scheme came to light at the "nick o' time," and with such a giant among the working classes at its head, it is no wonder that it has met with such support. A brother scribbler, who does not appear to be amongst the well-wishers of the project, says that it met with a rebuff at the Consett meeting. It is a mistake to write thus: my brother, if he leads at all, misleads. The co-operators had their debt to consider first, and that done, they may probably become shareholders in the Ouseburn Engineworks.

I understand that Mr. Smith, architect, of Shotley Bridge, has received instructions to prepare plans for several national schools to be erected in this district. In the parish of Tanfield they are to have three schools—each capable of seating 120 pupils—which are to be built at Burnopfield, Flint Hill, and Stanley. Another, intended to accommodate 160 scholars, is to be erected at Annfield Plain; and, if my information be correct, a large school is likely to be in hands shortly for Dipton, in which will be given instruction to about 300 young persons. I have not heard whether these schools are to be governed by School Boards, but I sincerely trust that such schools are to be conducted in conformity with the Education Act passed last session.

Local and District News.

BURNOPFIELD UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH.—The anniversary of the Sabbath school in connection with this church was held on Sunday, the 16th inst., when appropriate sermons were preached by the Rev. T. B. Saul, after which the children recited select pieces. On the previous day a public tea party was held which was well attended.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE ALEXANDER MCLEAN —The mortal remains of the late Alexander McLean, of Blackhill, were interred in Blackhill Cemetery on Wednesday. Several sorrowing relatives and friends connected with the Highgate Baptist Church accompanied the corpse. The Rev. J. Brooks read the usual service at the burial of the dead, after which Mr. E. O. Tregelles delivered a most impressive address.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Mr. Booth has received an intimation from the General Post office, that arrangements have been made for the despatch of all letters to Shotley Bridge, except the midland mail letters, by the 5-55 a.m. train from Newcastle. Also that an evening despatch to Shotley Bridge, by the 5-20. p.m. train has been authorised. The midland mail letters which arrive in Newcastle too late for the first despatch will be sent by way of Durham as at present.

A JEALOUS WIFE SEEKS REVENGE AND GETS THE WORST OF IT.—At the Shotley Bridge Police Court, on Wednesday, before A. Town, Esq., a woman named Elizabeth Greenwood was charged with cutting and wounding Mary Ann Moody. It appears that the two women are neighbours, living at Blackfine, and for some time past Mrs. Moody has been under the impression that her lord and master had so far forgot his marriage vows as to be guilty of an improper intimacy with Mrs. Greenwood, who is her next door neighbour, and on Tuesday night a quarrel arose between Mrs. Moody and her supposed rival. The two women appear to have exercised their tongues pretty freely, but happily nothing more dangerous was resorted to. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the same night, however, the exasperated Mrs. Moody again commenced the quarrel by going to Mrs. Greenwood's door, but as the latter lady refused to renew the discussion at that untimely hour, she was compelled to return to her own house after indulging in several threats as to what she would do when she got the chance. It happens that the fire-place of each house is only separated by a brick wall, through which it appears the altercation was again commenced. This game went on for a long time, during which the irate Mrs. Moody seems to have taken the poker and knocked two bricks out of the chimney, the bricks falling on to Mrs. Greenwoods's feet, which were resting on the fender at the time. Mrs. Moody, who is rather stout, being unable to get through the aperture in the chimney herself, contented herself by thrusting the poker in and out of the hole, meanwhile challenging Mrs. Greenwood to open her door and "have it out" in front of the house, which Mrs. Moody promised to do the following morning. Accordingly, between eight and nine o'clock on Wednesdoy morning the quarrel was re-commenced, Mrs. Moody beginning it by throwing a bucket of water on to Mrs. Greenwood, the latter lady returning the charge by rushing at the enraged Mrs. Moody with a fire-shovel, but was repulsed by Mrs. Moody barricading the door. Several buckets of water having been discharged on to the unfortunate Mrs. Greenwood, each time the door being slammed in her face when attempting to return the charge, Mrs. Greenwood commenced an onslaught on the door. The door beginning to show signs of yielding, Mrs. Moody rushed out of her house on to the open, poss-staff in hand, with which she ran at Mrs. Greenwood, the latter doing ditto to Mrs. Moody with the fire-shovel. At this juncture the women throw away their weapons, and a fair stand-up fight commenced, during which Mrs. Moody alleges that Mrs. Greenwood drew a sharp instrument from her pocket and stabbed her above the left eye. Mrs. Moody was afterwards attended by Dr. Clark, assistant to Dr. Wm. Renton, and the wound was stitched. As we have before stated, the case came before the bench on Wednesday, but was adjourned until Monday, when it is to be hoped both parties will be bound over to keep the peace.

The Hon. Mrs. Russell Barrington, of Hetton Hall, county of Durham, and Elmfield Park, Doncaster, died in London on the 20th inst, aged fifty-eight.

A platelayer named Thomas Leng, 47 years of age, was killed by an express train between Ferryhill and Shincliffe railway stations on Wednesday afternoon.

On Tuesday evening, James Hall, a shipwright dropped down dead in the shipbuilding yard of Mr. William Watson, at Pallion. Deceased had commenced work in the yard only that day.

A PAUPER FOR NEARLY A CENTURY.—Last week, Mary Ann Main, a woman 93 years of age, died in Silver Street, Sunderland. Deceased, who was born a cripple, had been since her birth a pauper and in receipt of parish relief from the Sunderland district.

THE NEWCASTLE ENGINEERS.—At a mass meeting of engineers on strike in Newcastle, held on Saturday, it was resolved to have the mode of voting on any proposal made by the masters to be decided by the Mayor, on the masters withdrawing their proposal that the vote should be by ballot.

The kind permission of the Earl of Scarborough enabled the members of the co-operative society at Chester-le-Street to hold their annual soiree, on Saturday, on the commodious premises and beautiful grounds of Lumley Castle. A brilliant summer day and an attractive programme combined to render the affair an extraordinary success.

EAST CASTLE COLLIERY SABBATH SCHOOL.—We quite inadvertently overlooked the report of the anniversary of this school in our last issue. It affords us pleasure in saying that the institution is in a flourishing condition and the proceeds of the anniversary were double those of the previous year.

SAD AFFAIR AT TOW LAW.—An inquest has been held at Tow Law on the body of a miner named Thomas Curry, 50 years of age, who met his death by falling downstairs on Saturday evening last. The deceased had gone upstairs, as he was in the habit of doing, to see his children in bed, and had just reached the top when he fell backwards and sustained such serious injury to his head that he died on the following day.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—On Saturday night, just before twelve o'clock, the driver of the last passenger train from Darlington to Stockton felt some obstruction to the engine, and stopped when he found that a man had been run over, the body being completely severed about the middle. The man has since been found to be W. L. Wilson, who resided at Darlington, and was married two or three months since. It is believed he had taken the railway to walk home to Darlington.

ASSAULT UPON THE REV. CANON GREENWELL.—John Parkinson, confectioner, Framwellgate, Durham, was charged before the Durham county magistrates on Saturday last, with having assaulted the Rev. W. Greenwell of Durham, on the 13th inst. It appeared that the latter gentleman and Mr. W. Marshal, jun., were walking on the road near Whitesmocks, when defendant came up driving at a rapid rate, and standing in his cart. When near to those gentlemen he turned quickly to the side of the road where they were walking, and Mr. Greenwell narrowly escaped from being run over. Defendant was committed to prison for fourteen days.

BALLOT BILL DIVISION.—In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. E. Backhouse (Darlington), Capt. Beaumont (South Durham), Mr. Bolckow (Middlesborough), Mr. J. Candlish and Mr. E. T. Gourley (Sunderland), Mr. Jos. Cowen, (Newcastle), Mr. Jos. Dodds (Stockton), Sir W. Lawson and Mr. E. Potter (Carlisle), Mr. E. Smith (Tynemouth), Mr. J. C. Stevenson (South Shields), and Sir. H. Williamson (North Durham), voted with the majority (214), for the motion that clause 3 of the Ballot Bill, as amended, stand part of the bill. The only local members who voted with the minority (127) against the motion were Mr. Geo. Elliot (North Durham) and the Hon. H. G. Liddell (South Northumberland).

A MAN'S EYE BURNT OUT WITH A RED-HOT POKER.—A frighful occurrence took place on Saturday night in Spring Garden-lane, Sunderland, by which Patrick Rogan, a labourer, had his eye burnt out with a red-hot poker by a woman named Margaret Rowell. Ragan alleges that while he was sitting on his step the woman attacked him with a poker, which she thrust into his eye, while Rowell's is that Ragan followed her into her house, and she merely used the poker in self defence. Both parties applied to the magistrates on Monday for summonses, when Dr. Potts, on the bench, examined the man's eye and stated that it was frightfully burnt, and the eyesight in all likelihood destroyed.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AT BISHOP AUCKLAND.—John George Gowland, a law clerk, residing at Bishop Auckland, has been apprehended on a warrant charged with embezzling a sum of £5, the property of Peter Featherstone, innkeeper, in that town, under the following singular circumstances:—Mr. Featherstone's son having been committed for trial at the last Durham assizes on a charge of rape, Gowland undertook to defend him, and received £5 to engage counsel, &c. When the trial came on it was found that the prisoner had taken no steps in the matter, and was nowhere to be found. A warrant having been put into the hands of Sergt Harrison, he was apprehended by that officer on Monday, and has been remanded for a week.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF DROWNING AT NORTH SHIELDS.—On Tuesday, about noon, a painful case of drowning occurred at North Shields. A man named Joseph Storey, a scullerman, was engaged in taking into his boat a ship's anchor, which was being lowered by means of a crane from the New Quay, North Shields. Just as the anchor reached the boat it slipped, and in falling caused the boat to capsize. Storey was at the same time thrown into the water, the anchor falling upon him. Assistance was rendered, and he was got out of the water, but he was in a state of unconsciousness. He was conveyed to the Northumberland Arms, New Quay, where he was attended by four doctors, but all endeavours to restore animation were fruitless. Deceased was sixty years of age, and married.

LAUGHABLE WEDDING FIASCO AT SOUTH HETTON.—One day towards the latter part of last week, the inhabitants of South Hetton had their interest excited by the information that a man known as "Organ Joseph," whose age is verging on the three score, who is blind, and who obtains a livelihood by organ grinding, had taken his departure for Seaham Harbour in company with a young woman named Isabella Nellis, aged about seventeen years, whom he was about to marry, the pair being accompanied by a "friend" as "best man." It had been known that Joseph, who lost his wife about eleven months ago, had been paying close court to the young person named, whom he had probably with an eye to professional help, taught the use of the tambourine. The party were expected to return about five o'clock at which time some hundreds of people, principally women, had assembled at the railway station to give the united pair an ovation. The surprise, however, was great when "the friend" was seen leading the bridegroom, who wore a most dejected and crest-fallen air, from the platform, while "the fair one" was nowhere to be seen. It soon oozed out that on arriving in Seaham Harbour the bride elect had proposed that the party should be photographed, and accordingly they adjourned to the studio of an artist, where the lady was quickly operated upon. Her blind lover and "the friend" were quickly disposed of, but at the conclusion it was discovered that while the artist had been engaged with the two gentlemen, the lady had absconded, carrying with her her aged suitor's purse containing £3, the wedding ring, a pair of ear-rings, and a number of keys, and on his return home he found she had also relieved him of various articles of wearing apparel. He gave information of the robbery to the police.

The North-Eastern Railway Directors have awarded to Mrs. Collins of Burnopfield, the sum of £25 as compensation for injuries received by her on their railway.

An old woman was found dead and in a state of decomposition in her bed, on Tuesday, in Newcastle. Her daughter who attended her is of weak intellect.

CAMP MEETING AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—The annual camp meeting at Shotley Bridge came off on Sunday, and was a success. The preachers were—Rev. E. Rust, Messrs. J. Brodie, sen., J. Christie, and R. Brown.

At the Manchester Conference on Wednesday, James Grose, John Tindal, and John G. Wilson were elected into the Wesleyan Legal Hundred by seniority, and J. W. Greaves and Charles Garrett by nomination. The Rev. Dr. James obtained the highest votes for President, and the Rev. Luke Wiseman for Secretary.

ANOTHER MONSTER FUNGUS.—The great Meldon fungus (*Bovista Gigantea*) has found a rival this week. A fine specimen of the above specie was, one day this week found on the estate of T. Greenwell, Esq., of Broomshields Hall, its greater circumference being 48 inches, and weighing 8¼ lbs two days after it was gathered. This beats the Meldon giant, which was 37 inches in circumference, and weighed 8 lb.

SHOTLEY SPA GROUNDS.—On Monday, the members of the Swalwell U.P. Church Choir, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Samuel, visited the delightful and picturesque grounds of Shotley Spa. During the afternoon the choir sang several selections of music, and altogether a pleasant and agreeable day was spent.—On Tuesday evening a select party of about thirty young ladies and gentlemen from Blackhill and Consett partook of tea at the Spa, at the conclusion of which the party enjoyed themselves by dancing, singing, &c.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE SOUTH DERWENT COLLIERY.—A serious accident happened to a man named Harrison, living at Annfield Place, near Annfield Plain, on Friday last while working at the above colliery. It appears that Harrison had been engaged in clearing away some coals which had fallen from the screens on to the Stanhope and Tyne Railway, when a number of waggons came down from the Loud Engine, and before he could get clear of the rails, the first waggon knocked him down, his arm falling across the rail, and the foremost waggon going over it. Dr. Hooper, of Annfield Plain, was soon in attendance, and found it necessary to amputate the arm. Harrison, who was also much bruised, now lies in a dangerous state.

LINTZFORD.—The Sabbath school tea party took place on Saturday, when upwards of 100 partook of an excellent tea. The following ladies presided:—Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Wigham, Mrs. Rowell, Miss Palliser, Miss Rowell, Miss Wigham, and Miss Mathews. After tea a public meeting was held when addresses were delivered by Mr. R. Brown, Mr. T. Hetherington (Colliery Dykes), Mr. W. Campbell, and Mr. E. Wardhaugh (Shotley Bridge). Mr. W. M. Annandale, Lintzford, was in the chair. On Sunday two services were conducted by Mr. John Charlton, from Blaydom, when the children recited scripture, dialogues, and poetry in an admirable manner, and the room was crowded in every part. The collections were very liberal, and the funds are in a good condition.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CONSETT WATERWORKS.—On Tuesday last, a melancholy and fatal accident occurred to a lad named Francis Wade, thirteen years of age, who was employed at the above works. It appears that the unfortunate lad had been engaged to put tokens on to the full waggons previous to their going on to the embankment, and on the day in question he went to meet the engine, and was in the act of getting on to it when he slipped his hold and fell, the engine and tender passing over his legs and right hand, inflicting such injuries that the lad died about seven hours afterwards.—An inquest was held before J. M. Favell, Esq., coroner, at the Time office in connection with the works on Wednesday, when a verdict of "accidental death was returned.

PRESENTATION AT CASTLESIDE.—On Saturday last, the Primitive Methodists of Castleside held a coffee supper in their comfoatable little chapel. After a goodly number had partaken of the "good things" served up by Miss Fleming, Miss Coulthard, Miss Proud, and Miss Robson, a public meeting was convened. After devotional exercises, the Rev. E. Rust was called upon to preside, which he did in a very pleasant manner. Having stated the object of the meeting—viz., to make a presentation to Mr. J. Richardson, who is about to remove to the Theological Institute, Sunderland he called upon Mr. John Mole to do that duty. Before doing so, Mr. Mole spoke of the desire manifested and the efforts put forth to secure the well-being of the society at Castleside by Mr. Richardson. The testimonial was a purse containing £12, and he thought Mr. Richardson needed no better proof of the high position he holds in the estimation of the people of Castleside That included £1 10s. from the friends at Blackhill, but had nothing to do with the private presents that were to be made to him. Mr. Richardson in responding reviewed his connection with the Shotley Bridge Circuit, and spoke of the kind way in which he had always been treated by the friends at Castleside. Now that he was about to remove out of their midst, he hoped they would remember him in the closet, at the family altar, and in the sanctuary. He thanked them much for their present, because it would be very serviceable to him at the present time, but more so because it was an expression of their respect. He spoke of the kindness that had always been shown him by the ministers in the circuit, and mentioned especially the name of the Rev. J. Nicholls. The Rev. J. Featherstone, the newly-appointed minister, briefly addressed the meeting. Mr. Rust followed with a few good suggestions to Mr. Richardson, and after the customary votes of thanks the meeting was brought to a close. The choir enlivened the proceedings by their singing.

CONCESSION BY THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Sunderland Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday, Ald Kayll presiding, to receive the reply of the North-Eastern Railway Company, with reference to the matters of complaint recently made by the Chamber. With reference to additional trains and facilities on the Consett Branch to Sunderland, these it was stated would be a matter of arrangement when the Team Valley was opened. The directors consented that return tickets on the Consett Branch should be available either by way of Durham or Newcastle, and the same with tickets to Middlesborough, which would enable passengers to return by Port Clarence or Stockton. They also promised that in addition to additional trains just placed on between Sunderland and Hartlepoal, another train would be tried as an experiment, but return tickets could not be made available by Ferryhill. Passengers booked north of Newcastle would be allowed to come round by Leamside to Sunderland by the 11-23 p.m. train without extra fare, but through carriages from London to Sunderland by the 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. trains could not be at present provided. Arrangements would be made to allow Stockton passengers to Sunderland to come *via* Darlington, when there were no trains to Ferryhill. The fares from Durham southward would be revised on the opening of the Team Valley. The directors were not prepared to run a train to Harrogate in connection with the 7-8 p.m. train from the north. With reference to better and cleaner carriages, the directors state they had expended large sums of money in improving the carriage stock of the company, but they hardly received that co-operation on the part of the public they might reasonably expect, as passengers did not hesitate to place their feet on the carriages, no matter how new or expensive the fittings might be.—The committee thought the concessions made were most liberal, and the directors were entitled to the thanks of the public for making them.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Paris, Saturday Morning.—The Germans having evacuated Amiens and Rouen the local newspapers at the latter place feel themselves at liberty, and they are full of excesses alleged to have been committed by the invaders during their stay. Perhaps Prince Bismark will intimate to M. Thiers that that is not a fitting return for the indulgence granted by withdrawing the German troops before the time stipulated for in the treaty.

Versailles, Saturday.—There has been a discussion in the French National Assembly on the petition in favour of giving aid to the Pope. The speech of M. Thiers was a very remarkable one. Adverting to the past, he said that France had prepared her troubles by favouring the nationality idea, and he always foresaw the unity of Italy would lead to the unity of Germany. Now Italy has grown into a powerful State, and he deprecated any course which would make her an enemy. With respect to the Pope, he had not written a letter to the Pontiff, and he had no advice to give him. France was open to the Pope, but that would raise a question as to his independence which at present was provided for, and which France would sustain. The policy of France was peace, but M. Thiers urged that the utmost efforts should be made to organise the army and make it powerful, not with a view to war, but as a wise precaution against future danger. The speech appears to have been generally approved of, and the petition was remitted to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, July 25.—The result of the municipal elections on Sunday appears to be anything but satisfactory. In considerably more than half the districts, second elections will have to be held, no candidate having received an absolute majority. It is stated twenty-four Republican-Conservatives have been elected and six moderate. Republicans or Radicals. M. Bonvalet, who was defeated at the Parliamentary election on the 2nd inst., has been returned. M. Lockroy and M. Rance stand at the head of the list in the 11th Arrondissement, but not with an absolute majority. The *Standard's* correspondent says that Penson, Motta, and Clemenceau, of the advanced party, are reported to be returned. The newspapers all express themselves discouraged at the undeniable apathy manifested by the electors. In many districts not one-fourth of the requisite number of votes were recorded.

Paris, July 26.—Eighteen members of the Commune, or the Central Committee of the National Guard, will be brought before the third court-martial on Monday, which will devote five or six sittings to this first case. This will be the most important.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, the ex-President of the United States, is announced shortly to arrive here. Afterwards he will proceed to England.

Marseilles, July 26.—Letters from Rome, derived from a Catholic source, state that the Pope is very much pleased with the nomination of Mons. Guibert for the Archbishopric of Paris. His Holiness, in conversation with distinguished personages, has also expressed himself very much satisfied with his relations with M. Thiers and M. Jules Favre, and had given utterance to his hopes that France would regain her former position.

Versailles, July 26, 8·40 a.m.—The Military Committee of the Assembly recommend compulsory service in the army for all citizens between the ages of twenty and forty years—namely, four years' active service, five years in the first reserve, four years in the second reserve, and eight years in the third reserve, the latter reserve corps taking the place of the National Guard, which will be disbanded throughout France. The Chief of the Executive Power will be authorised to call out the first reserve by decree; the other reserves can only be called into active service by the passing of a law.

Notwithstanding the positive statement that M. Thiers has refused to accept the resignation of M. Jules Favre, the papers continue to speculate on his successor. The names most generally mentioned are those of the Duke de Broglie and M. Dafaure.

London, Thursday afternoon.—The *Presse*, of Paris, states that M. Jules Favre will retain office as Foreign Minister. His retirement would completely break up the Republican element in the Ministry, and M. Thiers has assured him that it is unnecessary.

The number of Communists released is very considerable, and includes many members of the Internationalle, who have no direct complicity in the worst designs of that socıety. Several soldiers only recently recognised amongst the insurgents were shot at Versailles this week.

GERMANY.

Berlin, July 26.—The semi-official *Provencial Correspondence* of this evening publishes an article entitled "The State and the Catholic Church," in which it discusses the abolition of the separate department for Catholic affairs at the Ministry of Public Worship, and points out how greatly the relations between the Church and the State have been affected by the decisions of the Council held last year in Rome. The article concludes as follows:—"In view of the difficulties which have already arisen, for the Government is only able to fix upon a decided rule of conduct by taking its stand impartially upon a purely legal ground, and treating each disputed case in accordance therewith. In order to render this stand-point sure, and make it clearly manifest outwardly, it has been considered wise and necessary to put an end to the separation hitherto subsisting between the departments in the Ministry connected with the Protestant and Catholic religions, and to form once more a single department for ecclesiastical affairs. The Government makes known thereby that it intends to treat both parties impartially and justly, in conformity with existing laws, but at the same time to guard the interests of the State with equal vigour against both the Catholic and Evangelical Churches.

Munich, July 23.—The Archbishop has finally deposed Dr. Friedrich from his benefice, in consequence of his determination to persist in officiating at religious ceremonies, especially for administering the Sacrament to and assisting at the funeral of the excommunicated Professor Zenger.

The King of Bavaria is understood to have pronounced finally against infallibility, and to have joined the Dollinger party. It was this question which led to the present ministerial crisis.

THE CHOLERA IN EAST PRUSSIA.

German accounts represent Cholera as progressing westward. Cases have occurred at Oppiln, Thorn, and Culm, in East Prussia, but they are few.

ITALY.

Orders have been issued by the Italian Government for the removal of all departments of Government to Rome, before the end of the year. Perfect order now reigns at Rome.

According to a letter from Maddalena, published by the Italian papers, Garibaldi is just now in very poor health; his sufferings being greater than in previous years. He is accordingly compelled to give up his little excursions, and when able to leave his bed is wheeled about in a bath chair.

RUSSIA.

The *Post* says the question of the Lower Danube appears to be disturbing Eastern Europe once more. Its St. Petersburg correspondent states that the general run of conversation there is extremely war-like; not, however, as if in prospect of an immediate rupture with Austria, but with the settled conviction that such a rupture is now a mere question of time.

COMMUNIST INCENDIARISM AT MOSCOW.

Fires of surprising frequency have lately terrified Moscow. The city authorities have arrested a number of men detected in the act of disseminating inflammatory pamphlets advocating a democratic form of Government, and expressing the warmest sympathy with the Communists of Paris. The fires are believed to be one result of those documents.

PERSIA.

Constantinople, July 25.—The *Levant Herald* says that the English Consul at Tabriz has received letters containing heartbreaking details of the famine in Persia.

Constantinople, July 26, 9 p.m.—The famine is making fearful ravages in Persia. The deaths in Khorassan alone amount to 300 every day, and hunger has driven the survivors to the most horrible cannibalism. To add to the horrors, a disease resembling the plague has broken out. A sanitary cordon has been drawn along the Turkish frontier.

CHINA.

A Reuter's telegram from Hong Kong, dated July 25th, states that disturbances are reported to have occurred at Canton, and that "a gunboat has been sent up." A Lombard telegram from St. Petersburg says there are serious apprehensions of an impending revolution in China, and that the Russian Post-office will, in consequence, accept as "registered" no more letters or parcels containing money or valuables for China, nor will any guarantee be given for their safe delivery. No explanation is given as to the grounds for these apprehensions, but for some time past there has been a strong feeling between the pro and anti foreign factions of the Imperial family of China.

Parliamentary Summary.

FRIDAY.

In the House of Lords, the second reading of the Army Bill was fixed for Monday week, and the Duke of Richmond gave notice of his intention to move an addition to the usual motion, setting forth that the House considered the interposition of the Government as calculated to depreciate and neutralise the independence of Parliament; and only assented to the second reading in order to secure to the officers the compensation to which they are entitled.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Horsman gave notice that in the event of the question of compensation to the officers being again brought before the House, he should move that the cost be paid by loan instead of by annual vote. The Ballot Bill was again considered in Committee at the morning sitting. No fewer than six divisions took place on amendments to clause 3, and the whole of them resulted in favour of the Government by large majorities. At the evening sitting, Sir J. Lubbock moved, and Mr. Mundella seconded, a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the House that the new code of regulations issued by the Committee of the Privy Council should be modified, so as to give greater encouragement to the teaching of history, geography, and other extra subjects. Mr. Forster said it would be unreasonable and unfair to alter the code before the effect of its working was known, and he could not, therefore, assent to the resolution.

MONDAY.

In the House of Lords the Royal assent was given to a number of measures. The Private Chapels Bill was considered in Committee, and passed the stage after clause 4, enabling the Bishop of the diocese to license a private chapel not attached to a public or charitable institution, had been struck out.

In the House of Commons replying to a question by Mr. Jacob Bright, the Premier denied that the War-office or the Admiralty had appointed agents to watch women in connection with the Contagious Diseases Acts, and repeated the promise given by the Home Secretary, to deal next session with the whole question involved in the Acts. Mr. Gladstone also answered two questions by Mr. Dixon and Mr. Rylands respectively, as to the charges on the Civil List in respect of provision for members of the Royal Family, and as to the administration of the secret service money. In committee on the Ballot Bill, several amendments on the sub-sections of clause 3 were disposed of. Mr. Charley subsequently moved the omission of the clause, and, after an unsuccessful attempt to count out the House, a division took place, when the Government obtained a majority of 87 in favour of the clause—the numbers being 214 to 127.

TUESDAY.

At a brief sitting of the House of Lords several bills were advanced a stage.

At the morning sitting of the House of Commons, Mr. Leslie, the newly-elected member for county Monaghan, took the oaths and his seat. Replying to several questions respecting the Martini-Henry rifle, Mr. Cardwell stated that he had not heard of any adverse opinion on the lock of this rifle having been generally expressed at the Wimbledon meeting, and that the Government did not intend to stop their manufacture. In committee on the Ballot Bill, clauses 4, 5, and 7 were agreed to; clauses 6 and 8 were in the meantime omitted, and progress was reported whilst clause 9 was under discussion. At the evening sitting, Sir C. Adderley obtained leave to introduce a bill embodying the recommendations in the report of the Sanitary Commission. The adjourned debate on the motion of Sir R. Palmer, for the establishment of a general school of law from which all future barristers and attorneys must receive certificates, was resumed by Mr. Jessel, who objected to the motion. Other members were heard in opposition to the motion, and the debate was adjourned. The Sunday Observance Prosecutions Bill passed through committee.

WEDNESDAY.

Nearly the whole of the sitting of the House of Commons was occupied by a discussion on the second reading of the Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill, moved by Mr. J. B. Smith. The rejection of the measure was proposed by Mr. Beresford Hope, and seconded by Mr. Stevenson. Sir Chas. Adderley, Mr. Baines, Mr. Clare Read, Colonel Sykes, and Mr. Illingworth supported the bill; whilst Mr. Ald. Lawrence, Mr. Henley, and Mr. Fothergill opposed it. Although the President of the Board of Trade promised that before next session the Government would consider the subject and make some comprehensive proposal, Mr. Smith took a division, when the measure was thrown out by 82 to 77.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Commons, after the questions had been answered, the rising of Mr. Forster was the signal for loud cheering, and cries of "Order" proceeded from those members interested in the passing of the Ballot Bill and the decision of the Government relative to an Autumn session. The right hon. gentleman stated the course proposed with the view of facilitating the committal of the measure and as he seated himself without the slightest allusion to the autumnal session Mr. Bernal Osborne, amid some cheering, called upon the Premier and put the question point blank, but he declined answering until Monday. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to the bar, and a message from the Queen was announced. Members at once uncovered, and the Premier walked up the centre of the House, the bearer of the Royal missive, which asked for a suitable provision for Prince Arthur. Monday was fixed for its consideration. The committal of the Ballot Bill was then resumed, but little progress was made. The amendment of Mr. Bentinck, empowering the returning-officer to assist the voters unable to read or write, led to a long, dull discussion, which occupied the committee for hours.

A block of houses in the Rue Corpo Santo at Lisbon has been destroyed by fire. Two lives were lost.

Extraordinary Tragedy in France.—An extraordinary tragedy has just taken place at Tournus, Saone-et-Loire, France. A bailiff had gone to effect a seizure at the residence of a man named Gratien, when the latter barricaded himself inside, and, firing from a window, killed the officer and a gendarme who had accompanied him. The National Guard was called out to arrest him, and had to lay siege regularly to the house. Gratien, at length finding further resistance hopeless, blew out his brains, but not before he had mortally wounded one of the besiegers.

A True Man.—General de Fretay, commanding the 1st division of Cavalry, has just issued an order of the day narrating the following circumstance:—After the disaster at Sedan, an Adjutant of the 7th Chasseurs, named Trochet, secured a sum of 12,000f. in gold belonging to the regimental chest, and concealed it in a waist-belt which he wore under his clothes. He went into captivity with his comrades, and although at times suffering from want and cold, never thought of touching the deposit, which he considered as sacred. Even when released, he borrowed money from his friends to bring him home. The order of the day now eulogises highly such honourable conduct, and promises to bring it in a special manner under the notice of the Minister of War.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The Dublin Corporation have pledged themselves to the principle of "Home Rule."

Prince Napoleon, who has been staying at Havre for a few days, has been authoritatively warned not to stop there.

Some French papers have been seized for publishing attacks on M. Favre, who seems to be beset by personal enemies.

The Ultramontane *Monde* urges that the French Government should make the island of Corsica an inviolable residence for the Pope in the event of his quitting Rome.

Fanatical Hindoos, who hate the slaughter of oxen, have made a raid on the butchers at Umritsur, murdering them wholesale while they slept. Also at Wazir Bholan a like tragedy was enacted.

The magazine at the Signal Corps Arsenal in Washington exploded on Saturday, causing a conflagration which resulted in the loss of property to the amount of 1,000,000 dols. No lives were lost.

Two men, named Harris and Smith, were on Saturday afternoon brought up at Greenwich Police Court for rioting in front of Mr. Ebenezer Pook's house. Smith was fined 40s. and Harris was remanded.

William Collins, the murderer of John Ryan, at Glasslrum, was sentenced to death at Clonmel Assizes on Friday. Several atrocious circumstances were connected with this murder. Collins is sentenced to be hanged August 16th.

Strike at Halifax.—Four hundred and fifty mechanics struck work at Halifax on Saturday, in consequence of a rule adopted by the masters, who refuse to engage men unless they have left their last service after due notice and in a satisfactory manner.

A private of the 23rd Regiment at Newport, Monmouth, attempted to murder two of his comrades on Friday, by cutting their throats with a razor. Their injuries are believed not to be fatal. The culprit is supposed to be deranged.

Murder in County Limerick.—A farmer named Denny Dea, residing in the neighbourhood of Bruff, in the county Limerick, was murdered on Thursday morning last by a neighbour whose name is Patrick Fleming. A private feud had existed between Fleming and the deceased for some time. The deceased survived only a few hours after receiving the fatal blow.

A steamboat on the Mississippi passed a drowning man. The unfortunate man struggled, plashed, floundered, and screamed for dear life in the water. The pilot of the steamboat yelled to him to "stand up!" He did so, and found the water scarcely knee deep. A more foolish, sheepish looking fellow than he, as the ladies and gentlemen on the boat screamed with laughter at the ludicrous scene, it would be hard to meet.

Mr. George Francis Train delivered an address at Cork on Friday night, in which he described his experience in France. He stated that he had devised a plan, which he detailed, of exterminating the Prussians in four days, but that at the critical moment Gambetta became jealous of him and threw him into prison, where an attempt was made to poison him.

Ironworkers and Protection.—The agitation against the protective system in America is becoming stronger among the manufacturers, whose interests it was supposed it would serve so well. The ironworkers are sick of it, the shipbuilders have long been convinced of its disadvantage, and now the shoe manufacturers have publicly protested against it. It is anticipated that the machine-makers will take the same line. It will be a great triumph for free trade if protection in America is generally repudiated by those whom it was supposed to benefit.

The Cholera.—The *Times* utters a note of warning, with a tone of alarm in it, at the circumstance that the cholera is advancing from the East and has penetrated the eastern provinces of Prussia. It is urged that instantly and vigorously preparation should be made against what is regarded as an approaching danger, by strict attention to our sanitary condition. We hope that practical proof of the unwisdom of the opponents of a better water supply is not in store for us. There is no more pressing invitation to cholera than is furnished by filthy closes, dry drains, and unflushed sewers.

What is Libel against a Brewer?—At the Dundee Sheriff's Court on Friday, the Sheriff decided against Councillor Ballingall, brewer, of Dundee, in an action for damages brought by him against the Rev. Peter M'Nish, minister, for having at a public meeting recently, while upbraiding the workmen for electing a brewer, made use of these words, "This man, whom they had elected to rule over them, was doing all he could to ruin their town, to add to their taxation, and to ruin the souls and bodies, not only of themselves, but of all connected with them."

Holloway's Pills and Ointments.—Dyspepsia, Jaundice.—These complaints are the results of a disordered liver, which secretes bile in quality or quantity incapable of digesting food. Digestion requires a free flow of healthy bile, to promote which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have long been famous, far eclipsing every other medicine. Food, irregularity of living, unwholsome climates, and other causes are constantly deranging the liver, but that important organ can, under all circumstances, soon be regulated and healthily adjusted by Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which act directly upon its vital secretion. The Ointment rubbed on the skin penetrates straight to the liver, the blood and nerves of which it speedily rectifies. One trial is all that is needed; a cure will soon follow.

The Yorkshire Romance.—The *Yorkshire Post* says that Mr. John Lancaster Graham, of Beverley, labourer, whose father (of whom he had known nothing for many years) died recently in Melbourne, in company with a Mr. Watson, formerly of Melbourne, who has gone out to act as guide. Mr. Graham takes out with him important documents, his object being to establish his identity, and take the necessary steps to become possessed of the fortune left by his father. Mr. William Graham, brother to the above, was married on Friday morning last to a Beverley woman, by a special licence, after a courtship of a few hours, he having only made the proposal to her on the previous evening. The brothers, who have been in very humble circumstances, expect to share the fortune, which is estimated at £70,000 or £80,000.

Bismarck and the Small German Princes.—Bismarck's unparalleled popularity is evidently causing the small German princes some heartburning. They are growing sick of hearing the Chancellor's name continually dinned in their ears, and of seeing him worshipped as the highest authority in Germany, before whom even Serenissimi must bow in humility. "Nous ne voulons pas etre Bismarke!" was the cry of the French twelve months ago, and threatens to become the cry of German princes now. The Prince of Buckeburg has been the first to raise the standard of opposition. His diminutive principality boasts an ecclesiastical consistory, and also harbours a small number of Jews. Like all German consistories, his Highness's ecclesiastical councillors prescribed a universal peace celebration, on the 18th June, in all churches of the land; but, unlike their colleagues, they omitted to bring the Jews within the limit of the decree. The Jews considered themselves aggrieved, and waited on his Serenity in order to complain. He received his subjects graciously, but referred them to the consistory. "But in Prussia," replied the Jews, "the consistory has, in compliance with the wish of Bismarck——" "Confound Bismarck;" rejoined the irate prince; "here I am Sovereign, and here Bismarck has nothing to say."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

There has been an outbreak of small-pox among some of the clerks employed in the House of Commons.

The grain stores of William Aiken and Sons, Londonderry, were destroyed by fire on Sunday night.

A remarkable number of suicidal attempts has been committed in Madrid by young girls throwing themselves down from the balconies or windows.

Wm. Collins who was sentenced to death at the Clonmel assizes on Friday, for the Cappawhite murder, on Tuesday confessed his guilt.

A Salop policeman was on Monday fined at Wellington and sent to prison for four months, for embezzling two sums of money which he ought to have paid over to the magistrates' clerk.

There has been another insurrectionary outbreak in Algeria, but the latest accounts are of a favourable character, and no anxiety is felt as to its complete suppression.

The civil war in Affghanistan appears to be at an end. The Ameer has pardoned Yakoob Khan, and Yakoob's younger brother, Ayoob, has been appointed governor of Herat.

A New York telegram says a magazine at the Signal Corps Arsenal, in Washington, exploded on Saturday, causing a conflagration which destroyed property to the amount of a million dollars. No lives were lost.

With reference to the colliers' strike in South Wales, it is stated that the renewed proposal of the masters to refer the dispute to arbitration has not been agreed to by the men, and the result is that the probability of a settlement is further off than ever.

On Sunday morning, Mr. Henry Phillips, of Oldcroft, Forest of Dean, left his home to look after his sheep in the forest. Not returning throughout that day or night, search was made for him, when his body was found at the bottom of an old pit.

A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper attempted to interview one of Brigham Young's wives the other day, but she quietly dismissed him, saying, "I will have nothing to do with you. I am perfectly contented. I get everything I need, and have an easy, pleasant life. Clear out!"

Potato Disease.—The potato crop in Cornwall has thus far turned out exceedingly satisfactory, the yield being larger than for some years, and the quality very good. Unfortunately, however, the disease is reported to be spreading rapidly in many localities owing to the long-continued rains.

The Cost of a Division.—Our London correspondent (says the *Mail*) remarks that each division in the House of Commons costs the country about £5 for printing and publishing the result. The obstructive policy of the Tories in the Commons just now—which involves many divisions—is therefore a costly luxury.

A Fire Caused by a Thunderstorm.—A terrible thunderstorm, accompanied by brilliant flashes of lightning and a heavy fall of rain and hail, passed over Fifeshire on Sunday afternoon. In the district of Lochgelly the electric fluid travelled along the telegraph wires and entered the village post-office, which it set on fire. Happily the occurrence was noticed, and the conflagration was extinguished before much damage was done. The crops have been greatly injured.

A Profitable Profession.—Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, whose career in America has been hitherto confined to the giving of concerts, sacred and secular, will commence a series of operatic performances in New York in September. Her financial success has been of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of any *impresario* essaying to tempt her to return to any European Opera-house. Within less than a year, it is stated on the best authority, the Swedish songstress cleared £30,000. It is probable that her Transatlantic trip will close her artistic career, to be followed by marriage and retirement into private life.—*Athenæum.*

The devil appears not to be so black as he is painted. Different persons have now come forward to prove that Rochefort made great efforts to obtain the liberation of the Abbe Croze, chaplain at La Roquette, when he was imprisoned by the Commune, and letters received by the Council of War declare that he interceded to save many other persons, including the Abbe Allard and M. Claude, who were among the hostages shot. The tutor to the family of Marshal de MacMahon also owed his liberty to him. Both Rastoul and Billivray acknowledged that when Rochefort left Paris a warrant for his arrest was out against him.—*Paris Correspondent of the Standard.*

The Pope and the Cardinals.—During his Pontificate of a quarter of a century, Pius IX. has witnessed the deaths of nearly a hundred Cardinals, and has all but twice renewed the Sacred College. There are alive to-day only nine Cardinals who were presented with their hats by his predecessor, Gregory, and the youngest of these is 75 years of age. Several others are more or less infirm, especially Cardinals Billiet, Barnabo, Quaglia, Asquini, and Barili. Twenty-two hats—an unusually large number—are just now vacant; and the members of the Cardinalate now at Rome belonging to the Cuari are only 28 in number, of whom three or four are reduced, more or less, to a state of inactivity by age or sickness.

Life Insurance on the Banking System.—It is a matter for congratulation to observe the great progress which Dr. Farr's equitable and liberal system of life insurance is now making. It will be remembered that the British Imperial Insurance Corporation of Manchester put this capital plan into operation for the benefit of the general public, and certainly no scheme was ever based on more solid principles or better adapted for the requirements of the working and middle classes in all parts of the Kingdom. The fact that 50 per cent. of the paid premium is always invested in Government stock, to be withdrawn at any moment by the insurer, either as a loan or on surrender of the policy, must remove at once all those doubts and difficulties which have kept so many hundreds from providing for the future by means of insurance.

A Slight Mistake.—The following amusing incident is said to have occurred a Sunday or two since at the parish church of a village a short distance from Hanley:—An eloquent preacher had made an appeal on behalf of the Sunday Schools, and the churchwardens were making a collection from pew to pew. One of these functionaries came at length to a pew occupied by the wife of a flourishing publican. Notwithstanding the stirring appeal which had just been made, Dame Quickly had been overcome by sleep, and did not immediately deposit her contribution, so the churchwarden gently nudged her with the plate, whereupon the good lady, being brought to a semi-wakeful state, coolly swept the contents of the plate into her lap, with the distinctly audible remark—"All right, waiter; five pints and three papers of tobacco."

Shocking Manslaughter at Barrow.—At Lancaster assizes, on Saturday, before Lord Chief Baron Kelly, John Hadwin was charged with the wilful murder of a boy named John Arnold, at Barrow-in-Furness, on the 1st of May last. From the evidence given, it seemed that the prisoner, who was formerly a servant at Ormsgill Farm, near Barrow, saw the deceased, who was drinking, along with some other boys, at a pump in the farm-yard, and that he directly afterwards rushed out of the house, and asserted that the boys had been throwing stones at the horses. The boys, hearing the charge, ran off, and prisoner, after seizing a large brush, followed them, and struck the deceased a tremendous blow on the head with the brush. Deceased whose skull was fractured, fell to the ground insensible, and died early next morning. The jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

A Man Killed by his Son near Sheffield.—On Monday afternoon a shocking affair happened at Dore, a village a short distance from Sheffield. A lad named George Henry Bishop and a younger brother were mowing in a field at the back of their father's house, when they quarrelled. Their father went out to stop the quarrel, and struck the eldest boy, ordering him to go on with his work. This seems to have greatly irritated him, for, stepping suddenly back, he aimed a swinging blow at his father with a scythe which he had in his hand. The point of the scythe entered the body just below the left shoulder-blade, and came out at the chest. Death took place almost immediately. The lad at once went to a policeman and gave himself into custody. The parties are in a respectable position. The father was a farmer and scythe manufacturer.

Extraordinary Tornado in Ohio.—A violent tornado visited Ohio on the 10th inst., and was extremely destructive to both life and property. The roof of St. Lutheran's Church, at Dayton, was lifted by the wind, and fell through, while the floor of the church was crowded with the children of the Sunday school. The assistant superintendent of the school and three other persons were crushed to death. A bridge across the river at Dayton was also demolished, and five persons who were upon it killed. Besides these, over fifty persons in various parts of the town were injured. A few miles south-east of Dayton, trees fell across a farm-house, crushing it and killing two of the inmates. The aggregate loss is placed at about a million dollars. At Crestaline, several buildings were struck by lightning, and four or five persons were injured.

The Iron and Coal Mines of Lorraine.—By the peace of Frankfort, says the German *Correspondent*, the important iron and coal mines of Lorraine have passed into the hands of Germany. For many years the French, who were anxious to possess coal mines of their own, have been endeavouring to open up the fields of the Moselle, and the works have now progressed far enough to offer considerable hopes of profit. But for Germany, which already possesses extensive coalfields, the iron mines are even more important. The metallic zone, which has always had a great industrial value for France, lies on the Moselle and the Meurthe, below the great eastern table-land of the latter department, and extends from Pont St. Vincent on the south to Longwy on the north. By far the most valuable part of this district has now become German. The ore is found sometimes in a single vein, sometimes in ramifications, with a depth of from two to thirty-five metres. The ore is almost inexhaustible, is stated to be very easily melted, and yields on an average 33 per cent. iron. Of the twenty-three mines at present worked, thirteen have now become German, and they are far more important than the ten which France has retained; for, while the latter include a district of 2 368 hectares, and five of them yielded in 1867 140,211 tons, the thirteen which Germany has obtained have an extent of 9,031 hectares, and five of them produced in the same year 500,940 tons. The yield of the remaining mines has not been officially published. The iron contains a slight admixture of phosphorus, but in every other respect it is of the finest quality.

Terrible Volcanic Disaster.—Under the heading "A New Volcano," the *Hallische Zeitung* publishes a letter from Gustav Wallis, under date of Manilla, the 24th of May, from which the following is an extract:—"What has been looked forward to for a long time with anxious forebodings, the outburst of a volcano, has at last occurred in a sad and unexpected manner. The island of Camiguin was the scene of this frightful event. For some months back the inhabitants of this island, as well as those of Bojot, and Cebri, had been alarmed by repeated shocks of earthquake, and with an increasing anxiety they awaited a catastrophe which would put an end to the general alarm. Camiguin had been gradually deserted by most of its inhabitants, although the fugitives found their position in the neighbouring islands little less perilous, every district having been more or less affected by the heaving of the ground. At last on the 1st of May, about five o'clock in the evening, a rumbling like thunder was heard from a mountain near the village of Catarmin, interrupted by a few violent shocks which rent the air with reverberations, and which steadily increased in strength until at last the ground burst asunder, and an opening was left 1,500 feet long. Smoke and ashes, earth and stones, were thrown up and covered the surface of the ground far and near. Then succeeded a long pause, but only to be followed by a still greater throe of nature. About seven o'clock, as darkness was approaching, the explosion came, followed by a shower of fire. Sad to say, about two hundred persons, who, tempted by curiosity, had thoughtlessly collected round the crater, were buried under the matter which fell. At the time of sending off this letter fifty dead bodies had been extricated. The woods over a large area caught fire, and the flames, spreading rapidly and with much smoke, drove men and cattle before them. The spectacle is said to have been frightful, and the event is without precedent in the by no means scanty volcanic annals of this archipelago. It is remarkable that the event was not preceded by any meteorological phenomena which might have warned the inhabitants of the approach of danger."

Scotch Weddings.—Fair week in Glasgow is, amongst other things, celebrated for the number of weddings that take place on the Friday night. Accordingly, on that evening last week, a reporter of the *North British Daily Mail* paid a visit to a popular clergyman of that city, who, on such occasions, has a fair share of such work. The reverend gentleman had the prospect of a busy night, as no fewer than twenty-three couples were expected, and that number, the reporter was told, might be augmented by stray couples, who, having no particular "minister" of their own, drop in without previous notice. The work of the evening commenced in earnest about seven o'clock. During the evening there was frequently a deadlock by the arrival of several parties at once, and this taxed the ingenuity of the servants to stow them out of the way whilst waiting their turn. The circumstances and social position of the different candidates for matrimony could almost be detected by the toilets, of which there were an endless variety. It was easy to distinguish the skilful, well-paid artisan in ruffled shirt, dress waistcoat, swallow-tail, and real "kids," alongside his bride in satin-trimmed tarlatan, imposing head-dress, and brilliant opera mantle. As it was necessary to be "up to time," the marriage service for that evening is made short and sweet, and a few minutes sufficed to make a couple one for better for worse. Amongst those who came to be married were a sailor and his bride. "Jack," in his Sunday toggery, fresh as if a sou'-wester had been blowing upon him, came rollicking in in true sailor fashion, and took his place by the side of his fair intended without exhibiting signs either of bashfulness or nervousness. When the ceremony was completed, the minister remarked that "entering the marriage state was more serious than crossing the Line;" to which Jack replied, "Aye, it was worse than doubling the Cape, for there would be many a storm before it was known who was to be captain of the ship." It was amusing to see the lack of courage displayed by some of the bridegrooms at the moment of tying the knot. One, a youth of some eighteen summers, when asked "if he took this woman to be his legally wedded wife?" grew deadly pale, hung down his head, fidgetted with the toe of his boot, and mechanically took a survey of the seams of the carpet. The bride, a buxom lass considerably his senior, flushed and paled by turns, and finally, with an impatient and vigorous nudge, which nearly upset the equilibrium of her better half and the gravity of the company, whispered to him in an audible aside, "Say yes, Bob." Bob did so. A Calton weaver, who presented himself at the minister's slightly elevated, was asked if he came to get married. After staring at the minister for a moment in a state of dreamy bewilderment, he answered, "Not I, sir; it was thae twa women brocht me here," pointing to the two females who accompanied him.

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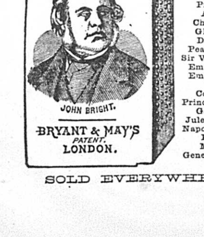
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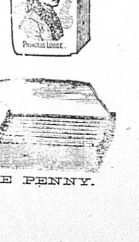
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LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

On Wednesday a meeting of the members of the above Board was held in the Board-room, Leadgate. In the absence of the Rev. Canon Kearney, who was from home, Mr. W. Jenkins was voted to the chair Members present—Messrs. E. Charlton, J. Bland, J. Davison, and T. Longstaffe.

The CHAIRMAN read over the minutes of previous meetings.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter which had been received from the Postmaster-General by the Rev. Canon Kearney regarding the application made to the post-office authorities, which is as follows:—With reference to your application of the 23rd of May last, I beg leave to inform you that an arrangement has now been sanctioned, under which the London night mail letters for Leadgate will be forwarded to Benfieldside by the train leaving Newcastle-on-Tyne at 5-55 a.m. The delivery of the larger portion of the correspondence for Leadgate will under this alteration be effected about two hours earlier than at present, but as the letters brought by the Midland night mail do not arrive at Newcastle in time for the despatch by the early train, they will be forwarded as at present, via Durham to the Blackhill office, where they will be delivered from the office window.

The CHAIRMAN said this meant that all persons who wanted letters after the first delivery in the morning would have to call at Blackhill for them. After the first delivery in the morning, the midland counties letters would arrive by the train that now brings the letters, and these could only be had at the post-office window. He thought if they had a sub-office at Leadgate it would be a great advantage, but the difficulty was would the post-office authorities employ a man to carry them to Leadgate.

Mr. LONGSTAFFE thought they might pay a man themselves if they refused.

The CHAIRMAN said it was not their business to appoint letter carriers. They would have one great advantage in having their letters delivered early, which would greatly benefit the inhabitants generally, but he thought it would be a great pity if the second arrival of letters should remain at Blackhill until the people went for them.

Mr. BLAND thought it would be a very great inconvenience to have to go all the way to Blackhill for a letter, even if a person knew it was there.

The CHAIRMAN was of opinion that it was of great importance that they should have the Midland and London letters as early as they could, because these letters were generally of a commercial description; and if these letters were not sought at the post-office they would not be able to get them until the following morning, which would be worse than the present system.

Mr. BLAND thought that unless they obtained two deliveries they would not be much benefited.

The CHAIRMAN thought their best plan would be to endeavour to get for Leadgate a letter-carrier, who would come from Blackhill with the second arrival of letters. He did not know what time the inhabitants of Leadgate got their letters under the present system.

Mr. LONGSTAFFE replied that they usually got them about ten o'clock, but occasionally it was much later.

The INSPECTOR thought perhaps it would be as well to accept the terms of the letter.

The CHAIRMAN asked the members what they thought of trying the proposed system for a month or two, as perhaps by that time the Team Valley line would be completed, and he had no doubt there would be some alteration in the running of the trains.

Mr. BLAND thought that the delivery from the window would certainly be an advantage to those who received a great amount of letters, although he regretted that anyone should be compelled to go so great a distance to procure them.

The CHAIRMAN asked how far Blackhill was considered to be from Leadgate.

Mr. DAVISON thought it would be nearly two miles.

The CHAIRMAN said it appeared from this that they could fairly call the attention of the post office authorities to the matter and ask them to appoint a messenger for Leadgate, or arrange for a second delivery at the post-office window at Leadgate. He would like to know when the proposed arrangement would be put in force.

It was ultimately decided that the Board should accept the letter, and wait to see the result of the new scheme.

APPOINTMENT OF A MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE DISTRICT.

In accordance with a motion made by Mr. Jenkins at the last usual meeting of this Board, the CHAIRMAN said his opinion was still the same with reference to appointing a medical officer. For a large populous district like Leadgate, containing as it did about 600 or 700 houses, where they had the mechanism of a Local Board, it was a great mistake to go on from year to year and be without a medical officer. In the appointment of a medical man they would have a person who would be able to discover nuisances in the district that would require serious consideration, and it would also be the means of aiding them in their duties as a Board of Health.

Mr. CHARLTON said the cost of appointing an officer was not great, and they got to know the general health of the district.

The CHAIRMAN said it was a very important matter to decide. He thought as he had started the subject he would still hold to the question of appointing a medical officer, and he was of opinion that they, as a Local Board of Health, would never work efficiently until they had a medical man to help them in their labours. He had no idea how much the appointment of a medical officer would cost.

Mr. CHARLTON thought the salaries paid by the other Boards to their medical officer was not unreasonable.

The CHAIRMAN said his own idea was that a medical man should report every time the Board met, as by the system followed by other Boards of only having a report once every three months they in the interval knew nothing as to the health of the district. For instance they didn't know anything regarding the health of Leadgate.

Mr. CHARLTON said he was glad to inform them, from what he had heard, that it seemed healthy at present.

The CHAIRMAN thought they could only effectually know by having a medical man, and he would recommend ——

Mr. BLAND thought the inhabitants of Leadgate would themselves be able to speak as to the general health of the place as well as a medical officer.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Bland what either he or any other member of the Board could know about the real state of the health of the inhabitants of Leadgate? He thought that unless a medical man moved about in the district he could not form an accurate idea of the actual health of the place, or the disease prevalent. His idea was to appoint a medical man who should give the Board a report as often as they met. As to the question of cost, he thought that no pecuniary considerations should be permitted to weigh against matters of life and death.

Mr. BLAND thought as there was only a portion of the members of the Board present the subject had better stand over until next meeting.

Mr. CHARLTON said the meeting was certainly small.

The CHAIRMAN said that had nothing to do with the subject.

A short conversation here took place as to the amount paid by the other Boards to their medical officer, and in answer to a remark made by the Chairman, the INSPECTOR stated that he believed the medical officer for Consett had £10 a-year, and at Benfieldside £8 a-year.

The CHAIRMAN thought it was a very trifling matter to make any words about. Here they had about 700 houses with a population perhaps of 4,000 people, and no mode of checking any disease which might arise. The very essence of the Board's constitution was to consider the health of people, yet they were without a medical officer to do so. Now that epidemics were raging on every side it was of the utmost importance that the question should be settled at once. That Board was constituted for the good of the place, and they had been appointed by the ratepayers, to whose interests they should be fully alive. He therefore begged to propose that they should appoint a medical officer, from whom they should have a monthly report on the state of the whole district, and it would be for the Board to decide what salary should be given to him. The question was who should the medical officer be? He had not the slightest feeling on the subject, only that they ought to have an efficient gentleman to do the work.

Mr. CHARLTON thought that Dr. Geo. Renton would be a very suitable person, from the fact of his having so large a practice in the district, and from his daily visiting the place.

Mr. LONGSTAFFE proposed that they should communicate with Dr. Geo. Renton on the subject, and ask him what he would charge for doing the work, in order that the Board might consider whether they were able to pay the cost.

The CHAIRMAN thought it would scarcely be business-like to ask a medical gentleman such a question.

Mr. LONGSTAFFE said if that were the case he would propose that they have no medical officer at all, as he considered they were not able to pay any more salaries, and they ought to be careful how they expended the ratepayers' money.

The CHAIRMAN said with regard to the money of the ratepayers he had always done his utmost to economise the funds of the Board and his conscience was clear in that respect. He would propose that they offer the post of Medical Officer of Health to Dr. Geo. Renton, and pay him a sum of not more than £10 a year, and that he prepare a report as to the state of the district, and present it at each monthly meeting of the Board.

Mr. BLAND seconded the motion which was agreed to.

Mr. CHARLTON said it was possible that an epidemic might visit the district, and them to be without a medical officer would be a very serious matter.

The subject then dropped.

HIGHWAY REPORT.

The following report was read:—Since last meeting the chief works on your roads have been obtaining, preparing, and carting material for the ensuing season, together with formation and water-tabling some of the roads. As ordered last meeting, I advertised for tenders for building wall in Burnhouse Lane and lengthening the culvert in Stockerley Lane, and only one paaty has inspected the specifications and tendered for the same, which tender was not marked (tender), so I opened it. I only received it yesterday at 3 p.m., which is herewith handed for your perusal and consideration. Nothing further calling for attention at present.

The CLERK stated that besides the tender mentioned in his report he had that day received another tender, which he handed in for their consideration.

The first tender opened was one from Mr. John Walker, 5, Newmarket Street, Consett, the other tender was from Mr. Joseph Nicholson, Allandale Cottages, Medomsley.

The CHAIRMAN thought it rather strange there should be so few tenders, and was informed by several members of the Board that there was at present a demand for masons.

Mr. BLAND proposed that Mr. John Walker should be employed to do the work.

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

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The following report was read:—Since last Board meeting I have inspected the whole of the Local Board district, and find things much better than they were. The Consett Iron Company have during the month removed all the ashes and refuse matter, and attended to lime washing; yet much still remains to be done. I have served notices on the following persons during the month, namely, Messrs. Johnston, of Durham, for having no water-closet connected with their house and shop in Front Street, Leadgate; Miss Beck, for having a filthy privy too near the house. I recommended her to put in a water-closet as there is so little room in the yard; Mr. A. Robson, for having a filthy privy, the same being a nuisance to Mr. John Wilson, and which I have ordered to be removed; Messrs. Bainbridge and Co., of East Castle Colliery, for allowing a nuisance to flow on to the highway from cottages and cinder-ovens. The Consett Iron Company have put in the branch drains at Iveston. Several others that received notices have not attended to them. There is a nuisance at the side of the highway at Redwell Hills which should be removed. A fatal case of small-pox having occurred at the Commercial Inn, the landlord was ordered to close his house, which he did, the landlord not being aware that he was under a penalty of £20 by keeping it open. As we have no place to deposit our street sweepings and ashes, I would recommend the Board to provide one.

In answer to the Chairman, the INSPECTOR stated that the way he had heard of the case of small-pox mentioned in the report was from the policeman.

DEPOT FOR ASHES.

A conversation took place as to the disposal of the sweepings and ashes taken from the district, during which the CHAIRMAN asked if it had never before been suggested that they should have a proper place to deposit the filth.

The CLERK replied that it had never been thought of until the small-pox had broken out in the neighbourhood.

Mr. BLAND said he had made arrangements with the scavenger to take all he got.

The INSPECTOR stated that the farmers would not remove the ashes because they were busy with their hay.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Nuisance Committee look out for a spot in the neighbourhood where the ashes and filth of the township may be deposited without seriously damaging the health of the township, and that they report the result of their enquiry at the next meeting of the Board.

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

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The following report was read from Mr. James Radford, district auditor:—I have audited the accounts of your Local Board, including Medomsley and Iveston highways, and herewith send summary of receipts and payments. On referring to the previous year's summary it will be seen there is little variance between the two years' accounts. They have been already rendered to you in minute detail by your Surveyor with a comparative statement as respects each particular road, and which is very satisfactory. The Bill now before Parliament to enable Local Boards and Corporations to protect the interests of ratepayers where legal proceedings may be necessary, is, I understand, in peril from the opposition of Railway, Gas, and Water Companies' influence. As it stands, it appears to be shorn of some objectionable matter which appeared in the original prints, and may be in a state to answer a beneficial purpose. It will therefore be well to induce as many M.P's. as possible to support the amended Bill.

The CLERK announced that the balance in hand of treasurer amounted to £266 15s. 5d.

BILLS.

The following bills were examined and ordered to be paid:—District highway account, £16 5s. 4d.; Medomsley township, £22 8s. 6d.; Clerk's salary, £8 15s.; printing, £2 12s; Auditor's fee, £5 5s.

Cheques were then signed and the Board adjourned.

A Tennessee temperance lecturer denounced rumsellers as worse than murderers. He had a subsequent interview with an urbane and genial hotel-keeper, and wears his left eye in a sling.

There is a gentleman who, at the end of a dance with a young lady, always says, condescendingly—"Really, Miss——you do very well. You'll be a good dancer yet." The ladies are always charmed with him.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of Lanchester Union was held in the new Board-room, on Thursday. Messrs. N. Clark (chairman), F. Holmes, E. Charlton, J. Calvert, W. Ritson, and R. Dickinson, were present. After the minutes of the preceding meeting had been confirmed and signed,

THE TREASURER'S SHEET,

of which the following is a copy, was read over:—

	Call.			Paid.			Arrears.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Benfieldside..	244	17	6	100	0	0	144	17	6
Billingside ..	17	5	10	17	5	10	......		
Collierley	196	10	0	......			196	10	0
Conside	323	19	7	215	0	0	108	19	7
Cornsay	144	4	2	......			144	4	2
Ebchester ..	56	6	1	41	18	9	14	7	4
Esh	132	8	6½	......			132	8	6½
Greencroft ..	144	10	5	144	10	5	......		
Healeyfield ..	29	1	0½	......			29	1	0½
Hedleyhope..	61	13	4	......			61	13	4
Iveston......	186	11	1½	86	11	1½	100	0	0
Kyo	195	8	9	195	8	9	......		
Lanchester ..	298	2	11	......			298	2	11
Langley	52	3	1½	......			52	3	1½
Medomsley ..	202	11	0½	156	11	1	45	19	11½
Muggleswick	76	7	11	......			76	7	11
Satley	11	15	10	......			11	15	10
Tanfield	682	14	7	582	14	7	100	0	0

The balance in hand was stated to be £1,714 5s. 5¼d.

THE CORRESPONDENCE

included a letter from the Poor Law Board in answer to the query proposed by the Board having reference to the appointment of every qualified medical practitioner in the district, as vaccinators during the prevalence of small-pox. The Poor Law Board stated they had consulted the Lords of the Privy Council upon the point and they enclosed their answer, which was to the effect that they could not authorise the Guardians of Lanchester Union to appoint medical practitioners to vaccinate; they thought, however, the difficulty could be met by the public vaccinators appointing other medical gentlemen to act as their deputies. The clerk was instructed to write to the Lords of the Privy Council, upon the case which was considered too pressing to be met in the manner proposed by the Council. A communication was then read from Dr. Bolton asking whether the Guardians were to pay Dr. Renton for vaccinating persons in his district.

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

The following is the number of cases given by the medical officers and other medical gentlemen in the union.

Dr. BOLTON—5 cases.

Dr. WILSON and his assistants found 107 persons unvaccinated in his district (Leadgat), all of whom he had vaccinated. He had also visited the schools and vaccinated where needed, and he also reported 4 cases of small-pox at Lanchester; 1 unvaccinated.

Dr. BENSON—22 cases; 2 unvaccinated.

Dr. WATSON—3 cases.

Dr. HOOPER—2 persons ill from small-pox.

Dr. RENTON had 99 cases of small-pox; 11 unvaccinated. He also forwarded the following letter:—"Acting upon your instructions, I and my assistants have made, as near as possible, a complete house to house visitation in the district allotted to me, and find that out of every 1,000 persons inspected 70 shewed no signs of vaccination, one-half of whom had never been vaccinated at all. We also found that 50 in every 1,000 persons had been vaccinated twice, and no less than 100 per 1,000 had had the small-pox, two-thirds of whom had NOT been vaccinated. During the last three weeks we have performed 353 vaccinations within the Benfieldside township, which includes two-thirds of the 70 per 1,000 who shewed no trace of vaccination."

INTERMENTS AT DIPTON.

A memorial from the inhabitants of Dipton to the Board praying the Guardians to enforce the speedy interment of all persons dying of small-pox was then read.

Mr. CALVERT said that any doctor who had attended a person ill of small-pox or other infectious disease had power to give the relative a certificate which would enable them to inter the dead at once, and on the motion of the CHAIRMAN it was determined to issue small bills to effect the purpose contemplated by the memorialists.

MR. HODGSON'S CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter from Mr. Hodgson relieving officer to the Chester-le-Street Union was then read by the Chairman:—I have just been favoured with a copy of the *Consett Guardian* bearing date 1st July, 1871, and my attention drawn to the report of the Guardians' meeting at Lanchester, when a communication was read from the Chester-le-Street Union respecting an old man named Jasper Wylam. I would respectfully ask you to be kind enough to refer to the correspondence again, and I think when you have carefully looked it over, you will pardon me when I say, I am not at fault in the case.

After the reading of the letter the correspondence was referred to, and as the letter stated that Mr. Hodgson had brought the case of Jasper Wylam before the Chester-le-Street Board who had offered him the workhouse, which offer had been refused by Wylam, the Board were of opinion that Mr. Hodgson had done his duty in the matter, and regretted they had not noticed that statement when they read it on the previous occasion.

DR. WATSON'S COMPLAINT.

A letter was read from Dr. Watson in reference to the visits of the Inspector at Hamsterley Colliery. This letter stated that the Inspector had not seen the overman when he visited the place; but that he had tried to frighten the women and children. These charges were denied by the Inspector, and it was decided that the guardians of the township of Medomsley and Ebchester should accompany the Inspector at his next visit, to see whether the sanitary measures recommended by the Clerk and Inspector had been completed.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor.

Correspondence.

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

THE PASTURE DRIFT ROAD.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—It is to be hoped the members of the Consett and Benfieldside Local Boards will not stultify themselves by refusing the amendment of this road to the burial ground, for the parish of St Cuthbert, much longer, as their time may be short—at least a few that has set their faces like flint against the claims of the people of Consett. It is positively monstrous that any commission or any fresh legislation should be thought necessary. Most men vary their views of things as age tempers, but facts are not altered because we look at them differently. If Mr. Carss will look at the map where the district is represented he will find that the road leading from the Cemetery to Foundry Row belongs to the Benfieldside Board. There is no option in the matter—the ministers of the Board are bound to keep it in repair. Those who have condemned the making of the road so much have carried doctrinism to the pitch of burlesque. It is a piece of wire-drawing, worthy of the most pugnacious of school men, but fit only to be laughed out of court in an age of common sense. How strangely the Consett people have been treated to answer other purposes. If the town councillors for the different townships will give themselves the trouble to examine the conveyance of the ground by Mr. Jon. Richardson they will find that a road 30ft. wide was given to the Cemetery for the convenience of the Consett district. And if the Consett Iron Company will put a bridge over their railway for carriages and carts to pass, the ratepayers in the district of Consett and Knitsley will make the road. Then let every man praise the bridge he goes over—*i. e.*, speak not ill of him who hath done you courtesy, or whom you have made use of to your benefit. I need not mention the long walks with heavy loads it would save the Consett people to and from the railway station, like the Cemetery for the burial of the dead.

CARRIAGE-WAY.

Never mention what you wish should not be mentioned again.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, July 27.—Before A. H. TALMADGE H. SMITH, and T. GREENWELL, Esqs.

FIFTEEN TIMES CONVICTED AND STILL A GOOD CHARACTER.

Mark Hood, pitman, Spen Colliery, was charged by John Clarkson, publican, Stanley, with having refused to quit his house on Saturday night, the 15th inst. Prosecutor stated that on the night in question the defendant came into his house and called for a pint of beer, which was supplied to him. He got another pint and also some bread and meat, after which he left, but a short time after he went back to his house very drunk, and had to be ejected from the house three times, the police having to be sent for the last time.—In answer to the magistrates the complainant stated that the defendant was a very respectable and quiet man.—Supt Oliver here handed their worships a list of fifteen convictions against the defendant for various offences.—The Clerk (to complainant): You should be careful what you say; you see you might have misled the magistrates in this case.—The defendant was then charged with having been drunk and riotous on the same occasion. Sergt. Brown stated that it was as much as other two officers and himself could do to put him out of the house of the complainant in the last case, and after getting him outside he became very violent, and had to be dragged away by a number of persons.—The defendant was fined 10s. and costs in each case, £2 4s. in all, or in default two months' imprisonment.

BREACH OF THE BEERHOUSE ACT.

Thomas Severs, beerhouse keeper, Victoria Street, Consett, was charged with selling beer during prohibited hours. Sergt. Forster stated that on Sunday morning last, about a quarter past twelve, he was going past the defendant's house, when he observed a woman with a jug in her hand. The woman went into the defendant's house, and the door was bolted, but immediately after the woman again made her appearance with the jug in her hand. On charging Mrs. Severs with selling beer during prohibited hours, she replied that they had been in the habit of selling beer at that time for months.—Supt. Oliver stated that his own private impression was that the beer had been sold in order to ruin the house, as the defendant had received notice from the owner of the house to quit.—The defendant was fined 40s. and costs, £2 9s. 6d.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

John Bolam and Thomas Briggs, pitmen, were charged with having absented themselves from the employment of Geo. Hedley and Co., the owners of South Moor Colliery. Mr. Grey, stated that the two men came to the office and were engaged on condition that they should work a month on the colliery before they gave notice, which was to be a month on each side. They commenced work on the 12th June, but on the 1st July they left the colliery without giving proper notice. The owners in each case claimed £1 compensation. Briggs, in reply to the magistrates, stated that the reason he left the colliery was because he was afraid to work down the pit. In the first place they had to work in the "brocken" with naked lights, and there was not a man either at the top of the shaft or the bottom to attend the "keps." There was also another great danger in connection with the colliery, namely, that they allowed a water-tub to run up and down the shaft while the men were being conveyed up and down the shaft. Briggs also stated that a short while ago a man had nearly been "brunt to deed" by an explosion of gas which resulted from working the "brocken" with naked lights. Briggs here produced a piece of paper and asked the magistrates to read it, as it was a copy of the government rules, which stipulated that naked lights should not be used.—Briggs was questioned as to the man's name who was nearly burnt to death, but he didn't remember what his name was, nor where he lived.—The magistrates stated that it was evident that the defendants had not sufficient excuse for leaving, and such proceedings must be stopped.—Briggs was ordered to pay £2 2s., and Bolam £1 12s.

WILFUL DAMAGE.—IMPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN.

Charles Lowe, labourer, Consett, was charged with doing damage to a hedge belonging to William Reed, of Knitsley Farm. From the evidence it appears that the defendant and another man were shooting rabbits on the farm of Mr. Hardy, from whom they had leave. They had shot a rabbit in a field belonging to Mr. Hardy, but it went through the hedge and the defendant went to pick it up.—The bench considered that a man had no right to go into his neighbour's field to pick up anything he might have shot, and the defendant was fined 5s. and costs, 13s. 6d.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Richard Petrie, pitman, Annfield Plain, was charged by Sergt. Brown with having been drunk and riotous on the 15th inst. It appears from the statement of the officer that the defendant had struck at a lad when a man interfered and took the lad's part. The two then had a stand-up fight, during which they were surprised by the officer making his appearance, luckily enough for the defendant, who had just been knocked out of time by the lad's champion, and had to be carried home.—Defendant, who did not appear, was fined 5s. and costs.

Mills Ellensworth, hawker, Leadgate, was charged by P.C. Simpson with a similar offence at Redwell Hills on the 15th inst., and fined 5s. and costs, 14s.

Terrance Shanley, labourer, and *Martin Welsh*, pitman, Cornsay Colliery, were charged by Sergt. Haw with a similar offence on the 22nd ult.—Fined 5s. and costs each, 13s.

James McNally and James Campbell were charged by Sergt. Caisley with a similar offence on the 24th inst.—McNally was fined 1s. and costs, 4s. 6d., and Campbell 2s. 6d. and costs, 7s.

Robert Calvert, pitman, Cornsay Colliery, was also charged by the same officer with a similar offence on the 22nd inst.—The defendant, who had been challenging any man in Cornsay to fight, was mulcted in the sum of 5s. and costs.

James Varley, pitman, was charged with a similar offence on the 22nd inst. P.C Thompson stated that on Saturday morning he was on duty at Cornsay Colliery when he found the defendant, who was creating a great disturbance because a publican had refused to fill him beer.—Defendant, who did not appear, was fined 5s. and costs.

REFUSING TO MAINTAIN A WIFE.

James Varley was charged by Mr. W. W. Thompson, Clerk to the Lanchester Union, with allowing his wife and child to become chargeable to the Lanchester Union, whereby the Union had expended £1 7s. in their maintenance.—The defendant, in defence, stated that he was formerly a soldier in the 98th Regiment, and was in receipt of a pension, which he was looking after when his wife and child were in receipt of relief.—Ordered to pay the amount.

STEALING MONEY AT LEADGATE.

Mary Clark, a little girl thirteen years of age, was charged with stealing from a box the sum of £5. the monies of Mills Ellensworth, a hawker, living at Leadgate. It appears that on Saturday last, the 22nd, the complainant left his house about half-past eleven o'clock in the morning, leaving the prisoner in charge of the house, and during this absence she had opened a box which was in the kitchen and taken out of a bag, in which there was above £100, the money named.—The case was adjourned for a week in order to produce the prosecutor's wife and several witnesses.

ASSAULT AT GREENCROFT COTTAGES.

William Harris, pitman, Greencroft Cottages, was charged with having assaulted Harriet Cooper on the 14th inst. From the statement of the prosecutrix it appears that on the day in question the defendant's wife had thrown some stones at the complainant's hens, and on being rebuked for doing so the defendant's wife threatened to serve her the same. The defendant's wife threw some mustard and water on to the complainant and they at length commenced to fight, during which the defendant went up and struck the complainant two blows over the face.—The complainant called two witnesses, who corroborated the above.—Fined 5s. and costs, 16s.

A VIOLENT WOMAN.

Catherine Murray, wife of a pensioner, was charged with assaulting Sergeant Caisley, at Lanchester, on the 24th inst. It appears that about six o'clock on Monday night the Sergeant was sent for by a lodging-house keeper named Hamilton, who had been compelled to eject the woman from his premises. The defendant had thrown one stone at Hamilton, and was in the act of throwing another when the officer took hold of her arm and prevented her doing so, whereupon she seized hold of the officer's hand with her teeth, and bit a piece out of it, after which she struck him on his private parts, from the effects of which he had been very unwell.—The defendant was further charged with doing damage to a window to the amount of 4s. 6d. It appears that after the defendant had been removed to Lanchester police-station she took off one of her boots with which she broke in the window.—For the assault on the officer the defendant was fined 10s. and costs, and ordered to pay the damage and costs in the other case, in all £1 5s., or in default to be sent to prison for one month.

Be industrious in business, intrepid in dangers, vigorous in acting, prudent in concealing, and prompt in executing.

Cricket.

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

BENFIELDSIDE v. LANCHESTER.

A match was played on Saturday, between the second eleven of Benfieldside (assisted by Messrs. Lax and Richley) and the Lanchester club, which was won by Benfieldside. Aprended is the score:—

BENFIELDSIDE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J. Lax, c Pickering, b Waugh	10	c Wall	7
M. Richley, b Waugh	1	c Waugh	0
J. Thirlwell, b Wall	3	b Waugh	0
J. Rutherford, b Waugh	2	b Innes	0
R. Smith, b Wall	0	st Power	1
J. Flynn, b Waugh	3	b Innis	1
J. Kidd, c Power	2	c Jobling	8
B. Forster, c Power	0	b Innes	0
E. Richley, st Power	1	b Innes	11
J. Muir, run out	0	c Whinney	1
J. Westgarth, not out	1	b Wilson	7
Extras	7	Extras	7
Total	30	Total	

LANCHESTER.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J. Waugh, c Lax, b Richley	4	run out	
J. Innes, b Lax	0	c Thirlwell	
J. Wall, b Lax	8	b Lax	
T. March, c Richley, b Lax	0	run out	
— Coulthard, c Thirlwell	0	run out	
J. Jobling, b Richley	1	c Richley, b Lax	
— Power, b Richley	0	run out	
— Leybourne, b Lax	0	run out	
G. Wilson, not out	1	b Richley	
— Pickering, b Richley	0	b Lax	
G. Grey, b Lax	1	not out	0
		Bye	1
Total	15	Total	22

Ponder every subject which demands your consideration with a careful and considerate attention; this is the only way to acquire knowledge.

Ninety-eight years ago on Thursday last Pope Clement Ganganelli abolished the order of Jesuits. On the same day, last week, the society, with their general at their head, left Rome to establish themselves in Sicily, principally at Palermo.

The Parisian youths sell teeth of the dead Communists as curiosities. Twenty-four sets of Dombrowski's have already been disposed of, and there was a brisk trade in Cluseret's until it was found that he was not dead!

Noble County, Ohio, seems to be a paradise for teetotalers. At a recent mass meeting there, it was stated that there is not a single dram-shop in the county, though there were upwards of twenty a year ago.

At Bray, county Wicklow, Mr. W Brownrigg, land agent, has been fired at and wounded in the hand by a man named Henry Green, from whom he had demanded possession of some premises occupied by him.

An extensive fire happened on Wednesday night at the cotton mills of Mr. Robert Briggs, Bolton Road, Pendlebury, Manchester, supposed to have been caused by friction of the machinery. Damage, £6,000 to £7,000. Covered by insurance.

A West Virginia man thought to have some nice fun frightening a boy by playing panther, clothing himself in a panther's skin, and suddenly appearing before him in the woods near his house. But the boy failed to see the joke, good as it was. He just went back to the house, got his father's rifle, rested it on a fence, and shot that panther, and there was a funeral from that man's late residence two days after.

A testimony in favour of ragged schools was received from a remarkable quarter. One of the greatest thieves of the metropolis visited a school, and asked to be shown over it. After seeing it he said: "I approve of this very highly, and I shall subscribe a guinea a year." The answer was, "How can you do so? we know what you are." To which he replied, "It is perfectly true; I know what I am; but if such institutions as this had existed when I was a boy I never should have come to my present disgraceful state."

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF "THE STOCKS" AT SUNDERLAND.—The Sunderland borough magistrates contemplate the revival of the stocks for the punishment of drunken men. On Tuesday, James Flynn, seventeen years of age, was charged with drunkenness, and as he appeared to be an incorrigible character, the chairman (Mr. James Laing), who said he was one of those old-fashioned people who believed in the stocks as a wholesome punishment, ordered Flynn to be fined 5s. and costs, and if not paid in seven days, to be placed in the stocks in the public streets.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT—At Thomas Street, on the 21st inst., Mrs. McArdle, of a daughter.

At 5, Harvey Street, same day, Mrs. McKinnon, of a daughter.

At 31, Queen Street, on the 24th inst, Mrs. Pescod, of a son.

At Green Street, on the 26th inst., Mrs. Daley, of a daughter.

At 20, Queen Street, on the 26th inst., Mrs. McAnaney, of a son.

At Templetown, on the 24th inst., Mrs. Geo. Lowes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LEADGATE—At St. Ives, on the 26th inst., Mr. Thomas Forster, Consett, to Miss Hannah Brown Oliver, of Redwell Hills.

LANCHESTER—On the 23rd inst., Mr. Eustace W. C. Balleny, of Little Greencroft, to Miss Elizabeth Wood, of Shotley Field.

WHICKHAM—On the 17th inst., Mr. Robert Miller, to Miss Mary Jane Reay.

GATESHEAD—At the Primitive Methodist Chapel, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. A. Lattimer, of South Shields, assisted by the Rev. T. Greenfield, of Gateshead, Mr. Thos. Brabban, jun., to Miss D. H. Harrison, both of Marley Hill.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—At 29, Front Street, on the 20th inst., aged 10 years, James Fiddis.

At 22, Trafalgar Street, on the 24th inst., aged 3 week, John McDermot.

BLACKHILL—At Tin Mill Row, on the 31st inst., aged 13 months, Catherine Scott.

At Durham Road, on the 23rd, aged 38, Alexander McLean.

At Ritson's Cottages, Blackfine, on the 23rd inst., aged 2 days, Thomas Cant.

At Benfieldside Edge Road, on the 24th inst., aged 38, Matthew Green, of small-pox.

DIPTON—On the 17th inst., aged 15 years and 9 months, Margaret Ellen; and on the 21st inst., aged 1 month, Mary, daughters of Mr. George Mudd.

CASTLESIDE—On the 10th inst., aged 31, Mr. John Robinson.

GATESHEAD—At 3, James Street, on the 22nd inst., aged 80, Isabella, widow of the late George Kirtley, of Dipton.

JARROW—At 16, Palmer Street, on the 22nd inst., aged 65, Adam Jackson, mason, deeply regretted. Deceased was the father of the proprietor of this journal.

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