The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 552. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, JULY 8TH, 1871. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

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.

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,
PROPRIETOR.
99b

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

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

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.
COMMERCIAL BOOKS of all descriptions made to order
TEA PAPERS, TOBACCO PAPERS, and CLOTH and PARCHMENT TALLIES.
LITHOGRAPHING and ENGRAVING.
BRASS and ZINC WINDOW and DOOR PLATES.
BOOKBINDING in all its Branches.
A large Supply of LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, MINUTE BOOKS, and every variety of STATIONERY

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

Business Announcements.

PURE AMERICAN TOBACCO.

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

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 Lanchester Station) is now prepared to supply the Public with good Unscreened House Coals (Busty Seam) at 3s. per load of 16 cwt. 85b

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

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

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 Drysalters' Goods cheap and of the best Quality. Hotels and families supplied at wholesale prices.
TERMS—CASH. 879a

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

M. C. BIRTLEY,
BAKER, CONFECTIONER, HARDWAREMAN, AND GENERAL DEALER.
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL,

IN returning his sincere thanks to his friends and customers of Leadgate and the neighbourhood for the liberal patronage accorded to him since commencing business, respectfully informs them that he has removed to the premises lately occupied by Mr. W. Brown, No. 55, Derwent Street, Blackhill, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches, and trusts by strict attention to business and moderate charges, so merit their continued support.
N.B.—M. C. B. having employed a practical Baker is in a position to supply Pic-Nics, Tea Parties, and Funerals on the shortest notice. 266b

Business Announcements.

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

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. 955a

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES AND HANDBOOK.
200 *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:—Tew Law, Rutterford; Crook, Wilkinson; Durham, Sowvin and Wortley. 927a

Business Announcements.

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

STEWART'S OPINION OF THE NEW TEAS.

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

MANCHESETER AND GLASGOW WAREHOUSE,
16 and 17, VICTORIA STREET, CONSETT.

GREAT PROFUSION OF
SUMMER GOODS
AT
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES!

OWING to the continued disturbances in France, and the uncertainty of settled peace for some time to come, the Parisian and other French Houses have consigned to London Warehouses Goods amounting to many Million Francs.

VARDY & CO.
With their usual promptitude have secured several valuable Lots, and those who are in search of
FIRST CLASS
CHEAP DRAPERIES
From the best makers, would do well to call and inspect before purchasing elsewhere.

NEW DRESS PRINTS.
NEW FANCY DRESSES.
NEW FRENCH LUSTRES.
NEW STRAW HATS.
NEW MILLINERY BONNETS.
NEW STRAW BONNETS.
NEW FLOWERS.
NEW FEATHERS.
NEW STAYS.
NEW WHITE SKIRTS.
NEW CORSETS.
NEW COLOURED SKIRTS.
NEW SILK UMBRELLAS.
NEW BLACK CLOTH JACKETS.
NEW COLOURED CLOTH JACKETS.
NEW SUNSHADES.
NEW SILK SCARFS.
NEW MUSLIN SHADES.

The Cheapest House in the North of England for Grey and White Calicoes, Flannels, Cotton Sheets, Quilts, Twill Sheetings, Hollands, Diapers, Linens, Tickings, &c., &c.

MEN AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
COATS.
TROWSERS.
VESTS.
SILK HATS.
CAPS.
FELT HATS.
WHITE SHIRTS.
STRAW HATS.
COLOURED SHIRTS.
THE "Correct" SCARF.
SHIRT FRONTS.
THE "Duke" SCARF.
HOSIERY.
GLOVES.
TOM THUMB AND REGENT TIES.

VARDY & COMPANY, CONSETT. 311b

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	...	...	...	609,904
Sandeman, Sons & Co	...	...	...	134,610
R Hooper & Sons	...	...	...	130,655
Dingwall, Portal & Co	...	...	...	130,307
H B Williams & Co	...	...	...	129,616
F W Cosens	...	...	...	115,814
Rowe & Sichwith	...	...	...	113,476
Lightly & Simon	...	...	...	90,008
Cunliffe & Co	...	...	...	83,985
Tod-Heatley & Co	...	...	...	83,574
Litre Bottle Wine Co	...	...	...	83,151
J Allnutt & Co	...	...	...	78,884
Dent, Crouch & Co	...	...	...	77,077
Bond, Forbes & Co	...	...	...	71,943
D Tessier & Sons	...	...	...	71,475
Max Greger	...	...	...	67,969
Sarrian, Campbell & Co	...	...	...	67,187
Board & Son	...	...	...	66,243
Findlater & Co	...	...	...	66,074
Polak Bros & Co	...	...	...	64,859
Brooks & Oldham	...	...	...	60,683
C Kinloch & Co	...	...	...	59,347
Robertson Bros	...	...	...	59,013
Lemon Hart & Son	...	...	...	58,129
Usmar & Co	...	...	...	

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

For full description of each see Book of Prices

GINS			Per Bottle	Page
Castle UP	Gin	. . 33 *under proof*	2/0	∞
Castle OE	Gin	. . 17 *under proof*	2/5	∞
Castle Proof	Gin	. . *proof*	2/10	∞

The above can be had either Sweetened or Unsweetened.

COGNAC BRANDIES				
Castle D	Cognac	. . 33 *under proof*	2/10	∞
Castle U	Cognac	. . 17 *under proof*	3/4	∞
Castle E	Cognac	. . *proof*	4/0	∞
Castle FO 33	Cognac	. . *Old* 33 *under proof*	3/3	∞
Castle FO pf.	Cognac	. . *Old* . . *proof*	4/8	∞
COGNAC BRANDY (L'Or Extra de Vieil)			5/6	∞

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

BRANDIES (*not Cognac Brandies*)				
Castle UP	Brandy	. . 33 *under proof*	2/2	∞
Castle UV	Brandy	. . 17 *under proof*	2/7	∞
Castle Proof	Brandy	. . *proof*	3/0	∞

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

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	...	...	...	225,436
W & A Gilbey	...	...	...	165,600
W & W Nicholson	...	...	...	144,608
D Taylor & Sons	...	...	...	121,519
Tresner & Lamson	...	...	...	110,063
Dingwall, Portal & Co	...	...	...	106,043
R Hooper & Sons	...	...	...	98,855
Bond, Forbes & Co	...	...	...	87,328
Seager & Evans	...	...	...	86,200
Board & Son	...	...	...	73,947
C Wall	...	...	...	64,010
Burnett & Co	...	...	...	60,952
E S Pick	...	...	...	58,554
Lemon Hart & Son	...	...	...	56,933
Bishop & Son	...	...	...	54,180
Smurthwaite & Son	...	...	...	49,945
T Allnutt & Co	...	...	...	48,541
C Orme & Co	...	...	...	48,317
T & T Vickers & Co	...	...	...	45,811
Hills & Underwood	...	...	...	45,577
Marshall & Sibley	...	...	...	45,568
T H Parrs	...	...	...	45,316
B Field & Sons	...	...	...	38,607
Osmond & Co	...	...	...	38,591
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

SCOTCH WHISKIES

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

IRISH WHISKIES

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

JAMAICA RUMS

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

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

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

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

THE CONSETT GUARDIAN, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1871.

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE FAIRIES GIFT.

In a far away country, some centuries since,
(If the story is false, it is certainly pleasant),
Two fairies attended the birth of a prince,
And—after their custom—each brought him a present.

"I being him," one whispered, "the eagle's bright vision,
So keen and wide reaching that even a fly
The moment may mark with the sharpest precision,
Wherever remote, at a glance of the eye."

"An excellent gift for a sovereign, no doubt,"
The other responds, "is a good pair of eyes;
But an eagle would seem to be peering about,
With intent to remark the behaviour of flies!

"And so to your present I beg to offer
A gift of my choosing—well suited to kings,
And others no less; to the eagle's keen sight
I add his contempt for all trivial things."

So saith," said the first, "I grant you that I think
Your cautious restriction exceedingly wise;
How often it happens that merely to wink
Is the properest use we can make of our eyes!"

WHY?

Why that face so fair and jolly?
Why that heart so icy cold?
Why from their wont melancholy
Should these eyes such sorrow unfold?
Why those lips whose breathing roses
Tempt th' aspiring lover's kiss,
Why their fairy arch half closes
O'er the ever tempting bliss?

Life is short, and moments fly
Tell me lady! tell me why?

Still alluring—still tormenting—
Why this vain coquettish art?
Half refusing, half consenting—
Why so tease a faithful heart?
Why when I would gently chide thee,
For thy tricks—oh cruel fair!
Must I only walk beside thee
Paralysed with mute despair?

Life is short, and moments fly
Tell me, Lady! tell me why?

Why at last in accents mournful
Must I ask these questions bold—
Is it true love to be scornful?
Is it virtue to be cold?
Which are wise with pride elate thee,
Tell me, why I must confess
That I *certainly* could hate thee,
If I only loved thee less?

Life is short, and moments fly:
Tell me, Lady! tell me why?

—Temple Bar.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

The blunderer's paradise.—The Island of Mull.

"The hour of need."—You cannot help knowing it, for when it does come it is sure to Strike One.

"The music of the future."—This will, of course, be played exclusively by Bands of Hope.

Toothache in the early ages (*long before* Marks, A.R.A.).—The first dentist's name was, going to the root of things, undoubtedly Curius Dentatus.

CAPITAL.—Thesis forefend that we should prejudge the great case. But we must have our joke. Suppose Sir John had asked Sir Roderick whether this were Greek or Latin,—"Graeci sed Gallus?"

CONJUGAL REFLECTION.—A woman with two heads may be found to be attractive. But conceive, says Mr. Punch, a wife having two tongues! Woe betide the husband who yields to her attractiveness!

HIBERNIAN VERACITY. *Interlocutor (with his family in Ireland).* "Have you any West India pickles, waiter?" *Footman.* "We've not sor." *Interlocutor.* "No hot pickles of any description?" *Footman.* "No; share liver complaint, sor."

Extracts from JUDY.

A capital fellow—The possessor of £100,000 Ground-bait—Advertisements on the pavement.

"Dun-on both sides"—A bailiff each side of the street.

When may a man be said to be a *book?*—When he is a *tome*.

You can't get money from a *stone*, but you *can* get money from a *brick!*

Is a local railway worked by a local-motive? Shareholders, consider this.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.—A piece of evidence that nobody appears to have drawn attention to—that a man of twenty-six stone must necessarily be a "Wopping" man.

THE LATEST (AND HORSIEST) CONUNDRUMS.

Why is buttermilk like something which never happened?—Because it hasn't a curd (occurred).

What is the difference between a shoddiedon, and a cold apple-dumpling? (Perfectly obvious, and yet nobody ever guesses it).—Why, of course, the one is a shoddiedon, and the other is a cold apple-dumpling.

Extracts from FUN.

Chignon-young Terms.—Folly and fashion.

Peace hath her victories.—Just so: more fall in love than in war.

WRESTLING EXTRAORDINARY.—Those who wish to keep time will succeed by seizing him by the forelock rather than about the waist.

"EXAMINE HIS MOUTH FOR HIS AGE.—*Reader's daughter (to Shoeing-smith-aloud).*—"Oh, you have an elder brother;—well, how old is he? *Schoolboy.*—"Dunno', miss, but he's just started c'swearing."

A PAT NAME.—The Boston people call their Foundling Hospital, a "Home for the Annoying Humanity." In another American town, where large imports of humanity from Ireland, a similar establishment is, we are informed, called a home for "*Enfants de la Patrie*."

HIT! WATCH.—Brown got in a crowd the other day, and when he had got out of it found he had left his watch behind. The loser would be very glad to get it back, even if he had to pay a good sum; indeed he would have advertised a description of the missing property were it not that he fears folk would think he was joking when he said his watch was a detached lever.

LOOK OUT!—An enthusiastic contemporary after gushing about the benefits of the recent rain—to be sure it does not say how much it has benefited the hay—says, "There is every reason now to look for summer in earnest." Bless its innocent soul, we have had reason to "look for" summer anytime this last six weeks. We should prefer to see it!

AUTHITY AND A FUNNY TIE.—A Bristol paper announces the marriage of an old Indian general to a young lady of twenty, who thus becomes a grandmother-in-law. Although it is a man may not marry his grandmother, we cannot help thinking it would have been pardonable if one of the general's sons had married his grandmother—before she qualified for the appointment.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN LONDON.—A large fire broke out early on Monday morning in Great Windmill Street, at the top of the Haymarket. London. The London Pavilion Music Hall has been nearly destroyed, and two or three houses were completely gutted. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A BRITISH SUBJECT SHOT IN PARIS.—The *Daily News'* correspondent draws attention to the case of a British subject named William Russell, a tavern keeper in Paris, who was shot by the French troops on the 22nd of May, and thinks the case is one which claims public sympathy, if not diplomatic intervention. The deceased was shot while standing outside his shop, and was guiltless of either rashness or imprudence.

Markets.

The Mark Lane Express in its review of the corn trade says:—The first cuttings of the crop have been gathered some being discoloured and partly damaged, but a sample breadth has since been stacked in fair condition. The general yield will be nothing to complain of this season if only a reasonable time be granted. The wheat plants though not so numerous as they should be, present a healthful appearance, and we seem likely to have a fine sample should no disaster be a-dead, but the gathering must be farther late. All spring corn has greatly benefited, and if stocks of foreign imports hold out till harvest, the nation will have turned the corner without stress of prices. The conviction, however, that very little is left in farmers' hands has been so general, that rates are scarcely reported in per quarter; and although flour in Paris has been very difficult to sell, holders of wheat, confident of a coming deficiency, have insisted on former prices. In Belgium, however, and Holland, the markets have been gradually declining, and this has also been the case at Hamburg, Dantzic, Konigsberg, and several places in Gerlich; whilst Hungary, which was looked to as a certain storehouse of plenty, has found speculative buyers at home from the slumbered aspect of the crop, though maize has greatly improved. It is, therefore, still a question of weather as to how prices are to rule, and so many fluctuations have already been experienced that no confidence can be placed in the future.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a fair supply of farmer's wheat, but a small quantity coastwise, and a moderate arrival from abroad. The trade ruled dull, and the little business done was at fully a decline of 2d to 1s per qr, since this day week for both English and foreign. Barley and oats slow at 6d decline. Beans 1s and peas 6d lower. Flour flat, and less money taken.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at this market this day:—Wheat, 7s 6d to 8s 0d per bell. Beef, 8d to 10d; mutton, 8d. to 10d; veal 9d to 10d; lamb, 10d to 1s 6d per lb. Chickens, 1s 6d to 2s 3d; ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; hens, 1s 0d to 1s 6d; pigeons, 1s 0d to 1s 3d; rabbits, 1s 6d to 2s 6d per couple. Butter, 1s 2d to 1s 6d per lb. Eggs, 12 to 14 per 1s. New potatoes, 1s 2d to 1s 8d; old do., 6d to 0s per stone. Green peas, 1s 6d to 0s per peck. Cherries, 6d per lb. Gooseberries, 8d per quart.

HEXHAM CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—There was only a thin attendance at this market to-day, and supplies of all kinds of grain remarkably small, for which an advance was asked, but buyers declined to purchase at any higher rate, and ultimately what transactions were made were done at last week's rates.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—Good red wheat sold from 15s 0d to 15s 9d per bell of two bushels; white ditto, 19s 0d to 17s 0d; girl 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 bolt; long oats, 5s 0d to 5s 6d; short ditto, 5s 8d to 4s 0d per bolt; beans, 13s 0d to 0s 0d per bell.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday. — Market quiet. Wheat firm; foreign dull at late values. Town flour in all cost; country very dull; American fed cheaper. Barley, 6s 0d, and maize realise 6d low money. Beans and peas is cheaper.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 144 beasts, and 200 sheep and lambs as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle varied in the extreme. Sheep were middling, while lambs were seldom if ever in such poor condition at the first market in July. Some of the foreign cattle at the sanitorium were sold by weight at from 5s 5d per imperial stone. The supply of beef comprised 813 head. We have to report a slow, lifeless, dear-selling market, and prices advanced full 2d to 2d per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight; and at the close of business a total clearance was barely effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 7,100. The mutton trade was in an active state, at a rise of 1d per lb. on the rates of Tuesday last, with a good finish. Lambs: The better qualities were in active request, and inferior sorts were less active, and at the close of business nearly all were sold. Pigs, 649 were shown. The favourable change in the weather rather operated against the pork trade, yet there was little or no change in value to report, and all were disposed of.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifer, 10s 0d to 11s 0d; secondary quality, 9s 0d to 9s 6d; inferior sorts, 7s 4d to 7s 0d; first-class oxen, 10s 6d to 10s 9d; middling, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; cows, 6s 0d to 8s 4d; pork, large, 6s 0d to 6s 6d; small, 7s 3d to 7s 9d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good vendable mutton, 9½d to 10d; large fat, 6d to 0d; middling, 8½d to 9½d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 8½d to 8½d; lamb, 10d to 10½d per lb., sinking offal.

DARLINGTON CATTLE MARKET, Monday.—There was not a large show of fat cattle at the market to-day, and prices remained at the decreased rates of last market. Best beef made from 9s 6d to 10s; secondary qualities, 8s 3d to 9s 0d. The trade was not very active. Lean cattle were not in very large show. Good animals made dull prices as high as £15 to £17 being in a few cases realised. Secondary qualities, £10 to £14. There was a middling show of sheep and the demand was active, prices being firm. The best qualities made 8d to 8½d per lb.; secondary qualities, 7d to 8d. Pigs realised good prices.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—Nearly 1,000 fat beasts were penned, including a large arrival of foreign cattle, and it was impossible to procure good beef under 10s 6d per stone of 14lbs., trade ruled inactive; a clearance could not be effected. The supply of mutton was very small, scarcely 2,000 sheep being on offer, and prices advanced nearly 1s per lb. Lambs, of which there was a good show, also commanded higher rates. There was a slow trade in pigs, lean cattle, milch cows, and calves at late quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 36 loads of hay, and 19 cartes of straw in the market. Prices old hay, £5 15s 0d to £7 10s 0d; this year's growth, £3 0s 0d to £4 0s 0d; new land hay, £6 0s 0d to £7 12s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, £1 0s 0d to £1 5s 0d; barley straw, £1 10s 0d to £1 0s 0d; and oat straw, £1 5d to £1 6d per thrave.

MIDDLESBROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—To-day the quarterly meeting of the Board of England Iron and Allied Trades was held in the Royal Exchange, Middlesbrough. There was a large attendance. Business was brisk, but the number of transactions was no greater than usual at the quarterly meetings. The prices of pig iron were firm, and closed as follows:—No. 1, 51s 6d; No. 2, 50s 6d; No. 3, 48s; and No. 4, 47s. All the makers are exceedingly busy, and it was matter for congratulation that Mr. Thomas Vaughan had arranged with his blast-furnacemen, who were to resume work last night on the terms he had offered them a few days ago. We hear of another new ironworks to be established at Middlesbrough. The demand for rails is excellent, and the finished iron trade generally is in a satisfactory condition.

Railway Time Tables.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
		1, 2, 3	1, 2, 3	1, 2, 3
Bensfieldside	dep.	6-25	4-25	....
Cold Rowley	"	7-2	4-35	....
Burnhill Junction...	"	7-8	4-41	....
Tow Law	"	7-24	4-58	....
			1, 2.	1, 2.
Crook	arr.	7-35	5-10	....
	dep.	7-40	5-20	....
Bishop Auckland ...	"	7-55	5-30	....
Darlington	"	8-0	6-40	....
Stockton	"	9-20	7-10	....
Middlesbro'	"	9-42	7-22	....

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
		1, 2, 3	1 & 2.	1, 2, 3.
Middlesbro'	dep.	6-22	0-15	....
Stockton	"	6-44	0-23	....
Darlington	"	7-15	4-30	....
Bishop Auckland ...	"	7-45	4-5	0-0
			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	....
Bensfieldside	arr.	8-58	6-10	....

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
		1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.
Newcastle	dep.	7-55	12-0	2-0	5-20
Scotswood	"	8-7	12-12	2-12	5-27
Swalwell	"	8-9	12-14	2-19	5-34
Rowland's Gill ...	"	8-19	12-24	2-28	5-44
Lintz Green	"	8-25	12-30	2-35	5-50
Ebchester	"	8-38	12-43	2-48	6-3
Shotley Bridge ...	"	8-47	12-49	2-54	6-9
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill) }	"	8-50	12-55	3-0	6-15
Knitsley	"	7-4	11-9	....	6-29
Lanchester	"	7-13	11-18	....	6-38
Witton Gilbert	"	7-20	11-27	....	6-45
Durham	arr.	7-35	11-40	....	7-0

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
		1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.	1,2,G.
Durham	dep.	8-10	12-0	....	7-55
Witton Gilbert	"	8-25	12-14	....	8-9
Lanchester	"	8-35	12-25	....	8-20
Knitsley	"	8-41	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	3-58	9-17
Scotswood	"	9-44	1-25	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..... "	8-14	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 (Consett & Blackhill) } dep.	8-50	4-55
	9-10	5-10
Knitsley ..... "	9-24	5-21
Lanchester ..... "	9-34	5-34
Witton Gilbert ..... "	9-46	5-46
Durham ..... "	9-55	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 (Consett & Blackhill) } dep.	8-35	4-45
	9-20	6-20
Shotley Bridge ..... "	9-25	6-24
Ebchester ..... "	9-30	6-30
Lintz Green ..... "	9-39	6-39
Rowland's Gill ..... "	9-45	6-45
Swalwell ..... "	9-57	6-53
Scotswood..... "	10-3	7-7
Newcastle..... arr.	10-15	7-15

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No. 6 SIZE.

100,000—P—No. 6—Yellow Laid Envelopes, 3s. 9d. per 1,000—extraordinarily cheap.
100,000—Q—No. 6—Blue Laid Envelopes, West End Shape, 4s. 6d.—worth 6s.
100,000—R—No. 6—Cream Laid Envelopes, West End Shape, 4s. 6d. per 1,000.
100,000—S—No. 6—Cream Laid Envelopes, West End Shape, 4s. 9d. per 1,000—very cheap.
100,000—T—No. 6—Cream Laid Envelopes, West End Shape, 5s. 9d. per 1,000—a bargain.
100,000—U—No. 6—Blue Wove Envelopes, 6s. per 1,000—usually sold at 8s. 6d.
5,000—V—No. 6—Cream Laid Envelopes, West End Shape, gummed only, 6s. per 1,000.
5,000—W—No. 6—Cream Laid Envelopes, West End Shape, extra quality, 8s. per 1000.
5,000—X—No. 6—Cream Laid Envelopes, Despatch Shape—extra quality and finish, 10s. 6d. per 1,000

MISCELLANEOUS ENVELOPES.

2,000—No. 24—Cream Laid Powder and Seed Envelopes, at 5s. per 1,000.
2,000—No. 25—Cream Laid Powder or Seed Envelopes, at 5s. 6d. per 1,000.
2,000—No. 26—Cream Laid Powder or Seed Envelopes, at 6s. per 1,000.
2,000—Light Buff—No. 6—Envelopes—(12)—at 2s. 6d. per 1,000.
2,000—Light Buff—No. 6—Envelopes—(13)—at 3s. 8d. per 1,000.
5,000—Salmon—No. 6—Envelopes—(14)—at 3s. per 1,000.

MOURNING ENVELOPES.

5,000 Mourning Envelopes (No. 4) at 6s. per 1,000, or 9d. per 100.
20 gross Mourning Envelopes (No. 2), at 1s. 6d. per gross.
20 gross Mourning Envelopes (No. 3), at 1s. 9d. per gross.
20 gross Mourning Envelopes (No. 4), at 2s. per gross.

ROBERT JACKSON,
"GUARDIAN" STEAM PRINTING WORKS, CONSETT
AND
DERWENT STREET BLACKHILL.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

If history could only be made up of words, instead of works, what a brilliant page the logacity of this session would add to our political annals. Such an abundance of talk, with such Lilliputian results, has probably never before been vouchsafed any session. The word of it is, we are now beginning to feel the full effects of over-indulgence in talk, and it would seem our legislators, like other people, anxious to get out of town, find themselves so exhausted by prolix less debate, that they have little strength and loss inclination to make veritable "acts" out of the mass of verbiage in which they have indulged, and which it will puzzle "Hansard" to compress into anything like reasonable proportions. Rumours are afloat that the Lords are not likely to lose the opportunity presented them of demonstrating to the country their superiority in one respect. Despatch, not debate, is, it is said, to be the distinguishing feature in their Lordships' method of dealing with the decapitated Bills, derisively termed by some half-measures, upon which they are now called to have their say. Outside the House so weary have people begun to feel that the subject of army reform and the Ballot, that they appear desirous to hope that the Bills will be passed in some shape or other, lest, like some long-winded serial story which has exhausted the patience of the most long-suffering reader, the debates may be shelved this "to be continued in our next" session. The French elections have been watched with considerable interest here, but nothing has seemed to create so much astonishment in the long series of surprises with which the French news has supplied us during the late eventful year as the intelligence received last week that the French people themselves had taken up their Government's great loan, and had in a single day subscribed no less a sum than eighty millions sterling. This significant fact, which the French journalists are gratifying themselves, has considerably disconcerted many people here, who were prepared to have lent upon conditions. That their money is not wanted by their unfortunate neighbours seems to afford a good subject for congeling in the city, and whilst a similar prosperity is freely indulged in by politicians over the way in which Parliament has "unsettled so many interests" during the expiring days of this session, the great mass of the people have a genuine matter for gleeness over their old scapegoat, the weather, which this summer, like the Gladstone Government, seems to delight itself in unsettling everybody and everything. Early in June hosts of haymakers came from the interior of the country to make hay for us in the rich grass-growing acres which surround the metropolis; but, after waiting for weeks in the vain expectation of sunshine, they have gone away, and it is difficult to get labour at any price now to make what hay has been left by the drenching rain. I have seldom seen more melancholy spectacles than many of our "garden parties" have presented this summer, and the school excursions and way-goose of the working men have proved anything but enjoyable relaxations. The weather was the only thing which militated against the complete success of the Handel Festival, but it has grown even more capricious and less favourable since then, and people now are dreading the advent of Bank Holiday.

The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal of England are about to arrive in London, and it is stated—evidently in a *communique*—that "as the limited extent of the ambassadorial residence will admit, they will be accommodated in Prussia House. We are always hearing of this want of accommodation for royal and distinguished visitors. The Emperor and Empress of Russia find what accommodation they can at Claridge's Hotel, where you and I could go if we chose to pay for apartments and they receive something like a polite snubbing at the hands of our Royal Family. They have only the consolation of remembering that other imperial visitors before them have lodged in the same hostelrie. Like Shenstone, philosophizing about "He's dull round," they find "their warmest welcome at an inn". But surely the Queen's Palace should not be sent to Prussia House. Is there not St. James's Palace? Is there not Buckingham Palace which remains unoccupied except for two or three days in the year? Is there not Windsor Castle, a place which Prussia would surely not be out of place in the Princess Royal of England.

It is very kind of Dean Stanley to preach a sermon in Westminster Abbey specially for the behoof of telegraph boys. I'll be bound, however, the boys could tell him a good deal that he doesn't know; they could preach him a sermon without a text. The Dean, on the other hand, could tell them much that they ought to know, and I hope they will profit by it. But really this peculiarly personal proceeding is being carried to a rather curious extent. What next shall we have?—a sermon to flower girls perhaps (we already have the flower sermon) or a sermon to fusee boys.

The Table of Lessons Bill having been passed, the Prayer Book binders, who have been so long kept out of employment by the impossibility of knowing what to bind up with the other parts of the Prayer Book, will now be set to work. The delay has been pitiable and scandalous, and has caused a great deal of distress. But the public will not have to wait long for "Church Services" and Prayer Books of the new character. At the Oxford University Press such books have already been printed, and are ready for issue,

Public Notices.

CONSETT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held on SATURDAY, July 22, 1871. Particulars next week. 448b

WESLEYAN NEW CHAPEL CONSETT.

THE MEMORIAL STONE of the above named Place of Worship will be laid on MONDAY, July 17th, 1871. 428b

SHOTLEY BRIDGE FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Committee of the above named Society beg to inform their many Patrons that they have now arranged for their forthcoming GRAND FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION to be held on SATURDAY 26th of August, 1871, and solicit all Exhibitors to give notice in writing to one of the Secretaries seven days previous to the show, of all productions they intend to exhibit.

All Exhibitors can have Schedules, post free, on application to the Secretaries.

ANDREW HOULISTON,
RALPH HALL,
Hon. Secretaries.

423b

CONSETT WESLEYAN NEW CHAPEL AND SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE MEMORIAL STONE will be laid (D.V) on MONDAY, July 17th, 1871, at Three o'clock, by J. DICKINSON, Esq., of Shotley Bridge.

The Rev. W. ANDREWS, from Newcastle; the Circuit Ministers; N. HAINE, Esq., of Witton Park; and W. JENKINS, Esq., of Consett Hall, will take part in the Ceremony.

In the Evening there will be a PUBLIC MEETING in the PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, (readily granted for the occasion,) when Addresses will be delivered by the above-named Ministers and Gentlemen. Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock, by W. JENKINS, Esq.

In the interval a PUBLIC TEA will be provided in the SUNDAY SCHOOL-ROOM. Tea on the tables at Half-past four. Tickets, 1s. each.

A Collection will be taken at each Service. 411b

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

By order of the Directors,
JOSEPH H. BELL, Secretary.

Shotley Bridge, October 9, 1870. 942a

UNDER THE SANCTION OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HON. PRIVY COUNCIL.

FOURTH SEASON.

ART UNION OF KENT.
ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.

THE Fourth Drawing of this Art Union will take place at the TOWN HALL, WOOLWICH, on SATURDAY, 29th of July, 1871, at Six o'clock precisely, when prizes consisting entirely of Choice Original OIL PAINTINGS and SKETCHES, (all handsomely framed), by well-known Artists, varying in value from £100 down to 10s., will be distributed in the proportion of one prize in forty Tickets, or 500 prizes in every 20,000 Tickets sold, being the largest proportion of prizes given by any Art Union.

Local Agent.—H. JACKSON, *Guardian* Office, Consett and Blackhill.

Or of W. WOODLEY, Secretary,
Parson's Hill, Woolwich,
London, S.E.

419b N.B.—AGENTS WANTED.

PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

From Dr. MADDEN.

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

Charge for Single Bath, 1s.; Quarterly Ticket for 12 Baths, 8s.

175b E. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

LIST of SUBSCRIPTIONS on behalf of the widow of the late Rev. W. MIDDLETON.

	£	s.	d.
James Annandale, Esq., Shotley Grove	10	0	0
Miss J. Annandale	2	0	0
A Friend of Christian Ministers (per Miss J. Annandale)	3	0	0
Joseph Pease, Esq., Darlington	5	0	0
E. O. Trepelles, Esq., Derwent Hill, Ebchester	2	10	0
William Jenkins, Esq., Consett Hall	2	2	0
Edward Backhouse, Esq., Sunderland	2	2	0
Charles Iraegy, Esq., Lintz Green	2	0	0
Jonathan Priestman, Esq., Shotley Bridge	2	0	0
David Dale, Esq., Darlington	1	1	0
Dr. Renton, Orchard House, Shotley Bridge	1	1	0
A. Watson, Esq., Blaydon	1	0	0
Charles Wilson, Esq., Shotley Park	1	0	0
George Bell, Esq., Gateshead	1	0	0
Mrs. John Calvert, Consett	1	0	0
Mr. Venice Dunn, do.	1	0	0
Mr. Robert Jackson, *Guardian* Office, Consett	1	0	0
Dr. Benson, Dipton	0	10	6
Mr. Thos. Ridley, Benfieldside Lane	0	10	6
Jonathan Richardson, Esq., Woodlands	0	10	0
Mr. John Gray, Consett	0	10	0
Mr. S. Leybourne, Red House	0	7	6
Dr. Whyte, Consett Infirmary	0	5	0
Mr. Edmund Ballery, Greenfield	0	5	0
Mr. Mark Wall, Consett	0	5	0
Mr. W. J. Scott, do.	0	5	0
Mr. Jacob Dowson, Blackhill	0	5	0
Mr. W. H. Hedley, Medomsley	0	5	0
J. F. C.	0	5	0
Mr. Oliver, Superintendent of Police, Consett	0	5	0
Mr. David Iarie, Consett	0	5	0
Messrs. J. Parker, and Co., do.	0	5	0
Mr. Wm. Kemlyside, Crookhall	0	5	0
Mr. J. T. Little, do.	0	5	0
Mr. James Pallister, Blackhill	0	2	6
Mr. John Routledge, Consett	0	2	6
Mr. John Gledstone, do.	0	2	6
Mr. Richard Walker, do.	0	2	6
Mr. Andrew Coates, do.	0	2	6
Mr. Elliott Leybourne, Healeyfield	0	2	6
Mr. John Cock, Consett	0	2	6
Sundry small sum sums under half-a-crown	0	6	0
	£45	7	0

Public Notices.

NOW READY, price 1s. 6d., a Reprint of the LANCHESTER COMMON ACT.—Apply to Mr. J. CALVERT, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 8b

CONSETT FLORAL SOCIETY.—The Secretaries beg to announce that a Meeting of the above Society will be held in the LEADING-ROOM, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at Eight o'clock. 442b

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

T. SWAINSTON, the Ready Money Tea Dealer and Provision Merchant, Consett, intends removing to the Shop lately occupied by Mr. JOHN BRODIE, Grocer, Middle Street. 420b

THE POLYTECHNIC EXHIBITION in aid of the Wesleyan New Chapel, Consett, now open in the TOWN HALL will be continued until JULY 17th. ADMISSION, Sixpence; RESERVED DAYS (July 5th and 12th), One Shilling; Children half-price; SEASON TICKET, Two Shillings. Catalogues, 3d. each. 427b

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

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

FLOWER, VEGETABLE, AND POULTRY SHOW FOR DIPTON.

A PRELIMINARY MEETING will be held at the house of Mr. R. CLARK, Sportsman's Arms, Dipton, on SATURDAY EVENING, 15th July, at Seven o'clock, for the purpose of establishing a FLOWER, VEGETABLE, and POULTRY SHOW at Dipton. 434b

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 31st, 1871. 436b

£10 REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed Person or Persons did, on or about the 15th 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 given by the said WILLIAM MOORE 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, 13 GEO. III., 1773, with the Roads, Quarries, Wells, Watering Places, &c., set out by the Commissioners, by their award, dated 13th June, 1871, also, a Note of the various customs of the Copyhold Manors of the See of Durham.

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

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

STANLEY READING ROOM SOIREE AND BALL.

ON SATURDAY, July 15th, 1871, the SPORTS and ATHLETIC GAMES will be held for which the following prizes will be given:—

A CRICKET MATCH, at One o'clock. Prize, a Cane-Handled Bat and Ball. Entrance 2s. 6d. each club.

A QUOIT HANDICAP, (10 yards). 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd 5s. Entrance 6d.

A FLAT RACE, (Handicap, 100 yards). 1st. prize, 10s.; 2nd, 5s. Entrance 6d.

WRESTLING. 1st prize, 10s.; 2nd, 5s. Entrance, 6d. Twelve competitors or no prizes.

WHEELBARROW RACE. Prize, 5s. Caps, and ties for boys under 16 years of age.

TEA at Half-past Three o'clock.

BALL to commence at Eight o'clock.

THE STANLEY SAXHORN and QUADRILLE BANDS will be in attendance.

TICKETS—Tea and Field, 1s.; Field only, 3d.; Ball, Gentlemen, 1s.; Ladies, 6d. 437b

THE DIPTON GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862; limiting liability of each Shareholder to the amount of his Shares.

CAPITAL £2,000, IN 400 SHARES OF £5 EACH.
DEPOSIT £1 PER SHARE.
CALLS £1 PER SHARE PER MONTH.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of Erecting Works and Lighting Dipton, Collierley, and Hill Top with Gas; and a Contract, dated the 6th day of October, 1870, has been entered into between Thomas WILLIAM SEARS, of the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, Gas Engineer and Contractor, trading under the style of firm of "T. W. Sears & Co.," and JOSEPH UNWIN, JOHN MADDISON, EMERSON WILKINSON, CHRISTOPHER CALVERT, ROBERT CLARK, GEORGE JOHNSON, and JOHN UNWIN, all of Dipton aforesaid, for the Erection of the Works and Premises on a most eligible plot of land which has been secured for that purpose.

The Apparatus will be on the most approved principle, the best purifying process adopted, and the works thoroughly and substantially built.

The Promoters in submitting this undertaking to the Public are not recommending an untried experiment, nor one in which the remunerative investment of capital is doubtful, as it is a well-known fact that no public companies succeed so well as gas companies, or afford such a profitable return to the Investor.

Dipton possesses the natural advantages of being situate in the centre of a coal district, and the strong desire expressed in the town and neighbourhood to be supplied with Gas, almost ensures the success of the undertaking.

The Shares are limited to £5 each, payable by instalments of £1 per month. Each Shareholder can risk no more than he subscribes for, nor be made liable for more than the amount of his Shares.

A great number of Shares has already been taken, and an early application for the remainder is solicited.

Applications for Shares should be sent to the Secretary of the Company, Mr. JOSEPH UNWIN, Dipton, or Mr. Thompson, Durham, from whom Forms of Application, Prospectuses, and every other information may be obtained. 388b

Wanted.

TO BRICK-MOULDERS.

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

Lost.

LOST, from RED HOUSE, in AUGUST, 1870, 1 SCOTCH EWE and LAMB, and in MARCH, 1871, 3 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 Wakerley, will be rewarded, and if found in the possession of any one after this notice they will be prosecuted. 433b

To Let.

TO LET, A HOUSE AND SHOP at LEADGATE, now occupied by Mr. SWAINSTON.—Apply to J. S. MURRAY, Consett. 426b

TO BE LET, a Seven-roomed COTTAGE, in SHOTLEY BRIDGE. Pleasant Situation. Rent 4s. per week. 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. 208b

Contracts.

TENDERS are invited for the whole or any part of the works required in the erection of a HOUSE and SHOP and TWO COTTAGES at DIPTON, for Mr. RAMSAY, at whose house the Drawings and Specification may be seen from July 11th to July 18th, 1871 (both inclusive), and by whom Tenders will be received until the last named date.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN SMITH,
Architect and Surveyor.

Shotley Bridge, July 6th, 1871. 439b

BUILDERS are requested to furnish Tenders for the whole or any part of the works required in the Erection of a HOUSE and SHOP at MEDOMSLEY. Drawings and Specification may be seen, and Tenders will be received at my office from July 11th to July 18th, 1871 (both inclusive). Office open from 9 a.m till 4 p.m.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN SMITH,
Architect and Surveyor.

Shotley Bridge, July 6th, 1871. 440b

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT.

TO LET, the BUILDING of a STONE WALL, in Burnhouse Lane; also, the LENGTHENING of a STONE CULVERT in Stockerley Lane.

Conditions and Specification at the above Works may be seen on application to Mr. JOHN PARKER, Leadgate, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and Tenders in Writing for the same, marked "Tenders for Masonry," will be received by the Undersigned at his OFFICE, situate at WESTWOOD HOUSE, Ebchester, Northumberland, up to the 24th day of July, next coming, at Twelve o'clock at Noon.

By order,
M. COUPLAND,
Surveyor of Highways.

Westwood House, Ebchester,
Burnopfield, 7th July, 1871. 413b

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. William Raw.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PIGS AT BLACKHILL.

MR. WILLIAM RAW, has received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION on his premises, Blackhill, on SATURDAY, July 8th, 1871, 50 SHOT and SMALL PIGS of good breeds from Yorkshire.

Sale to Commence at Three o'clock Precisely.

Sale Office, Blackhill,
July 5th, 1871. 435b

By Mr. John Murray.

ON WEDNESDAY, July 19, JOHN MURRAY will SELL BY AUCTION, at PONTOP, 120 COWS, BULLOCKS, and HEIFERS. 444b

ON TUESDAY, July 18th, 1871, JOHN MURRAY will SELL BY AUCTION, at the QUEEN'S Head, Consett, 9 COTTAGES (sold in dispute), situate in MURRAY STREET, BLACKHILL.

4 COTTAGES, situated in MEDOMSLEY ROAD, Consett.

1 LARGE OLD ESTABLISHED BEERHOUSE, situated in the best Business part of Consett. 445b

Business Announcements.

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

FUNERALS SUPPLIED WITH BREAD. 414b

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THOMAS LEWIS, Hairdresser, begs to announce that he has REMOVED to more commodious premises—Next Door to Mr. J. S. MURRAY, grocer, &c.—top of Front Street, Consett. 240b

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., Sheepfold 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

JACKSON'S SIXPENNY PACKET OF STATIONERY, containing 24 Sheets of good Note Paper, 24 Envelopes to suit, 1 Steel Pen and Penholder, 1 Pencil, and Blotter, may be obtained AT THE "GUARDIAN" OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

PRINTING of EVERY DESCRIPTION
Neatly and promptly executed
AT THE
GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE
AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

Business Announcements.

HUNDREDS OF

LADIES' AND GENTS'

SILK UMBRELLAS,

AT

2s. 11b. EACH.

SELLING BY

SCORES IN A DAY.

ROBERT HEDLEY & CO.

BLACKHILL. 421b

THOMAS ROWE, BAKER & CONFECTIONER, LEADGATE AND CONSETT.

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

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

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

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

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 DRAWN.

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

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

Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 28

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. MORISON & THOMSON,
BREWERS,
EDINBURGH.

D. HEANEY, SOLE AGENT,
North of England Offices, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Whitehaven. 113b

EXTRA STRONG and other STEEL PENS, all 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. 394b

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

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, PILGRIM STREET,
(CORNER OF NUNS' STREET)
118a NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

"REID'S CELEBRATED EIGHTPENNY MILD ALE (Lease 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. 492

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

JACKSON'S (No. 2) PENNY PACKET OF STATIONERY, containing 2 Sheets of superfine Note Paper, and 3 Envelopes of superior quality, at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

Business Announcements.

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.

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

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

HAYMAKERS AND HORSE RAKES by HOWARD, NEWSOM, 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. TOWER WORKS.—BAILIFF YARD, CATTLE MARKET WEST.

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

LOFFODEN COD LIVER OIL, at greatly reduced prices, warranted the best. Forwarded to any Railway Station, Carriage Free, on receipt of Post-office Order. Half gallon, 7s.; or one gallon, 11s. 6d. Imported direct by

J. E. ROBSON,
TRINITY CHAMBERS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 227b

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

WILLIAM SIMPSON,
GENERAL DEALER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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

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

Clocks and Watches repaired, and performance guaranteed.

WATCH CLUB—HARDWARE CLUB. 65b

GEORGE HOBSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MILLER, and SEEDSMAN,
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

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

DANIEL HARRIS

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

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

ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

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

Blackhill, January 19th, 1871. 82b

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

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

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

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

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

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

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

REID AND SONS,
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS TO THE TRADE,
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.
GUARD CHAINS in Coloured Gold, 15 Carat, from ..... £4 4s. to £20 0s.
GUARD CHAINS in Dry Coloured Gold 18 Carat, from ..... £6 6s. to £25 0s.
ALBERT GUARDS, a very large assortment in all the newest and most fashionable patterns, in 10 Carat Gold, from ..... £1 15 to £10 10s.
ALBERT GUARDS in Coloured Gold, 15 Carat, from ..... £3 10s. to £20 0s.
ALBERT GUARDS, in Dry Coloured Gold, 18 Carat, from ..... 7gs. to £25 0s.
LADIES' ALBERT or BROOCH CHAINS, in 10 Carat Gold, from ..... £1 10s. to £4 0s.
LADIES' ALBERT or BROOCH CHAINS, in Coloured Gold, 15 Carat, from ..... £2 10s. to 10gs.
LADIES' ALBERT or BROOCH CHAINS, in Dry Coloured Gold, 18 Carat, from ..... 4gs. to £15 15s.

SILVER HUNTING WATCHES, from ..... 3gs. to 14gs.
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, from ..... 6gs. to 40gs.
SILVER WATCHES, from ..... 42s. to 10gs.
GOLD WATCHES, from ..... 3gs. to 50gs.

REID AND SONS,
41, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, a good MANGLE, Wallace's Patent, little worse than new.—Apply to F. SMAITH, Shotley Bridge. 296b

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, those Two COTTAGES, Nos. 34 and 35, Cutlers Hall Road, with a good Garden to each, belonging to Mr. T. HUDDLESTONE, Boot and Shoemaker.—Apply to the owner. 411b

FOR SALE, One SHARE in the SHOTLEY BRIDGE and CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY. Also, a PONY and SPRING CART, with Cover.—Apply to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Commission Agent, Medomsley Road, Consett. 447b

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 Mr. J. P. DOLPHIN, Solicitor, Wolsingham. 199b

BROUGHAMS, BAROUCHES, &c., FOR SALE.

A LIGHT MINIATURE BROUGHAM.
A DOUBLE BROUGHAM.
A Fashionable BAROUCH and Sociable PHÆTON.
A One-horse and Pony PHÆTON.
A Large WAGONNETTE for Eight persons.
And Two Small WAGONNETTES.
Sent in for Sale as the owners have no further use for them.
May be seen and particulars had at
ATKINSON & PHILLIPSON'S,
15, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 371b

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 8, 1871.

WHAT NEXT IN FRANCE?

WHAT are the French going to do? For the moment they are as quiet and well-behaved as their best friends could wish; but how long will it last? We cannot forget that Paris was all tinanimity and patriotism during the siege; but directly that the siege was over, internecine strife began. The self-restraint of the French under some circumstances is as striking as the want of that quality under others. They can achieve almost anything, but they can never be depended upon at any particular time. Is the present quietude and truce to party strife only intended as a means to raise money and pay out the Germans? We should be glad to believe that it is the commencement of a new era, in which the French people, under a liberal Government, will apply themselves seriously to the political and financial problems before them. But, unfortunately, the present Government is in its very nature provisional, and no one knows how long it may last, or by what it may be succeeded. M. THIERS has for the time more than kingly power; he is a real dictator; but his rule cannot last. It satisfies nobody positively, and is appreciated only as a negation of other systems of government. Neither monarchists nor republicans, imperialist nor constitutionalists, are heartily in favour of the anomalous *regime;* and these parties are all looking forward to the form of government they prefer. Before long the struggle between parties must come, and a new revolution be accomplished; but what effect that may have upon France no one can foretell. United as the nation now appears, and popular as the THIERS Government may be, there are many forces at work to supplant this *regime* by another. It is not that the French are tired of civil conflict, and are now resolved to live quietly quietly under the Government in power, but that the various parties are not yet ready for a decisive struggle. It suits the purpose of all to prolong the present interregnum, and that is why M. THIERS remains in power, and not, as he seems fondly to imagine, because he is the idol of the people. It is no small task which the French have before them, to settle upon their future form of government; and the only encouraging feature in the case is that they have not yet shown themselves precipitate in their decision. But even when a new government has been definitely established, the difficulties of the French nation will not by any means have ended. They have an enormous amount of money to pay to Germany, and the loans which they will be obliged to contract will cause a fearful burden of taxation. There is only one way that we see in which the French could pay their way, and that would be by reducing their army and navy to the proportions absolutely required for police purposes. If they would acknowledge that they have been thoroughly defeated in the game of war, and would renounce it for the future, they might gradually merge from their difficulties. But there appears no likelihood of this. THIERS has declared that there can be no reduction in the military budget, and in this he probably represents faithfully the public opinion of France. The recent review was evidence of this, and must give rise to ominous forebodings. If the French still take such an interest in their army, and desire it to be kept up at even a greater strength than formerly, they can hardly have made up their minds quietly to pay the indemnity to Germany, and to bear the consequent burdens. It looks a great deal more like as if they thought of appealing to the arbitrament of arms again before long. Altogether, tranquil as France is just now, the prospect before her is by no means reassuring, whether as regards domestic affairs or foreign relations. If France pays the indemnity, she cannot afford to keep a great army; and if she larger her army the more disposed she will be to dispute the payment of the indemnity. As far as we can see, at present the country is not at all disposed to dispense with a great army, and the natural inference is that there must be a general feeling that employment may soon be found for that army.

THE SESSION AND THE BALLOT.

THE promise of the present session at its commencement was very different from its performance up to the period at which we might fairly expect that Parliament would have passed two or three great measures, and would be engaged in clearing up the details of a number of other measures. We ought, in fact, by this time, when under ordinary circumstances we should be looking for the speedy close of the session, to have seen a large amount of legislation accomplished; but the truth is that a more barren session, compared to its fertility of promise when it commenced, has not existed for years. We do not remember, indeed, any such wonderful disproportion between talk and work. Especially has this been the case with reference to the Army Bill and the Ballot Bill. The amount of talking in the House of Commons on these subjects is something marvellous. The fullest report of the debates is meagre compared to what was actually said, and many hon. gentlemen have seemed to vie with each other who should talk the most in quantity and the least to the purpose. The Army Bill was actually shattered and split to pieces by the roar and thunder of debate. That many who thus talked all round the subject, who reiterated the opinions of others, and even repeated their own, and who studiously avoided the special point supposed to be under consideration—that many of those had a subtle object in view, to frustrate both the Army and the Ballot Bill by the FABIAN policy of delay, is only too evident. And, to a certain extent, the FABIAN tactics have succeeded. The Army Bill is a curiously small affair now to what it was when it was first introduced. The talkers have so hewed and hacked at it, so marred and mutilated it, that the contrast between what it is and what it was causes most people to care little what it may or will be. The small amount of work accomplished this session is one reason among the many why we so heartily desire to see the ballot question disposed. For years we have been talking and writing on this subject, and year after year it has been laboriously discussed in the House of Commons, with varying results. Are we to go on still year after year talking and debating, writing and arguing, and, most important of all, voting on this subject, and all for nothing? Are Ministers to illustrate, session after session, the labours of SISYPHUS and of the Daughters of DANAÏ? We hope not. The country, we feel assured, would like to see this question of the ballot solved, and settled in the sense of adopting it. But the question naturally arises, "What will the Lords do?" The advocates of the Ballot have their misgivings on this head; they fear that their lordships will, with some show of reason, maintain that as the Bill reaches them at so late a period of the session there is not sufficient time to adequately discuss a matter of so much importance. But really such a line of argument is unworthy of our hereditary legislators. They must have made themselves well acquainted with the principles of the ballot, and the details of the Ministerial measure are composed simply little moment. The Peers could, in fact, if they would, deal with the Bill with a rapidity as striking and decided as the talk of the Commons has been colourless and undecided. Their lordships might easily vote the ballot offhand, and get rid of it. They might do this, we say, but it is utterly improbable, and it is by no means unlikely that all the talk about the ballot this session will be thrown away, and all the work—if that term may be used—will have to be done over again next session. On this ground only it would be quite a mercy to the country to get rid of the ballot at once and for ever. If rejected by the Lords this session, it will be reintroduced into the Commons next year with renewed energy and increased vexation at previous defeats. The ballot must become law sooner or later; it is but a question of time, and, as time elapses, opinion in favour of it widens and deepens. The House of Lords, therefore, may be reasonably expected to adopt the measure now, seeing that it will be useless to attempt to defer it. In one respect the House of Lords has scarcely a right to reject the bill; at least, it would be very ungracious in them to do so; and that is that the Bill deals purely with elections to the Lower House. The House of Commons decides in what manner its members shall be elected—and this without in any manner altering the "lines" of the constitution; it has decided in favour of the principle of secret voting, and that the noise and uproar, the excitement and rioting, of nominations under the existing system shall exist no longer. Surely the House of Lords cannot reasonably object to this alteration. But the most provoking feature of the ballot discussion has been just what it will be in the House of Lords—that the real cause of opposition will be hidden. It is the fear of what the ballot will effect, rather than the dislike to secret voting, which will powerfully work in the Lords, as it has in the Commons.

LOCAL NOTES,

BY "A RAMBLER."

An inquiry was made not many hours ago, by a person living in Consett too, as to whether there was a Local Board here. Many persons ask the real they know; but perhaps the poor fellow has some local grievance. I would advise him to send a note to the Inspector.

The chapel-going people of Annfield Plain are complaining very loudly of the way the sinners at Cornwall Cottages, near that village, spend their Sabbaths. They do not complain, it would seem, without cause, as the reprobates play at ball and gamble on the highway, I understand, rendering the passers-by liable to getting a blow if they don't take a roundabout route. The police might look to this matter. One of the aggrieved parties suggests that if the desecrators are determined to prosecute their game they should betake themselves t a secluded spot, where neither man nor God would see them; but there would be a difficulty in finding such a spot I imagine.

A gossipper in one of the Newcastle dailies read the Liberals of North Durham a severe lecture the other day when writing on the appointment of Mr. Wharton, M.P., to the chairmanship of the Durham Quarter Sessions. After suggesting how the "neat Tory trick," as he calls it, had been managed, he says: "The Liberal party in North Durham is in a state of hopeless disorganisation, while the Tories are well organized and ably led. The Liberals lost one seat last election, and if something is not done soon to get the party together and infuse new life into it they will lose the other seat next election. This election, as well as the return of Mr. George Elliot for the county and the defeat of Mr. Thompson for the city, all go to show that the Durham Tories are better organised and more in earnest in their work than the Liberals. The men that act as the leaders of the Durham Liberals are cold, half-hearted men. They feel no interest in the cause they profess to serve, and, of course, they are unable to inspire others with interest for it."

Some great victory was to have been achieved by the Countess of Derwentwater this week, and the friends of her cause had made preparations for a demonstration. I am sorry to see that the celebration approaching to it—on the principles of "extremes meet," mark you—has been—a defeat. The calico and staffs will be ready for a future occasion, however. How I yearn to learn to hear of her making a point.

There is likely to be more additions to the already numerous flower shows in our locality. I wonder that an extensive place like Stanley does not launch something of the kind. There is a large population there now, and no doubt facilities would be given to encourage amateur gardening.

The polytechnic at Consett Town Hall has been the chief topic of gossip here this week. Day by day fresh articles have been added to the wonderfully rich and deeply interesting collection, and I can scarcely conceive it possible that anyone can visit the exhibition without being benefited. It is highly suggestive. On the walls and on the tables there are things that throw a reflective mind into divergent moods. There are many matters of a religious kind, conspicuous amongst these being mementoes of the founder of Methodism, and one cannot resist a feeling of joy as the mind skims along the history of that wonderful and truly noble man. There also matters of a politico-religious caste, and among these is a not very excellent portrait of Oliver Cromwell. I am aware that some still execrate the name I have just mentioned, but despite the alleged rigorousness of his reign and the contemporaneous miscellaneous of his puritanic courtiers and parliaments, principles civil and religious were then disseminated in the body politic upon which the glorious superstructure of our liberties was reared in later and less troublesome times. There is also hanging on the wall a fac-simile of a document relating to the same period of our history, but a knowledge of its awful import produces a mournful interest—it is the death-warrant of Charles I. The execution of the unfortunate monarch takes us back to the year 1649—an epoch trial to our empire. "The Rump" made a law that it was treason for a king to go to war with his subjects, and as Charles had been guilty of it he was executed—an act, says Hallam in his "Constitutional History of England," unprecedented in the history of nations. "The execution of Charles I. has been mentioned in later ages by a few with unlimited praise, by some with faint and ambiguous censure, by most with vehement reprobation,"—Hallam tells us that. I am one of those, however, that do not look upon Charles as a martyr; and as my readers who go to the exhibition will observe the signature of Hutchinson upon the warrant (of whom Hallam says he was "free from all suspicion of interestedness or hypocrisy, and less intoxicated than the rest by fanaticism"), I will give what is said of him at the time:—"Although he did not then believe but it (the judgment) might one day come to be again disputed among men, yet both he and others thought they could not refuse it without giving up the people of God, whom they had led forth and engaged themselves unto by the oath of God, into the hands of God's and their enemies; and therefore he cast himself upon God's protection, acting according to the dictates of a conscience which he had sought the Lord to guide; and accordingly the Lord did signalise his favour afterward to him." Time would fail me to tell of the many interesting stereoscope views, calculated to inspire a desire to visit the prototypes, awe at the grandeur, and sadness at the havoc. One of the views, by the way, is the birth-place of Mr. D. Wheyte, of Consett Surgery. Several ladies in the locality, I see, have contributed their handywork. A loving hand has enveloped an engraving of the Aryshire bard with chaste and artistic leathery.

"I can only surmise who the fair genius is, but as I am not positive I will not give the name. Another article, and I have done. Though I give it the last note, it is by no means the least attractive; in truth, it comprises one of the first places of merit. It is a piece of needlework for a choval screen, and the workmanship is exquisite. The scene is from Dante. The history of the piece is this: Francesca, daughter of Guido da Polenta, lord of Ravenna, the last and most generous of Dante's patrons, had been tenderly attached to Paulo, son of the lord of Rimina, but her father from political motives obliged her to marry Paulo's elder brother, Lancillotto, whose ungainly appearance and unamiable temper were little calculated to reconcile her to the restraint that had been put on her affections. Francesca and Paulo had frequent opportunities of meeting, which resulted fatally to them both. It is one of those meetings that is portrayed, and the unlikelied lady from whose hands it has come is Mrs. W. J. Scott, of Consett. The exhibition deserves to be very successful.

Local and District News.

LARGE EGGS.—Recently a duck and hen, the property of Messrs. J. Annandale and Sons, of Lints Ford, laid eggs weighing 8½ ounces and 8½ ounces respectively. The former measured 8 7-16th by 7in., and the latter 8 9-16in. by 6 11-16in.

A FLORAL SOCIETY FOR DIPTON.—Our readers will notice in another column an advertisement of a meeting to establish a floral society at Dipton. We trust that the meeting will be well attended and that a successful society will be the result.

CRICKET.—BENFIELDSIDE v. THE LIZZIE.—On Saturday last a Cricket match was commenced at Benfieldside between the above clubs, but the heavy shower of rain which fell during the game compelled the players to retire several times, and finally to draw the stumps before an innings had been played.

BLACKHILL WESLEYAN NEW CHAPEL.—In our report last week of the memorial stone laying of the Blackhill Wesleyan New Chapel we stated the size of the chapel to be 53 feet by 36 feet; which should have been 53 feet by 36 feet. We also stated the entrance doorway is "pointed arched;" it should have been "pointed arched."

Hopper, Radcliffe, and Co., of the Britannia Iron Works, Fence Houses, and Seaham, have recently forwarded a large rudder-post, manufactured by them for Messrs Tod and McGregor, shipbuilders, Glasgow. This forging weighed 8 tons. It is for one of the ocean steamships now building on the Clyde.

On Wednesday, two pigs strayed on to the Stockton and Darlington railway opposite to the Gill Bridge cottages, when the passenger train due at Benfieldside at 6 p.m., came round the turn and killed them on the spot. The snout was taken off one, and the back of the other was broken. The most valuable was a sow with pigs belonging to Mr. Robson, the other being a younger one, the property of Mr. Harrison Thompson.

EXTRAORDINARY METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA.—About a quarter to eleven o'clock on Wednesday, a lengthened shower of halstones descended on this district, and during the time at Burnop-le-Street, the ground being for some time whitened under a covering of the wintry element. A second shower of halstones fell on the district about Durham about half-past two o'clock, and after an interval it was succeeded by thunder and lightning with a heavy fall of rain.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT CROOKHALL.—Yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, a man named Bainbridge, who resides at Blackhill, attempted to commit self-destruction in the canal at the latter place. He was fortunately taken out before life was extinct, and when Dr. Whyte saw him at one o'clock he was insensible. The usual methods resorted to in cases of immersion restored him, and at four o'clock he was recovered. It is feared that he is labouring under a mental delusion, as he said that "something came into his mind that constrained him to walk into the pond."

A HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AT SHIELD ROW.—About midnight on Wednesday a heavy thunderstorm passed over Annfield Plain and district, the flashes of lightning being exceedingly vivid, and followed by heavy peals of thunder. The chimney of the house of Mr. John Forster, publican, Shield Row, was struck by the electric fluid, many of the bricks being precipitated into the room below, and causing the wildest consternation to the inmates, who imagined the house was falling. Fortunately no other injury was done to the building, and no further damage from the storm is reported.

ART EXAMINATION.—At the examination of the Science and Art Department held at the Darlington School of Art, on the 1st and 2nd of May, five of the seven young ladies presented for examination from Mrs. Cleminson's School, Bishop Auckland, were successful, and one received the mark "excellent," which entitles her to a prize. The names of the young ladies who passed the examination are as follows:—Miss Cleminson, Miss Haddock (prize), Miss Susanna B. Cleminson, Mademoiselle Adeline Garnier, and Miss Bushell.

USING THREATENING LANGUAGE AT MARLEY HILL.—At the County Police Court, Gateshead, on Tuesday, Alice Stephenson, belonging to Marley Hill district, was charged at the instance of Jane Ridley with using threatening language whereby prescoutt was kept in continual dread. From the evidence adduced it appeared that defendant had used such expressions as "I'll kill you," without having received the slightest provocation. The charge was found proven, in spite of the protestations of the defendant that she was bound over to keep the peace for three months.

PIT HILL WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—A tea meeting, in behalf of the erection of a new Wesleyan chapel with this place of worship, was held on Monday, in a large marquee, in a field, kindly lent by M. J. Kirkup. A large company sat down, the tables being presided over by the following ladies:—Mrs. Nathaniel Clark, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. John Nicholson, Mrs. Kirkup, Miss Charlton, and Mrs. Howdon. After tea the Rev. Peter McKenzie delivered his lecture, on "David the shepherd, the singer, the conqueror, and king." The chair was occupied by Mr. N. Clark, of Beamish Hall.

POPULATION OF THE NORTHERN COUNTIES.—By dint of very commendable energy on the part of all concerned, the abstracts of the Census Office for England and Wales have been enabled to complete and issue a preliminary report of the principal results of the present enumeration. In the course of a cursory analysis of the results, the *Times* says:—The tenth or last English division comprises four northern counties, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland. Its increase of 262, 294 is 63,403 greater than its excess of births over deaths, and, although still the absolute, it is the first in relative order. The population of Stockton has more than doubled (from 13,357 to 27,659), and that of five districts, of Sunderland on the West, of South Shields, Gateshead Newcastle, and Tynemouth, on the Tyne, increased by 109,623, and now amounts to nearly half a million. Whitehaven alone has suffered a small decrease, and the population of Cockermouth remains precisely stationary. It was 7,057 in 1861, and it is 7,057 at present. It is curious to think how many millions to one would be the chances against such an occurrence.

The funeral sermon of the late Rev. Wm. Middleton was preached in the Town Hall, Consett, to a large audience, on Sunday evening, by Mr. A. Watson, of Blaydon.

SANITARY MEASURES FOR ANNFIELD PLAIN.—The Guardians of the Lanchester Union have given orders to put in a 9-inch sewer at Annfield Plain for the removal of nuisances which have long been complained of by the inhabitants of that place.

A camp meeting was held at Waskerley, on Sunday, at which addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Nicholls, Blackhill; Mr. J. Brodie, sen., Consett; Mr. Wade, Barnard Castle; and T. Lammonby, Leadgate. The services were well attended.

Evangelistic services were commenced at Consett, on Wednesday evening, by two Scotch gentlemen belonging to the "Northern Evangelistic Society." They held a short service in the open-air, and then proceed to the British School-room were a meeting is held. The Vicar is taking an active part in the affair, but the society to which the evangelists belong is unsectarian.

ACCIDENT AT HAMSTEELS COLLIERY.—On Friday evening last, a little boy named Peter Riley, aged six years, was playing on the waggon way at Hamsteels colliery where a man named James Ross was engaged in running down the trucks to the screens. It being an incline the boy was knocked down and severely crushed in the back. The injuries proved fatal two hours afterwards. Drs. Stephenson and Goodfellow were in attendance. An inquest was held on Monday by J. M. Favell, Esq., at the Hamsteels Colliery Inn. Verdict accidental death.

STATE OF HEALTH AT TOW LAW.—The population of Tow Law at the late census was 5,000 inhabitants, and we are glad to learn that during the month of June there was no death took place. We question whether a similar instance could be given in any other village of this population for the same period. Previous to this several cases of fever and two or three of small-pox occurred; the latter were imported from other places but by isolating each person the medical officers were enabled to prevent the spread of that loathsome disease.

GALA AT HAMSTEELS.—On Saturday last a gala took place at Hamsteels under the auspices of the Foresters' Lodge. After walking in procession as far as Esh and back again, the members of the Lodge and other friends partook of an excellent dinner, provided by Mr. George Thornton Oliver, the worthy host of the Hamsteels Colliery Inn. A band had been engaged for the occasion, but on account of the inclement weather the day's enjoyment was completely marred. In the evening, Dr. Goodison, of Esh, sent up a balloon, which fell near to Chester-le-Street.

SUPPER AT CONSETT.—A supper was given on Saturday evening, at the Railway Hotel, by Mr. W. Jenkins, general manager to the fitters and boilersmith erectors, at the completion and blowing in of No. 3 furnace, at Consett Ironworks. After supper, Mr. Richardson was called upon to take the chair, and Mr. Hammond the vice-chair. The chairman after a few preliminary remarks, proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, and family which was warmly received and responded to by Mr. Hammond. The company was much enlivened by the harmony of Messrs. Lumsden, Moir, Wilson, Thompson, Rock, and others, and the evening was spent very pleasantly.

SMALL-POX AT HAMSTEELS.—Yesterday (Thursday), Henry Smith, Esq., J.P., attended at the meeting of the Guardians held in the Board-room, Lanchester, to hear the assistant of the Board in endeavouring to prevent the spread of small-pox at Hamsteels, near Lanchester. Mr. Smith stated that at that place six persons were now suffering from small-pox. Last week a boy was ill of that disease at Hamsteels, and during the time of his illness his mother and other children slept with him; they could not therefore wonder at the spread of the disease. He wished the Guardians to assist him, and he expected to have a cottage at liberty to-day (Friday), which he was willing to repair and place at the their service, provided the Guardians would fit it up with iron beds and suitable bedding. The Board after thanking Mr. Smith for the loan of the cottage gave instructions to the Clerk to procure the necessary beds and bedding.

IVESTON WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The anniversary of this school was held on Saturday and Sunday, in the Chapel. On Saturday the scholars were regaled with tea, after which only a small number of adults sat down to partake of the cup which cheers, the weather being unfavourable. A public meeting was held in the same place, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. T. Hind, Blackhill, and Mr. J. Harding of Leadgate.—the chair being very ably filled by Mr. T. Fenwick, of East Pontop Colliery. The children gave several recitations and dialogues, and the singing of beautiful hymns greatly enlivened the proceedings. Votes of thanks being given the meeting separated.—On Sunday, the Rev. T. Hind, preached in the afternoon and Mr. R. Johnson, of Blanchland, morning and night. The congregation were good. During the services the children repeated portions of scripture and catechism. The collections amounted to £2 9s. 3½d.—On Monday night, the Rev. T. Hind preached again a very impressive sermon after which a good number sat down to a coffee supper.

SMALL-POX AT WASKERLEY WATERWORKS.—Situate on a vast moor where disease of an infectious nature could more easily be prevented from spreading than in other places, the navvies employed at Waskerley Waterworks are notwithstanding suffering severely, from one of the most virulent forms of small-pox. The cause of the spread of this disease is very difficult to discover, for although the contractors have erected an hospital in which patients are well attended to, the companions of the sufferers by no attention to the warnings of the medical officers and others, and rush thoughtlessly into the rooms where their friends are lying. This thoughtless and good feeling of the navvies to each other are well known, but in the present instance such attention is superfluous and their continued visits to the hospital are assisting to spread this fearful epidemic amongst themselves and others. We appeal to them in the interests of their wives and families to cease visiting the hospital, and we have no doubt but that ere long the disease from which they have suffered so severely will abate, and that the health of the residents of Waskerley Waterworks will be improved.

"PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE."—The eagerness with which some persons rush to law to have their differences settled was fully exemplified at the Lanchester Police Court, yesterday (Thursday), when an Irishman applied for a summons against a woman for an assault. The applicant stated that he was the man in charge of the fires at the Kyo Gas Works, and the woman had gone to the works and asked for some coal tar, which he, however, refused to let her have in consequence of the impertinent manner in which she made the request, whereupon she threatened to murther him and pull out his hair," after which she "throwned him with swether and nearly kilt him intirely."—The Clerk: Did she actually use the words?—Applicant: No, she didn't murther me, but she throwned me and my dinner with swether. (Laughter).—The Clerk: Were you really thrown?—Applicant: Yes, yer worship. (Laughter).—The Clerk: Well, now, it appears she was going to murder and drown you, what else was she going to do?—Applicant: She called me all the naasty names she could lay her tongue to.—The Clerk: Well, I suppose her tongue didn't venom you? Women are allowed a little license with their tongue sometimes, you know.—Mr. E. T. Smith: Why didn't you allow her to hit you, and then you might have got a summons?—Applicant: Och, go along wid yer worship; its prevention I'm after. D'ye want me kilt intirely? (Laughter).—The Clerk: Well, you say she was going to murder and drown you, but as she did neither we cannot grant a summons.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

THE INDEMNITY.—THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, July 2.—It is stated, apparently on authority, that 100,000,000 thalers were paid by the French Government on Monday as an instalment of the war indemnity.

The result of the French supplementary elections has been more favourable to the Republican party than the most sanguine had anticipated. Bonapartists have failed almost absolutely, and the Royalists have returned only a fraction of their candidates. One telegram states that in only ten instances have the Conservative Liberals been returned in the provinces. It is known that more than 100 Republicans have been elected, of whom 75 are put down as "moderates" and 25 as "Radicals." In Paris, the Press Union have carried 16 of their candidates out of 21. Gambetta, Rochefort and Corbon, who belong to the Radical section, have also been elected in Paris. Faidherbe, Gambetta, and Denfert have been returned in three different departments. Fresh supplementary elections will in consequence be required.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The Republican journals are exultant; and the *Siècle* says that Bonapartism is condemned, and the Legitimists have examined their position as a small minority. For the first time, also, the true France appears. The antagonism between the towns and the country has disappeared. In the towns, the citizens, the whole country has agreed to defeat the Monarchial machinations, and to keep in the hands of the country the direction of its destiny; for what signifies this, adds the *Siècle*, but that the day approaches when the power of the Republic will be finally gained.

ITALY.

ARRIVAL OF KING VICTOR AT ROME.

ROME, Sunday Evening.—King Victor Emanuel arrived here at 12 30 p. m., and was received at the railway station by the Syndic, Prince Pallavicini, Prince Humbert, the members of the Ministry, and the civil and military authorities. His Majesty entered his carriage accompanied by President Lanza, Prince Humbert, Prince Pallavicini; and the Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies in full dress followed in other carriages. The National Guards and deputations from the academies, the clubs, and the working men's society, were drawn up along the route as far as the Quirinal, both sides of the road being lined with a numerous and extremely enthusiastic crowd. A perfect shower of flowers fell upon the Royal carriage from all the windows. The King appeared several times on the balcony of the Royal Palace. In the course of the day his Majesty went to open the provincial rifle meeting at Acquacotsa, three miles from Rome. All the environs of Acquacotsa, were full of spectators, who received the Royal Majesty as he passed. At eight o'clock this evening a grand banquet of a hundred covers, at which all the members of the Diplomatic Body were present, was given at the Quirinal Palace, and the King went to the Apollo Theatre, where he received a very enthusiastic ovation. The city is entirely illuminated. The Government has received the congratulations of many Italian towns and societies and of eminent personages.

ROME, Tuesday.—At eight this evening a brilliantly attended ball was given by the Municipality, and King Victor Emanuel was present. At eleven p.m. his Majesty left for Florence. An imposing demonstration was made to-day in front of the Spanish Palace by the working men's societies. A great number of flags were displayed, and the King, who appeared several times on the balcony was loudly cheered. The ministers and members of the diplomatic body were present at the ball.

FLORENCE, Tuesday Morning.—Telegrams from several towns of Italy announce great rejoicings at the transfer of the capital to Rome.

The National Guard of the city of Rome were reviewed by the King of Italy on Monday. The troops defiled before the King and presented a magnificent spectacle. His Majesty, says the telegram, was everywhere received with enthusiastic acclamation.

Brigham Young celebrated his seventieth birthday during the past month, and had 87 relatives at his banquet.

The Austro-Hungarian Minister has declined the application of certain French officers and soldiers to enter the Austrian Army.

News has reached England that Prince Bismarck's son who was wounded in one of the sanguinary encounters of the last war has just died.

A Paris telegram, of Monday afternoon's date, says a mail train run off the line on Sunday at Pontmort, near Clermont. Six persons were killed and twenty injured. The cause of the accident is unknown.

It is rumoured that the Duke of Sutherland, Mr. John Pender, and Mr. Fowler, the engineer, are about to purchase the Suez Canal for £6,000,000. The undertaking cost the French company £22,000,000.—*Court Journal.*

VERY HARD.—*Figaro* has heard that General Sheridan declared, on his return to New York, that the most flattering event of his life was to have been embraced by Mdlle. Favart, and our lively contemporary thinks the general was rather severe on Mrs. Sheridan.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE MONT CENIS RAILWAY.—The *Histrie* announces that the arches of the tunnel of Mont Cenis have fallen in for a length of fifty metres, burying a large number of workmen in the ruins. Seven dead bodies have been recovered.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.—The Americans in Liverpool met at dinner on Tuesday night, to celebrate the anniversary of the American declaration of independence. The American Consul at Manchester presided. Amongst the toasts given was "The Washington Treaty, a pledge that arbitration works and not war shall settle the differences between England and America."

THE SEA OF GALILEE.—What the traveller will see when he catches the first eager glimpse of the limpid sheet of water, will be a small oval-shaped lake, thirteen miles long and six broad. It is evidently of volcanic origin, and our lively contemporary thinks the general was rather severe on Mrs. Sheridan.

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Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, July, 3, 1871.—Before A. TOWN and T. WILSON, Esqrs.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Mary Ann McKenzie, married woman, Consett, was charged by Serg. Cayzill with being drunk and disorderly on the 1st inst. From the evidence of the officer it appears that about eleven o'clock on Saturday night he found the defendant wanting to fight another woman. She had been turned out of Armstrong's public-house, and on the officer taking her, she immediately she resisted, and began and tried to induce some persons in a crowd, who had assembled to rescue her.—As the defendant had been previously convicted for drunkenness and prostitution, she was sent to gaol for seven days, and ordered to pay 5s. 6d. costs, or imprisonment other seven days.

Thomas Cannigham, brickmaker Consett, was charged by Sergt. Cayzill with a similar offence on the 2nd inst. It appears that about eleven o'clock on the night in question the defendant had been turned out of a public-house, having first indulged so freely of drink that when found the officer was asking everybody he met at random.—Defendant was a young person of 18 years of age, and was released on payment of 5s. and costs, 11s.

Daniel Brannigan, butcher, Blackhill, was charged with a similar offence on the 29th ult. Mr. Granger, director of Consett, appeared to defend. From the statement of Serget. Nattress it appears that about a quarter-past twelve o'clock on the morning in question the defendant and several other men were creating a great disturbance at Blackhill. Defendant had drank freely, and wanted to fight a man named Burns. The officer and P.C. Thom requested defendant to go away; the latter officer taking him by the shoulder and forcing him into the house. At each time he came out he renewed the disturbance. Mr. Granger, for the defence, cross-examined Nattress at considerable length, after which P.C. Thom corroborated the sergeant's evidence.—Mr. Granger said his client had been drawn into the affair by an accident. A row had been going on in front of his door just as he was going to bed, and Mr. Granger contended that he had gone out to pacify the parties.—Mr. Granger then called John Collin and John Farrell, who gave evidence to this effect, stating that two men named Harrison Hilley and Michael Burns had quarrelled, and the defendant, who was drunk, went out to fight, went and tried to separate them.—As this was not defendant's first appearance, he was fined 10s. and costs, 17s.

Michael Reed, labourer, Blackhill, was charged by P.C. Thom with a similar offence on the same time and place. Mr. Granger appeared for Burns. The officer stated that the defendant, who was very drunk, went to Brannigan's door and challenged Brannigan out to fight. The defendant was further charged with assaulting the above officer on the same occasion. It appears that when the defendant was taken into custody he became very violent and struck at the officer and the crowd to choke him by seizing the policeman by the throat. He used so much violence that he had to be taken into Mr. Clarke's shop before the handcuffs could be placed on him, and as he was too violent to be taken to the police station by the officer, the defendant was put into Mr. Clarke's cart and conveyed to that salubrious retreat.—For the first charge the defendant was fined 10s. and costs, 12s. 6d.; and for the assault on the policeman £2 and costs, £2 2s. 6d., £2 15s. in all.—A charge for wilful damage had been preferred against the defendant by Mr. Clarke, seedsman, Blackhill, which was, however, dismissed.

Thomas Cunningham, labourer, Consett, was charged by Sergt. Nattress with a similar offence on the 17th ult. The officer stated that about eight o'clock on the evening in question he found the defendant drunk and wanting to fight some men who were beside him.—The defendant, who had been before Mr. Granger three times previously, besides having paid several flying visits to Lanchester, was fined 20s. and costs, £2 7s.

Peter Mahon, puddler, Blackhill, was charged by the same officer with a similar offence on the same day. Adjourned until next fortnight.

Francis Lockeran, labourer, Consett, was charged by P.C. Smith with a similar offence on the same day and the 17th ult.—It appears that about eleven o'clock on the night in question the officer was on duty in King Street, Consett, when he found the defendant with his coat off, shouting that he didn't care for the policeman, and wanting to fight some one.—Fined 5s. and costs, 6s. 6d.

DRUNKENNESS.

William Cook, labourer, was charged by P.C. Bolton with having been drunk at Consett on the 1st inst. It appears that between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday night the officer found the defendant very drunk and incapable in John Street, and as he was unable to give an account of himself the officer was obliged to provide him with a night's lodging.—Fined 5s. and costs, 11s. 6d., or seven days in default.

BREACH OF THE PEACE AND DRUNKENNESS.

John Dixon, painter, Shotley Bridge, was charged by John Thirlwell, painter, Shotley Bridge, with having absented himself from his employment, contrary to his indenture. Complainant stated that the defendant had been away for a fortnight, but as he did not wish to be over-hard on the defendant he thought if he paid the expenses which had been incurred, that would meet the requirements of the case.—The defendant was then dismissed, on payment of 17s. 6d. expenses, and on promising to return to his work.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

John Dixon, painter, Blackhill, was charged by P.C. Thom with a breach of the peace on the 10th ult. It appears that about half-past eleven o'clock on the night in question, the defendant and another young man were fighting at the Bridge End, Shotley Bridge.—Defendant, who pleaded guilty, was bound over in a sum of £5 to keep the peace for the next six months, and ordered to pay 7s. 6d. costs.

ASSAULTS.

Francis Carroll, Leadgate, was charged with having assaulted P.C. Parnaby, whilst in the execution of his duty on the 1st inst. The officer stated that about half-past twelve on the morning in question he was on duty at Leadgate, when the defendant and a number of men were standing at the end of some streets. As they were quarrelling among themselves, the officer requested the defendant to leave the spot and go home to bed, but he would not do so, the officer pushed him a little, whereupon the defendant struck Parnaby a blow on the face with a stick he was carrying and also knocked his helmet off and broke his whistle chain.—P.C. Firn stated that on the night in question he was with Parnaby, who was standing on the road, complained to him about a man striking at him in the Red Lion public-house, and asked him to fell him, and the defendant told him to mind his own business. Witness and the other officer then requested him to remove, and the defendant pointed out that he would fight anybody for £5. As they did not offer to go away, witness and Parnaby pushed him away by force, when the defendant deliberately struck at the officer over the cheek. By this time about 200 persons had assembled, armed with sticks and weapons, and the officers were obliged to draw their truncheons to defend themselves.—Defendant said he had been in the Red Lion public-house, when a man put him "box on the nose," which had agitated him.—Sent to gaol for fourteen days' hard labour, and ordered to pay 7s. 4d. costs, or seven days' further.

William Moss, puddler, Blackhill, was charged with having assaulted William Grainger on Shotley Bridge, on the 28th May. From the evidence it appears that on the day in question the defendant had been drinking and was not about a dog which belonged to the complainant, and which the defendant said he had stolen. The complainant, who was perfectly inoffensive, said he had not, when the defendant struck at him on the face. Mr. William Wilson, grocer, Shotley Bridge, stated that he observed the defendant striking the complainant, and making as if he was going to strike him, and at last the defendant did strike at him five or six times. The complainant then ran away, and the defendant threw a stone after him, but he could not say whether it hit him or not. Witness was so indignant at the defendant that he ran towards him with the intention of bringing him to the police station, and they put of their coats and had four or five rounds.—By the bench: Witness did not interfere until the complainant said he was "content." Mr. Appleby, overlook Clark and witness he asked Clark how he was getting on, and Clark said "middling."—By Mr. Grainger: They commenced to fight by mutual consent, and Appleby did not strike the complainant while he was off his guard.—Cross-examined by the complainant: He was not indignant at the first to behave himself.—The magistrates then retired, and on returning into court Mr. E. T. Smith said the case seemed to be a very serious one, and as there were no less than eight previous convictions against the defendant they could not fine him less than 40s. and costs, £2 9s. 6d.

ASSAULT AT CONSETT.

Thomas Bates, labourer, Consett, was charged with having assaulted Mary Mannon on the 1st inst. The complainant stated that the defendant had attempted to get a man went into her house and enquired if a person named Walsh resided there, when the defendant went up and asked the man why he had come to the house, and called thieves to enquire for anybody. The complainant said she would make him prove what he had said, when he kicked her with his foot.—Elizabeth Glancy gave corroborative evidence after which the defendant was fined 10s. and costs, £1 6s.

IDLE FEARS.—He that once indulges idle fears will never be at rest.

Seven hundred colliers, in the employment of Messrs. Brain, Trafalgar Collieries, Dean Forest, have struck for an advance of wages.

It is stated that upon the proposal for a pecuniary provision for Prince Arthur, Mr. Dixon, M.P., will move an amendment to the effect that a revision of the Pension List would provide all necessary funds for the purpose.

Cricket

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

MEDOMSLEY v. TOW LAW.

The return match was played between the above clubs on Saturday, on the ground of the former, which terminated in favour of Medomsley on the first innings, weather not promising the second to be played. Appended is the score:—

MEDOMSLEY.

E. Bulman, b Hudson	0
J. Walton, c Simpson, b Hudson	19
J. Noble, c Fenwick, b Hudson	1
R. Bates, st Robinson	1
R. Wilson, b Hudson	0
J. Greenwell, b Robinson	6
W. Kay, c Hudson, b Robinson	6
W. Cawthorne, b Robinson	0
R. Parker, c Hudson, b Robinson	9
J. Carrick, run out	1
R. Cawthorne, not out	1
Extras	12
Total	71

TOW LAW.

W. Rawes, b Noble	7
W. Hudson, run out	17
R. Robinson, b Bates	0
T. Smith, run out	14
R. Simpson, b Noble	0
J. Coates, c Carrick, b Bates	1
R. Hedley, b Bates	9
T. Wilkinson, not out	3
M. Coates, b Noble	0
Jos. Wright, run out	0
John Westgarth, b Noble	0
Extras	9
Total	62

A CRICKET WONDER.

The last cricket match on the Surrey Oval was full of wonders. It was a contest between the Gentlemen and the Players of the Surrey County. The annual match is nearly always productive of full scoring, because, whilst both sides are very strong in bats, they are generally weak in bowling. In the bowling department, the best English bowlers, gentlemen or professionals, being almost all North of England men. In 1869, the total runs scored in this contest, which though but one innings on each side, and a small portion of the Players' second innings, were got through in three days! Last week the total was 1,119—the largest aggregate known, and three more than in 1869; but on the present occasion the match was finished, whereas two years ago only twenty-one wickets were got down. The scoring this year, therefore, though greater absolutely, was smaller relatively than in 1869. The Players' match was sufficiently strange. The Players went in first and made 173, of which Charlwood's 77 was the leading contribution. The Gentlemen followed, and though the celebrated Mr. Gilbert Grace got only 4, his brother's 55, the 10 each of Mr. Yardley and Mr. Hodges, the 17 of Mr. Howell, Mr. Thornton's 31, and other contributions, made up 223—150 ahead of the Players. The professionals then set to work in earnest. Pooley headed the list with 125; Jupp scored 97; Humphrey, 40; Carlwood, 37; Lillywhite, 35, &c.—total, 398. The Gentlemen had to go in to get to win. They fell short of this total by three runs only! The finish of the match was a scene of great excitement and enthusiasm. Seven thousand persons were present, and indulged in every variety of excitement from the wildest uproar to the deepest silence. The wickets were worked hard, and got half the wickets down for only 62 runs out of 248. It looked a moral certainty for the professionals, but Mr. Thornton soon made his aspect of affairs. He scored 61 off seventeen hits in less than half-an-hour—a feat probably never before equalled. Mr. Fryer, another Gentleman, also hitting hard. Thus the score was raised to 2-1, 37 runs being wanted to win, and three men remaining to get them. But they were not Southerners, and they failed to win, when the score wanted but ten of the winning point. He bowled two of the amateurs. When it was but three short, he bowled the last man, and so ended the match.

Parliamentary Summary.

FRIDAY.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, the Marquis of Salisbury moved an address to Her Majesty to withhold her assent to the proposed scheme for the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the management of the Emanuel Charity. Viscount Halifax defended the proposal of the Commissioners, but, on a division, the address was agreed to by 64 to 56. A motion for a similar address with respect to St. Margaret and the Gryphon Charities was agreed to without a division.

IN THE COMMONS, at the morning sitting, the Army Bill as amended was considered. Lord Elcho interposed with an amendment, declaring it incapacitated to consider the measure in the absence of the Ministers, Government was before the House; but after a brief debate, it was negatived without a division. Several motions to omit certain clauses and to insert new ones were also negatived; one of them, respecting the Volunteers, on a division, by a majority of 183; and the report was received.

MONDAY.

In the House of Lords, some discussion took place respecting admiralty administration. The Duke of Somerset asked what steps had been taken to organise a better system, and was replied to by the Earl of Cadogan, down who stated that the report of the committee on the subject had been received and that the changes to be made would be announced by Mr. Goschen in the House of Commons. Lord Strathnairn moved an address for copies of the instructions issued on the subject of recruiting during the last three years, and took occasion to express an opinion unfavourable to Mr. Cardwell's plan. After some conversation, in which Lord Melville, Lord Sandhurst, and Earl Dalhousie took part, Lord Northbrook defended the proposal. Lord Cairns took exception to the returns, which were accordingly ordered.

IN THE COMMONS a new writ was ordered for the county of Monmouth, in the room of Mr. Powell Lewis, deceased. On the motion for the third reading of the Army Bill, Mr. Fawcett moved an address to Her Majesty praying her to refuse its sanction to a measure which only dealt with the purchase system, and to assist from the Government a measure and comprehensive scheme of army reform. The motion having been seconded by Mr. Beehy, Mr. Trevelyan spoke strongly in support of the bill. A long discussion followed. Mr. Cardwell, who denied that the Government had left out any important part of the original proposition, maintained that the present motion only raised the question which had already been decided by the House on a division. The motion was lost by a majority of 58. In both Houses of Parliament, notice was given that Government intend to bring in a short Bill conferring the courts of law to sit during the Long Vacation in order to continue important cases; but the Premier said the course of the Bill would be postponed to adjourn the Tichborne trial, the measure will not affect this arrangement.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Lords, the Army Bill was brought up from the House of Commons, and, after a complaint from Earl Grey as to the late period of the session at which a measure of this importance was introduced, was read a first time.

In the morning sitting of the Commons, a debate took place on going into Committee on the Ballot Bill. Mr. Fitzjames, who represents the Home Office Minister had arbitrarily closed the discussion on Thursday, made a speech against the measure which would, he contended, be an un-Englishman-like and impossible mode of conducting elections. Several other members having followed in a similar strain, Mr. Gladstone said he would move anything to restrict the discussion, but hinted that unless hon. members imposed on themselves some limits of moderation, the regulations of the House would have to be altered. Mr. Disraeli maintained that the reason for the unbecoming criticism to which the Government measures were subjected was to be found in the crude and incomplete nature of the bills attempted to be forced through the House. The sitting was suspended at seven o'clock without any progress having been made in Committee.—At the evening sitting, Mr. Hayland Burke moved for a select committee to inquire into treaties with the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, but the motion was lost.

WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons, a great part of the sitting was occupied by a discussion on the second reading of the Church-rates Abolition (Scotland) Bill, introduced by Mr. Maclaren. On an assurance from the Lord Advocate that he would next session bring in a measure on the subject, Mr. Maclaren, to prevent, if the House passed the second reading of his bill, to move its committal that day was withdrawn. On a division the second reading was carried by 121 to 76. The Registration of Partnerships Bill was, after a debate, also read a second time, on the understanding that the subject matter should be considered by a Select Committee next session.

THURSDAY.

After a good deal of wrangling over the course to be pursued with regard to the Tramways Bill, the adjourned debate on the motion for further delaying the committee of the Ballot Bill was resumed by Mr. Newdegate. The attendance of members on both sides was numerous, but no sooner had the hon. member commenced his observations than the supporters of the Government rose almost simultaneously and left the House, amid loud and continued laughter.

An extensive fire took place on Monday night on the premises belonging to Messrs. Burgess, Sheffield. Blackheart, occupied by several parties. The damage is estimated at £80,000.

On Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, a rail way collision took place immediately outside the York Station, and although several persons were injured, fortunately no lives were lost.

The examination of the prisoners charged with being concerned in the riot at the Curragh Militia Barracks was resumed on Saturday. Seven of them were committed for trial, three further remanded, and two discharged.

MURDER OF A CHILD.—The inquest at Little Barford, Banbury, on the body of a child found drowned in a pond, resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against Rachel Pope, the mother of deceased. She stated that she did it in consequence of the ill-treatment of the child by Castle.

CULTIVATION BY STEAM.—Fowler's steam plough, says the *Mechanics' Magazine*, is being extensively employed in America. In one instance it has been found that land, which formerly produced 800 pounds of sugar, now produces 2,000 pounds, and this improvement is ascribed to the use of the steam plough.

WE are informed, says the *Echo*, upon good authority, that of the Irish members now in Parliament more than thirty will declare for Home Rule on presenting themselves for re-election. The motion in favour of Home Rule, of which Mr. Maguire has given notice, for next Session, will propose the establishment of a Parliament in Ireland, with jurisdiction somewhat similar to that of the Colonial Parliament.

LIFE INSURANCE.—It was in 1706 the first life insurance office, the Amicable, commenced business amidst many prophecies of failure, and loud denunciations that it was flying in the face of Providence. Its plan was to insure all, the young and old, the sick and the sound, at an uniform rate of £5 per cent. per annum, and £7 per cent. entrance money, and it succeeded. Other offices soon followed in England, and in other parts of Europe; but the French last decree it unlawful, "because it is an offence against public decency to set a price upon the life of a fellow creature." Life insurance is now firmly established, and is daily and hourly becoming an essential ingredient in all pecuniary transactions of the provident.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In cases of chronic indigestion, disordered liver, and general debility, these Pills are wonderfully effective. They indeed have so general and powerful an effect on the whole system that they seem to act as a charm on those ills that flesh is heir to. They cleanse the bowels, purify the blood, correct biliousness, give tone to the stomach, excite a healthy appetite, produce sound sleep, and impart increased energy to both mind and body. The admirable properties of these far-famed Pills are too highly appreciated to require lengthened encomium here, as they are resorted to by rich and poor of every nation, and have proved powers to resist the approach of all future attacks.

IRISH FAIRIES.—The fairies are considered by archæologists as the heirs and descendants of the inferior pagan divinities, good and evil. The demi-gods and demons were reduced to this condition when heathenism was outwardly brought to an end. However, the popular belief is that those who were those angels who, at Lucifer's revolt, did not openly join him, but felt a kind of sympathy with his wicked aspirations. When the rebel angels were precipitated into hell, these cowardly spirits fell no farther than the earth, on which they are to remain till the day of judgment, unless they can by the whole time whether they are to be pardoned or condemned. Our own Irish fairies are the spirits of the Danaan Druid chiefs, who after their death, took possession of the chief subterranean caverns throughout the kingdom, and continued, according to their good or evil disposition, to succour or injure the descendants of the Milesian, by whom they had been dispossessed. —*The Fireside Stories of Ireland," by Patrick Kennedy.*

A BORTRAIT PAINTER'S REFLECTIONS.—When I review with the eye of memory the many portraits painted by me in years gone by, more especially when I look in my mind upon the faces of those who have fallen to my lot to poutray, a feeling akin to melancholy overshadows my spirit; for I know that of these, the earlier subjects of my pencil, not one remains the same lovely thing she was. The dead canvas has an advantage over the living, since in commencing—the advantage of permanence. How many of those whose brilliant beauty, in its first early spring, or the full flush of its noonday glory, made them seem, when they presented themselves in my studies, like the very embodiment of the dreams that rose upon my lonely hours, have so changed that hardly left, save in the picture that hangs in their dwelling, or in the memory of enthusiasts like myself. Some of them have grown haggard with dissipation—some are bowed under the weight of this world's cares—at the best, many brows are wrinkled, and rich tresses have turned grey; while pearl powder, rouge, and cosmetics are vainly employed to produce an imitation of the radient hues of youth long since fled for ever.

INTIMATE ACQUAINTANCES.—We speak advisedly when we assert that, of all disagreeable people who cumber the earth, the most to be dreaded are those who insist upon forcing the cause of law to sit during the Long Vacation in order to continue important cases; but the people who crowd in both sides of the Tichborne trial, the measure will not affect this arrangement.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, the Army Bill was brought up from the House of Commons, and, after a complaint from Earl Grey as to the late period of the session at which a measure of this importance was introduced, was read a first time.

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VOICE. Hark! hark! my soul, An - gel - lic songs are swell - ing

PIANO.

O'er earth's green fields..... and o - cean's wave-beat shore

How sweet the truths those bless-ed strains are tell - ing

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CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Board-room, Consett, on Wednesday afternoon. There were present—Messrs. J. Dickinson (chairman), J. Calvert, J. W. Davison, W. J. Scott, E. Charlton, T. Carrick, J. Pescod, J. Routledge, and W. Agnsley.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read by the Chairman, on the motion of Mr. Calvert, seconded by Mr. Charlton, they were passed and signed.

TREASURER'S BOND.

The treasurer's bond, duly filled up by Mr. Spence, banker, Newcastle, who is treasurer to the Board, was laid on the table by the Clerk, who remarked that it appeared to be all in order.

After being read over by the Chairman, it was accepted as satisfactory.

FOOTWAYS IN SHERBURN TERRACE AND HARVEY STREET.

The Chairman said that at the last meeting of the Board this question was discussed, but in consequence of their being no funds in hand it was adjourned for a month, in order that the Board might learn whether any money was required to be borrowed for the making of the Pasture Drift Road.

The Clerk thought the footpaths required repairing and ought to be done.

Mr. Scott said there were some very dangerous holes near the New Inn, and something should be done there, as it was very dangerous travelling, and a man had nearly broken his leg.

Mr. Davison said a flag had been cut out of its position near his shop for a long time, and it was very awkward for pedestrians.

Mr. Scott moved that the footpaths be repaired in the usual way to prevent accidents.

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

A discussion here ensued relative to the kerbing and channelling, Mr. Carrick thinking that they had no right to lay down either kerbing or channelling in front of houses outside of the sixty feet of measurement required for the breadth of the road.

It was ordered that the Board do nothing with the footpaths outside of that measurement.

ROBERT HALL'S COAL HOUSE.

With reference to the removal of this obstruction, the Clerk stated that he had written to Mr. John Ward, solicitor, of Durham, simply acknowledging the receipt of his letter, as desired by the Board. The Clerk then read a letter from Mr. Hall, which threatened legal proceedings against the Board for having removed his coal-house, Mr. Hall laying the damage at £10.

It was agreed to do nothing in the matter, but meet it as the case might be.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Chairman intimated that he had written a letter to Mr. Tennant with reference to this subject. It was a similar letter as he had forwarded to the Post-office authorities, and it pointed out the necessity of detaining the morning train fifteen or twenty minutes, which time could be spent up in the journey to Durham. He (the Chairman) thought the new line would perhaps make some alteration in the running of the trains.

As no reply had been received from Mr. Tennant, the subject was allowed to stand over.

THE EMPTYING OF CESSPITS.

Mr. Charlton said he would like to know when the Nuisance Committee had last met.

Mr. Davison replied that it was about five months ago.

Mr. Charlton said there was a fearful epidemic raging in their midst, and yet no one seemed to take the slightest notice of the nuisances which existed.

The Clerk replied that the Inspector and the Relieving Officer had been very active in the matter.

Mr. Davison, as a member of the Committee, said he was ready, at any moment to do his share as soon as he received notice.

Mr. Calvert did not think there was any necessity for the Nuisance Removal Committee to meet very often, as they had an Inspector.

Mr. Scott thought the small-pox was not so bad as it was represented, nor the cesspools either. He thought it would be advisable to have some arrangement made to efficiently clean out one and all of the ashpits. He believed the contents of the ashes not being properly removed was chiefly on account of the cottagers burning their coals so badly, making cinders instead of ashes. He would like to know if the Consett Company would allow the Board to remove the ashes from their property.

Mr. Charlton said several of the farmers who had leases were allowed certain districts from which to remove the ashes, but he thought if they failed to keep them clean anyone could go and take the ashes.

Mr. Scott thought their mode of removal was very uncertain, and he knew a farmer who would remove the ashes and give them 6d. a load.

The Inspector said there was a great obstacle in having the ashpits cleaned out, which was that in many places the farmers had to wheel them out into the road.

Mr. Scott asked the Board what would be best to find a man to wheel them out.

Mr. Scott said if they could provide a man to wheel out the ashes he could find a farmer to take a good deal of them at 6d. a load.

It was ultimately agreed that Mr. Scott should see the Inspector with reference to the matter, and arrange about having the ashes removed.

NUISANCES IN JOHN STREET.

The Clerk said he had received a form of notice, which only wanted the signatures of five members of the Board previous to being served on Mr. Barffin, the proprietor of the property, to which were attached privies which were a nuisance.

The Chairman and four of the members of the Board signed the form of notice, Mr. Routledge remarking that he thought the Board was wrong in doing so.

PASTURE DRIFT ROAD.

The Chairman said the Highway Committee met the Benfieldside Highway Committee on the ground with reference to the making of the old Black Road, and the Benfieldside Committee agreed to recommend to their Board the necessity of making the road passable, but they wished to have legal opinion as to their power over the road before doing much to it.

A discussion here ensued as to whether the Benfieldside Board or the Consett Iron Company had the right of the road, Mr. Calvert maintaining that the ratepayers had the power to compel the Burial Board to make the road.

The Clerk stated that he had written to the *Justice of the Peace* newspaper with reference to this case, and had received a reply, the substance of which was that if the deed was valid the Burial Board had the right of the road.

After a short discussion it was agreed to let the matter stand over until the Benfieldside Board receive legal opinion on the matter.

THE GAS COMPANY AND THE UPLIFTED FLAGS.

In consequence of some unsatisfactory work having been done by the Gas Company's servants in relaying the flagging after putting in Gas Pipes, it was resolved that the Gas Company should be requested to put down the flags properly where they had uplifted them.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Chairman read the following report:—Notices were served on Thomas Street proprietors in May, 1868, but not having been attended to, new notices have been prepared, which I expect will have attention. The finishing of Nelson Street has been retarded, the contractor's complaint being that he can not get material from the quarry. Should it be delayed longer, I think it would be well to finish and charge him (the contractor) with the difference. The flagging in Trafalgar Street is in progress. Market tolls for the month, 16s. 9d.; private improvement account, £38 6s. 6d.; total, £39 3s. 3d.

BILLS.

On the motion of Mr. Carrick, seconded by Mr. Pescod, the following bills were passed and ordered to be paid:—Highway Account, £14 10s. 10d.; Local Board account, £57 19s. 5d.

HOUSE SET APART FOR THE CLEANSING OF ASHPITS.

In answer to a question from the Inspector as to the proper time for the cleansing of ashpits, the Clerk said the time fixed on by the Board was from four until ten in the morning.

Mr. Carrick thought that 6 o'clock was too late an hour to have them removed, as people were affected more by bad smells in the morning than at any other time during the day.

In answer to Mr. Carrick, the Clerk stated that the bye-laws of the Board did not stipulate the time for the removal of ashes, but the Board appointed the hours, and these hours he had mentioned were set apart for the cleansing of ashpits.

REVISING THE BYE-LAWS OF BOARD POWERS.

A petition was laid on the table by the Clerk, who called the attention of the Board to a bill proposed with a view of giving Local Boards power to defray certain expenses out of the rates.

It was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Carrick, seconded by Mr. Pescod, that the Chairman sign the petition on behalf of the Board.

A discussion then ensued as to which member should present the petition, Mr. Calvert suggesting Sir Hedworth Williamson, and Mr. Aynsley expressing an opinion that Mr. George Elliot, the Consett member, would attend to it better.

It was ultimately agreed to send the petition to the senior member, Sir H. Williamson.

FILTH.

A plan for alteration of such premises belonging to Mr. W. Whittaker, Middle Street, Consett, was passed.

Cheques were then signed, after which the Board separated.

WESLEYAN POLYTECHNIC EXHIBITION AT CONSETT.

A polytechnic exhibition on a large scale was opened on Friday in the Town Hall, Consett, in aid of the fund for building the Wesleyan New Chapel and Sunday Schools. There were upwards of 500 articles exhibited, which proved abundant food for two hours' good reading. It was also calculated, at the same time to blend instruction with amusement, there being several objects of science and art exhibited. We would have wished, had space permitted us, to have given an outline of the whole of the exhibition; but when, on examination of the catalogue, we found nearly 500 articles enumerated,—every of one which may be said to possess some practical or peculiar interest of its own,—we were compelled to commend as a whole what we would have liked to have spoken of in detail. Nearly every quarter of the globe contributed its share to the exhibition, and there is scarcely a territory into which the spirit of adventure has carried the traveller from which some memento has been gathered as an illustration chiefly of the manners and customs of the people. Although we cannot mention the whole of the articles in detail, we are yet constrained to notice a few of what appeared to us the principal objects of interest in the exhibition. In the first place, then, there were numerous Bibles on view, of very ancient dates, one of which (No. 110) dated as far back as 1630. This book was indeed a rare specimen of our forefathers' handiwork, and it was certainly a good deal of attention. It was in a capital state of preservation: such may also be said of the other two, which were dated respectively of 1639 and 1695. A prayer book (No. 24), dated 1728, fully illustrated the peculiarities in the art of printing at the beginning of the eighteenth century. A somewhat novel instrument called a *horometer* was the object of considerable attention, more especially by the members of Bacchus, although it was certainly a great stretch of imagination, it might be said, on the whole to have had a most salutary effect upon those who were examining it. The various stages of tippling were delineated to perfection, there being the "jilter" stage, the "half tight" state, the "fuddled" state, and the final state of degradation which many of our countrymen allow themselves to be brought to. The flower of speech, affectionate and endearing epithets, as though it were the especial object of his imaginary affection. A portrait of Grimaldi, the great clown and jester,

"A fellow of infinite jest,
Of most excellent fancy,"

was a well-conceived specimen of the mimic, and what perhaps is more to the purpose, a capital likeness. To those who may have seen the great pantomimist, the illustration must have spoke for them in one of his happiest moods, the speaker addressed the meeting upon what might be called "the necessity, importance, and usefulness of a good sense of religion."—Mr. Thomas Harrison, of West Pelton, who was the next speaker, "changed the scene," to use his own words, and a stamp box made from a piece of cedar taken from the ruins of Ninevah. India was well represented, there being curiosities in abundance from that country, consisting of bottle seals, spears, guns, articles of clothing, fancy-worked pin cushions, &c. Some very beautiful specimens of Indian cork boxes made of sandal-wood and ivory, and some adorned with silver ornaments, were exhibited. A piece of white coral, and some rare Indian shells, were much admired, as well as the Burmese boxes which contained them. From Russia there were embroidered smoking caps, towels, slippers, coins of the present century, travelling apparel, &c., as well as a model-up of articles from this country there was a most essential item for travelling in Russia—a passport, belonging to Mr. John Gledstone, jun., of Darlington. None of these possessed any especial interest beyond curiosity. Africa also contributed in no small degree to the success of the exhibition, there being innumerable articles such as swords, daggers, charms, calabash timebeater, and a snake. America was very ably represented, the chief object of attraction being a most amusing specimen of Yankee ingenuity, in the shape of an apple-peeling machine. The inventive mind is sometimes turned to the most curious objects, but what real or imaginary benefit is likely to accrue from a machine to peel apples or potatoes we are at a loss to know. Viewed as an object of science it certainly is worth a place in this or any other exhibition but as to its coming generally into practical use we are exceedingly doubtful. A lamb was shown, and was an object of great wonderment to many. By a strange freak of nature the animal was in possession of two bodies and seven legs. Had the animal been in the possession of any ordinary showman, and been instilled with animation, as that it could be "seen alive!" it would have been a thing in a pecuniary point of view might have been made out of it. Another natural curiosity was a kitten enclosed in a case with the somewhat singular ornament of two faces. Two Chinese umbrellas (No. 153) struck us as possessing peculiar interest, the excellency of the workmanship contrasting favorably with our modern Mrs. Gamp's. We stopped some time to try and decipher an ingenious puzzle in a bottle, but without success. Our guide informed us that it could be taken out of the bottle, but our greatest surprise was how it had been got into the bottle. Our curiosity was not gratified on this point, and we were constrained to leave it unworked. Not far from this was a luscious-looking and tempting pear, which was said to have been grown in the year 1863, and an apple of 1866. The appearance of the fruit suggested it must be very nice—having been so long in ripening—and we involuntarily smacked our lips as we departed, it being the only means left us of gratifying our appetite. A number of models were on view, the most noticeable being a working model of Consett Old Rolling Mills. The pictures which adorned the walls of the hall included many choice works, a number of which were religious subjects, those deserving of especial mention being "Christ pressing on his Father's throne," "Knox administering the Sacrament," &c., &c.,

One of the Darlington heirlooms was exhibited in the shape of a twenty-four-hours clock, belonged to the late Earl of Darlington. There were myriads of cases of stuffed beasts and birds from all countries, and amongst others we noticed a case of *white* blackbirds. Many were described a few of the principal objects of interest in the exhibition, and would advise those of our readers who have not paid a visit to the place to do so at once, as a great treat is in store for them, and we promise them their anticipations will be more than realised. The whole of the arrangements in connection with the exhibition have been admirably carried out by Messrs. John Elliott and J. W. Davison, Consett, to whom the greatest credit must be due for having drawn together the largest collection of curiosities ever exhibited in this locality. The exhibition will be open till the 17th inst.

THE "COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER" IN LONDON.

A few days ago, the "Countess" appeared on a summons in the case of "Derwentwater v. Dunnan and others," before Mr. Justice Mellor, in the Exchequer Court. It appears that the "Countess" has brought an action against Lord Camperdown, Mr. Spencer Robinson, and the Accountant-General of the Navy (Mr. Beeby), for damages for having sold her goods under an alleged order of the Court of Bankruptcy.

Mr. Whatley appeared for Mr. Harington, on behalf of the Admiralty on the summons, who prayed that the declaration might be set aside, on the ground that the "Countess" was a foreigner, and that the Court of Bankruptcy had full jurisdiction to sell her goods or any property that belonged to a young lady and a solicitor's clerk, quietly unrolled a folio of deeds, and demeaned herself respectfully before the Master and other officers concerned in the case.—The learned Master said the declaration was clearly irregular, but he should take the opinion of Mr. Baron Bramwell.—That learned judge confirmed the opinion of the Master, and ordered the cause to be set aside, the "Countess" to pay the costs of the proceedings.—Her Ladyship, who was very quietly attired, then left the court.

STANLEY PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.

The great event of the year—religious or secular—at the village of Stanley, was the celebration of the anniversary of the Primitive Methodist Chapel. The services for this year were commenced on Saturday evening by Mr. G. Charlton, of Gateshead, giving a temperance lecture. The theme was not new to the audience and certainly not to the lecturer, but the former had pleasure in listening to, and the latter in speaking of, the principles and benefits of total abstinence.—On Sunday, Mr. Charlton and the Rev. A. Lattimer preached in a large marquee, which was erected in a field belonging to Mr. James Scott, of Havanna, who is a good friend of Primitive Methodism. The audiences were large, and the discourses were interesting and powerfully impressive.

On Monday afternoon, the public attending village fair quite a holiday appearance. Knots of people might be frequently seen coming to it from the adjacent places and making their way to the field; and though it might seem odd to many of the old-fashioned Primitives, the youngsters, instinctively it seemed to us, had a good time or two at their innocent games. What was even more amazing—there was a band of music! We cannot tell whether any were behind at the tollers of the large towns of Stanley Brass Band, but we are certain that numbers were grateful for the musical contribution to the day's enjoyment. Tea was served in the marquee, and the tables were besieged for almost three hours by persons whose appetites were whetted by the exercise; however, the supply was equal to the demand, and the presiding ladies were equal to the onerous duties imposed upon them. Mr. Scott generously permitted the visitors to have a stroll through his garden and conservatories. That was a particular treat to students of Flora's numerous and beautiful children, there being some excellent plants, and in a year or two his fernery will be a gem.—In the evening, a public meeting was held in the marquee, which was crowded to its assembled. Rev. A. Lattimer, the respected superintendent of the circuit, was anxious to have Mr. Charlton take the chair, but the latter, so he was voted to the chair.—Mr. M. Halliday was then called upon for a speech, and he prefaced his remarks by a description of the class of men he would go with their ministers, who had been very successful, to their new stations, and that it might come with the force of a little novelty he would read them in one of his happiest moods, the speaker addressed the meeting upon what might be called "the necessity, importance, and usefulness of a good sense of religion."—Mr. Thomas Harrison, of West Pelton, who was the next speaker, "changed the scene," to use his own words, and a stamp box made from a piece of cedar taken from the ruins of Ninevah. India was well represented, there being curiosities in abundance from that country, consisting of bottle seals, spears, guns, articles of clothing, fancy-worked pin cushions, &c. Some very beautiful specimens of Indian cork boxes made of sandal-wood and ivory, and some adorned with silver ornaments, were exhibited. A piece of white coral, and some rare Indian shells, were much admired, as well as the Burmese boxes which contained them. From Russia there were embroidered smoking caps, towels, slippers, coins of the present century, travelling apparel, &c., as well as a model-up of articles from this country there was a most essential item for travelling in Russia—a passport, belonging to Mr. John Gledstone, jun., of Darlington. None of these possessed any especial interest beyond curiosity. Africa also contributed in no small degree to the success of the exhibition, there being innumerable articles such as swords, daggers, charms, calabash timebeater, and a snake. America was very ably represented, the chief object of attraction being a most amusing specimen of Yankee ingenuity, in the shape of an apple-peeling machine. The inventive mind is sometimes turned to the most curious objects, but what real or imaginary benefit is likely to accrue from a machine to peel apples or potatoes we are at a loss to know. Viewed as an object of science it certainly is worth a place in this or any other exhibition but as to its coming generally into practical use we are exceedingly doubtful. A lamb was shown, and was an object of great wonderment to many. By a strange freak of nature the animal was in possession of two bodies and seven legs. Had the animal been in the possession of any ordinary showman, and been instilled with animation, so that it could be "seen alive!" it would have been a thing in a pecuniary point of view might have been made out of it. Another natural curiosity was a kitten enclosed in a case with the somewhat singular ornament of two faces. Two Chinese umbrellas (No. 153) struck us as possessing peculiar interest, the excellency of the workmanship contrasting favorably with our modern Mrs. Gamp's. We stopped some time to try and decipher an ingenious puzzle in a bottle, but without success. Our guide informed us that it could be taken out of the bottle, but our greatest surprise was how it had been got into the bottle. Our curiosity was not gratified on this point, and we were constrained to leave it unworked. Not far from this was a luscious-looking and tempting pear, which was said to have been grown in the year 1863, and an apple of 1866. The appearance of the fruit suggested it must be very nice—having been so long in ripening—and we involuntarily smacked our lips as we departed, it being the only means left us of gratifying our appetite. A number of models were on view, the most noticeable being a working model of Consett Old Rolling Mills. The pictures which adorned the walls of the hall included many choice works, a number of which were religious subjects, those deserving of especial mention being "Christ pressing on his Father's throne," "Knox administering the Sacrament," &c., &c.,

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About midnight on Friday, a murderous attack was made in New Elvet, Durham, on a navvy named Thomas Carter who was knocked down beaten in a brutal manner and robbed of 25s., by three millitiamen, who were apprehended. Very little hopes are entertained of Carter's recovery.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held in the new Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday. Present, Messrs. E. Clay (chairman), D. C. Balleny (vice-chairman), J. Calvert, F. Holmes, G. Hobson, H. Ritson, T. Humphrey, W. J. Joicey, W. Bainbridge, E. Ingram, J. Wilkinson, J. Gledstone, E. Charlton, G. Alder, and Major Joicey.

After the minutes had been read over and signed by the chairman—

THE CORRESPONDENCE

received since last meeting of the Board was read. The correspondence was principally from the Poor Law Board in reference to vaccination and re-vaccination, and there was also a communication from the Durham Union in reference to the case of John Macmillan and his daughter aged 5 years, who on the 16th of June last applied to the Durham Union for relief. Macmillan stated when he applied for relief that he had been at Lanchester on the preceding day, and had slept all night in the vagrant ward connected with the workhouse. He asked to be allowed to remain in the house as his child was very ill; and although the doctor had seen the child when they were refused any further assistance by the relieving-officer, and in consequence had to go to Durham. The Relieving-officer was subsequently called in and interrogated upon the complaint made. In answer to the Chairman he stated that he remembered Macmillan coming upon him for a note from the doctor which he gave to him. After an hour's absence he brought the note (which he produced) and stated that the doctor was engaged and that the Court of Bankruptcy had full jurisdiction to sell her goods or any property that belonged to a young lady and a solicitor's clerk, quietly unrolled a folio of deeds, and demeaned herself respectfully before the Master and other officers concerned in the case.—The learned Master said the declaration was clearly irregular, but he should take the opinion of Mr. Baron Bramwell.—That learned judge confirmed the opinion of the Master, and ordered the cause to be set aside, the "Countess" to pay the costs of the proceedings.—Her Ladyship, who was very quietly attired, then left the court.

THE MEDICAL REPORTS

were then read over by the Clerk, and from these reports, we learn that the following cases had been attended to during the past week:—

Dr. Renton reported 14 cases at Consett and one at Castleside.

Dr. Bolton, one case at Blackhill and one at Castleside.

Mr. Robinson—Five cases at Lintz Colliery and one at Dipton.

Mr. Hall—Two cases at Holmside Lane.

Mr. Wilson—Two cases at Quebec.

Mr. H. W. Watson—One case at Lintz Colliery.

Mr. Goodisson—Five cases at Quebec and one at Hamsteels Colliery.

VACCINATION.

Mr. W. J. Joicey proposed that all duly qualified medical gentlemen be appointed to act as public vaccinators during the present epidemic.

Mr. G. Hobson seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to, subject to the approval of the Poor-law Board.

THE TREASURER'S SHEET

showed a balance in hand of £583 10s. 3½d., and accounts amounting to £506 16s. 6½d. were submitted to the Finance Committee and ordered to be paid.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor.

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

afterwards sat and heard the following appeals:—

Mr. J. Booth, of Shotley Bridge, objected to the rate of his house in the township of Benfieldside. His objection was the inequality of rating, and this he amplified by quoting numerous instances both in the same township and also in other townships in the Union. The case made by Lancaster Street at £110, which he considered much too high. He was quite willing to pay at the rate other people were paying throughout the County of Durham (some of the overseers) and Mr. H. Carss, assistant-overseer, appeared on behalf of the township, and in reply to Mr. Booth's objection he read the following estimate of the expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1871, and before your committee the 22nd day of June, 1871, the overseers of the poor of the said township of Benfieldside respectfully beg to direct the attention of your committee to the statute 6 and 7 William IV., c. 96, s. 1, which directs amongst the duties of the Poor in England and Wales shall be allowed by any justices, or be of any force, which shall not be made upon an estimate of the yearly sum of the several hereditaments rated thereunto, that is to say, of the rent at which the same might reasonably be expected to let, the tithes, free of all usual tenants' rates and taxes, and tithe commutation rent charge, if any, and deducting therefrom the usual annual cost of the repairs, insurance, and other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain them in a tenantable condition, and that the landlord, in the clause quoted, the overseers have used their best endeavours to arrive at a true estimate of the gross estimated rental and rateable value of the house in question. Your committee will see that the appellant occupies a twofold relation—owner and occupier—which necessitates the overseers to adopt a hypothetical case, which they put before you thus—We assume that this owner has built the house as an investment for capital, expecting to derive a profit of five per cent. on the amount of capital expended. The sum total, which gives £150 per annum as the gross estimated rental, cost—which being deducted for insurance, repairs, &c., gives £123 rateable value, a little over four per cent. In this case we have estimated as follows:—

Cost of land on acre of ground	£302	10	0
Law expenses	10	10	0
Cost of building	2,050	0	0
Laying out grounds, &c.	50	0	0
At £5 per cent. gross estimated rental	£2,865	0	0
£143			
Less sinking fund for repairs, &c.	119	0	0 rateable value.

The overseers have to deal with two parties, viz. the second relation, namely, that of tenant. The overseers assuming that a tenant would consider in taking such a house the following points, viz. the accommodation afforded; second, the locality; third, railway facilities; fourth, society.

With respect to the first head, the overseers submit the following facts—On the ground floor are two cellars and larder. On the first floor a kitchen and a drawing-room, 22ft. by 17ft., breakfast-room, 18ft. by 15ft., hall, 17ft. by 11ft., dining-room, 21ft. by 17ft., study, 18ft. by 14ft., butler's pantry, 12ft. 6in. by 9ft., store-room, 12ft. 6in., by 5ft., pantry, 12ft. 6in. by 5ft., kitchen, 16ft. by 12ft., scullery, 12ft. by 12ft. 6in. Second story—Nine rooms, two water-closets, and two attics; the summary being 21 rooms, 2 water-closets, and corridor.

Second. The locality—The house is pleasantly situated being well sheltered, the scenery is beautiful, and the country surrounding fine.

3rd. Railway facilities—About fifteen minutes' walk brings you to the Shotley Bridge station, where you can run to and from the station daily, by which you can travel to any part of the kingdom; or back home on the premises in half an hour.

4th. Society—The overseers flatter themselves that the inhabitants of the township of Benfieldside will maintain that excellent repute for intelligence, courtesy, and hospitality, which is essential to good society. (Laughter.)

Your committee putting the facts stated together, namely, the cost of the house and land, £2,865, the accommodation provided—two cellars, one larder, rooms for