The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 548. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} SATURDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1871. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Business Announcements.

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

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

Business Announcements.

PURE AMERICAN TOBACCO.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
23 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

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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

---

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.

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 uncertainity 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

A CANDID CONFESSION.

WHEN we began to advertise Ten Pounds of the Cheapest TEA in England for Twenty Shillings, we did not expect it to be a profitable speculation unless we created a great demand. It was a daring experiment that has received a favourable verdict from all sorts of people. We are proud to state it has increased our Tea Trade to such an extent that financially it has been a great success. Although we receive large numbers of Post-office Orders by every delivery, we still think if the people thoroughly understood their own interests, we should sell more. Such confidence have we in the quality of the Tea, we offer to return the money should the Tea not please. We repeat, a Post-office Order for Twenty Shillings will secure, carriage paid to any Address, 10lbs. of the cheapest Tea in England. Orders to be made payable to

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 33, SANDHILL, and 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE;
and at our NEW ESTABLISHMENT, CORNER OF FREDERIC ROAD,
HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND. 937a

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS

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

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

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

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. 764

BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF FASHIONS FOR WHITSUNTIDE, 1871,

AT R. W. SHAW'S ESTABLISHMENTS, CONSETT AND LEADGATE.

LIST OF GOODS AND PRICES.

MILLINERY.

500 Girls' Beautifully Trimmed Hats, at 8½d., well worth 2s. 6d.
500 Girls' extra trimmed do. at 1s., worth 3s. 6d.
1,000 white Turbans, bound with velvet, at 2½d.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' Coloured Bonnets, in all styles, from 2s. 11d. to 15s. 6d.
120 black Bonnets, 2s 6d. to 15s., some are worth 5s. more.
Children's Silk Hats and Hoods.
A large stock of Girls' Black and White Straw Hats, from 6d to 3s. 6d. (new styles.)
The newest styles in Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Laces, Bonnet and Hat Shapes, Velvets, &c.

DRESSES.

1,000 Fancy Dress Pieces in Grenadines, Poplinettes, Mohairs, Lustres, &c., in Stock.
75 pieces of French Twills (all colours), at 10½d., well worth 1s. 4d. (French Merino width).
French Merinoes as low as 1s. 3½d., a splendid quality at 1s. 11d., usually sold at 2s. 9d., cheap.
A good assortment of Alpacas, Coburgs, Winceys, Lamas, Tartans, &c.

SKIRTS.

75 Ladies White Tucked and Embroidered Skirts, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., to 6s. 6d. each.
Ladies' Stuff Skirts, in great variety.
A lot of Crinolines, to be cleared out cheap.

JACKETS.

60 Ladies' Black Cloth Jackets, 2s. 9d., worth 4s. 6d.
25 " Fashionable do., 4s. 6d., worth 6s. 6d.
120 " Very Fashionable, with Wide Sleeves, from 6s. 6d. to 21s.
30 " Velveteen, 4s. 6d. to 22s.
Children's Cloth and Velveteen Jackets, all sizes and prices.

STAYS.

Women's Good Drab Jean Stays, at 1s. [illegible], worth 1s. 9d.
" Extra Quality, at 1s. 10d., regularly sold at 2s. 9d.

Children's drab Jean do., from 10½d. to 1s. 6d.
Ladies' Brown Clasped do., at 1s. 3½d., worth 2s.
120 pairs of Magenta do., at 1s. 11d., sold at 2s. 9d.
Scarlet do., at 2s. 11d., worth 4s. 6d.

BOYS' SUITS.

Boys' Tweed Suits, 4s. 11d., worth 6s. 9d.
" Oxford Melton do., at 8s. 6d., worth 11s. 6d.
" Brown Melton do., at 11s. 6d., worth 15s. 6d.
" Black Velveteen do., at 12s. 6d. and 15s. 6d.
" Blue Satara do., at 16s. 6d.
A great variety of other kinds always in Stock.

TROUSERS AND VESTS.

500 pairs of Trousers and Vests, beautiful assortment of patterns, at 19s. 6d., well worth 25s.
250 pairs of Men's Tweed Trousers, at 3s. 11d., worth 6s.
Men's Black Doe Trousers, at 7s. 11d., worth 12s. 6d.
" Moleskin and Cord Trousers (lined or unlined) at 3s. 11d. to 9s. 6d.
" Woollen Cord Trousers, good quality, at 10s. 6d., worth 14s. 6d.
Boys' Tweed and Cord Trousers, from 1s. 11d. per pair.
Men's Moleskin Vests, good quality, at 3s. 6d. each.
" Good Black Cloth Vests, at 3s. 11d., worth 5s. 6d.
Boys' Vests, all sizes and qualities.

COATS.

75 Men's Black Cloth Coats, fashionable, at 14s. 6d., worth 20s.
Men's Fashionable Tweed Pea Jackets, at 16s. 6d. to 25s.
" " Velvet Coats, beautiful quality, at 25s.
" Grey Suits, fashionable for Summer, at 33s., worth 50s.
Boys' Coats, in great variety.
A large assortment of Hats, Caps, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Collars, &c., for Easter.

R. W. SHAW, PROPRIETOR,
LUTON HOUSE, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT; FRONT STREET, CONSETT;
and FRONT STREET, LEADGATE. 224b

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

W AYNSLEY
Grocer,
CONSETT

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

	Gallons
W & A Gilbey	670,904
Sandeman, Sons & Co	154,622
R Hooper & Sons	139,655
Dingwall, Portal & Co	134,307
H R Williams & Co	132,616
F W Cosens	115,814
Boyes & Beckwith	113,476
Lightly & Simon	99,008
Cunliffe & Co	93,285
Tod-Heatley & Co	83,674
Litre Bottle Wine Co	82,551
J Allnut & Co	80,264
Dent, Urwick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,277
D Taylor & Sons	71,943
Max Greger	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co	67,969
Boord & Son	67,587
Findlater & Co	66,243
Polak Bros & Co	66,074
Brooks & Oldham	63,859
C Kinlock & Co	60,683
Robertson Bros	59,347
Lemon Hart & Son	59,213
Domecq & Co	58,189

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

	Gallons
Twiss & Brownings	242,436
W & A Gilbey	231,354
J & W Nicholson	165,605
D Taylor & Sons	144,608
Trower & Lawson	121,518
Dingwall, Portal & Co	110,263
R Hooper & Sons	106,043
Bond, Forbes & Co	95,855
Seager & Evans	87,328
Boord & Son	86,200
C Webb	73,947
Burnett & Co	64,910
E S Pick	60,253
Lemon Hart & Son	58,594
Bishop & Son	56,933
Bowerbank & Son	50,180
J Allnutt & Co	49,245
G Orme & Co	48,541
J & J Vickers & Co	48,357
Hills & Underwood	47,638
Marshall & Elvey	45,568
T H Furze	45,342
B Field & Sons	40,667
Osmond & Co	38,502
Pickford & Co	38,460

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

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

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

For full description of each see Book of Prices

GINS

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

The above can be had either Sweetened or Unsweetened.

COGNAC BRANDIES

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

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

BRANDIES (*not Cognac Brandies*)

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

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

SCOTCH WHISKIES

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

IRISH WHISKIES

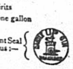
Castle UP	WHISKEY	33 *under proof.*	2/1	25
Castle UV	WHISKEY	17 *under proof.*	2/6	25
Castle Proof	WHISKEY	*proof*	2/11	25
Castle DO 33	WHISKEY	*Old* 33 *under proof*	2/3	25
Castle DOpf.	WHISKEY	*Old. proof.*	3/1	25

JAMAICA RUMS

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

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

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



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

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Business Announcements.

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

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JOHN BRODIE, JUN.,
TAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,
(ESTABLISHED 1827),

RESPECTFULLY informs his Patrons and the general Public that he has just received from the best Makers in the Trade, a large and varied assortment of NEW GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching Seasons.

The Stock of Woollens comprises Broad and Narrow Black Cloths (warranted fast dyes), Black and Coloured Coatings, Overcoatings, Fancy Trowserings, and a beautiful selection of Scotch Tweeds for Suits. Also, Silk and Felt Hats, Caps, Ties, Scarfs, Shirts, Collars, &c.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under his personal supervision.

Punctuality in the discharge of all Orders may be relied on. 169b

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

COALS.

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

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

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

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

Wood's Indian Pills.

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

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

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

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

TERMS—CASH. 879a

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES AND HANDBOOK.

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

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

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

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

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

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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

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

SILVER TEA SERVICES, from	£20 to £40
SILVER COFFEE POTS, from	£14 to £20
SILVER SALVERS, from	£4 to £50
SILVER CAKE BASKETS, from	£10 to £35
SILVER INKSTANDS, from	£4 to £25
SILVER CLARET JUGS, from	£14 to £35
SILVER MUGS for CHILDREN, from	45s. to £6
SILVER KNIFE, FORK, & SPOON, in Case, from	24s. to £5
SILVER PORRINGERS and SPOONS, from	£5 to 8gs.
ELECTRO-PLATED CORNER DISHES, from 8gs. the Set of Four; the Handles remove, and Covers form four extra Dishes if required.	
ELECTRO-PLATED DISH COVERS, from	8gs. per Set
ELECTRO-PLATED TEA SERVICES, from	70s.
ELECTRO-PLATED DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, 12 Pairs, in Case, from	63s.

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

Poetry: Original and Select.

A RETROSPECT.

I see it now.—An orchard set
Deep in a garden, rank and green—
It scarce were older now than then
For all the seasons gone between,
So every bour the branches spread,
Bowed lowly to the dappled bed,
Caught by the ivy, nothing loth.

Tall purple orchis here and there
Shot up fox spirals to the space,
Where white upon the blue expanse
Pale apple-blossoms leaned their face,
Or fluttered softly to their rest,
Scarce choosing which should be the best,
And pausing midway, fain for both.

All interlaced that orchard lay,
All rife with greenest things that grow,—
Tall ferns and matted underground,
Where friendly mice would come and go—
Here peep up curious from a tent-
Of burdock leaves, all dew-bespent,
Or from a primrose alley show.

A pathway ran—I see it now—
Around the orchard east and west,
That for companions of its way
Would choose the flowers it loved the best;
So soft, a footfall well might come
With less ado than wild-bee's hum,
And pass beneath the branches low.

And so it fell. I see her now,
A lithsome figure in the way,
Just where the grandest meeting boughs
Had most essayed to hide the day;
The meek head bent upon the book,
She peaceful conned with holy look,
As Gabriel some scroll of God,

Bidding him hasten on his road,
She too has such a tiding soon,
I think she read it first that hour;
Before had waned a newer moon
No lithsome figure in between
Stood wrapped about with comely green—
She too was bidden of the Lord.

Some thinker who has thought aloud
(I thank him, for the thought is kind)
Has reasoned that we hold our bliss,
That heaven itself is in the mind.
I sometimes think my heaven may be
A green place, with its orchard tree,
And one sweet angel known to me.

—C. Fraser-Tytler, in Good Words for June.

Varieties.

Extracts from PUNCH.

Belgium to the author of "Les Miserables." Victor—*you* go."

CARGO EXTRAORDINARY.—A vessel arrived at Liverpool on the 13th ultimo, having on board a hundred cases of cigars and two cases of measles.

A GIFT THAT WILL BE APPRECIATED.—"The Pope has sent 60,000 francs for the relief of Paris, and several chests of"—provisions? No, "sacred objects to the churches."

Mrs. Ramsbotham, jun., being asked what tenets the sect of the "Jumpers" held, replied that she had always heard that the Jumpers' movement was entirely due to galvinism.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.—Foreigners who visit our shores, and are the prey of boatmen, porters, cabmen, and other extortionists, at once understand what is meant by our income-tax.

AT THE ACADEMY.—*Young lady* (indignant): "Now, I told you, papa, this wasn't the fashionable hour. We'll have nothing but these horrid pictures to look at until the people come."

AWKWARD REVELATION.—Dr. Blandyshe did not show his accustomed tact, when called in to a professional vocalist, he told her that what she was suffering from was a want of "tone."

SCULLS FOR A SEAT OF LEARNING.—A reader of the *Times*, one day last week, among the particulars of its table of contents, noticed a reference to "Oxford University Sculls." Eagerly turning out this suggestive heading, he found it to mean a rowing-match. He was greatly disappointed, being a phrenologist.

NO VAIN BOAST.—There is a giantess now to be seen in London, who is advertised as "Her Majesty's largest subject, and the tallest person known to exist." Our friend and neighbour is at last outdone, for this great person must, surely, have some claim to be considered the possessor of the "largest circulation in the world."

Extracts from JUDY.

Ready money—Quicksilver.

Not a miss—A pretty widow.

Brothers in law—The judges.

How to serve a dinner—Eat it.

A bachelor's "party"—A spinster.

A companion of the bath—A sponge.

Sleight of hand—Refusing an "offer."

Rapid consumption—Bolting one's food.

Half a sovereign—The Prince of Wales.

The mo(u)rning air—The "Dead March."

Some fishes' existence is ova before it commences.

How much cloth is required to make a spirit-wrapper?

CURIOUS.—The latest telegram brings us the earliest news.

The complaint misers generally die of is tightness of the chest.

A TOAST.—Here's to the three ages.—Eng-age, Marri-age, and Dot-age.

Railway companies sometimes pull down a street. Thieves very often cut up courts and alleys.

SMALL TALK.—*Leggings* (sarcastic): "You know a lot about 'osses, don't you; which side do you generally get up?" *Boots* (facetious): "Well, outside, as a rule."

This was a nice thing, wasn't it? The ladies having given their names—"Mrs. Foot and daughters," have the satisfaction of hearing themselves announced as "Mrs. Foot and the Miss Feet!"

Extracts from FUN.

A CLEVER HUNTER.—One that can clear its expenses.

When cannot a toper stand upright! When he's in knee-briated.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY BY A MUZZY METAL-[illegible].—A four in the hand is worth two in a buggy.

People talk about "the glorious uncertainty" of sporting. We know an owner of racehorses who never fails every night to "pull off"—his boots.

HORS DE COMBAT.—A large number of intending competitors have been prevented from making entries for the horse show at the Agricultural Hall, on account of want of space. Considering the prevalence of east winds we are not surprised to learn that the hoarse show is unusually large.

DISCIPLINE IS EVERYTHING.—(A fact.)—*Officer* (to recruit on drill for the first time with neither boots nor stockings): "How is it you have not cleaned your boots, sir?" *Recruit*: "Arn't got none, zur!" *Officer* (to non-comm): "What does the fellow mean, corporal?" *Corporal*: "I dinna ken, sir!"

LIKE CURES LIKE.—We never knew until the other day that homœopathic treatment was extended to the insane. Here is a proof that it is:—"To medical men.—Wanted, to place a gentleman with a medical bracing atmosphere, and southern county preferred. Address, with particulars, stating terms, &c., to &c." We presume the gentleman to be placed with the medical maniac is mentally afflicted—hence the want of "a medical man who is mentally afflicted, but harmless." Doctors, who are sane, are so often the reverse of harmless, that perhaps the harmlessness is to be taken as a symptom of mental affliction in a medical man.

Markets.

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the corn trade says:—Although fine overhead, and occasionally sultry in the daytime, the past week has experienced some frosty nights and cold days. Those fluctuations have deprived us of that geniality so much needed for a steady progress in vegetation, and they again threaten to retard the harvest. With a good three months yet to be provided for matters are not very satisfactory. The grass that on the fall of the first warm rains promised so well, seems now unlikely to yield an average. The general account of the fruit trees is still worse, and much of the wheat must run short, as do our present stocks of everything. Both hay and straw in many places are nearly used up. Wheat samples lesson in number on every market, while stocks diminish in every port, and should a large demand for France return it might be difficult to meet this without straitening ourselves and sending up prices. It is true we have reached to within one penny of sixty shillings per quarter in our general averages, and millers, so long unused to these prices, hesitate to make free purchases, and the holiday character of the time has let down values 1s. per qr. in some localities; but hesitation does not increase stock, and necessity often exceeds the bounds of caution. Moreover, the Baltic, though further on in the season, shews no signs of relenting, but finds customers amongst neighbours, so that it may be an error to think London the ruling market. If hard pressed for cash we do not quite think France is ruined, or the Commune would not have shewn so much wealth in individual possession, and some may yet be found in Paris as well as London and Brussels quite available on good security when once a firm Government is established. But it is on this point that we yet remain in the dark, and for a time seem likely to be so. Nevertheless, the countless millions of Europe must be fed, and if a blight should unfortunately further damage our prospects, our present rates, though high by comparison with last year's, would only be viewed as moderate and reasonable.

CORN MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a small supply of wheat from both the country and the coast, and little from abroad. There was more inquiry, but buyers being unwilling to give the prices asked, little business was done; and we do not alter our quotations. Barley and oats had a moderate sale at late rates. Malt is higher. Beans and peas rather lower. Flour dull but less pressed.

DURHAM CORN AND PROVISION MARKET, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at this market this day:—Wheat 0s 0d to 0s 0d; beans, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per qr; barley, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; tares, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; oats, 7s 6d to 0s 0d per boll. Beef, 8d to 10d; mutton, 8d to 10d; veal, 8d to 10d; pork, 0d to 0d per lb. Chickens, 2s 0d to 3s 0d; ducks, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; hens, 1s 0d to 1s 9d; guinea fowl 0s 0d to 0s 0d; geese, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; hares, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; turkeys, 0s 0d to 0s 0d each. Pheasants, 0s to 0s 0d per brace. Pigeons, 1s 0d to 1s 3d; rabbits, 2s 6d to 0s 0d per couple. Butter, 1s 4d to 1s 5d per lb. Eggs, 14 for 1s. Onions, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; apples, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per peck. New potatoes, 4d per lb; old do 8d per stone. Gooseberries, 6d per quart.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, Monday.—Good red wheat sold from 15s 0d to 15s 9d per boll of two bushels; white ditto, 16s 0d to 17s 0d; old red wheat, —s 0d to —s 0d; white ditto, —s 0d to —s 0d; barley, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; grinding qualities, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per boll; long oats, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; short ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d per bushel; beans, 12s 0d to 13s 0d per boll. There was not a large supply of wheat at the market to-day. Prices remained about the same as last week.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday.—Market generally firm. English and foreign wheat steady. Town flour unaltered; country marks the turn in favour of buyers; American unchanged. Barley steady. Oats, fine corn firm, other sorts rather cheaper. Maize 6d. cheaper. Beans and peas unaltered.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited an increase of 273 beasts, and 400 sheep as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, the home-bred cattle were fully an average for the time of year, while both sheep and lambs were middling. The supply of beef comprised 1,248 head. Notwithstanding the increase from last week prices did not recede to any quotable extent. The unprecedented high prices of the last two weeks caused buyers to purchase with great reluctance. The south dealers bought some very fine lots, and generally speaking it may be characterised as a slow, dear selling market, with a middling finish. The number of sheep and lambs was 10,180. The mutton trade was completely devoid of animation, and prices (which were very irregular) receded from ½d. to ¼d. per pound, from the rates of Tuesday last, and part remained unsold. Lambs—the demand for which varied according to quality. A few pens of the primer sorts made about 11d per pound, but the general price would range from 9d to 10½d. Pigs, 530 were shown. The foreign pigs from Hamburg were remarkably good, and the weather being cool and favourable for slaughtering, the pork trade ruled firm at previous currencies, and all were disposed of.

Prices:—Beasts, prime heifer, 10s 3d to 10s 6d; secondary sorts, 8s 6d to 9s 0d; inferior sorts, 7s 0d to 7s 6d; first-class oxen, 10s 0d to 10s 3d; middling, 8s 0d to 8s 9d; cows, 6s 3d to 7s 9d; pork, large, 4s 6d to 6s 6d; small, 7s 3d to 7s 9d per stone of 14lbs. Sheep, good vendable mutton, 9½d to 9¾d; large fat, 0d to 0d; middling, 8d to 9d; tups, ewes, and inferior, 8¼d to 8¾d per lb., sinking offal.

DARLINGTON CATTLE MARKET, Monday.—There was a small show of fat cattle at this market, which sold at high rates, the best making from 10s. to 10s. 6d. A pretty good clearance was effected. Secondary sorts made 9s. to 10s. Lean cattle were in rather small show, and sales were made at from £15 to £18 for best; £11 to £14 secondary qualities. Calving cows, £18 to £25 each. Sheep were in good supply, and there was a free sale at —best, 8½d to 9½d; secondary sorts, 7d to 8d. Pigs made good rates.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday.—There was only a moderate supply of fat beasts, and as dealers demanded fully 10s. 6d. per stone of 14lbs for the best animals, trade was very slow; inferior beasts and a number of Danish and Spanish oxen were readily disposed of at about 9s. per stone. Sheep met with a brisk demand at from ½d to ¼d per lb. advance. Ewes and foreign sheep selling at 8d and 8½d per lb.; wethers and prime sheep, 9d to 9½d; lambs sold at from 10d to 11d per lb. Pigs at former prices. Milch cows, lean stock, and calves were rather easier to purchase.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE HAY AND STRAW MARKET, Tuesday.—There were 78 carts of hay, and 75 carts of straw in the market. Prices: old land hay, £5 10s 0d to £7 12s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land hay, £5 12s 0d to £7 1s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; clover hay, £5 0s 0d to £6 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 1s 11d to 2s 6d; barley straw, 1s 10d to 2s 4d; and oat straw, 2s 0d to 2s 6d per thrave.

MIDDLESBOROUGH IRON MARKET, Tuesday.—To-day there was a large attendance on 'Change at Middlesbrough. The market was firm at last week's quotations, viz., No. 3 [illegible]. A good deal of iron changed hands. The Cleveland Ironmasters' Association returns for May, which have just been issued, were read with interest. They show that of the 125 blast furnaces, there are 118 blowing. The finished iron trade is in a healthy condition. There is an excellent demand for rails and shipbuilding iron. Engineers are busy on general work.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The greatest Wonder of Modern Times.—They correct billiousness, prevent flatulency, cleanse the liver, and purify the system, renovate the debilitated, strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite, invigorate the nerves, promote health and reinstate the weak in an ardour and vivacity never before experienced. The sale of these Pills throughout the globe astonishes everybody, convincing the most sceptical that Holloway's Pills trancend all other medicine for removal of disease of every name. They are indeed a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to those who suffer from any disorder, internal or external. Thousands of persons have testified that by their use alone they have been restored to health after all other remedies had proved unsuccessful.

Railway Time Tables.

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

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

STATIONS.		A.M. 1, 2, 3.	P.M. 1, 2, 3	P.M. 1, 2, 3
Benfieldside	dep.	6·55	4·25	....
Cold Rowley	„	7·[illegible]	4·35	....
Burnhill Junction	„	7·12	4·43	....
Tow Law	„	7·24	4·58	....
			1, 2.	
Crook	arr.	7·35	5.10	....
Crook	dep.	7·40	5·[illegible]	....
Bishop Auckland	„	8·5	5·50	....
Darlington	„	9·0	6·40	....
Stockton	„	9·30	7·10	....
Middlesbro'	„	9·42	7·22	....

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	10·0	2·5	5·20
Scotswood	„	6·2	10·7	2·12	5·27
Swalwell	„	6·9	10·14	2·19	5·34
Rowland's Gill	„	6·19	10·24	2·29	5·44
Lintz Green	„	6·25	10·30	2·35	5·50
Ebchester	„	6·38	10·43	2·45	6·3
Shotley Bridge	„	6·44	10·49	2·54	6·9
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	6·50	10·55	3·0	6·16
Knitsley	„	7·4	11·9	....	6·29
Lanchester	„	7·13	11·18	....	6·38
Witton Gilbert	„	7·20	11·27	....	6·47
Durham	arr.	7·35	11·40	....	7·0

DOWN TRAINS—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2 G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.
Durham	dep.	8·10	12·0	....	7·55
Witton Gilbert	„	8·25	12·14	....	8·9
Lanchester	„	8·36	12·25	....	8·20
Knitsley	„	8·47	12·36	....	8·31
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	9·2	12·50	3·25	8·43
Shotley Bridge	„	9·7	12·55	3·30	8·48
Ebchester	„	9·10	12·59	3·34	8·52
Lintz Green	„	9·20	1·9	3·44	9·3
Rowland's Gill	„	9·25	1·14	3·49	9·8
Swalwell	„	9·34	1·23	4·1	9·17
Scotswood	„	9·40	1·29	4·8	9·24
Newcastle	arr.	9·50	1·40	4·20	9·35

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	8·0	4.0
Scotswood	„	8·7	4·9
Swalwell	„	8·13	4·16
Rowland's Gill	„	8·21	4·23
Lintz Green	„	8·27	4·29
Ebchester	„	8·40	4·42
Shotley Bridge	„	8·49	[illegible]
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	9·00	4·56
	dep.	9·10	5·10
Knitsley	„	9·21	5·21
Lanchester	„	9·34	5·34
Witton Gilbert	„	9·46	5·46
Durham	arr.	10·0	6·0

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Durham	dep.		4·0
Witton Gilbert	„	8·3	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·15	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·28	4·38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·40	4·50
	dep.	9·20	5·20
Shotley Bridge	„	9·25	5·24
Ebchester	„	9·30	5·30
Lintz Green	„	9·39	5·39
Rowland's Gill	„	9·46	5·46
Swalwell	„	9·57	5·55
Scotswood	„	10·3	6·7
Newcastle	arr.	10·15	6·16

A NAUTICAL HONOUR TO A POET.—Some weeks ago, a fine ship of 1,100 tons was launched in Portsmouth, and was named by her principal owner Jean Ingelow. Learning of this felicitous recognition of Miss Ingelow's genius, Roberts Brothers presented a pennant for the vessel, bearing Miss Ingelow's coat of arms, a boar's head, and also gave a photograph of the poetess, which, together with an appropriate extract from one of her poems, in fac-simile of her chirography, will hang in the ship's cabin. Miss Ingelow having been notified of the nautical honour that had been done her, replied in the most cordial manner, declaring that the compliment was the highest she had ever received.

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MINERS' MASS MEETING AND GALA AT TANTOBIE.

On Saturday, a mass meeting and grand gala, got up under the auspices of the executive committee of the Durham Miners' Mutual Association, took place in a field at Tantobie, near Annfield Plain. A procession of miners, headed by the Leadgate Brass Band, started from the Dolphin Inn, at Leadgate, and swelling in its proportions at each village it passed through, it had assumed large proportions ere the rendezvous at Tantobie was reached. A second procession assembled at Edmondsley, and headed by the Sacriston Brass Band, marched by way of Craghead, Stanley, Shield Row, and Annfield Plain, to the trysting place, at which a great number of people had assembled at the time the mass meeting commenced. Mr. Crawford was called upon to preside. After a few remarks from Mr. William Brown, of North Staffordshire, the meeting was opened by that gentleman giving out the following stanza, which was sung by the crowd to the tune of the Old Hundredth:—

"Britannia's sons tho' slaves ye be,
God, your creator, made you free;
He life to all, and being gave,
But never, never made a slave.

His works are wonderful to see;
All, all proclaim the Deity;
He made the earth, and formed the wave,
But never, never made a slave.

He made the sky with spangles bright,
The moon to shine by silent night;
The sun,—and spread the vast conclave,
But never, never made a slave.

The verdant earth on which we tread,
Was by His hand all carpeted;
Enough for all He freely gave,
But never, never made a slave.

All men are equal in His sight,
The bond, the free, the black, the white;
He made them all, them freedom gave,
He made the man, MAN made the slave."

The CHAIRMAN, on rising, said he only hoped that while the meeting lasted every man present would give the speakers his very best attention. It was not the first time that miners had met at Tantobie, and there were doubtless many men present who could remember twenty-two years ago what a very large number of miners met on that very field—on that very spot—to combat or operate against many grievances that the miners of Durham were then labouring under. From 1841 to 1871 was a long time, but during that period the miners of Durham had worked steadily together. They had advanced, slowly it might be, but surely, and every foot they took they would retain. Their object in meeting that day was not wholly for the purpose of enjoying the fund of amusement provided, but to combine amusement with instruction; and he hoped that at the conclusion of the day each person pesent would say "I have received some good at Tantobie on the 3rd of June, 1871." He would not make any further remarks, but at once call on Mr. Patterson to address the meeting. (Applause.)

Mr. W. H. PATTERSON said they had heard already that it was not the first time the miners of the county of Durham had met on that particular spot; and it was a well-known fact that since that meeting the men had been more united. Single collieries had united, and by that small union they had bettered their condition, and conferred a great deal of happiness upon their wives and families. Units of figures were only small things by themselves, but when these units were multiplied they amounted to a great deal; and so as the miners were multiplied, so would their strength increase. (Hear, hear.) If they would only rally round the standard of union they would "never, never be slaves." It was a fact that so long as the miners remained divided, so long as they could not agree upon an object which would confer blessings upon themselves, so long would they remain in the hands of the employers. It was quite certain that if they did not combine together to make the most of their labour, the masters would use them for their own purposes. They had had unions in the county of Durham, which had collapsed and passed away, but yet the spark had never been lost. (A voice: Never; it always had a life.) Just as the expiring fire sometimes had to be blown into a flame by the bellows, so they expected the miners of the county of Durham had come to fan the union into a blaze. Mr. Patterson, after referring to the low wages earned by the miners of Durham and Northumberland, and their inability in some instances to procure the common necessaries of life, gave an instance of an old man who had been compelled, after working sixty years in the coal mines of Durham and Northumberland, to go and beg his bread from door to door in order that he might not die of hunger and starvation. After exhorting the men present to be steadfast and faithful, Mr. Patterson sat down amidst considerable applause.

The CHAIRMAN said in reference to the old man mentioned by the last speaker, he might say in that case he had made the most strict enquiries as to what the old man's history was, and he found that during the whole of his life he had been a man who worked hard, and who had taken care of his money; but after working about sixty years in the pits, he was compelled some six months ago to have recourse to the Union Workhouse. No sooner was he there than the authorities had recourse to the most unnatural and most devilish conduct the world ever heard of—they separated him from his wife, who was sharing her husband's troubles. The old man and woman had lived together about forty years, and had never been separated during the whole of that period; and rather than be separated from his old woman he left the Union Workhouse. Some of them might say the old man had been improvident, but the wages which the working men received were not sufficient to support their wives and families, let alone providing for a "rainy day." He hoped their eyes would be opened to demand, by hook and by crook, that which was just and right. (Applause.)

Mr. THOMAS RAMSAY next addressed the meeting. The association had been in existence upwards of two years, but they said it was no use coming west of Chester, they were that daft, they were that fond, they were that much under the master's claws that it was not possible to make an impression on their minds. Therefore they left that district alone, and kept the union down to the eastern district. They actually thought, according to the accounts they heard, that the people of Tantobie were not worth coming to see. He well remembered the time when he first visited Tantobie. He got eighteen men to a house, and the viewer then came and watched who went in. Nine men went inside the house, and nine remained outside the door. When he saw the viewer watching he thought it was time to go back from Tantobie. The next time he came there was a man threw a glassful of beer in his face and asked him why he had come there to disturb the place. He said they were working very comfortably, and he had brought up a family on 1s. 10d. a day. (Laughter, and a voice "hurrah Tommy.") The man further said "the next time thou comes to Tantobie, I'll make the bairns set thou out of the place." True enough he did so, for the next time he visited Tantobie, about fifty young scamps, whose salvation he was seeking, set upon him and he was obliged to run away. Still he persevered, and the next time he came 300 men assembled to meet him at the house of Barbara Dodds. That was the moving stone in the district. He had committed no crime, that he should be hunted in the way he described; and the right of pitmen as of every other class to assemble together was one of the privileges the English constitution accorded to them. (Cheers.) Liberty to assemble and discuss questions affecting their interests was the birth-right of every Englishman. (Hear, hear.) They could get things by union they could not get in other ways. There were 35,000 pitmen in the county of Durham, and 220 collieries, and yet until the last few years it had been most difficult to establish union amongst them, though it had always been an easy task to sow dissention in their ranks. There were two modes by which thorough union men were prevented. One was this. As soon as union came to the colliery, as at Castle Eden, and organisation began to be promoted, the secretary had to walk about his business. Sometimes the other track was adopted. A man who had influence among his fellows, was selected as a desirable person to promote the objects of the association, when a person in authority approached him with insinuating smiles and said "I'll give thou a deputy's place; or, I'll give thou stone work; thou's sitting in the own leet; I always had a great respect for thou." They came in like the fox, as slee as if gannin to steal a hen. (Laughter.) Then such devices were adopted to prevent union amongst pitmen, it was not difficult for pitmen to see on which side their interests lay. In Northumberland, where more union feeling prevails than in the county of Durham, the condition of the miner is fast improving. They were thirty per cent. below Northumberland; where Northumberland drew £100 they only drew £70. From the experience they had had of union had it done them any harm? Had they not got so much price on? It didn't do any harm to the lily of the west, and if they would only stick fast together, strikes in the coal trade would be for ever abolished. They did not want strikes; they did not want to brow-beat the masters, they wanted to reason with them calmly and quietly as Mr. Ramsey's colliers did. They wanted to plead with them, not to fight with them, they wanted a fair opportunity of stating their grievances and obtaining their redress as a matter of justice. Mr. Ramsey, of Blaydon, had met his men fairly: he had seen the reasonableness of their representations, and had assented to their requests, and there was great credit due to Mr. Ramsey. This was the mode in which they wanted to have their affairs settled. They had no desire to have recourse to strikes. Strikes were now taking place in several branches of manufacture in the North of England, but he hoped the coal trade in the county of Durham would be mercifully preserved from any such calamity. (Cheers.) The best mode of preventing strikes, the most sensible way of promoting the interests of labour would be to have a strong union with ample funds at its back. (Cheers.) He would recommend union to every man in the county of Durham, because union was their salvation. He recommended the union to get the pit lads sooner out of the pit. It was painful to see lads engaged in the pit for fourteen or fifteen hours at a stretch. Many a lad had to go to the pit long before thier time, as they had to go in-bye for two or three miles before they got to their work. They talked about the nine hours' movement in Newcastle being required for men and apprentices, but compare their condition with lads down a pit and they would see a wide distinction. There was much talk at the present day about popular education, and it was thought the time was coming when pit lads would be educated. Now if it was only for the sake of the rising generation, union should be recommended, for without it they never would be able to obtain any curtailment of those long hours through which pit lads were at present compelled to toil. He would likewise, for similar reasons, recommend the shortening of the hours of labour to the pitmen themselves, whose pinched noses, hollow and pallid cheeks too frequently testified to the physical injuries sustained by prolonged and exhausting toil in an atmosphere strongly charged with poisonous impurities. He recommended union to them, because he understood that in the collieries of Redwell Hills the hours of labour were exceptionably long. He recommended union to them in order that they might have better cupboards, better education, and better coats on their backs. He hoped that meeting would be followed by similar meetings at Coxhoe and Blaydon, and that they would lap up with a grand central meeting in Durham in the month of September.

The CHAIRMAN next introduced Mr. Wm. Brown, who, he said, had worked successfully in the interests of the colliers in Yorkshire, had afterwards laboured zealously in South Derbyshire, and was now working very effectually in North Staffordshire.

Mr. BROWN, then stood forward and said: Ladies and gentlemen, I am quite aware of the position I occupy this afternoon. I am quite aware that I am going to speak on a question that is not thought to be a very popular one. Without a doubt in an assembly like this, and on a day like the present, we may expect that all who are in the field are not our friends. We may have here and there one or two who may have come to see what they can gather. If we have any such people in the field this afternoon I hope you will not be able to gather anything but will be worth your while carrying home. We have reporters in the waggon who I have not the least doubt will give us a favourable report, but we sometimes have reporters that report from memory, and these people report one side and leave the other out. They report things we have not uttered, and ought not to report, and they don't report those things they ought to report. Mr. Chairman, I have just stated that with many the Miners' Association is not popular. There are many associations in existence now which forty or fifty years ago were unpopular. There was a time when people said that if the Corn Laws were repealed the farmers would be bankrupt, but the Corn Laws were repealed, and the farmers were never richer than they were to-day. There was a time when the Ten Hours' Bill for regulating the hours of labour of children in the mills was unpopular, and it was said that if the Ten Hours' Bill was passed, if children in mills were to be restricted as regards their labour, that the mills would cease working, the machinery would be stopped, and a prosperous, thriving, and well-regulated branch of manufacturing industry would become a complete chaos. Notwithstanding all these prognostications of evil the Ten Hours Bill was passed, and the mill-owners have since accumulated wealth faster than ever. We have many religious demonstrations which were unpopular fifty or sixty years ago which are now popular, and the Miners' Association will become popular, but it won't be until the miners throughout the length and breadth of England set their shoulders to the union wheel and are determined to push it to the top of the hill (cheers). Mr. Chairman, when I come to look at this audience this afternoon, and I am sure it is a very respectable audience, I can tell by your very looks that you are working too hard and are too scantilly fed. Why is it that a miner is known when travelling the streets more than any one else? Has not a collier a right to look as well and walk as straight, to be as respectable, and live in as good a house as any man on the face of the earth? Let me ask you this question, if he is not well-fed and does not live in a good house who's fault is it? Excuse me for saying it is his own fault. Non-union got you into your hovels and non-union will keep you there. (Hear, hear). If you want to be extricated you will have to do it yourselves. (Cheers). It is jealousy of each other instead of confidence in each other which is at the bottom of the ills which miners endure. It is this which gives them a great day's work and a little day's pay. It is hard work and insufficient food which carries so many to a premature grave. You may rest assured of this, that the man who works too hard and eats too little, is either getting himself ready to become a pauper, or else preparing himself for a premature grave. My dear friends, I wish to inform you this afternoon, that union is the collier's fulcrum, and just in accordance with the length of the lever will be the power you possess. The more money you have in your association the more power you will have. It has been said that the Northumberland association is worth £8,000. How is it worth £8,000? Because they have paid it in. (Cheers). The association is your fulcrum, money is your lever, and to render them truly valuable we must have a strong union, and to attain this you must have confidence in each other—every man to be a man, to do rightly, to act justly; then we shall have a union of the right stamp, then will the days of despotism be numbered, then will tyranny be annihilated, then shall the working men be free, then shall the miner's family be blessed. (Applause). There stands a body before you this afternoon. I mean myself, but what could that body do without life? Union is your body, but if there is no blood in your union there will be no life in it. That life-blood is money, and just as you feed it with blood just in proportion will it be weak or powerful. They have in Barnsley spent £40,000 in three years in fighting the battle of the miner. Large as is the sum so expended, it has paid. It has placed forty-three check-weighmen on forty-three pit banks, it has secured for the working miner the adoption of a system which secures to him payment for every pound of saleable coal that he sends to bank. I am aware that when I touch on the money question I touch upon a tender string but be aware of this—tea cannot come out of the pot unless your wife puts it in. It is all very well to say we want union, but how can union be carried on unless you have confidence in one another. (Hear, hear). There is another question I have to speak upon—the scale on which you are paid, or rather I should say no scale at all, since it is a sliding scale, and varies about the length of my arm. About half the price you work for is the standard price of the colliery, and when you went above that price it is called "consideration money," Does it not make a great deal of botheration? (Hear, hear). Does it not many a time cause a great deal of vexation? Does it not many a time set men at variance with each other, (Hear, hear). I hope to see the day, when the power of union will rectify all this, when every man shall do a fair day's work for a fair day's wage. I don't wish to set men again masters, nor masters against men. Some tell us they cannot afford to give more wages than they are giving. I have no hesitation in saying that they can give more, and if you had the power the union can give you, you would then see whether they could give more or not. Is it right that the average life of the coal miner should be 29 years, while the average life of the coal owner is 59 years? It cannot be the original difference in the constitutions of those two classes of men which makes the lives of one but half as long as the other. It is true that 1,000 out of 350,000 are killed every year in England, Scotland, and Wales by accidents of various kinds, but this would not reduce their lives to 26 years on the average unless there was something else. (Hear, hear). Miners shorten their own lives. It is sometimes said that the workman's labour is his capital. Money is the coal owner's capital, and labour is the poor man's capital—his health and strength is what he has to depend upon. How does the coal owner use his capital? He invests in a royalty, he sinks a shaft, and he expects to have interest returned without ever touching his stock. On the contrary he expects not only that the original capital will be undiminished, but that it will be gradually increased. Your strength and your labour is your capital, and I want you to see that you ought to live upon it, and that you should not draw on your extra strength—your superfluous power. Do you never enter into your stock? Do you never overlast yourselves? Do you not make yourslves many a time so weak and tired that you can scarcely walk home? It is your cutting into your stock that reduces the average duration of your lives to so low a figure as 26. If you did a reasonable good day's work for a good day's wage, in twenty years the average of the miner's life would be lengthened ten years at least. Then these long hours of the boys are terribly destructive. Are you going to tell me that there is a father here who has called his lad out of bed at two o'clock in the morning without shedding a tear and without feeling that he is doing wrong? The very beasts won't do it, the animals in the field won't deprive their offspring of their natural rest. How many times have you to shake and pull, and nudge him before you can shorten the slumber that is so essential to the health of a growing boy, and make him understand that the "caller" has been to require his attendance in the dreary mine. Lads will not lie in bed if they have the power to get up. [At this point the speaker's remarks were interrupted by a dog-fight]. Mr. Brown on resuming, referred to the late canine encounter, and said: Every man has a hobby of some kind, and I hope to live to see the day when men will have a hobby worth of being called a hobby. I will not say any more at present; you can riddle that out (Laughter). I should like to see the day when that glorious hobby, a good book, will fill up the leisure hours of the working pitman. (Cheers). I should like to see the day when mechanics' institutions will absorb some of those hours not dedicated to labour; for our friend, Crawford, may expatiate upon the advantages of union, our friends, Patterson and Ramsay may point out to you the path you should pursue, but unless we can get men to think we can do but little good. Is our preaching to end in this field this afternoon, is the seed to remain on the ground, and remain without generation until our next meeting at Tantobie? That will depend upon the thinking element within the minds of those to whom our observations are addressed. I should feel greatly discouraged did I think it would be so. I trust, however, that the proceedings of this meeting will be carried over the length and breadth of the country, and that its influence will be felt throughout the whole mining community. (Cheers). The employment of boys in pit for 14 or 15 hours a day ought no longer to be tolerated. Talk about the extension of education, talk about Mr. Bruce benefiting the working population! Yes, we are to have an extension of the Mining Act, our lads are to be beautiful readers, splendid writers, up to the mark in arithmetic, logicians, philosophers, land surveyors, and all the rest, and they are to get these learned accomplishments after they have laboured for fourteen or fifteen hours in the pit! Talk about a lad being educated after having spent 14 hours in exhausting labour in the pits, they might as well expect to feed a cat on green gooseberries! (Cheers and laughter). Under such circumstances what can we expect? Ignorance will be the rule, education will be the exception. (Hear, hear). The very reverse of this should be the case if we wish to have a happy, peaceful, well-ordered community—education should be the rule and ignorance the exception. (Cheers). Where are your lads at night when they get from the pit? Is it not a common thing to see the father prostrate on the stones before the fire with his sons lying round him so exhausted and weary that the mother can't get to the fire to go on with her work? How often will the mother, touching her tired boy, say "come my lad, Jim, its time to get washed," and often will Jim, wearily and sleepily reply "make Joe wash himself first?" 'Cheers and a voice' "that's about it.") Would they lay there wearily on the hearthstone if there was nothing wrong? Would they not be preparing themselves to go out bat and ball in hand to seek muscular recreation in the healthful fields? What interest can possibly be felt in education by lads who have exhausted themselves by fourteen or fifteen hours in the pit? It is at this age that the crooked backs are made, when the sapling is damaged, and those effects are produced which are felt to the last day of life. Miners of Durham, think of these things!

Think what power lies within you,
For what triumphs you are formed;
Think! but not alone of living,
Like the horse from day to day.
Think!—but not alone of giving
Health for pelf, and soul for pay.
Think! Oh, be machines no longer—
Engines made of flesh and blood.
Thought will make you fresher, stronger,
Link you to the great and good
Thought exalts and strengthens nature;
Thought forbids the soul to sink.
Self-respect and love for neighbour
Mark the men who work and think;
Thought can be a wand of power—
Power to make oppresion shrink.
Grasp ye, then, the precious dower—
Poise it, wield it, work and think.

May God help you, and give you the inclination to think! If men studied their physical systems we should have an end to overworking—an end to swaggering about working in the tap-room. I think I ought to ask the question, as it is the first time I have been here: all put up your hands that reckon to be big flashers in the pit. (Laughter). Every fool put up his hand. (One hand amid loud laughter was here held up). Have I to understand we have but one? Well that's consolatry. (Laughter). I dont think you will find a defination of the word "flasher" in any of the dictionaries, but I can give you the meaning of it. It is synonymous with a fool (laughter,) and in that sense is well understood with miners and manufacturers. It is the big worker that brings prices down; it is the thinking man that does a reasonable day's work for a reasonable day's wage, and when he has earned it takes it home. In addition to paying your money to the association and maintaining union amongst you, we must have a little more sobriety if you please. (Hear, hear). When you have earned your money take care of it. It is not the amount a man takes out of the office that makes home comfortable, it is the amount he takes and throws into his wife's lap, and how they spend it. I am not going to give you a temperance lecture, but I say to one and all of you when you have earned your money take care of it. This is a happy day, and I hope when you get up in the morning you will be able to reflect upon it with pleasure. You have been told that twenty years ago when you assembled in this field on an occasion like the present you were attended by soldiers in red jackets. I have only seen one policeman here to-day, and I presume he is only placed here to see that no mischief is done by the lads breaking down the hedges. I hope there is nobody here who will misbehave themselves. Colliers can behave themselves, and as a rule do behave themselves. Sometimes in fact they behave themselves too well, for they allow other people to make the laws and they obey them. (Hear, hear). The next thing I urge upon you to do is to have a weighman on every pit bank, in order that you may have an assurance that you receive the just value of your labour. This has been alluded to elsewhere as a matter of right and justice, and if it is right elsewhere it must be right here, for right and wrong, justice and injustice can never alter. If it is right for to have a weighman: you are wronged in not having one. How is it you have not a weighman? Is it the master's fault? No it's the men's fault. Why blame anybody else? The law says you are to have your coals truly weighed or truly guaged—but I have no faith in guages—and in order that you may receive the just reward of your labours you must have a check-weighman on every pit-bank. They have 43 in Barnsley. The men don't acknowledge the master's man at all. They go every Friday night for their note; they don't ask the master's man for it; they take a note from their own weighman, and if anything is wrong the two weighmen have to fight it out; the men have nothing to do with it. Is it right a butcher should weigh his own meat? (A voice "no, no," and laughter). You know when Balaam could not speak his ass spoke for him. (Loud laughter). I was speaking about the weighmen, and I was asking, by way of illustrating my argument, whether it was right that the butcher should weigh his own meat. My friend says no, but there I differ with him. I say it is right that the butcher should weigh the commodity he has to sell, that the grocer should weigh the commodities he has to sell, and that the pitman should weigh the coal that has been wrought by his labour. (Cheers). The same principle applies in each case. Sometimes the thickness and the hardness of our coals suggests the desirability of sending a deputation to our masters. When there is no union, who dare go as a deputation? When a deputation waits on the masters when there is no union, is not the following something like what transpires? "Master: Well, John, you have worked for us many years; we have looked upon you as a respectable workman; I have heard you preach many a good sermon, and your father before you, but if our prices don't suit you, if you don't like them, you can leave them." No matter if his great grandfather had worked for the employer's great grandfather, and no matter if the man's father had been killed in the same pit, if he does not like their prices and their laws he can leave them. What does a man say who has a union at his back? After stating the grievance they desired to have redressed, he says "these are not merely my individual views, but I am sent here by 500 men employed at your colliery, and when I speak you may consider 500 voices are condensed into my voice; when I speak they all speak; if you take advantage of me you take advantage of the whole lot; I am like the main pipe connected with a gasometer—if you turn me off you turn off the whole lot." I am encouraged by those claps, but if you would please me, clap your names down in the union book. That is my business here to-day. It is my business to show you that union is your protection, and I enjoin you to put your names on the books, to be indelibly fixed there and never taken off again. Union is union; God help union! I am going to compare our association to an edifice for about three minutes. Consider it is to built of bricks. Now, my dear friends, when a gentleman contracts to build a chapel or a church, these places are called edifices. Mr. Chairman, I have before me a union brick-kiln, and I am come here to get as many bricks as I can to build up the edifice of our association. Considering this to be a union brick-garth I can't do better than back my cart in just here. Every brick-kiln has three kinds of bricks. There are the outside bricks, a good long way from the fire, with one end burnt a bit and the other toft. Further inside, put at a resqectable distance from the fire, there are the good bricks just burnt up to the mark, without a flaw or crack; but further in, close to the fire, are the hardened ones, blistered, with big wart upon them, and burnt too much. Now, first as to the soft brick that has not been near enough to the fire. When you get to your work on Monday morning, somebody comes with blue clothes and a yard stick in his hand, and says "Was thou at Tantobie last Saturday?" The soft brick replies "I got up at nine o'clock; I heard a drum, I didn't know what about, but they said there was going to be something done at Tantobie. I went and stood on the hill, and I saw a tent and thought there was going to be a race or a fight or summat of that sort. When I got there I found it was a collier's meeting, that Brown, from Yorkshire, spoke, and Crawford, and Ramsey, and Patterson, but if had known it was them fellows I would not have gone nigh." That is the soft brick. (Loud laughter.) If there are any soft bricks here let them hold up their hands. (Laughter.) I see none hold up; that's a good sign. Then there are the bricks nicely baked, which have been at a respectable distance from the fire. When the yard stick man in the blue jacket comes to him and says "Was thou at Tantobie?" he promptly and unhesitatingly answers "I was." "How did thou like the meeting?" "First class," he replies, and that man being a brick of the right sort is ready to accept the office of secretary, treasurer, or anything else they choose to appoint him. (Cheers.) Then there's the brick that's been burnt too much. Blue suit says to him "Well old boy, were thou at the meeting on Saturday?" He replies, curtly, "Yes I was there?" "Oh, it was the old tale again; all they wanted us to do was to pay. (Laughter.) Thirty years ago I paid, and was chiselled out of every penny, and I never mean to pay any more. They told us to join the union, but I am going to see how this goes on before I pay any more." Thou's been burnt too much, then; they can't fit thee anywhere. (Loud laughter.) Now the soft brick we can put in a place. We can put him between two good ones and jam him up tight. (Laughter.) We can put him where the wind cannot touch him, where the frost can't bite him, where the rain can't soften him. Keep him in the background, and you'll make him believe he is up to the mark, and as a good a brick as any in the building. (Laughter and cheers.) I must now draw my remarks to a close. I must tell you that I never was happier in my life than in recommending union to you. I see the beginning of better days in this locality. It does not rest with my friends Crawford and Patterson and other gentlemen; it rests with yourselves. They can give you good and wholesome advice, but it is you must take it. We can lead a horse to the water, but we can't make him drink. Union, properly conducted, will make your houses more comfortable, will fill you stomachs better, will educate your children better. Thank God there are plenty of schools, which unfortunately are empty. We want them to be better filled, but how are we to accomplish it if our boys have to work fourteen or fifteen hours a day? I ask you as men of common sense and humanity to be men of the right stamp, determined to assist your just rights.

Who is it that envies the poor miners lot,
See him leave his warm bed and his low flimsy cot,
To descend to dark regions where dangers pervade,
When the balm of kind Morpheus o'er mortals is laid;
Hear his solemn good-bye to the brood he holds dear,
As the clank of the lock drowns the accent severe,
With this sad reflection pervading his brain—
I may never return to my darling again!
His toil being over with cramps, aches, and pains,
He once more the sweet airy surface regains,
And winds his way home to his hardly-earn'd meal,
Then recruit his lost strength for the next day to steal.
And when labour's intervals leave him to stray
Where his own fellow-mortals are passing most gay,
"He's only a pitman," the favoured will cry,
And so in vain arrogance will pass him by.

It was said when we had our procession of six or seven thousands, not long ago, "why there's not a respectable looking man among them." The reflection, I am sorry to say, is too true. And why is it? Because you work too hard and get too little food. This is the reason why a pitman is known by his aspects, and I wish you did not carry so conspicuously the evidence of your hard toil and meagre fare; I wish to God you had fuller faces straighter backs, ruddier cheeks, healthier constitutions, brighter intellects, more expanded minds. (Cheers.) Union will lessen your toils and will lengthen your lives. Your association is calculated to make your circumstances better, your homes happier—to cause evil to disappear and good to be put in its place. May God grant it may be so. (A voice: "Amen.")

The CHAIRMAN said they had heard a hundred sound and convincing reasons why they should join the union, and he would now call upon the treasurer to propose the next resolution.

The TREASURER, in moving a vote of thanks to the speakers, expressed a hope that the impression which had been made upon their minds would never be effaced. The life of a pitman was in too many instances a life of thankless, laborious toil, and when in many cases they had laboured for forty years, and accumulated a capital for their [illegible] £1,500 they were despised in their old age and infirmity, and denied the miserable pittance of 3s. or 4s. a week which would keep them out of the workhouse. In how many instances did the want of the comforts and the consequent necessity of sending children early to work, lead to the death of their offspring? In how many cases were boys in whom parents had built their fondest hopes cut off? We had the authority of the great Adam Smith for saying that a large portion of deaths among the children of the poor arose from want of the necessaries of life, and proper medical attendance. His own feelings had been deeply lacerated by the loss of a boy in whom he had hopes, and who, he firmly believed, perished because he could not pay for a doctor. "Pay for a doctor!" he thought he heard some of them exclaim. Was there not a doctor provided for every colliery? There was, he believed, doctors provided to receive their contributions, but the cases were very rare in which they received an equivalent in the shape of proper medical attendance. If a man at the colliery ailed anything, some unskilled medical assistant would dose them with bitter chips and senna, but good, proper medical attendance they rarely indeed obtained. The speaker concluded by referring to the advantages union was calculated to confer on the moral, material, and social condition of the working miner.

Mr. FERGUSON seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. BROWN reponded, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Dancing and rural games was carried on until dusk, and a very enjoyable afternoon was spent.

FASHIONS EOR JUNE.

The novelty of the day is the revival of figured chintzes, worn at the top skirt of morning and costume dresses. The under-skirt should match the prevailing colour in the chintz, and the bodice is cut to imitate the Pompadour style; square corsage, with sleeves tight to the elbow, finished with two or more deep frills. The under-skirt is made without trimming, and the material should be plain cambric. We saw two costume dresses of French grey chintz, figured with clusters of roses. The upper-skirt was made precisely like the old fashioned tucker, open in front and quite straight at the back, but looped up at irregular intervals to form a large panier, the corsage cut square, and the sleeves long and flowing. Under-skirt of plain French grey cambric, with under-body high to the throat, also small tight sleeves. Brocade silks made in the same way, and fastooned over plain satin skirts are also much in favour.

The bonnet is larger, and the little brim is becoming gradually wider, and has an upward tendency. We predict that another season reproduces the old-fashioned coal-scuttle, under the shadow of which our great-grandmothers lived and were happy.

All dresses, whether for house or out-of-door costume, are cut low at the throat, and with deep sleeves. The fashion of cutting the dress low at the throat in morning dresses has produced a pretty and becoming fashion of wearing net or tulle folded across the bosom. The undersleeve is large and richly trimmed with lace or embroidery, and the favourite morning sleeve is a wide lawn sleeve gathered in at the wrist to a band of fine embroidery, and finished by a frill of muslin or lace. White muslin costumes, trimmed with black velvet are also going to be much worn. We saw one made for evening toilet, which was exceedingly elegant. The skirt, very long, was trimmed with a deep box-pleating, between the alternate rows of which were laid broad bands of black velvet-finished at top and bottom with a loop. The upper-skirt was cut long, and rounding off from the front breadth of the under-skirt, and trimmed with a narrower row of box-pleating, and with shorter bands of black velvet. The corsage was cut square back and front, and trimmed in the same way, narrower velvet being used, and at the back a bow of wide velvet, with long ends, was atached to the square corsage; the same in front, without ends, and made to match in size and width the bows down the front breadth. Long flowing sleeves trimmed to match the skirt.

French poplins are also much worn, the most popular colour being maize and French grey with pink stripes. This material looks exceedingly elegant for evening dresses. We saw a white one made over pink silk skirt, and trimmed with goat's-hair fringe, which was one of the most elegant costumes worn at fashionable *soirees* this season. But this material will be too warm for June, and will give place to gauzes, Chambrays and muslins. The linen dresses, grey, maize, and white, are still in favour; white linen trimmed with Irish lace or cambric embroidery is rather a novelty, and is exceedingly pretty, but more suitable to the country than the town. Nothing is newer or prettier than the costumes of French cambrics.

The hair is still worn in narrow long plaites with a band over the comb in front, and is no longer worn high, but quite flat on the top; flowers and grasses form the head-dress of young and lace, marabout tips; and ribbon those of elderly ladies.—From the *Milliner and Dressmaker*, June, 1871.

Deliberate with caution, but act with decision; and yield with graciousness, or oppose with firmness.

HIGHLAND COTTAGES.—As we approach Appin, miserable huts gradually thicken—mere thatched hovels with a hole at side or roof through which the peat-smoke can escape. Some have actually a window—two or three glazed panes, of course never opened, and never meant to open. None have a yard of garden-ground, or any attempt at a fence, to keep in the pigs, chickens, calves, or children, that roam about at will. There is a family likeness between them all, especially between those shaggy calves, with such sensible human faces, and the little human beings, bare-headed, bare-footed, with the smallest amount of clothes that can possibly hold together, who stand and stare as the carriage passes, and then begin jabbering in their unknown but sweet-sounding Gaelic, and laughing as only children can laugh.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Wanted.

WANTED, a First-Class COAT MAKER.—Apply to Mr. JOHN BRODIE, jun., Shotley Bridge. 288b

WANTED to PURCHASE or LEASE, good PUBLIC-HOUSES or BEERHOUSES. State Price or Rent to "Malt," *Guardian* Office, Consett. 218b

TO BRICK-MOULDERS.

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

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

SURVEYOR AND INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES WANTED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this BOARD is desirous of receiving applications from competent Persons willing to fill the above Offices. The Salary will be £35 per annum. The Candidate elected will be required to enter upon the duties of his Office with as little delay as possible, and Candidates must state in their Applications when they will be able to do so. He will also be required to enter into a Bond with a sufficient Surety in such sum as the Board shall determine for the due and faithful discharge of his duties.

Applications in the handwriting of the Candidate marked "Surveyor and Inspector" to be sent to me on or before the 20th June next, from whom any further information may be obtained.

By order of the Board,
JOHN BOOTH, JUN., Clerk.
Shotley Bridge, May 31st, 1871. 355b

Public Notices.

STANLEY READING ROOM SOIREE on JULY 15th. For Particulars see Bills. 322b

NOW READY, price 3s., a Reprint of the LANCHESTER COMMON ACT.—Apply to Mr. J. CALVERT, Sherburn Terrace, Consett. 8b

THE CO-OPERATOR AND ANTI-VACCINATOR. Health and Wealth. PITMAN, 20, Paternoster Row, E.C. One Penny. See the Parliamentary Evidence against Vaccination. 324b

HAVANNA HOUSE.

MR. SCOTT begs to inform the Inhabitants of Stanley and the Neighbourhood that after the 3rd of June his Drapery Shop will Close at Eight o'clock and the Grocery Shop at Seven o'clock P.M., Friday and Saturday Nights excepted. 359b

CHRIST CHURCH, CONSETT.

COMPLETION OF TOWER, &c.

A BAZAAR will be held in aid of the above object at the end of August next. The following Ladies will be glad to receive donations of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES, &c., in order to make the requisite preparations:—Mrs. STEGGALL, the Vicarage; Mrs. CHILD, Mrs. DOLPHIN, Mrs. DOUGLAS, Mrs. AYNSLEY, and Mrs. J. MURRAY, all residing at Consett. 383b

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES of the UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BLACKHILL, will be Preached on SABBATH, June 18th, 1871, when the Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, of Edinburgh, will Preach in the Morning and Evening; and the Rev. ALEXANDER BAILLIE (the Pastor) will Preach in the Afternoon.

Services to commence in the Morning at Half-past Ten, Afternoon at Half-past Two, and Evening at Six o'clock.

A collection at the close of each service. 373b

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, ANNFIELD PLAIN.

BAZAAR.

THE TRUSTEES have great pleasure in announcing that the Ladies having provided a capital assortment of USEFUL AND FANCY GOODS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING will OFFER THEM FOR SALE, in the CHAPEL, on SATURDAY and MONDAY, June 17th and 19th, 1871.

Refreshments will be Provided.
Music at Intervals.

Doors open each day from One o'clock p.m. till Ten.

ADMISSION—Sixpence.
Proceeds to Diminish the Chapel Debt. 377b

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

IN PURSUANCE of the 60th Section of the Local Government Act, 1858, I DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that JAMES RADFORD, Esq., will attend at the BOARD ROOM, LEADGATE, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July next coming, at Twelve o'clock at Noon of the same day, for the purpose of Auditing the Accounts relative to, and connected with the said Board, and that Seven days previous to the said Audit, all Books of Accounts, Contracts, Bills or Receipts, or other documents therewith connected, mentioned or referred to in such Accounts, will be deposited at the Board-room of the said Local Board, at Leadgate, and on application may be inspected thereat, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. by all persons interested therein, who are at liberty to take copies thereof and extracts therefrom, without fee or reward.

Given under my hand this 5th day of June, 1871.
M. COUPLAND.
372b Clerk to the said Local Board.

GRAND GALA AT THE ROYAL SWIMMING BATH, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE TRADESMEN OF CONSETT.

THE PROPRIETOR has much pleasure in announcing that he intends holding a GALA in the above Bath on MONDAY, June 19, 1871, under the management of

PROFESSOR WALKER,

the renowned Swimming Master, who will, on this occasion, be assisted by some of the First Swimmers in the North, when the following Prizes will be Swum for. Professor WALKER will commence the Programme by displaying his wonderful feats of Natation.

A HANDSOME CUP open to all residents within 2 Miles of the Bath. Distance—6 lengths.

A pair of HANDSOME SALTS: Open to all comers. Distance—6 lengths.

A Steeple-Chase for a STAMPED GOLD SIGNET RING: Open to all comers. Distance—6 lengths.

A LADY'S COMPANION: Open to Youths under 18 years of age. Distance—4 lengths.

Entrance for all the above Prizes, One Shilling each, which will admit Competitors Free to the Gala. Entries to be made at the Baths.

ADMISSION—One Shilling.

As the space is limited an early application for tickets is requested. To commence at Half-past Seven o'clock precisely. 380b

Public Notices.

WILLIAM HAUGHEN, of CRONEWELL, has a First-class Young BOAR, which will serve Sows at 2s. 6d. each. 358b

CONSETT BRITISH SCHOOLS

MR. J. CROSS holds a Young Men's CLASS on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS, from Seven till Nine.

Terms, &c., on application.
Consett, May 9th, 1871. 310b

NOTICE.

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

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

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND CONSETT DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

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

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

PUBLIC BATHS, CONSETT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

From Dr. MADDEN.

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

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

175b E. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

RE JOHN KER, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to an Act of Parliament, 22nd and 23rd Victoria, Cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees," NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Creditors and other Persons having any Claims or Demands against the Estate of the said JOHN KER, late of MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, in the County of DURHAM, Chemist and Druggist, deceased, who died on the 16th day of January, 1871, Intestate, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate and Effects were granted to JAMES KER, of WOOLER, in the County of NORTHUMBERLAND, Draper, by the District Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, at Durham, on the 27th day of May, instant, are hereby required to send in particulars of their debts and claims addressed to me, the undersigned Solicitor of the said Administrator, on or before the 14th day of June next, and that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day the said Administrator will be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which the said Administrator shall then have had Notice, and that the said Administrator will not be liable for any Debt or Claim of which he shall not then have had Notice, and all Debts due to the said JOHN KER at the time of his Decease are to be *forthwith* paid to me.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1871.
ALFRED WILLIAM GRANGER,
12, Middle Street, Consett, and
3, Silver Street, Durham,
353b Solicitor for the said Administrator.

STANLEY PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, July 1st, 1871, a LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE will be given in the PRIMITIVE METHODIST SCHOOL-ROOM, by Councillor G. CHARLTON, of Bensham. Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock. Admission—Threepence each.

On SABBATH, July 2, SERMONS will be Preached in a large MARQUEE erected in Mr. Scott's field, in the Morning at Half-past Ten and in the Evening at Six o'clock by Councillor G. CHARLTON, and in the Afternoon at Two, by Rev. A. LATTIMER.

On MONDAY, July 3rd, a MONSTER TEA will be held in the Marquee. Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock.

Tickets for Tea, One Shilling each; children under Twelve Years, Sixpence.

Mr. SCOTT'S Garden, Conservatories, &c., will be open. Admission to Field, Garden, &c., to those who do not attend the Tea, Threepence.

After Tea there will be a PUBLIC MEETING, to be addressed by Councillor CHARLTON, Mr. W. M. PATTERSON, of Consett, Mr. MARK HALLIDAY, Mr. THOMAS HARRISON, and the Circuit Ministers. Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock by Mr. R. GREENWELL, of Gateshead.

On SABBATH, July 9th, SERMONS will be Preached in the CHAPEL, in the Morning at Half-past Ten and Evening at Six o'clock, by Councillor J. W. WAYMAN, of Sunderland, and in the Afternoon at Two by Mr. JOHN PEARSON, from the Theological Institute, Sunderland.

A collection at each Service in aid of the Chapel and School Trust Funds. 378b

MONEY

A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN wishes to ADVANCE CASH to respectable persons in town or country, from 5 per cent. interest, in amounts from £2 to £200, from twelve Months to three years, to suit the applicant's convenience, on note of hand, bill of sale, or deposit of deeds, leases, or life policies. No law costs.—Further particulars sent on receipt of a stamped directed envelope, and stating amount required, to H. W. BUER, London-road, West Croydon, S., a few doors from the station, opposite the milestone.

N.B.—Despatch with secrecy. Distance no object. Repayments can be made by P. O. Order. 342b

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO SYSTEMATIC INVESTORS A SAFE PROGRESSIVE and CERTAIN SYSTEM OF OBTAINING A COMPETENCY by TURF SPECULATION.

PROSPECTUS lucidly explaining the same sent free on receipt of address, or on personal application to W. H. WALTER, Ravenscourt Park, Hammersmith, London, W.

N.B.—The Epsom Summer Meeting presents extraordinary advantages and every facility for the successful working o this infallible method. 319b

For Sale.

FOR SALE, Two SPRING CARTS.—Apply to Messrs. A. BRODIE & SON, Middle Street, Consett. 317b

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

FOR SALE, Two Four-room COTTAGES, in DELVES TERRACE, belonging to Mr. J. COLTERS.—For further particulars apply to Mr. S. TEMPERLEY, DELVES TERRACE. 365b

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES, situate on BENFIELDSIDE EDGE ROAD, now in the occupation of JAMES CANT and ISABELLA WATSON.—For particulars, apply to CHAS. MOSLEY, Shotley Bridge. 343b

EXCELLENT BUILDING SITES FOR SALE, in the most Central part of BLACKHILL, well adapted for Shops, &c.—Apply at the *Guardian* Office, Consett; or to Messrs. INGLEDEW and DAGGETT, Solicitors, Dean Street, Newcastle. 329b

VALUABLE and DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES for SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT, situate at Blackhill, Baxton Burn, Shotley Bridge, Leadgate, Medomsley Edge, and Consett.—Apply to Mr. WM. RAW, Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, and Commission Agent, Blackhill.

Sale Office, Blackhill, April 29th, 1868. 328

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES.

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

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

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

BROUGHAMS, BAROUCHES, &c., FOR SALE.

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

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

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

Business Announcements.

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

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

JOHN BUTTERWICK,
JOINER AND CABINET MAKER,
DIPTON,

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

Also, a large Stock of HARDWARE GOODS.
Every Article Delivered Free. 193b

MRS. CHAPMAN,
6, ALBERT ROW, CONSETT,

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

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

MOWERS AND REAPERS by HORNSBY, BURGESS & KEY, WOOD, and others.
HAYMAKERS AND HORSE RAKES by HOWARD, NICHOLSON, and ASHBY & Co.
Agricultural and Domestic Machinery of all kinds on hand or to order. Particulars and Prices on application to

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

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

CURE FOR TIC-DOLOREUX, OR PAIN IN THE TEETH, FACE, AND HEAD, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, AND PAIN IN THE LIMBS.

BARLOW'S CELEBRATED POWDERS quickly remove these painful affections. They contain nothing injurious, but are, in every respect conducive to health. They are invigorating, and go alone to the cause of the complaint. Testimonials from many well-known philanthropists, medical men, Clergy, Wesleyan, Baptist, and other ministers who have given extensive distribution to this sterling remedy, shall be sent FREE on application; and, in submitting these to notice, I distinctly state that every attestation is genuine; the whole of them furnish evidence which will bear the strictest investigation.

The Powders are sent post paid to all parts of the Kingdom, on receipt of letter stamps by the sole Proprietor, SAMUEL BARLOW, Chemist, Darlington; and sold by most Chemists, in Packets at 2s. 9d. and in Half-packets at 1s. 6d. each.

☞ See that S. BARLOW'S name is on the Packet, and do not be persuaded to take any other.

"I consider them to be worth double the money they are sold for."—Thomas Bowers, Easthorpe Hall, Malton.

"These powders work wonders in my neighbourhood."—Rev. Kennet C. Bayley, Copford Rectory, Colchester.

"I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Barlow's capital powders."—The Honourable Mrs. F. Grimston, Wakes Colne, Halstead.

Hundreds of such Testimonials sent Free. 368b

Business Announcements.

JOSHUA HETHERINGTON,
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT,

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

WILLIAM SIMPSON,
GENERAL DEALER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

ENGLISH SILVER WATCHES of very superior make and finish, from £4, warranted.
EIGHT-DAYS' SPRING CLOCKS of first-class make, from £1 1s.
Clocks and Watches repaired, and performance guaranteed.
WATCH CLUB—HARDWARE CLUB. 65b

WHY DO THE PEOPLE FLOCK TO THE READY-MONEY TEA SHOP?

BECAUSE of the SUPERIOR QUALITY and CHEAPNESS of the GOODS, and the great advantages to be derived by buying for Cash. If you don't want a large Parcel, it will pay you to buy a small one, as there is from 2s. to 2s. 6d. saved on every pound parcel. Supposing a person spent £1 a week on Groceries and Provisions, they actually save £1 12s. 6d. per quarter, making a dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound. All judicious persons should try a parcel, and prove the truthfulness of this statement. Adhere to good counsel, and lay out your money at the READY-MONEY TEA SHOP, where you can have money's worth.

T. SWAINSTON, PROPRIETOR.
Middle Street, Consett. 279b

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

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

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!!

ON MONDAY, May 15th, and following days, we shall make our

SHOW OF MILLINERY

AND

STRAW BONNETS and HATS,

CLOTH,

SILK, and

WHITE ALPACA JACKETS.

LACE SHAWLS,

MANTLE SKIRTS.

We shall also show an elaborate Assortment of

SILKS,

Beautiful Rich Brocades, at 6s. 11d. per yard.

ROBERT HEDLEY & CO.

BLACKHILL. 297b

Business Announcements.

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. 249b

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

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

WILLIAM BORROW,
COOPER,
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT,

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

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 DOWN.

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

J. & J. PARKER,
JEWELLERS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,
(NEAR THE POLICE STATION,)
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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

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. Rowe, 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

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

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

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

Poplar Cottage, Shotley Bridge. 25

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, with every article of Stationers' Sundries. Also, THOS. LOWE'S celebrated Steel Pens. JOHN HEATH, George Street, Parade, Birmingham.

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

McEWAN'S
CELEBRATED EDINBURGH ALES
AND INDIA PALE ALE,
Are daily rising in public estimation.
Newcastle Stores and Offices—
FOUNTAIN HOUSE, Charlotte Square.
843 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, GRAINGER STREET,
(CORNER OF NUNS' STREET)
118a NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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

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

Business Announcement.

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

Lost.

LOST, between Leadgate and Consett, a POCKET BOOK—no use to any person but the owner. Any person returning it to Mr. PARKER, Butcher, Leadgate, will be rewarded. 386b

To Let.

HOUSE AND SHOP TO LET at HAVANNA, either for a Greengrocer or a Hardwareman with immediate possession.—Apply to JAMES SCOTT, Grocer and Draper, Havanna. 360b

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, the Old Established JOINER & CARTWRIGHT SHOP, situated at CATCHGATE, near Annfield Plain, in which business was for many years carried on by the late Mr. RALPH HANDCOCK.—For Particulars apply to Miss HANDCOCK, Catchgate, Annfield Plain. 326b

TO BE LET,

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

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

TO GROCERS, PROVISION DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

TO LET, and may be entered on immediately, all that First-class GROCER'S SHOP, with large Warehouse, Stable, and Yard attached, situate in MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT, at present occupied by Mr. JOHN BRODIE, Sen. Fixtures for Sale.—Apply to Mr. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer, Consett. 364b

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Murray.

ON WEDNESDAY, June 21, JOHN MURRAY will SELL BY AUCTION, at PONTOP, a Prime Lot of about 40 COWS, all newly-calved or close on calving, many of them large size, young, and very promising; and about 60 HEIFERS and BULLOCKS. Sale at One o'clock. 384b

By Mr. Henry Brown.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, in Lots to suit purchasers, on MONDAY, June 19th, 1871, in the FRONT STREET, CONSETT, the TIMBER, POTS, OVENS, FIRE-PLACES, FLAGS, &c., taken out of the Consett Wesleyan Chapel and the Cottages adjoining,

MR. H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

Sale to commence at Four o'clock in the Afternoon. 376b

By Mr. T. Johnson.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE AT TOW LAW.

MR. T. JOHNSON begs to announce that he has received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. GEORGE ROBINSON, TOW LAW HOTEL, on MONDAY, June 12, 1871, at Six o'clock in the Evening, and subject to such conditions as will then be read, all that Valuable FREEHOLD DWELLING-HOUSE and Premises, situate in the FRONT STREET, TOW LAW, with the Spacious SHOP and a Frontage of 18 feet, with Yard and other conveniences, now in the occupation of Mr. CUTHBERT HALL, Butcher.

Mr. C. HALL will on application show the Premises; and further information may be obtained from Mr. RALPH B. RITSON, Blackhill, the owner; or the AUCTIONEER, Wolsingham.

Wolsingham, 25th May, 1871. 370b

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

TO WHITE AND BLACKSMITHS AND HANDICRAFTSMEN.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION in WOOD STREET, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on MONDAY, June, 19, 1871, the Valuable WORK TOOLS, &c., belonging to the late Mr. WILLIAM OLEY, Whitesmith and Cutler,

MR. JOSEPH OLEY, Auctioneer.

Comprising 2 pairs of Smiths' Bellows, in good condition; 2 pairs of Vices; Swordmakers' Anvil; Blacksmith's do.; Nailor's Stake and Block; pair of Large Shears; Drilling Machine; an excellent Lathe, with Chucks and Tools; a number of Drills, Punches, Swages, and Mandrills; Smiths' Hammers and Tongs; several pairs of Stocks, with Taps and Dies of various sizes; 2 Grinding Apparatuses, with Grinding Stones and Polishing Wheels, suitable for small Cutlery; large Stone Slake Trough; small do. do.; a lot of Scrap Iron, Files, and Rasps.

The above Tools are well worthy the attention of Smiths and Handicraftsmen in general, and are in First-class Condition.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 374b

Contracts.

TO LET, by TENDER, the ERECTION of a Five-Roomed HOUSE, in Sherburn Terrace, Consett.—Plans and Specification may be seen at the house of Mr. SAMUEL WOOD, 44, Puddler's Row, Consett, by whom Tenders will be received on or before the 16th inst. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. 357b

TO MASONS AND JOINERS.

TO LET, by TENDER, the ERECTION of a Five-roomed HOUSE, at Templetown.—Plans and Specification may be seen on application to Mr. J. OLIVER, Superintendent of Police, Consett, by whom Tenders will be received up till the 16th inst. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. 366b

TO BUILDERS, MASONS, &c.

TO BE LET BY CONTRACT, the various artificers' work required for the COMPLETION of the TOWER of CONSETT PARISH CHURCH.

Plans and Specifications to be seen at Mr. W. AYNSLEY'S, Middle Street, Consett, to whom also Tenders may be sent till the 30th of June.

No pledge is given to accept the lowest or any Tender.

382b F. STEGGALL, Vicar.

Contracts.

TO BUILDERS.

TO LET BY TENDER, the Erection of a HOUSE and SHOP at CATCHGATE, near Annfield Plain—Plans and Specifications may be seen at the house of Mr. WM. FITZPATRICK, Annfield Plain, by whom Tenders will be received up till MONDAY, June 19th. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted. 361b

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS wishing to Tender for the whole or any part of the Works required in the ERECTION of a HOUSE, SHOP, and Three COTTAGES at DIPTON, are informed that the Drawings and Specifications will lie for inspection at the house of the proprietor, Mr. JOHN WATSON, Dipton, from June 6th to June 17th, 1871, up to which date tenders will be received. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN SMITH, Architect.

Shotley Bridge, June 1st, 1871. 362b

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1871.

THE COMING FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

IT is very natural that people should now be speculating upon the future Government of France. Insurrection has been put down, and order restored, though at a fearful cost of life and property; but still only a provisional government exists, and no form of constitution has been decided upon. Nominally the Government of M. THIERS is republican, but really it is neutral, and is as much like a constitutional monarchy without a king, or an empire without an emperor, as it is like a republic. This Government may be temporarily supported by the public and the army; but eventually, and that very soon, a definite form of government must be fixed upon, established upon some special principle. Up to the commencement of the Paris insurrection there were at least five candidates in the field, so to speak—namely, the legitimate monarchy under the Comte de CHAMBORD, a constitutional monarchy under an Orleans Prince, the empire restored either under NAPOLEON III. or his son and a regency, a moderate republic, and the Red Republic or Communal government. The last-named is now entirely out of the running, for the present generation at least. In trying to establish itself by force, and committing outrages on life and property, it invited suppression and extermination, and it need not be any longer considered as a possible form of government in France in the immediate future. A moderate republic offers some advantages, not the least of which is cheapness of working. Weighted as France w[illegible] charge of some £[illegible] annu[illegible] on her public debt (a charge nearly twice as large as our own for the same purpose), she will have little money to spend on courts and pageantry, on the rebuilding of destroyed palaces, or on military display. Under a moderate republic she might avoid all these things, and, by reductions in the army and navy and strict economy in every branch of the public service, manage to pay her way; but, unfortunately, the moderate republicans of the JULES FAVRE type have brought themselves into discredit with the country of even a more serious kind than that incurred by the fallen Empire, through their prolonging a hopeless contest and bringing such grievous burdens upon their country. All the credit that this party gained by prolonging resistance after the capture of nearly all the regular troops of France, and by refusing to cede "an inch of the national territory or a stone of the fortress," they more than lost by their ultimate signal failure, when their "Government of National Defence" became a Government of capitulation. But for this there would be a fair chance of trying a moderate republican government in France. If the Communists had restricted themselves to supporting such a republic, it might have been accepted as an expedient suitable to the financial condition of the country, even in spite of the discredit into which moderate republican leaders had brought themselves. But the communists being put out of court, there are not theoretical republicans enough in France of the moderate type to establish their system of Government. As for the Empire, its failures have been to a considerable degree eclipsed by those of the Government of September 4, and the excesses of the Communists have latterly caused Frenchmen to look back with regret to the strong Government of Napoleon III., which kept in order the strong populace of the large towns, and allowed the material prosperity of the country to be developed. But it is one thing to regret the overthrow of the Empire in last September, and another to think of re-establishing it now, in the altered circumstances of the country. The Empire is essentially a costly system of government, and before recalling the Napoleons, Frenchmen will probably consider whether they can now afford the pomp and pageantry, the military strength and display, and the costly system of police repression which seem inseparable from this dynasty. If they decide in the negative, they have left the Court of Chambord and the Orleans Princes to choose from. For the chance of the former we would not give much, for the restoration of the elder Bourbon pretender would be to run current to all the recent history and political feeling of France; but the Orleans family, while entirely free from any complicity in the recent misfortunes of their country, are not particularly obnoxious to the present generation on any other account; while the simplicity of their habits and manners, together with their considerable private wealth, make them more acceptable than the Bonapartes at the present crisis. We shall, therefore, not be at all surprised if the admission of the Orleans princes to the Assembly be followed by the elevation of one of them to the throne.

Local and District News.

A number of the navvies at Consett Waterworks have struck work.

Shotley Bridge Primitive Methodist, Burnhill Wesleyan, and Annfield Plain Primitive Sabbath schools celebrated their anniversaries on Sunday. All of them were successful.

The fifty-second conference of the Primitive Methodists was commenced on Wednesday, at Oldham, the Rev. M. Lupton, the president, in the chair. The Rev. J. Garner was elected president for the ensuing year.

ANOTHER LARGE EGG.—A blue Spanish hen belonging to Mrs. Brodie, grocer, Shotley Bridge, laid an egg of the following extraordinary dimensions:—3¼in. long, 6¾in. circumference, 8¼in. lengthwise, and 4½oz, in weight.

ANNFIELD PLAIN GAS COMPANY (LIMITED). The Annfield Plain Gas Company works at Kyo were lighted up with gas on Wednesday, 7th inst., and in a few days will be so far completed as to supply Annfield Plain and district with gas.

SMALL-POX.—This loathsome scourge has made its appearance in Annfield Plain, Greencroft, and Kyo, but, happily, it is of a mild type. There has been one fatal case, however. A girl, named Elizabeth Allansworth, aged 14, died at Annfield Plain, on Monday at midnight. We believe she was not vaccinated.

COWARDLY ASSAULT AT REDWILL HILLS.—On Saturday morning last, about half-past one o'clock, as Thomas Wood, engineman, of Billingside Colliery, who was passing on his way to work through the railway cutting, he was stoned by some ruffians. The injuries he received were so serious that he could scarcely reach home, and on Saturday he was unable to attend work, by which the colliery was laid idle, and considerable loss inflicted upon the workmen and owners.

MARLEY HILL.—On Saturday evening, an interesting gathering of teachers, scholars, and friends of the Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath school at Marley Hill, took place in the chapel. About 200 of them sat down to tea, and at the subsequent meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Thos. Brabban, Marley Hill, addresses were delivered by Messrs. Thompson, Heslop, Storey, Hodgson, Cruddas, and Brabban. The chapel choir, under the direction of Mr. Richard Graham, gave several pieces of music in a creditable manner.

TOW LAW LOCAL BOARD.—The usual meeting of this board was held on Wednesday—A. Reid in the chair. The minutes of meetings held in May were read and signed. A general district rate of 6d. in the £ for the next half year was sealed and signed. A contract for new sewerage works was also signed. The board's Surveyor was reported to be unable to command the requisite time for inspection of the works, and the board named services of another person to overlook the progress of works, &c. The Surveyor's report was read, which was generally of a satisfactory kind. A complaint was made of a want of flagging and channelling in Harrison Street, and as only a few houses were unprovided with these, it was recommended that these should be urged to be done without legal proceedings.

LEADGATE WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. —ANNUAL MEETING.—On Saturday last, the annual meeting was held in the Leadgate Wesleyan Day School. The attendance was not large. After partaking of an excellent tea, Mr. Whitehead, of Annfield Plain, took the chair; and at the close of a lengthened discussion as to the position and prospects of the union, the election of officers was proceeded with. Mr. H. Greener, of East Castle, was elected president for the ensuing year; Mr. R. Johnson, of Sherburn Terrace, treasurer; and Mr. T. Fenwick, of East Pontop, secretary. It was resolved to hold the next quarterly meeting at Annfield Plain, on the 9th of September. Mr. Fenwick, the energetic secretary, then read a paper on "Sabbath Schools: their claims and their influence."

CONSETT AND DISTRICT TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting in connection with this Association was held in the Long-room of the Consett Co-operative Store, —Mr. C. Stephenson, presiding. The proceedings were of more than usual interest, as, beside the election of officers for the ensuing year, two presentations had to be made, one to Miss Richardson, of Blackhill, consisting of a ladies neat work-box from the establishment of Mr. J. W. Davison, Front Street, Consett, for kindly allowing the association the use of her piano at the Concert given at Shotley Bridge, and the other to Mr. Stephenson, being the proceeds of the Concert given in the Town Hall, Consett, Mr. Stephenson in making the presentation to Miss Richardson, said the members might have chosen a fitter person to make the presentation than himself as he was no speechifyer but whatever he might say would be from the heart. Miss Richardson had not only kindly let the association have the use of her piano, but had also very tastefully accompanied some of the singers in their solos, but it was principally for the use of the instrument that the presentation was made. (Applause) —Miss Richardson, in reply, said that the members had completely taken her by surprise. All that she had done, she did as a member of the association, and she would always do everything in her power to forward the interests of the association. (Applause). —Mr. G. Shimmins then rose and said that as they were busy it would be well to finish off, and he had great pleasure in handing the conductor the proceeds of the last concert, as it had been passed, at the last yearly meeting that whoever in the future should be conductor should have a concert for his benefit during the year. It was small, and he would much rather that it had been larger, but no one was to blame, as all the members had done their duty. (A voice; I wish it had been four times as much.) He would not detain them any longer, but would simply beg of Mr. Stephenson to accept of it as a small token of the esteem in which he was held by the members, (Applause.)—Mr. Stephenson, in thanking the members, said he might have had time to get his breath. He hoped that the association would go on in the propogation of the great principles of sol-faism, and that before long the association in this place would be as strong as it was during the first year, and this present from the members would act as a stimulus to him to greater exertions in its behalf. During the past year he had been detained a great deal from doing what he might have done by late hours at the offices, but the members knew that when work called for it that every other consideration had to give way. (Applause.)—It was then unanimously agreed to accept of an invitation from the Primitive Methodists of Westgate to give a concert in their new chapel, and also to take part in the concert that is to be given in Berwick by the united choirs.—The election of officers was then proceeded with, with the following results:—Conductor, Mr. C. Stephenson; assistant do., Mr. G. Shimmins; treasurer, Mr. T. Chapman; secretary, Mr. R. Paton; assistant do, Mr. C. Stelling; librarian, Mr. T. Lamb, committee, Misses M. Reece, Shepherd and Mills; Messrs. Whitehead, Moir, and Coates. The proceedings then terminated by singing "God save the Queen."

CONSETT LOCAL BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of the Board was held in the Board-room, Consett, on Wednesday afternoon. Present—Messrs Dickinson (chairman), Charlton, Calvert, Routledge, Davison, Wade, Pescod, Seymour, Jenkins, and Scott.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, were passed and signed by the Chairman.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON'S PLAN.

With reference to the plan of a new dwelling-house for Mr. Francis Richardson, at Blackhill, Mr. JENKINS enquired if the erection of the house would in any way interfere with the ventilation of the street.

Mr. DAVISON thought it would not

It was agreed, on the motion of Mr. CALVERT, that the plan be passed.

HIGHWAY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following report was read:—

REPORT OF ROAD COMMITTEE.

We have investigated the subjects referred to below, and beg to report thereon as follows:—

Pasture Drift Road.—We are fully impressed with the advantages that would accrue to the inhabitants of Consett and Blackhill, and to the public generally by the opening of this road for public traffic. We are informed that the land forming the site of this road as now fenced in, and which is already dedicated to the public, can be conveyed to your Board by the Consett Iron Company. We therefore recommend that application be made to the said firm with the object of having the land formally transferred, and that on having such legal conveyance promptly made, the cost of the same be borne by your board. With the view of the purchase of the said site, or of any other land contiguous to such site, so as to improve the gradient of the road, we recommend that a proper survey and plan be made; and in the event of a purchase, we recommend that an estimate be obtained of the cost of forming and laying out the road; and, if such outlay can at the present time be entertained as one which your Board should commit itself, that a sum for such expenditure be borrowed by your Board on the basis of a repayment of principal and interest in fourteen years, and thus the work might be carried out either partially or wholly forthwith. You will have observed that the site of the road is at present intersected by the Consett Iron Company's railway, which is crossed by an ugly and inconvenient wooden bridge for foot passengers only. This railway will, in about two years, be abandoned and removed by the Consett Iron Company. It remains for you to consider, whether for public traffic of all kinds, you would, as temporary expedient, reconstruct this wooden bridge or make at this point at once a level crossing until this portion of the site can be acquired entire from the Consett Company, who, in either case, we understand, claim to be relieved from responsibility at this portion of the road.

Lane leading from Consett and Blackhill to the Cemetery.—The site of this lane lies in the township of Benfieldside and comes under the jurisdiction of the Local Board of that Township. We recommend that you should confer with the Benfieldside Local Board, as to the desireability of having this lane put in proper condition for foot passengers and vehicles going to the Cemetery; and having regard to the probability of your Board providing a good public road connecting Consett with Benfieldside. We trust the latter township, will itself undertake the work of improving this lane as indicated above.

Old abandoned Railway to Consett Pit.—We are of opinion that no advantage would arise to our township by the possession of this old railway. If you concur in this we believe the Consett Iron Company will enclose it, and add it to the garden ground in front of Prince Street (Brickflat Row).

Flagging Streets.—We are not unanimous as to the obligation of your Board on this question, and wish it to be discussed at your next meeting; but for the present we advise an improvement in the pathway on the north side of Sherburn Terrace and Medomsley

William Street and John Street.—We suggest that stringent measures be adopted to compel owners here, to flag and channel the fronts of the cottages and that proper metal roads be laid in; and, also, that your Board at its own expense, should at once remove the projecting buildings, which obstruct the traffic and ventilation of these streets.

Urinals.—One of these has been erected in Middle Street, and we recommend as soon as convenient that two others should be provided—one at Sherburn Terrace, and another near the Consett Town Hall, or Co-operative Store.

Earth work in John Street.—We recommend that the heaps of earth left here after the sewerage works be removed at once, at the cost of the board.

PASTURE DRIFT ROAD.

Mr. JENKINS asked what were the views of the meeting with regard to the Pasture Drift Road. The question was whether they should take the matter now or postpone it.

Mr. SCOTT thought they might get a man for 12s. a week to watch a crossing which they could make.

The CHAIRMAN thought they would not get an efficient man for that amount, and said they might get a man that could not manage and then they would probably get into a hobble.

Mr. JENKINS thought they were all unanimous that the duty of either making a crossing or bridge would have to come upon them some day, and he thought it desirable that they should decide one way or another. He asked if they were prepared to spend £1,000 on it.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE thought they were. He was of opinion that the present route was about the best they could get.

After a long and tedious discussion, the Board agreed to appoint Mr. Jenkins to secure the rights of the road from the Consett Iron Company, and also that surveys be made with a view of finding the easiest gradient on which to make it.

In consequence of that part of the road below the wooden bridge crossing the Tin Mill Pit line belonging to the Benfieldside Board, it was agreed that the Road Committee meet and confer with the Benfieldside Board on the subject.

FLAGGING OF STREETS.

A long discussion took place on the flagging of Sherburn Terrace and Medomsley Road, but as there was no provision made for any expense on these streets when a new rate was made, the matter was allowed to stand over for another month.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The Chairman read the above report, which was rather a lengthy document, and which referred to several obstinctions existing in John Street and William Street, and explained what parts of these streets were finished, and which unfinished. It also contained a complaint from the inhabitants as to the difficulty they experienced in getting their ashes removed. A suggestion was also made regarding the erection of additional urinals.

URINALS.

The SURVEYOR intimated that a urinal had been placed at the end of Middle Street, as requested by the Board.

The CHAIRMAN said he had noticed that one of the plates was cracked.

Mr. SCOTT observed that it had been cracked in coming by the railway. He thought there was one wanted very much at the New Inn.

Mr. JENKINS enquired how much a new urinal would cost.

The SURVEYOR replied £9 7s.

Mr. JENKINS asked if they could get water to run through the urinal in order that the sewerage might be washed away.

The SURVEYOR answered that they could.

Mr. DAVISON thought it would be better to wait until they got more funds.

Mr. SCOTT moved that a urinal be erected at the New Inn.

Mr. JENKINS thought they ought to guard against putting up urinals to suit public-houses.

Mr. ROUTLEDGE was of opinion, providing they had funds at command, that it would be much better to have a urinal near the Co-operative Store as well as at the New Inn. At all events he would move that one be erected near the Co-operative Store.

Mr. DAVISON thought it would be as well if they gave the policeman instructions to look after the urinal which had been erected at the end of Middle Street, as he had seen a great many children throwing stones at it.

Mr. JENKINS quite agreed, and thought they would be converting it into a kind of gymnasium, and perhaps some of the boys might begin to stand on their heads on it. He thought there ought to be one somewhere near the Co-operative Store, and he therefore begged to second Mr. Routledge's proposition. He objected to erecting urinals so near to public-houses, and thought that the tenant ought to construct some place themselves, in order that they might get rid of the nuisance that their houses occasioned.

After a short conversation Mr. Routledge's motion was agreed to.

MR. HALL'S NUISANCE.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter from Mr. John Ward, solicitor, of Durham, with regard to the removal of the above nuisance, and wishing to know upon what terms it had been removed.

After a few words from Mr. Calvert and Mr. Routledge, the Clerk was instructed merely to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Ward's letter, and not to enter into the merits of the question.

POSTAL ACCOMMODATION.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he had written a letter to the Postmaster-General regarding the present defective postal arrangements of the district, and had received a reply intimating that the matter would receive attention. He thought the Board should memorialize the North-Eastern Railway Company to delay the morning train from Newcastle, in order that the mail bags might come by the first train in the morning.

Mr. CHARLTON thought they had better wait and see what the post-office authorities did before they took any steps in the matter.

Mr. JENKINS thought they ought to get their letters like other towns, and not have to wait until twelve o'clock.

It was ultimately agreed that the North-Eastern Railway Company should be memorialized to run the train a quarter of an hour later in order to catch the south mail.

ASHPITS.

The INSPECTOR stated that the chief difficulty in removing the ashes was that there was no place to remove them to, and that the farmers were so busy that they could not attend to them.

It was agreed that the sanitary committee be requested to look for a proper place to form a depot.

EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS.

It was agreed that the finance committee meet twenty minutes or half-an-hour previous to the ordinary business of the Board.

PLANS.

The following plans were passed:—Consett Baptist Chapel; dwelling-house in Sherburn Terrace for Mr. Samuel Wood; dwelling-house for Mr. Richard Murray, at Medomsley Road; and a three-stalled stable for the Consett Co-operative Store.

PAY-BILLS.

Highway bills, £40 8s. 9d.; Local Board accounts, £127 14s. 6d., of which sum £75 3s. 11d. is returnable as private improvements.

NEW RATE.

A new rate for 9d. in the pound on houses, and 2½d. on land, was signed by the Board.

Several cheques were then signed, and the Board separated.

Cricket.

MEDOMSLEY v. BENFIELDSIDE.

A match was played on Saturday between the first eleven of Medomsley and seven of the second eleven assisted by four of the first of Benfieldside. The latter went first to the wickets to the bowling of through for a score of 80, in which some good batting was done by nearly all the players. Medomsley now took their place at the wickets and by some hard hitting the score was brought to upwards of 40 before Noble and Baty were parted, after which the scores were only moderate, the extras forming a large item in the score. In this innings Mr. Dixon unfortunately received a blow from the ball which compelled him to retire from the game before the second over had been bowled, which doubtless accounts for the quantity of byes in the score—

MEDOMSLEY.

J. Noble, b Foggon	21
R. Baty, c Smith, b Brown	22
W. Kay, b Foggon	0
J. Walton, b Foggon	2
R. Wilson, b Foggon	2
W. Walton, run out	0
W. Cawthorne, c Thirlwell, b Brown	5
E. Bulman, b Brown	7
P. Milburn, b Foggon	1
R. Cawthorne, run out	0
W. Hetherington, not out	0
b, 16; l b, 2; w, 3	21
Total	81

BENFIELDSIDE.

J. Bell, b Noble	11
R. Paton, c Wilson, b Noble	1
R. Smith, b Baty	3
H. R. Foggon, b Noble	7
J. Dixon, c and b Baty	7
M. Wall, b Noble	14
J. Rutherford st Noble	7
J. Kidd, c and b Baty	9
J. Thirlwell, c Noble, b Baty	3
T. Harrison, c Baty, b Noble	0
J. Flinn, not out	5
b, 9; w, 5	13
Total	80

LIZZIE v. QUEBEC.

A match was played at Quebec on Saturday, between eleven of the Lizzie and eleven of Quebec. The ground was in very fine condition and an excellent pair of wickets having been provided, the goodness of which, however, to the disappointment of all concerned, could not be proved. Play commenced at half-past one. Quebec having won the toss went first to the wickets and opened the batting with Messrs. Brown and Knowles. The home team made a poor display, only scoring 25 in the first innings and 15 in the second. The Lizzie then went to the wickets and, after some good playing, succeeded in running up a score of 57 in one inning, the principal scorers being Messrs. Foster, Maddison, and Bell. Subjoined is the score:—

QUEBEC.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
T. Brown, c Simpson, b Foster	0	b Maddison	2
G. Knowles, b Foster	3	b Maddison	1
J. Foster, b Foster	0	run out	2
P. Sanderson, run out	6	c Stobbart, b Foster	0
W. Hind, c Foster b Maddison	4	not out	
E. Ruttter, b Maddison	2	l b w b Maddison	
J. Lowe, b Foster	0	run out	
W. Maines, b Foster	0	run out	
R. Slater, b Foster	1	b Foster	
J. Hunter, b Maddison	1	b Maddison	
R. Steel, not out	2	b Eoster	
Byes	6	Byes	
Total	25	Total	15

LIZZIE.

1st Innings.

T. Stobbart, b Lowe	2
N. Freak, b Lowe	1
P. Hunter, l b w, b Lowe	3
R. Foster, b Sanderson	8
G. Maddison, b Brown	6
R. Bell, c Foster, b Banderson	12
J. Carroll, c and b Sanderson	5
F. Foster, b Lowe	1
W. Stobbart, c and b Sanderson	0
E. Simpson, b Sanderson	0
T. Savoy, not out	2
Byes	17
Total	57

THE REV. JOHN [illegible]

BLACKHALL [illegible]

The above [illegible] body has again [illegible] his annual [illegible] of several [illegible] on Saturday [illegible] by the [illegible] Mill [illegible] and the [illegible] its [illegible] singularly [illegible] Time which [illegible] things [illegible] who has [illegible] of this neighbourhood [illegible] the [illegible] which he now [illegible] no more." [illegible] as great a [illegible] than when [illegible] borean blast [illegible] hosts of [illegible] many years [illegible] to his successful career [illegible] the M[illegible] ministry. On Saturday af[illegible] upon the Pentecost. Mr. Ratte[illegible] with many of the "[illegible]" [illegible] there were four events, he told us, that ought to be commemorated annually [illegible] devotion—the birth, crucifixion, and resurrection [illegible] Redeemer of the world, and the descent of [illegible] Holy Ghost the action of which last reached [illegible] that day in [illegible] beautiful chapel by the river [illegible] Pentecost when the supernatural power descended [illegible] the primitive disciples two effects were produced upon the multitudes in the streets of Jerusalem [illegible] some believed and were saved, while others [illegible] the conduct of the latter drew forth [illegible] Peter from which the text was taken. [illegible] extraordinary spiritual influence was the [illegible] thought in the subject of discourse. These people about whom the stir was made were extraordinary professors; not apathetic, listless beings that nobody knew anything about, like too many professors in our time, but people aglow with "the [illegible]." That which made them so marked and prominent was the extraordinary subject of their ministry. The great stir was not unmeaning, for the [illegible] in it had a subject. This could be seen in the [illegible] Peter's sermon given by the evangelist. Two verses might be taken as a centre: "This Jesus hath God raised up, whereof we all are witnesses; therefore, being by the right hand of God exalted, and having received of the Father the promise of the Holy Ghost, he hath shed forth this which ye now see and hear." There was the Trinity—the three persons always associated in the work of human redemption, and which doctrine must be preached in order to effect lasting good. There was explicitly proclaimed the risen and triumphant Saviour, and this was the theme to move the world. It might be said to have been fresh in those days, but it was still the great theme. To teach any department of science or any branch of morality was not the work of God's preachers and could not do what the gospel effects—softening bad hearts and making them new. The second reason why these persons were so marked and prominent was their extraordinary spirit. They were not common men. Common enough as respects their birth, trade, nationality, and education; yet they had in them and on them a spirit and power that startled and aroused the city. To understand this, we were asked to go to the "upper room." All the disciples were there, numbering about as many as our audience composed and like us, men and women. They were not debating, not trifling, not covetous, but—waiting. There was a time for blessing if people would only wait for it; we should never give up good, for if we waited and trusted a revival blessing would come. They waited, and when the Pentecost was fully come, the miraculous power descended, and made them happy in holiness. They had wisdom, courage, holiness, happiness, and this was what made them so marked by the multitude without, and unless the Church have this now, no real good would be done. We were next invited to notice another reason of the prominence of these people—the remarkable result of their speech. They did not stop in the "upper room;" they went down into the city, in which there was computed to be 400,000 persons. That was a principle of Christianity; when people got good, they wanted to do good. If the audience were put into a town two or three times the size of Newcastle they would never be felt, as they had not received the "upper room baptism." But when the disciples went amongst the people it was "noised abroad," and so mighty was the result that 3,000 were added to the Church. The preacher believed that the occurrences of that day were to be the type and pattern of the manner in which the Church was to be increased and perpetuated in all time; and if the Blackhall Mill people were to settle down, after having got a nice chapel, they would go lower. They should strive to get their neighbours to have in their hearts a consciousness of God's love, and make their sanctuary a training place for paradise. He thanked God for the well-arranged chapel, and thought there must have been some well-instructed, prudent, civilised people connected with its erection. It had cost more than £500, which did not include the gratuitous labour that had been given, and the trustees now wanted £101. They had told him that they were going to raise the whole during the two days' services. He had been in company with Ald. Brown, of Gateshead, who laid the stone, but he could not be with them; however, he had sent a donation of £5, which he would hand over to the collectors.

After service, we had tea, which was provided in the old school-room and in the chapel. We enjoyed the meal thoroughly. The varied kinds of bread, from the establishment of Mr. Urwin, of Blaydon, reflected credit upon the purveyor, and the tea was simply inspiring. The ladies at the tables—Misses Newbiggen, Willey, Burns, Davison, Robson, Muirhead, Haughan, Charlton, Ward (2), Newton, and Anderson—executed their duties gracefully.

In the evening, there was a large company in the chapel, and we had a most inspiriting discourse from Mr. Rattenbury, who founded it upon Psalm lxxxvii. 5, 6d. The psalm is sublime and prophetic. Its first and literal reference was to Mount Zion, Jerusalem, and to the privileges of being born citizens of the holy city; but it was intended also to apply to the living, spiritual Church of Christ. The stability of the church was argued from the character of the Founder. The site in which it was raised was the "holy mountains," and "the Highest himself will establish her." Sinai, Carmel, Pisgah, and Tabor were rendered famous by divine manifestations, but the pre-eminence is given to Calvary, where the foundation-stone was laid in tears, in agony, and in blood. The divinity of Christ has shown the stability of the stone. It had been assailed and was attacked now; but it resisted every storm, and stands yet to sustain the interests of men. Blessed temple, whose foundation is the Lord unchangeable, immortal, eternal! The triumphs of Zion were then described. Their nature was—"this and that man was *born* in her." This was what the Lord spoke of to Nicodemus. It was an awful thing to be born and not "born again." The latter was not reform: it was a *birth*, a *creation*. Building chapels and liberal giving were good, but the true triumphs of Zion were the conversion of sinners. The place of these triumphs was *in* Zion. It was a foolish notion that people must be converted before joining the church; it was just as absurd for a sick man to say that he must get healthy before he went to a hospital or sent for a physician. Zion was a place of healing, of mercy and salvation. Some people said they would rather not be joined to those people, as they would be religious without it. He doubted it, as their idea of their own goodness was a sign of their darkness and hardness. Others excused themselves from joining as the members were not consistent, the preacher did not preach to suit them, and they would wait till there was a perfect church. They would never join at all then. Thank God, there had been [illegible] men in the church;—but as soon as they were [illegible] they went away to the skies; and while they [illegible] going a poor, dejected, penitent prodigal was [illegible] in by the other door to be made perfect. The church was a hospital, and the cured were going out while the sick were coming in. A perfect church? No and yes. Not perfect members, though striving to be perfect; but a perfect Physician, who never lost a case and he has had *such* cases. The direst deepest disease when put into his hands, he always heals them and saves them *in* Zion. They have to come in. There was also a description of the extent of the triumphs. There was a blessed variety: this Ethiopian and that Babylonian, this old man and that young man this black man and that white man; and in perpetuity, this father and that son. The psalm also described the privileges of Zion's members—"The Lord shall count, when he writeth up the people that this man was born there." To count may mean to number, to remember, or to reward. Amid the glories of that awful day this is to be the subject of remembrance, and the labourer would hear of it then, and as his reward would be jewels in his crown of rejoicing. He hoped that he was preaching a prophetic sermon. "It shall be said, that this and that man was born there." Who shall say it? Some present will say it; after ages, the angel host, and the glorious host of the redeemed will say it.

On Sunday, the Revs. R. Stepney and Thos Hind preached to good audiences, and Mr. Rattenbury gave an address at night. The total proceeds amounted to the handsome sum of £102 13s. 9d., included in which where the following donations:—Messrs. W. Thompson, £25; R. Jewitt, £10; Ald. Brown, £5; M. Glendinning, £5; John Harrison, £5; J. Ward and James Urwin, £5; Misses Willey, £5; Davison, £5; Newbiggin, £5; Jemison, £5; and Mr. Ralph Elliott, £1.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Mr. Rattenbury has often been at Shotley Bridge and his periodic visits have aided the trustees materially. There is no debt on the chapel now, and only a small sum was needed this year to meet the current expenses. On Monday afternoon, a select company assembled, and the venerable preacher dilated upon the eulogistic description of the house of God, the blessedness of devotion in the house of the Lord, and the Psalmist's own experience of this blessedness, as given in the 122nd Psalm. The sermon in the evening was based upon 2 Timothy ii. 19, 20, 21, and was a masterly production. The subject was the church under the figure of "a great house." Its foundations and seals were the first features noted. The former was the truth as it is in Jesus, and notwithstanding the heresy of Hymeneus and Philetus, and the upholders of error and infidelity in the "great house," it standeth sure. He would not speak dogmatically as to the seals in the text, but the modern acceptation of the term signified an inscription—an inscription on a stone in a building, for instance, stating to what the edifice was devoted. The stones of the "great house" have inscriptions on two sides: "The Lord knoweth them that are his," and "Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity"—so that those who are built in it are not mere theorists, but are in union with God. The varied furniture of the church, as illustrated by the vessels, was shown to be professors of religion. Young disciples were often alarmed at the views of false professors, but in a "great house" there is sure to be some dishonourable, irregular, unfaithful souls. There was a great variety—in their educational attainments, intellectual capacity, financial position; he believed that was what the apostle intended by the terms, "of gold and of silver, but also of wood and of earth." He did not agree with commentators—Dr. A. Clarke amongst the number—who styled the two latter as dishonourable and the two former as honourable. It was their purity or impurity that determined their meetness for the Master's use, not their material. If the golden goblet was not cleansed, the water would be spoiled, and it was unfit for the Master's use; but if the earthern vessel was stainless, the Master would use it—and *vice-versa*. Purity was the leading thought, whether the vessel be rich or poor. This idea altogether ignored election and reprobation, and he believed utterly impossible that any man was created to be lost. There was no election or reprobation, but that of character. The next idea elucidated was the Master of the house and its government. The foundation and the Master were one—Jesus. The vessels were not for ornament merely, but for use. It never entered within the circle of the thoughts of some that the Master meant to use them; he thought they could scarcely be clean. They leave the idea of being used to the officials and the ministry, whilst they should make haste to be clean for the Master to use them. There was unspeakable honour in being used by the Master, and if they were good he would use them. It was a principle that men must come into the house, and he urged those present who had not entered to come in.—Collections were made at each service.

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

On Wednesday, Mr. Rattenbury finished the present series of services in the Annfield Plain chapel. There was a tolerably good company at the afternoon service, after which about 100 persons partook of tea. The tables were presided over by Misses Reed, Welch, and Hooper; Mesdames Simpson, Curry, Bell, Cook, and Rankin. In the evening the commodious chapel was filled, but the audience differed widely from those Mr. Rattenbury had ministered to at the foregoing places. It was not the subdued "Amen" we heard now, but the hearty, outspoken "Hallelujah!" If the composition of the company was different, so also was the class of subjects handled by the preacher; indeed, we were altogether unprepared to hear him announce as his text at night, "But he that believeth not shall be damned." But, then, it was tenderly approached. It was no son of thunder that was to discourse about the nether region, filling the chapel with hideous yells, grim spectres, sulphureous vapours, and glaring flames, and making our blood curdle in our veins and our "each particular hair to stand on end, like quills upon the fretful porcupine." He first considered the text doctrinally, there being two doctrinal thoughts—not believing and being damned. It was difficult to give an exposition on a negative, but we were in possession of other portions of Scripture bearing upon and illustrative of "believeth not," so that it was not so difficult. "Unbelief" in the 3rd and 4th chapters of the Hebrews was the same, and we could find an exposition of it there—of its nature and fearful consequences in the case of the children of Israel. Not believing—not acquiescing in the divine conditions of salvation leads to ruin. Neglect of the remedy was all that was needed to incur destruction. The next word was an awful one—damned. The ultimate thought of it referred to the final state and place of punishment. Three theories had been promulgated lately—that the punishment of the wicked was terminable, that they would be ultimately annihilated, and that there would eventually be a restoration. He objected to all of them. Those who argue for the first must allow the terminableness of heaven, for the same terms were employed to denote the eternity of the one as the other. The whole scope of Scripture went on the assumption of an "everlasting" in the proper sense of the term, and the expressions used pointed to eternal punishment. After continuing the argument for some time, he viewed the subject, in the second place, as a declaratory utterance of the Lord, the King, the Judge of all. To show how the declaration of the Saviour must be, we were to consider that unbelief disqualified men from heaven. Heaven was a prepared place for a prepared people. This was the quarry where the stones were dressed by the tools of repentance and hammer of the word before they were put into the temple; but if they were not dressed and polished they would be rejected. If they would not be shaped, they would not fit any place, and there would not be a place for them in heaven. Again, unbelief in its proper punishment is perdition. Unbelievers will perish because they deserve it. Think of the price that was paid for man's salvation; think of the simplicity and sameness of the terms; and think of the agencies brought to bear upon men to get them to accept salvation. If they resist, will they not deserve to be lost? Again, by not believing the Saviour's declaration must be realised, as the only means for being saved were neglected. This was forcibly elucidated by a few illustrations. There was hope in the text, for it has its convex—"He that believeth shall be saved."—The proceeds of the services and tea amounted to £8 12s., which will be devoted to lighting the chapel with gas and renovating it.

CRIME IN AND ABOUT LONDON.

In the calendar of the June sessions of the Central Criminal Court, which begins on Monday, there are four charges of murder. In the case of Edmund Walter Pook, it is stated that any application to postpone the trial will be resisted in the interests of the prisoner. It will be sought to establish an *alibi* for the defence. Pook, while suffering from an epileptic fit on Thursday afternoon, bit his tongue and his lips, and it appears that a point is to be made of his having had a similar seizure previous to the murder, with a view to account for the blood which was found upon his clothes. The witnesses for the prosecution and defence together will be more than fifty in number. It is expected that the Attorney-General will conduct the prosecution. Mr. Bealey, it is stated, will be one of the counsel for the defence. The principal defence urged will be an *alibi* for the evening preceding the murder, when the hammer was purchased. An *alibi* will also be set up for the night of the murder, to account for so much of the prisoner's time as would, it is stated, render it impossible for him to accomplish the distance in the time fixed. There wil also be an attempt made to discredit the police testimony, especially that portion which refers to the finding of the whistle. Others will be called to state that they have seen the deceased walking about with another young man, whom they designate a swell, and it will be suggested that he is the father of her child. Another of the persons accused of murder is a youth named Claude Scott Woolley, 19 years of age, and described as a painter, who, it may be remembered, gave himself up recently to the police as being the murderer of Samuel Lee, a potman, at Brompton, several months ago. A third charge is that against a girl of 15, named Agnes Norman, by whom, as is imputed, four infant children were suffocated. This case, like the others, has caused a good deal of painful interest.

DURHAM COUNTY BUILDING SOCIETY CASE.

The matter of the above society was brought before Mr. Bloxom, chief clerk in the Chambers of Vice-Chancellor Bacon, on Monday, for the purpose of settling the list of contributories. It being arranged to proceed with the disputed cases first, Mr. Harris, of the firm of Messrs. Lewis and Munns, who appeared for the official liquidator, stated that the list was a very large one, and 850 of the names were put down as investing members. They were obliged to complete the list, and the probability was, however, that the contributories would not be called upon to pay anything, but receive something. — Mr. Whiffen, official liquidator, desired to make a general statement, in order to remove, if possible, a great deal of missapprehension which existed in the minds of contributories as to the meaning of the word contributory in its application to building societies. They looked upon themselves as creditors of the society, and thought it strange that they should be designated contributories; so that it would be as well to explain that settling the list of contributaries was nothing more or less than settling the names of borrowing and investing members. There seemed to be little prospect that the payment of all the creditors would involve a liability upon the investing members, so that they might be contributories to receive instead of contributories to pay. He thought it just as well to offer this explanation, as many of the members had written to him asking whether, now that they had lost all their money, they would be called upon to pay any more, thus showing that they did not precisely understand their position. Other than the plan adopted, there was no means of determining who was the borrowing and investing members. The claim of Mr. Goodfellow, of Sunderland, late a director of the society, was then considered. He was originally owner of two shares upon which he paid £200. He gave notice to withdraw, and singularly enough applied at the same time for two further shares upon which he paid 5s. As a matter of fact the 5s. had not been withdrawn, and, therefore, Mr. Goodfellow had been placed on the list in respect of the two shares. The chief Clerk was of opinion that Mr. Goodfellow was not liable to be placed on the list, but fearing that a definite decision at this early stage might establish a precedent upon which it would not be proper to act, he adjourned the case until the 14th July, with liberty to the official liquidator to answer the affidavit.

SHOCKING WIFE MURDER IN YORK BY A HEXHAM MAN.

The inhabitants of the Groves district in York were alarmed on Monday night shortly before ten o'clock, by dreadful shrieks from the direction of Haxby Lane, in the immediate vicinity, and many of them ran in the direction whence the cries proceeded, and they came upon the scene of a dreadful murder just committed, the victim being a married woman named Cook, and the murderer—her husband—Matthew Cook. The culprit, who had only perpetrated the foul deed a moment or two previously, was seized on the spot, and three policemen took him in charge and conveyed him to the lock-up at Heworth, about a mile distant. The poor woman, his wife, whose throat had been cut almost from ear to ear with a clasp knife, the jugular vein being severed, was picked up a corpse, having died almost immediately from the ferocious attack of her husband, and she was taken on a stretcher to the York Workhouse, there to await the coroner's inquisition. The murderer is a native of Hexham, in Northumberland, and was apprenticed to the trade of a watchmaker. Nine years ago he came to York, and for six years he worked as a journeyman with Mr. Klesier, watchmaker, Stonegate. At the expiration of that time he commenced business on his own account, keeping a small shop in Goodramgate, opposite the Lecture Hall. He is a man of excitable disposition, and given to liquor. Like men of a certain class, he occasionally indulges in excessive drinking for ten days or a fortnight together, and then suddenly becomes almost tetotal, scarcely tasting a glass of beer for six weeks or two months. Sobriety is next as suddenly abandoned, drunkenness for the time taking its place accompanied with violence of temper, approaching sometimes to frenzy. In one of these mad drunken fits the murderer was found on Monday, and at night he was in the company of his wife, who had a child in her arms not more than twelve months old. They were walking together along Haxby Lane, in the immediate vicinity of the Groves, and it is believed that some angry words took place between them on the subject of drinking, the murderer being desirous of obtaining some money from his wife to expend for the intoxicating draught. She no doubt declined to accede to his demands, when he was heard to threaten to knock her down, and actually did so without hesitation, at once cutting her throat as above described, the child being taken up and conveyed to the residence of the Rev. J. E. Sampson, close by. The murderer attempted to commit suicide, but failed, as he inflicted only a slight wound on his throat with a clasp knife. A medical man was sent for, and Dr. Proctor who happened to be professionally in the neigbourhood was shortly a spectator of the sickening scene, but the poor woman had died before his arrival. It is reported that the murderer has a sister an inmate of a lunatic assylum. Prisoner has been committed for trial at the York Assizes on the charge of "Wilful Murder."

Correspondence.

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

RUSTICATING NOTES BY QUIZ.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—Rambling up-hill and down-hill, along primitive lanes, wide, grassy, or covered by whins or ferns, where you may travel for miles without meeting with a single vehicle, or saluting a fellow pilgrim, has long been a favourite recreation of mine. It leads me away from smoke, turmoil, and vexatious labours; it conducts me to the glassy brook, the wimpling, bending, murmuring little river, wending its way on "for ever and for ever" to the boundless sea. It reminds me of my own individuality, my final destiny, my experience of life, sometimes settling down apparently in the deep long pool to rest, but imperceptibly its waters glide on soon to meet the rough cascade or headlong fall and be dashed into agitation, altering every now and then the direction of its course, yet ever seeking the "infinite." But egotism forms no part of my intended little effusion. Let me see if in my recent holiday rambles I have jotted down anything which may benefit my fellow-men in Consett.

The first I shall note is, by no means the least important. In a church close by the wayside I read the following epitaph, in these very words, I believe, for I quote it from memory—

"Traveller see here I lie,
As thou art now so once was I,
As I am now thou soon shalt be,
Prepare for death and follow me."

Corollory (I add)—This was not written by the occupant himself of this last abode in the "sojourn of rest." Was it written by a drunken mason? The village is a small one, yet it can count four large public-houses. Farther west a few miles and you cannot find one. I met in with a good woman, who, although not a teetotaler, never tastes drink. Her husband has not drunk a single glass of liquor of any kind for fifteen years. His threepences have bought him a cow or two, which actually give milk. I was led to believe, for I have not been in a locality precisely similar since I knew Consett, that the cows of modern times yielded a patented mixture, invented by farmers called "cows' shoddy." I purchased a small tin-can full, for which she wanted only one halfpenny. I certainly do relish a single glass of good ale under such circumstances, but nothing could be more refreshing than this pure natural fluid. I put some of it into my glass flask and found I could not see through the rich white "sample," although I could undertake to read a handbill through a medium of three feet of "shoddy." An intelligent young companion of mine with great consideration began to enquire after the spiritual wants of the household. The mistress, who is closely allied to the family of a late clergyman in this very locality, I found both well educated and inquisitive. She commenced to read some periodicals a little girl had brought her in a very fluent manner, yet this woman could not tell who was the parson of the parish. He had never once crossed her threshold. The Act of Parliament head of the parish, the member of a church remarkable for cultivating learning (for whose use I ask by way of parenthesis), abounding in men of piety (according to some accounts lately printed), with his horse and conveyance had never crossed the moor except perhaps with his pointers. But there is one body of christian men who knew there was a house and immortal beings there. The Primitive Methodists held worship in her house until they found a more suitable place. Mistress, I said, you remind me of forty years gone by, when one poor curate at £40 per annum used to "do duty" for two large parishes, each getting Sunday about. Even the very large village of Lowick and the little town of Tweedmouth were thus served. But now when there is such an outcry for churches and £300 a-year (little enough for a worthy man) I think those who claim spiritual authority over you ought to treat you differently; you might as well live in Central Africa. "But," said she, "the Church is too fond of learning, I think, from what I see in the *Consett Guardian*" "I cannot say much about that," I replied, "except Paley, Butler, and one or two more, I know not what influence any clerical writer has had on modern thought. Carlyle says our Universities have never produced a scholar of note since the day of Bentley. If you are curious about this I shall lend you Ince's 'Outlines of English History.' You shall there find the names of many eminent men. Where their books are to be found I nor no one in Consett can tell. I am certain there is not one volume of their production in our town, or for miles around. We ca[illegible]at and write about them that's all[illegible]ddle ages we can find only [illegible] at the present day. Friar Bacon discovered gunpowder, but Lord Bacon subsequently introduced the inductive philosophy, upset the foolish quibbling of the priests and was the procursor of modern enlightenment. A single illustration will satisfy you about the learning of the Church previously to his era. How many souls can dance on the point of a needle? was a noted theme among them. I am not in possession of the statistics as regards the literature of the English Church, but I shall quote from a large work treating on the physical, political, and statistical view of empires, kingdoms, &c., published in Glasgow in 1822, and referred to by Dr. Dick as an especial text-book of his. Speaking concerning the Episcopalian outcry respecting the destruction of libraries in Scotland at the reformation, the author clearly shows that the learning of Iona was a simple myth. Then comes the catalogue of the famed Culdean Monastery—seventeen books all in manuscript, a pastoral, a graduate, and a missal. The text of the gospels and a few others. The lamented library at Stirling in the fifteenth century consisted of four missals, two psalters, four antiphonies, three breviaries, two legends, four graduals, and ten processionals. Only a generation or two previously, we find an English dignitary averring that he had not a single priest north of the Humber who understood the Church service." Of course, there is much amplification of my discourse with the good woman, but the main facts are identical.

As a final at present, I may say I am no enemy to the Church of England. On the contrary, I have long cherished most kindly feelings towards her until these were outraged by her own indifference. Wherever a clergyman is faithful and consistent his ultimate success is certain; but this cannot be done by "tea wash" or advancing pretensions which all educated men know are sophistical. Let her keep her eye on a picture drawn by a great master she once inured for dissenting from her. This is the fashion of it—It has eyes turned up to heaven, the best of books in its hand, the law of truth is written on its lips, the world is behind its back, it stands as if it pleaded with men, and a crown of glory hangs over its head. It is to be seen in the library of the house of the Interpreter.

31st May, 1871.

WAR VICTIMS' FUND.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

ESTEEMED FRIEND. — Allow me to express my acknowledgements for thy kindness in assisting so freely and gratuitously to spread information as to the distressed condition of the farmers and peasantry of striken France.

In considering their state, we must not confound *Paris* with the *Provinces*: their motives, actions, and sufferings have been different,—the one a wild, tumultuous, uncontrollable mob, reckless of consequences: the others, the victims of a vain, ambitious ruler, and victims of Government; and each class is now reaping the bitter fruit of false principles.

The Extracts sent with this, from the report of the War Victims' Committee, are, I believe, chiefly from the pen of my friend, Arthur Albright, who was one of the first to espouse the cause of these distracted people; and who, after many months of unwearied exertions at home, undertook the charge and fatigue of distributing the seed corn in the valley of the Loire.

It is due to the various subscribers in this locality, who kindly contributed their aid, to know that the seed corn and clothing have been distributed judiciously, to a class destitute and grateful, who desire to acknowledge the blessings granted.

Requesting the favour of having extracts from the report inserted in the *Guardian*,

I remain
Thine very truly,
EDWIN O. TREGGELLES.

Derwent Hill, 6th of 6th month, 1871.

Report of the Executive Committee, No. 12.—24th of 5th Month, 1871.

Since the date of our last report the attention of the Executive Committee has been principally concentrated upon the purchase and shipment of seed-corn and potatoes for the Valley of the Loire. The season has so far advanced that the utmost despatch was needful in order to be in time for spring sowing. Fourteen cargoes (amounting to about 3,000 tons, consisting of about 48,000 bushels of oats, barley and other seeds, and about 1950 tons of potatoes, and costing about £22,000) have been shipped by various steamers from London, Aberdeen, Arbroath, Glasgow, Newry, &c., to the French ports of Nantes, St. Nazaire, and St. Malo. The above named supplies are calculated to sow about 25,000 acres, and we are thankful to be able to say that we believe they arrived in time, that they were most gratefully received, that nearly all the grain and all but the last cargo of potatoes are, ere this, in the ground, and that the recipients are of the class who especially needed aid. It seems certain that but for these supplies, and those administered by Col. Elphinstone, large districts in that portion of France devastated by the contending armies during the winter, would have remained unsown, and the destitution in the coming season would have been fearful.

The report gives details of proceedings and then continues.—"We fear that, after the above history of our mission, hardly sufficient space remains to state adequately what seem to us its distinct results. Their value is much greater than the amount represented in money, large though it be, under the actual circumstances of France. The following will present, in general terms, that which we take to have been effected:—

"That we have furnished to many thousands of cultivators, either as a pure gift or as a loan on the easiest terms, grain and seeds for lands that must otherwise have remained unsown. The lands, especially those occupied with frozen and killed wheat, still remained unsown, and the requests—far beyond what we could meet for *semences fourrageres* on loan—being the proof of this.

"That these supplies of seed, if measured by the French prices of 4 mo. 10 to 4 mo. 20, and after their importation had time to affect the market, were of about fifty per cent. more value than their cost and freight to French ports, and were, by the assistance of the Minister of Agriculture, brought, carriage free, within easy distance of farms on which they had to be sown.

"That the quantities asked for by way of loan—so very far in excess of anything we could supply—is a proof both of the need and value of that mode of succouring without wounding the feelings of the ruined class of large farmers.

"That the repayment to the communes, after the harvest, or at the beginning of the year, of seed or money, of a value of several thousand pounds, will, on the scale of aids usually applied by the Bureau de Bienfaisance, be a large sensible benefit to an abnormal number of indigent persons, especially to some of the working class who do not own land, and who have complained of being forgotten, in view of the large distribution made to the landowning class.

"That our abundant imports of potatoes, everywhere highly appreciated as introducing fresh and new seed, may be particularly opportune in supplying the largest producible amount of human food in the case (too much to be feared) of a very short wheat harvest; and these potatoes will be well supplemented by a large purchase made in Spain of the more nutritious haricot.

"That an important addition to our supplies of seeds was made, by devoting the sums saved from the payment of carriage and the sale of sacks.

"It is desireable to state that all the corn and seeds distributed are, so far as the Delegation acting on your behalf are concerned, a pure gift in relief of the distressed agriculture of France. We believe it is the wish and aim of one or more of the French Committees that the fund representing the value of the seeds loaned out shall be kept as a permanent source of annual revenue for the benefit of the poor of the commune.

"It is a great satisfaction to us that the Valleys of the Loire and the Loir, in which we have been called to labour, although last on the list of districts of the War Victims' Fund, should have been thus liberally relieved. With what anxious interest shall we wait to hear that rain may be vouchsafed, to the yielding, under the Divine blessing, of an abundant harvest of ripened grain and of the 'precious tubercles' as our French friends designated our potatoes.

"We value (at French rates of prices) the various aids we have had the privilege of administering at certainly not less than £35,000. May the ruthless hand of war never be permitted to sweep away the benefits conferred or be allowed again to desolate these fair provinces.

"PECUNIARY GRANTS. — Beyond making enquiry into the existing condition of a few places which had been selected by our predecessors as likely to require further aid, we felt ourselves excused from this branch of relief by the large grants already made, and in contemplation to be made, by two or three American gentlemen who have visited the districts, and by whom we have reason to expect the two or three places in our lists will be succoured. We visited these places that we might specially report on them; and Stephen S. Lee followed us there as the delegate of Edward Dwight, of Boston, who wrote to Arthur Albright that he had from £3,000 to £5,000 to distribute between the points of Le Mans and Orleans."

"Besides these material benefits, which it has been our privilege thus to aid in conveying to afflicted France, we trust that something has been done by them towards erasing any old national enmity lingering against us among the peasantry and farmers, as also any latent grudge, on account of our neutrality in the late war, in the minds of others who may be considered as represented by our Committees.

"A feeling of gratitude from men of both these classes was abundantly expressed to us in terms always ready and fitting, and not seldom with a suppressed emotion which seemed to indicate that it would not readily pass away; and we believe the remembrance of *les Amis, les bons Amis*, will long remain with them. We trust it may be powerfully revived by a good harvest. An inspiriting feeling was diffused among the broken-down peasantry on learning that there were others who cared for them. It is a satisfaction to us to think that a people so industrious as the French small proprietors will, with peace and good harvests, soon rally from this blow (as far as the elements of material prosperity go); and we rejoice to have been able, even if only to a moderate extent, thus to have assisted many a struggling man and still harder-working woman to retrieve their position.

"We think that the subscribers to the Fund may feel assured that, on the whole, the seeds have been carefully and honestly distributed; and that a sensible improvement in the quality of the grain and potatoes in the many districts of France will long show traces of the generous hand of England.

The Executive Committee, in presenting this their 12th Report, feel bound to acknowledge the patience and confidence reposed in their administration of the large amount entrusted to them, and the kindly expressions of satisfaction which they have often received; these have encouraged and stimulated them in their labours and helped them on many occasions of anxiety and difficulty.

The general subscriptions amount to £70,975; the seed corn subscriptions to £4,703.

Youth endures nothing more easily than poverty, if only Love illuminate the dark present.

The mean and servile soul of a hypocrite is like a dead carcass in which there is neither heat, fire, nor spark of life remaining.

LIFE IS WHAT WE MAKE IT.—I have often thought that life is long, or short according as we choose to make it—that is, according as it is full or empty, which greatly depends upon ourselves. Given a certain number of months, weeks, hours, the question is, how much can be put into them? Not merely of work—we cannot always be working; nor even of moral improvement or intellectual development—we cannot always be improving and development: but of that wholesome idelness which is to the tired brain like rest to the body. Only it should be rest, not torpor; leisure, not inanity. Eye and heart should lie open to chance interests or impressions, as inherently and pleasurably as a fallow field to sunshine; and if so, into that blessed, healthful sleep, "what dreams may come?" innocent, happy dreams, which make life, as I said, full, not empty, however idle it may be.

GRIDDLE CAKES.—Use milk altogether and no water. Two eggs yellow and white to be allowed for a pint of corn meal, the milk to be a little warmed, and the whole to be well beaten up with a spoon. There must be milk enough used to make the whole so liquid that it will pour out of the saucepan on the griddle. Add one spoonful of wheat flour, and lard (pure butter is better) the size of a walnut. The griddle is a flat round iron concern, standing on three legs, and of any size; it must be made not very hot, as it would then burn the cakes, and it must be well cleaned and greased while warm, that it may be perfectly smooth so that the cakes may be easily turned, that they may be done brown (not burnt) on both sides; to promote their turning easily is the object of adding the wheaten flour. The dough, or rather the batter, must be well beaten up, and prepared directly before being cooked, though it might set an hour, but it would not bear to be mixed over night. The cakes are usually poured on, until they spread on the griddle to the size of the bottom of a breakfast plate.

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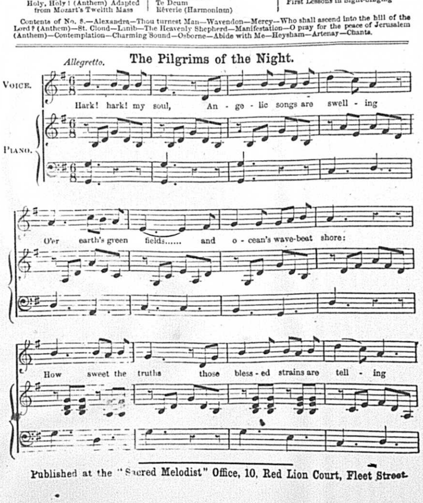

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LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union was held on Thursday, in the new Board-room. There were present Messrs N. Clark (chairman), D. C. Balleny (vice-chairman), W. Ritson, W. J. Joicey, F. Holmes, J. Wilkinson, E. Leybourne, G. Hobson, W. Cummings, R. Dickinson, G. Alder, G. Shotton, J. Gledstone, J. Calvert, E. Charlton, and H. Ritson.

The minutes of the preceeding meeting were confirmed.

THE TREASURER'S SHEET

shewed a balance in hand of £638 10s. 2½d. The townships in arrears are: Billingside, £13 16s. 8d.; Lanchester, £9 18s.; total arrears, £23 14s. 8d.

THE CORRESPONDENCE

Included a communication from the Poor Law Board in which the Board expressed their approval of the gratuity to Mr. Moon for his extra services. The Board also gave their sanction for the purchase of additional land adjoining the workhouse.

MEDICAL REPORTS

The reports of Drs. Watson, Bolton, and Wilson were read over by the clerk. Each medical officer reported the general health good.

A REFRACTORY PAUPER

The master of the workhouse reported the case of Mary Collins, an inmate of the workhouse, who had refused to work and had also made use of disgraceful language to the officers. She had been taken before the magistrates and punished.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

then examined several accounts which were ordered to be paid after which the relief of the poor was proceeded with.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE ANTHONY SURTEES, ESQ., HAMSTERLEY HALL.

The mortal remains of the late Anthony Surtees, Esq., of Hamsterley Hall, Derwentside, were interred on Tuesday in the family vault in the quiet and primitive churchyard of the parish at Ebchester. The deceased was the son of the late Robert Surtees, Esq., and, as recorded at the time, the melancholy event of his death occurred in the city of Rome, on the 17th of March last, while on a tour with his relatives. Mr. Surtees was born in 1847 at the beautiful and secluded family mansion; and at an early age was sent to Harrow School, where he speedily secured the respect and affection of his school-fellows. On leaving Harrow, he went to Oxford University, where as an undergraduate of Corpus Christi College, he displayed much talent and great readiness in the acquisition of learning, and where also he attained high honours. Having completed his academical career, he returned last summer to Hamsterley, intending to reside upon the paternal estates. In November last, accompanied by his mother and two sisters, he left England for a visit to Rome; where, unfortunately, he was attacked by gastric fever in a most malignant form, and succumbed to the disease. The remains of the deceased left Rome in a steamship on the 24th April, and landed at Liverpool at 6 p.m. on the 30th May, and was thence conveyed per rail via Leeds to Newcastle, arriving at the Central Station at 4. 30 p.m. on Thursday June 1. The same day the body was conveyed to Hamsterley Hall by road, arriving at the Hall at 7. 30. Mr. Elliott, the butler who was accompanied by an Italian guide to Liverpool, travelled with the corpse from Rome, and was met at Newcastle by Mr. Wm. Surtees, Mr. Armstrong (steward), and Mr. Harkell, manager to Mr. Bragg, the undertaker. The procession consisted of a hearse and mourning coach. Mrs. and Miss Surtees arrived at Hamsterley Hall on Saturday evening, May 27, having travelled from Rome via the overland route. Mr. Surtees was a young gentleman of great promise; and during his residence in the neighbourhood his kindly manners and open and generous disposition had won the hearts and endeared him to all who came in contact with him. The melancholy news of his death therefore filled the valley with grief; and at the funeral obsequies on Tuesday there was a large assemblage, not only of friends of the family, who are widely known and respected, but also of the general inhabitants of the neighbourhood, whose appearance testified that they felt and shared the deep grief of the bereaved relatives of the deceased. The funeral cortege, under the direction of Messrs Bragg, of Newcastle, started from the hall at half-past ten o'clock; and consisted of a hearse, four mourning coaches, and twelve private carriages. In the first carriage were Mrs. and Miss Surtees; Mr. Wm. Surtees, Ridley Place; and Mrs. Carr, Whitworth: second coach, Mr. Clayton; Mr. R. Ingham; Rev. Charles Carr; and Mr. T. Armstrong, Newcastle: third coach, Mr. R. Armstrong, Newcastle; Mr. Wm. Grace Scotswood; Dr. Watson, Burnopfield; and Mr. Watson, Burnopfield; fourth coach, Mr. William Annandale, Lintz Ford; and Mr. Carr, Ebchester Hall. The pall bearers were Mr. Wm. Grace, Scotswood; Mr. Wm. Annandale, Lintz Ford; Mr. T. Armstrong, and Mr. R. Armstrong, Newcastle. The private carriages were those of Mrs. Surtees. Mr. Wilson, Shotley Hall; Mr. Wm. Annandale Lintz Hall; Mr. Carr, Ebchester; Mr. Wm. Grace, Scotswood; Dr. Watson, Burnopfield; Mrs. Ellison, Priestfield; Mr. James Annandale, Shotley Grove; Mr. Wilson, Rose Bank; and Mr. Annandale Town. Before leaving the grounds of the Hall, the procession was joined by the tenantry belonging to the estate; and just outside the village of Ebchester, about two miles distant, a large number of the principal inhabitants of the district were awaiting the arrival of the body, and joined in paying the last token of affection and respect. The procession was met at the church by the vicar of the parish, the Rev. Geo. Stubbs, by whom the burial service was impressively read. The family vault lies on the south side of the church: The outer coffin, of deal, with silver mountings, bore the incription:—"Anthony Surtees, died 17th March, 1871, aged 23 years." Spring flowers and a wreath of hawthorn blossom were placed upon the coffin before it was covered with the cold earth, and it was long before the sorrowing relatives and friends could tear themselves away from the grave side. The family of Surtees have long been resident on the banks of the Derwent, and have always been held in high esteem. Mr. Robert Surtees, the great grandfather of Mr. A. Surtees, just deceased, resided for many years at Milkwell Burn; and his son, Anthony, acquired by purchase the Hamsterley estates. There are marble tablets in Ebchester church to the memory of both these gentlemen. Robert Smith Surtees, Esq., J.P., who succeeded the last-named, is well known for his writings, which have won for him a literary celebrity. He died on the 10th of March, 1864, at a comparatively early age. The gentleman just deceased was his only son; and had survived him but seven years and one day. He was deeply beloved by his relatives and friends, and was a good landlord and kind master. He discharged the duties which attach to the position of a country gentleman with a degree of intelligence unusual at so early an age; and with a kindness of disposition which endeared him to all. Just before his death he had been appointed a magistrate for the county, and the necessary papers were awaiting his signature. He leaves behind him a widowed mother and two sister's and a large circle of friends to lament his early removal from the world.

FALSEHOODS. If only persons could stop telling falsehoods! It seems a very little thing to tell a "bit of a fib;" but were people truthful, all truthful in speech and action, millennium would be here. We should know our friends as we can never know them now. Women would not kiss other women with lips through which words of slander have but just dropped. "Men would not vow to love for ever," when they only mean, "I will amuse myself for a little while." People would not utter sentiments they do not feel, nor repeat sectarian or party cant, because it sounds well and is applauded. Dishonesty would be at an end. All the wheels of the world would be greased. Everything would go smoothly. Not that it will ever be done. Each one will wait for the other to stop lying first, because a truthful peason seems so defenceless in a world of falsehoods.

LECTURE AT CONSETT.

On Tuesday evening, a lecture on "Courtship and marriage" was delivered in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Consett, by the Rev. T. W. Blanshard. The attendance was only moderate, upwards of eighty persons being present. Mr. J. W. Davison was called upon to preside, and after a few brief remarks called upon Mr. Blanshard to deliver his lecture. He said he was glad to see so good a number of young friends present. Some people seemed to regard this subject as a joke, but his firm conviction was that it was the opposite of a joke—it was the most important step in life. He thought every man should have his wife, and God hath said "It was not good for man to be alone." If a man led a solitary life it might have the effect of making him simple and selfish, but marriage would cure him of these things. Women generally have deeper instincts than men, and can help them to keep out of the grasp of swindlers and such like. He told of a man of business, who, when he was about to enter upon any great transaction, used to consult his daughter, and in nearly every case he found that her decision was right. Adam Clarke had said that every man should have a daughter of Eve. The Saxon definition of the word husband was a very appropriate one, namely, house-band. Wife and spinster are derived from the words weave and spin. The women used to weave the yarn and the girls used to spin it. It was an old saying if the girl was not clever at spinning she would not make a good weaver; or, in other words, a good wife. Every properly constructed home has the relationship of husband and wife. There are three things a young man should consider: proper one to court, proper time to court, and proper time to marry. A young man courted a young woman fourteen years, saw her every night, and three times on Sundays, and lost her after all, for she died very suddenly one day as she was leaving home for chapel. Had she lived he might have courted her for other fourteen years. It was not fair for young men to do that. It was right for them to fulfil their engagements when they saw their way clear, but not to be so long about it as that. A young man should let a young woman know about his concerns. He should let her see that he has some reasonable prospect of making her a home. Young men should not marry anyone that comes in their way, as they may be sure the right one is living somewhere. A young woman should be about a young man's own age, or a little less; and their stature should be about equal. So in respect to social position. A young man in the lower scale should not seek a wife in the higher rank. If he does so he might be subjected to being snubbed by his wife's relations. Independence is the birthright of every man, and ought not to be parted with for a mess of pottage. Intellect ought to be about the same. If not, you might be invited to a party, and the company would talk to your wife and not to you, and you would *feel* it. A young man should not try to get a wife with more money than himself, for if she has she will know how to spend it, and you will be brought down, while two of similar means, trusting in God, will get on. A young man should select a young woman clean in her person and tidy in her habits. Young men generally take notice of things, and if they see the sides of a young woman's white pocket handkerchief soiled they might wonder if their white shirts would not be of a whitey-brown colour, or if they saw air-holes in her kid gloves they might wonder whether their shirts would not often be without buttons, and if they saw her finger nails in mourning they might again wonder what the kneaded bread would be like. If a young woman be untidy when she is not a wife she will not be tidy when she is one. A young man and young woman should be of decided religious principles, and should not run after anyone that came in their way. It is recorded that George III. when he became King of England read a tract on the horrors of war. He thought it was a nice pamphlet, and enquired after the author, whom he learned was a German princess. He thought it did credit to her head and her heart, and that she might make him a good wife. He wrote her a letter praising her pamphlet, and invited her to come to England to be Queen of Great Britain and Ireland; and she accepted the invitation. They lived together for fifty years very well, but it might have turned out worse. A young man should know what his bargain really was. It was the young man's business to propose, and the young woman's to answer. The addresses of swearers young woman ought to reject, for if a man's tongue be foul his heart will be bad. Those who drink should be rejected, as also those who say foul things in the presence of women. A young woman should not marry a young man who has no reasonable mode of getting a livelihood, neither should they marry simple persons. A young woman should marry him who has a regard for God, but not till they see it convenient. He spoke against young men buying articles for young women and young women for young men, but told them to save as much as possible for matrimonial purposes, as they would need every penny of it afterwards. They should not spend too much money at wedding festivals, and he showed the evil effects of having drink there. There were two things they should hate, and these were debt and the devil. They should begin their first day of married life with prayer. Robert Hall had said that family prayer was like an edge in a border to keep the edge from ravelling out. Philip Henry and his wife made a vow that wherever God gave them a home there he should have an altar. Keep quarrel number one out of the house. He said he used he used to talk to his wife when they were courting about little matters, and they agreed that if either of them were likely to get into an ill humour the other had to be as humourous as possible, and quarrel number one had not yet taken place. Try to keep off those waspish affairs. Griefs and crosses and cares will come, but two can manage them better than one, and God will help. He hoped the young persons present would take the advice he had given them.—A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and chairman, the doxology sung, and the audience separated, highly pleased with what they had heard.

Minds of moderate calibre condemn everything which is beyond their range.

A habit is more powerful than an act; and a previously indulged temper, during the day, will not, it is to be feared, be fully counteracted by the exercise of a few minutes' devotion at night.

THE TRIUMPHS OF OLD AGE.—Physiologists tell us that with a greater prevalence of a knowledge of the laws of health, the world may expect an increase of the average duration of human life. Perhaps this time is already dawning. At any rate, here are a few "health considerations" for those above 60 Von Moltke, comparatively juvenile at 70, plans and executes such a campaign as modern ages never witnessed; Emperor William, tough as oak at 74, roughs it on the field as jauntily as a young lieutenant. Von Roon, the Prussian War Minister, older than either general or emperor, directs from Berlin the marshalling of hosts and gathering of supplies. Nor are these wonders of longevity by any means confined to the German side of the contest. Thiers, at 75, flits with the vivacity of a boy from one camp to other, is a negotiator of peace, and the executive head of the French Government. Of his associates, Dufaure, the Minister of Justice, is 73, and Guizot, King Louis Philippe's ex-minister, though past 80, writes books with as much force as when he occupied a professor's chair. In England, where men are reckoned young till they are past fifty, splendid examples of vigorous old age are plentiful. Palmerston, Lyndhurst and Brougham, octogeniarians all of them, led public opinion in Great Britain to the end of their days, and died in harness. It is said of the first of the three, that after a field night in the House, he would be seen at daylight walking home at a pace which a young man might envy. Thomas Carlyle, over 70, abates nothing of his intellectual vigour; while Lord John Russell, though creeping towards 80, still attends the Upper House of Parliament.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, June, 5, 1871.—Before A. H. TALMADGE and A. TOWN Esqs.

BREACH OF THE CEMETERY ACT.

Bridget Marley, a little girl belonging Blackhill, was charged by the Rev. F. Steggall, Consett, with having annoyed Mr. Steggall while conducting a funeral on Sunday, the 21st May. Mr. Steggall stated that on the day in question he was conducting a funeral at the Cemetery at Blackhill, and during the whole of the reading of the service he was interrupted by four or five children. The interruption was so great as to completely drown his own voice, the girls shouting as loud as they could, "You tell nothing but lies—more lies." In consequence of these frequent interruptions, a policeman was that day in attendance, and on Mr. Steggall leaving the Cemetery he spoke to P.C. Stamper about it, and this officer accompanied Mr. Steggall along the road. As they were going along, Mr. Steggall recognised the defendant, who had on a green shawl. She ran away, but the officer ran after her and overtook her. They proceeded to the girl's home, where they acquainted her mother of her daughter's conduct. Had the mother expressed her regret that the thing should have happened, he (Mr. Steggall) would have been very glad to have gone no further in the case. As the mother had shown no inclination whatever to chastise the child, but on the contrary had said "she did quite right to annoy the English b—, he felt bound to bring the case forward in order that the magistrates might administer a reprimand, and teach the people that they could not commit such like acts with impunity. Although he wished the magistrates to deal with the defendant leniently, yet he declined to be at any expense as the nuisance had become so great.—Mr. Town: Were these girls witthin the rails?—Mr. Steggall: Outside the rails; it was about thirty yards from where I was conducting the funeral.—Mr. Town (to defendant): What age are you?—Defendant: Eleven years, sir.—Mr. Talmadge: Do you suppose there was any intention or motive in the defendant shouting?—Mr. Steggall: I would like the magistrates to hear the policeman.—P.C. Stamper said on the day in question he was on duty at the Cemetery, when the Rev. Mr. Steggall complained to him about the girls. The defendant went up Silver Street, and he overtook her and took her to her parents. He asked the defendant another girl's name, but the mother of defendant said "Don't tell him; it serves the English b— right."—By the bench: She afterwards told witness that she did not know what she said when he spoke to her about it.—Mr. Town: Did she seem excited? Stamper: Yes.—Mr. Talmadge (to defendant's mother): Did you chastise the girl?—Mrs. Marley: There is never a day since I did not "bate" her.—Jane Marley was then sworn, and said she was in her mother's house at the time the policeman went. Her mother asked what was the matter, and the officer replied that the defendant had been making a noise at a burial service. The defendant's mother told her that she ought not to have done so, and forbade her to do the like again; but as for encouraging the defendant she did not.—P.C. Stamper: Did you hear me ask the defendant what the other girl's name was? Witness: Yes, I did.—Stamper: What did she say?—Witness: She said she did'nt know their names.—Mr. Steggall: I was present, and the woman said it was "quite right for the girl to annoy the English b—." We could get no satisfaction at all.—After a short consultation, Mr. Town said this was the first case that had been brought before them since the passing of the Cemetery Act, and that the defendant and others who lived near the Cemetery might know that they had no right to interfere with the minister who had duty there, Mr. Town read the following:—"Any person who shall be guilty of riotous, violent, or indecent behaviour in any cathedral parish, parish or district church, or chapel of the Church of England, or of any chapel of any religious denomination, or in any place duly certified under the 18 and 19 Vict. ch. 81, whether during divine service or at any other time, or in any churchyard or burial-ground, or who shall molest, let, disturb, vex, or trouble, or by any other unlawful means disquiet or misuse, any preacher duly authorized to preach therein, or any clergymen ministering or celebrating any sacrament or divine service, rite, or office in any cathedral church or chapel, churchyard or burial-ground,—penalty, on conviction before two justices, not exceeding £5, or, instead of a pecuniary penalty, commitment for not exceeding two months."—Mr. Town: Will you promise never to do it again?—Defendant: I will never do it again.—Mr. Town: Well, as Mr. Steggall does not wish to have you punished, you will only be fined 1s. and costs, and it is to be hoped that this will be the last time any one will interfere with the services.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.

Edward Tickings, labourer, Consett, was charged by William Forbes, labourer, Consett, with having assaulted him on the 27th February. Complainant stated that on Monday, the 27th February he was coming home from his work, having just commenced that morning, after having been laid up with a broken leg.—Mr. Talmadge: What time was it?—Prosecutor, continuing: There were five of them, and the defendant advanced to him and prevented him passing. He asked them what they meant, when the defendant told him to "go to——for a yellow b—." They all commenced to strike him about the head and body.—By the bench: He had had no previous quarrel with the defendant. He had been off work about three days in consequence of the ill-usage. There was no doctor attending him during the three days, only the one that attended to him while he had the broken leg. He did not work near the men. The men did not appear to be drunk at the time. Witness was coming from work at the time, and was alone.—Defendant: You said I hit you several times?—Complainant: Yes.—Defendant: Where were you at the time you say I hit you?—Complainant: On the middle of the road.—Superintendent Oliver said about ten minutes past five on the evening in question he was sent for by the complainant, who told him what the defendant had done. The prosecutor's face was covered with blood, and his eyes were much swollen, and he also complained of his sides having been kicked. In consequence of the manner in which he had been ill-used, he advised the prosecutor to get a warrant.—Defendant (to prosecutor): You could'nt be much worse when I saw you going about the streets the day after. I do not deny striking him. Mr. Talmadge: Why did you abscond?—Defendant: I went to Stockton to seek work.—Supt. Oliver said the defendant absconded the day after the assault took place.—Mr. Talmadge (to defendant): Then you would have no chance of seeing him walking about.—Defendant: He is one of a party that went about insulting everybody they met.—Mr. Talmadge: But did he insult you?—Defendant: No; but others did.—Mr. Talmadge: That did'nt justify you in ill-using the complainant because his companions had insulted you.—Mr. Town said the defendant had been previously fined £2 for an assault of a similar kind, and he would be again fined £2 and costs, or in default, two month's hard labour.

Francis Monaghan, labourer, Consett, was charged with having assaulted James Ballantyne, a labourer, also of Consett. Complainant stated that on the 31st of December last year, he was bringing a drunken man home, and as they passed Murray's public-house the man would go in to have some drink. Prosecutor remained outside, and after a short time had expired the man came out again with his face covered with blood, and without his cap. Prosecutor went into the room to pick his cap up, when the defendant struck at him several times. Another man named Hogan also struck at him, and broke his jaw, and in consequence he had been off work six weeks.—By the bench: He had no previous quarrel with the other men, and he did not know what the men were fighting about before he went in.—Sergt. Caygill stated that he saw the complainant next day, and he was cut about the eye, and his jaw bone was broken, besides being battered about the body.—Mr. Talmadge: Where have you been since the warrant was issued?—Defendant: I went to Stockton.—Mr. Talmadge: Why did you leave directly after the assault?—Defendant: I could not get any more work here. I did not leave for a week after.—Supt. Oliver stated that they tried to apprehend the defendant the following day, but he was not to be found anywhere.—Mr. Town: We are of opinion that you joined with the other two men in the assault, and that you were as bad as the others, and we therefore sentence you to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and you will have to pay 8s. 4d. costs.

Thomas Shiel, joiner, Shotley Bridge, was charged with having assaulted his wife on the 31st ult. Mrs. Shiel stated that her husband had gone into the house to her, and after taking her by the shoulders and telling her that he would murder her, he got hold of a knife which he tossed at complainant. She had put up with his conduct for a long time, but she could not put up with it any longer.—By the bench: Her husband had been drinking day by day for a month.—Mr. Muse said he was asked to go into the defendant's house about a quarter before twelve on the night in question, as the defendant was breaking up the house. He found that the defendant had broken a good many things in the house. He was very excited, but witness prevailed on him to sit down and keep himself quiet.—By the bench: The defendant worked for him, and was a good workman, but much addicted to drink. The defendant had often taken the pledge, and as often broken it.—Defendant was bound over in the sum of £10 to keep the peace for six months.

Thomas Carnall, a boy belonging Consett, was charged by another boy named Robert Fraser, also of Consett, with having assaulted him on the 27th ult. Complainant said on the day in question he was going along the Middle Street, when the defendant threw a stone at him, and hit him on the face.—By the bench: Complainant threw a ball at the defendant as he was going along the street, but that was only in fun. It was as he came back a short time after that the stone was thrown at him.—Defendant stated that the complainant hit him just with a ball, and he waited for him coming back, when he hit him with a stone.—To pay 2s. 6d. each and costs.

James Carnie, labourer, Consett, was charged by Robert Pattison, a boy belonging the same place with assaulting him on the 29th ult. Complainant stated that on Whit-Monday his little sister and the defendant's daughter fell out about the dress the latter had worn at the Catholic procession. His sister ran into the house, and the other girl ran after her, and dared her to come out again. Complainant then hit her and set her off, and shortly afterwards the father of the girl came and enquired who it was that struck his daughter. On the complainant saying it was him, the defendant nearly knocked him down.—Mary Ann Pattison, the complainant's sister, said the defendant struck her brother. He went to their house and asked if Pattison lived there, and on the complainant telling him that he did, the defendant hit her brother on the face, and was going to hit him again when his wife pulled him away.—Mary Hunter, another little girl, stated that the defendant and Pattison's girl quarrelled about the hats, and the complainant hit her on the head, and the defendant shortly afterwards came and struck the complainant.—Defendant said: My lassie came home crying, and I said "What's the matter?" She said "Mrs. Pattison's lassie met me coming up home and began and said I had a halfpenny hat on" The girl also made game of my lassie's clothes, and said they belonged to a pack-man. I think the pack-men's clothes are as good as any when they are paid for. I never struck the boy.—James Rafferty stated that he heard the defendant's wife and the complainant quarrelling about something, and the complainant said he would do the same thing to her as he had to her daughter. With that Carnie made a rush towards the complainant, but was prevented striking him by his wife.—By the bench: The defendant could not strike the boy without him seeing it.—Defendant: My lassie and the boy's sister are always playing together, and I believe if they were to kill each other they would be together next minute. (Laughter.)—After a short consultation the magistrates dismissed the case, the complainant to pay costs.

TRESPASSING IN SEARCH OF GAME.

John Cairns, William Wilkinson, Christopher Winter, John Mulligan, four ironworkers belonging Consett, were charged with having trespassed in search of game on lands in the occupation of Jonathan Richardson, jun., on the 21st ult. P.C. Stamper stated that on Sunday morning he and Sergt. Thompson were on duty at Tinkler Hill they saw the men going along the wood with two dogs. They watched the defendant about a quarter of an hour, the dogs ranging the field all the while.—By the bench: They put a couple of partridges out. It was about eleven o'clock on Sunday morning. There was no public footpath. On going to the men they said they had brought the dogs to try them to range for game. One was a pointer dog and the other a setter. It was a wood near the Number One, a little above the Cemetery. They were encouraging the dogs to range the field by waving their hands.—The defendant's denied the charge, and said they had no intention whatever of taking game, which was very questionable, as it was not a likely place for game to be. They also contended that there was a footpath running through the wood.—The magistrates, after a short consultation, said there was no doubt they were trespassing, but as there was a doubt as to whether they were poaching, they would get the benefit of it, and the case was therefore dismissed.

DRUNKENNESS.

James Greenhow, labourer, Medomsley, was charged by P.C. Farnaby with having been drunk on the 21st ult. The officer stated that about half-past three o'clock on the afternoon in question he found the defendant near the "Green Tree," Medomsley. He was very drunk, and indecently exhibited himself.—Defendant: I was not drunk.—Mr. Talmadge: The officer says you were drunk.—Defendant: I was not that drunk but that I could "lawse" my breeches.—Fined 2s. 6d. and costs, 9s.

John Elcote, pitman, Leadgate, was charged by P.C. Firn with a similar offence on the 22nd ult. The officer stated that he happened to be in a shop at Leadgate when the defend[illegible] and demanded goods without pay, and [illegible] some very abusive language. Previous to this several parties had complained about the defendant's conduct.—Fined 2s. 6d. and costs, 10s.

James Dailey, and James Clark, labourers, Blackhill, were charged with a similar offence on the 21st ult. P.C. Stamper said on Sunday, the 21st, he was on duty at Blackhill and he observed the two defendants going up the road. There was a funeral procession going past at the time, and the two men staggered up against some of the men.—By the bench: Several of the gentlemen complained of their conduct, and thought that they ought to be brought up.—Ordered to pay 5s. and costs between them.

Bernard Bailey, pitman, Leadgate, was charged by P.C. Firn with a similar offence. The officer said that on the 20th ult. He found the defendant rolling about the streets at Leadgate, with a number of children collected about him. His clothes were partly loose, and he was annoying people by going into their houses.—Fined 5s. and costs, 12s. 6d.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS.

Michael Trainer, labourer, Blackhill, was charged by P.C. Thom with having been drunk and disorderly on the 3rd inst. The officer stated that on Saturday evening he was on duty at Blackhill, about half-past ten o'clock. He saw a disturbance in Derwent Street, and on running to the place he found the defendant hitting a man who was lying on the ground.—By the bench: The defendant was not drunk, and he knew what he was doing. He was kicking the other man who was drunk.—Defendant: Every time he meets me he wants to fight me.—Mr. Talmadge: So you thought you would "take it out of him" when you had the chance. (Laughter.) Where do you come from?—Defendant: From Leith, sir.—Mr. Talmadge: How long have you been here?—Defendant: I have been here five months, sir.—Fined 5s. and costs, 13s. 4d.

ASSAULT AT LEADGATE.

Ellen Stirrup, single woman, Leadgate, was charged by Margaret Turnbull, married woman, of the same place, with having assaulted her on the 29th ult.—The Clerk (to defendant): Are you guilty or not guilty?—Defendant: I am guilty of striking her, but not guilty of insulting her.—She insulted me before I struck.—Prosecutrix stated that on the morning in question she was standing at her own door when the defendant came past her, and as she did so she gave complainant a "dunch," and said "come out, come out; I will meet you half way." The defendant then seized hold of her by the hair of the head and "hammered" her.—By the bench: The defendant and herself had never spoken for two years before this took place.—Mr. Talmadge: What did you do when she "hammered" you?—Complainant: Nothing; she is far stronger than me.—Defendant (to complainant): You called me everything on the Sunday night before that.—The complainant then called Mrs. Caygill, who stated that she saw the defendant striking some one with her hand in the defendant's house. The person she was striking was inside the house, but the defendant was outside.—By the bench: She was sure it was complainant's house, as the complainant looked out of the doorway when the defendant went away.—Mrs. Hetherington said that she was standing on her doorstep, when she observed the defendant go up to the complainant, and knock her into the house.—By the bench: The defendant went to the complainant's house three times, but this was in consequence of what Mrs. Turnbull said to the deft.—Cross-examined by defendant: I saw you hit the complainant with your "neef."—Defendant, in defence said: I was going past the complainant's house with a bottle of wine for my mother, when she came out and said "Is thou ready?" and at the same time wanted to fight me. She then called me vile names, and I struck her there and then.—A witness named Mrs. Powers was called, who spoke to the provocation the defendant received.—Fined 6d. and costs, 15s. 6d.

STANDING UP FOR HIS RELIGION.

Patrick Rowney, and *Stephen M'Gurk*, pitmen, Leadgate, was severally charged by Matthew Carroll, labourer, Consett, with having assaulted him on the 29th ult. Rowney was represented by his sister, but M'Gurk appeared in person. Complainant said: On Whit-Monday I was in a public-house with the two defendants. We had one quart of beer, after which we proceeded along the Leadgate road. As we walked along we commenced to talk about the processions which had taken place amongst the several religious bodies. I said to M'Gurk "the Roman Catholics and Ranters had a nice walk to-day." With that he hit me on the face and said "do you call me a Ranter?" The two then commenced to ill-use me.—M'Gurk, in defence, said: He provoked me to it. He thought to throw a stigma on me and my fellow countrymen by calling me a Ranter. I know that there are some clever men among the Ranters, but I thought when he called me a Ranter he was throwing a stigma on me and my co-religionists. (Laughter.) Mr. Talmadge (to complainant): Had you any reason to call him a Ranter?—Complainant: No, sir; we are all Roman Catholics.—Fined £1 and costs each, £1 7s. 6d., or one month's imprisonment each.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Elizabeth Bell, servant, was charged by Henry Lanchester, farmer, Consett Buildings, with having absented herself from his service on the 18th ult. It appears that the defendant had been hired for the year, and on the day in question, while working in the field with the complainant's daughter, she went home, complaining of being unwell. The complainant's wife gave her a little whiskey, and told her to keep to her work as it would perhaps soon go off, but instead of attending to her work she went to her mother's at Haswell, near Durham.—Complainant said he did not wish to press the case as she promised to go back and attend to her work.—To pay 14s. costs.

Report of Lanchester Police Court crushed out.

Parliamentary Summary.

FRIDAY.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS Mr. White took advantage of the motion for going into committee of supply to bring forward a resolution against the expediency of reducing the National Debt by means of taxation mainly levied upon articles in general consumption by the industrial classes. Mr. Rylands seconded the motion, and a discussion ensued, in the course of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the terminable annuities scheme; and contended it was our duty, as far as possible, to reduce the burden of the National Debt. The motion was ultimately withdrawn. Colonel Beresford followed, with a resolution as to the insufficiency of our powder supply, and called up Sir Henry Storks, who consented to produce certain papers on the subject. The motion was then withdrawn, and after an ineffectual attempt to count out the House, Mr. Clare Read moved for a select committee to inquire into the cost of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council. Mr. Forster opposed the motion, and Mr. Bentinck was speaking upon it, when the House was counted out at a quarter to eleven.

MONDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS Earl de Grey and Ripon, who took his accustomed seat, was warmly congratulated by many of his brother Peers on his return from America. Lord Sandhurst called attention to some general orders affecting army reserve and enlistment issued since the 22nd of March, pointed out what he considered evils connected with the War Department, and urged their remedy. Lord Northbrook stated that the government were devoting attention to many of the points referred to by Lord Sandhurst, and the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Richmond, and the Earl of Kimberley took part in the conversation that followed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS after the questions had been disposed of, the committee on the Army Regulation Bill was resumed. Sir Percy Herbert moved an amendment to clause 3 with reference to the payment to officers for their commissions. Mr. Cardwell objected to the proposal, which was ultimately withdrawn. Another amendment was moved by Sir G. Jenkinson, and in the course of the discussion which followed the whole question of purchase was again raised. The amendment was negatived without a division. On a third amendment, brought forward by Sir W. Russell, extending the right to receive compensation for commissions to cases where officers may be invalided or may die whilst serving, a division took place, when the Government obtained a majority of 68—the numbers being 259 191.

TUESDAY.

The HOUSE OF LORDS only sat for fifteen minutes.

The HOUSE OF COMMONS had also a brief sitting—a count-out being effected shortly before eight o'clock. A resolution by Mr. Graves respecting the manning of the navy led to some discussion, in which the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mr. Corry took part, but the motion was ultimately withdrawn.

WEDNESDAY.

The HOUSE OF COMMONS was occupied with the committee on the Burials Bill. An attempt was made to postpone that stage of the measure until the sense of the House had been taken on a kindred bill, introduced by Mr. Cawley, but it was resolved by a majority of 171 to 100 to go on with the committee. To the first clause Mr. Cawley moved an amendment providing that whilst Dissenters should have liberty to bury in parish churchyards, they should not be entitled to perform any religious service. In answer to a challenge from Lord John Manners, the Home Secretary stated that personally he supported the principle of the bill, believing it to be a just and equitable concession to Dissenters. The amendment was lost by 182 to 141. Another amendment to the first clause, moved by Mr. Cowper-Temple, was defeated by 155 to 141; and a third, moved by Mr. Talbot, by 146 to 144. The result of the last division was received with loud cheers by the Conservatives, and emboldened Col. Barttelot to move the total rejection of the clause. This motion, however, was lost by 149 to 127. It being now close upon the hour of adjournment, progress was reported.

THURSDAY.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS Sir John Parkington rose, in a crowded House, and complained of the "count out" on Tuesday, as he had on the previous Friday been subjected to the same disagreeable process, when he proposed bringing forward a motion about the Cornwall Rangers. During the discussion a "scene" took place, but the House settled down once more to the considerably less exciting business of getting the Army Bill through committee.

There are some mortals whose bodies are but as the ornamented sepulchres of their dead hearts.

Men, in the health and vigour of their age, should endeavour to fill their lives with reading, with travel, with the best conversation, and the worthiest of actions, either in public or private stations; that they may have something agreeable left to feed on when they are old, by pleasant remembrance.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

CONSETT.—At Shakspeare Street, on the 3rd inst, Mrs. Rogers, of a daughter.

At 49, Queen Street, on the 5th inst, Mrs. Robson, of a daughter.

At Consett Terrace, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Foster, of a daughter.

At 13, Nelson Street, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Henry, of a daughter.

CROOKHALL.—At 15, Blue Row, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Collingwood, of a son.

LEADGATE.—At the Commercial Inn, on the 4th inst., Mrs Elliott, of a daughter.

BLACKHILL.—At Ledger Terrace, on 6th ult., Mrs. W. Harrison, of a son.

At Bottle Bank, on the 3rd inst., Mrs. Murray, of a daughter.

At Bottle Bank, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Logan, of a daughter.

At Derwent Street, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Metcalf, of a daughter.

At Saw Mill Yard, on the 29th ult., Mrs. [Daley, of a daughter.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.—At Baxton Burn, on the 31st inst., Mrs. Dixon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LANCHESTER.—On the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Mathwin, vicar of Tanfield, uncle of the bride, the Rev. Richard Williams, of Nantlle Vale, Carnarvon, to Elizabeth Annie, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Dingle, vicar of Lanchester.

DEATHS.

CONSETT.—At 2, Sands Street, on the 5th inst., aged 2 years, Mary Ann Campbell.

At Princess Street, the 4th inst., aged 33 years, James Page.

At Pitt Street, the 6th inst., aged 52 years, John Maloy.

BLACKHILL.—On the 1st inst., aged 4½ years, Phillip McCarty

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