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The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

A NEWSPAPER and ADVERTISING MEDIUM for Blackhill, Consett, Lanchester, Leadgate, Shotley Bridge, and District.

No. 446. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1869. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Wanted.

WANTED, a respectable man to undertake the Rabbit Killing on a neighbouring property.—Apply, stating price wanted per couple, and giving references as to character and qualification, to Mr. H. R. GODDARD, Agent, Belsay Castle, Newcastle. 34a

For Sale.

COPYHOLD BUILDING SITES for SALE at Maiden Law.—Apply to WM. W. BROWN, Howdon Bank. 23a

FOR SALE, a Good Useful PONY, Seven-years-old, about Twelve and a-half hands high. Also, a Four-poled Bedstead and Mattress, nearly new.—Apply to ROBT. STOKEL, Clow Dean. 8a

SAND FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

ON SALE, at KYO SAND QUARRY. Single Horse Cart, 1s.; Double Horse Cart, 1s. 6d. per Load, ready money.—Apply to Mr. ROBERT HENDERSON, Blacksmith, on the ground. 40

FOR SALE,

EIGHT COTTAGES, situate at Blackfine. A great part of the Purchase-Money can remain on Mortgage.

Also, TWO SHOPS, in Middle Street, Consett.—For particulars apply to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Accountant, Consett. 35a

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. 316

To Let.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a BUTCHER'S SHOP, situate at Blackhill.—Apply to HENRY RITSON, Timber Office, Blackhill. 16a

TO LET—A HOUSE and SHOP in Derwent Street, Blackhill, at present occupied by Mr. R. CLOUGH.—Apply to W. JOPLING, Scotch Arms Inn, Blackhill. 44a

TO LET, with immediate Entry, a BEERHOUSE, containing Eight Rooms, Stable, and other conveniences, situate in Front Street, Leadgate.—Apply to Mr. GEO. HARDY, Farmer, Knitsley. 30a

TO BE LET, and entered upon at August Term, the HOUSE and GARDEN in Medomsley, at present in the occupation of Mr. JOHN SMITH, Architect.

Medomsley Hall, June 24th. 1869. 41a

TO LET, an Old-Established GROCERY and PROVISION SHOP, with House and Stable, at South Moor.—Apply to Mr. GEO. HOBSON, Harperley Mills, or Miss WALLACE, the present tenant, who will show the premises. 12a

TO LET, and may be entered Immediately, a HOUSE containing THREE ROOMS with every convenience attached, situate in DELVES TERRACE, Consett. For particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD TAYLOR, Raglan Street, Consett. 983

TO LET, with immediate possession, a Good HOUSE and SHOP, containing Four Rooms, situate near the LIBRARY, BLACKHILL.

Also, a HOUSE, containing Eight Rooms, situate in BLACKHILL.—Apply to Mr. W. RAW, Auctioneer, Blackhill. 836

Public Notices.

MISS BENNETT AT CONSETT, *JUNE 26, 27, and 28.* 997

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE CONSETT CO-OPERATIVE ANNUAL TEA on July 10th, 1869.

MONEY TO LEND IN TOWN OR COUNTRY, from £100 and upwards, for a term of years, on personal security. Interest 5 per cent. Also several sums on Mortgage of Freehold or Leasehold property, at 3½ per cent. No commission charged. Apply to WM. RUSSELL, Esq., late W. WOOD, Esq., solicitor, 15, Dover Place, London, S.E. Established 1829. 7a

KYO FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

THE COMMITTEE are requested to meet on SATURDAY Night July 10th at the house of Mr. COVERDALE, Innkeeper, Kyo, at Seven o'clock, when the Members are requested to pay their Entrance Fees. Any person desirous of entering the Society can do so on the following terms—viz., Farmers' Class, 3s. 6d.; Open Class, 2s. 6d.; Cottagers' Class, 1s. 6d.

GEORGE HOBSON,
33a President.

THE ANNUAL SOIREE of the MARLEY HILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 30th, 1869, in a SPACIOUS MARQUEE. The Band from the Theatre Royal, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (under the Leadership of Mr. J. T. M. HARRISON), will attend and play carefully-selected pieces of Music during the Afternoon. Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock. After Tea there will be a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music. A Grand Ball will be held after the Concert to commence at Eight o'clock.

ADMISSION.—Tea and Concert—One Shilling each; Children half price. Concert only—Sixpence each. Ball—Gentlemen, One Shilling each; Ladies and Children, Sixpence each. 28a

BEAMISH AND PONTOP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

COMPETITION is invited for the following Prizes to be given by the Society:—

CLASS 1.—£5 for the best crop of SWEDE TURNIPS of not less than three acres. Entrance fee 10s.

CLASS 2.—£5 for the best crop of COMMON TURNIPS (any except Swedes) of not less than three acres. Entrance fee, 5s.

CLASS 3.—£2 10s. for the best crop of SWEDE TURNIPS of not less than one acre, by parties unable to compete in Class 1. Entrance fee 5s.

CLASS 4.—A Sweepstake of 5s. each, with £2 10s. 0d. added by the Society, for the best Agricultural FOAL.

Entries in each Class to be made to the Secretaries, on or before the 30th June, 1869.

JOHN RICHARDS, } Secs.
GEO. RIDLEY, }
1000

MR. T. J. MUSE,
DRAPER AND GROCER,
CASTLESIDE HOUSE, CASTLESIDE,

HAS just returned from Manchester and Best Markets with a CHOICE SELECTION of SUMMER and AUTUMN GOODS, and respectfully invites his Friends and the Public to Inspect them. Second to none in Price and Quality. Also, the Best TEAS in the Markets, and all sorts of Groceries.

P.S.—T. J. M. takes the present opportunity of thanking his Friends for their support during the Twelve Months he has been in business. 38a

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

DICKINSON,
TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
BIGG MARKET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

ADAM BRODIE, AUCTIONEER, GENERAL SALESMAN, and VALUER, NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT. Good Prices realised for every description of Merchandise. Cash advanced.

WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Loans granted on Personal Security and Life Policy. Established, 1807. Head Office—Exeter. Agent for Consett and the District, MR. ADAM BRODIE, AUCTIONEER, CONSETT. 842

MISS M. PATON,
DRESS AND MANTLE MAKER,
2, CORNWALL TERRACE, BENFIELDSIDE.

Machine Work Neatly and Expeditiously Executed..

FISH! FISH!! FRESH FISH!!!

J. MILLER & SON, Middle Street, Consett, the Largest and Best FRESH FISH, to be had at the above Address. During the Fresh Herring Season, a Large Supply of KIPPERED HERRING and BLOATERS—Wholesale and Retail—at the Cheap Fish Establishment for the Million, MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT. 992

JOSEPH ELTRINGHAM,
BUILDER, JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,
RAILWAY TERRACE, BLACKHILL.

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere Thanks to his Friends and the Public for the patronage so liberally accorded to him during the time he has been in business, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to his care, together with moderate charges to merit their continued support.

Wanted Immediately TWO JOINERS.—Apply at the Workshop. 974

JOHN JOHNSON,
JOINER, CABINET-MAKER, &c.,
22, SHERBURN TERRACE, CONSETT.

FURNITURE of any description to order. Feathers, Flocks, Rabbit Down, Iron Bedsteads, &c. Alexandre's, Debain's, Kelly's, Snell's, and Sprague's Harmoniums. A Polished Mahogany Harmonium, with Expression Stop, five Octaves, two Pedal Boards for £6 6s. Alexandre Church Harmonium, Exhibition Model, let on the Three Years System of Hire at £3 3s. per Quarter, after which, and without any further payment whatever, the Instrument becomes the Property of the Hirer. Other Instruments for Hire on application. BROADWOOD & HOPKINSON'S Pianofortes to order. All Instruments delivered Carriage Free at London Prices. 6a

JOHN ROUTLEDGE,
HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, AND UNDERTAKER,
TRAFALGAR STREET, CONSETT,

BEGS most respectfully to return thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public, for the kind Patronage bestowed upon him during the Sixteen Years he has been in Business in Consett, and to intimate that his Business is now carried on at the above address, where he trusts to meet with a continuance of their Favours, which it will ever be his study to deserve.

Trafalgar Street, Consett, April 9, 1869. 904

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

OPEN

Daily from 7 0 a.m., till 9 0 p.m.
Saturday ..7 0 a.m., till 10 0 p.m.
Sunday....7 0 a.m., till 11 0 a.m.

CHARGES.

First-class Bath	2s. 6d.	Do., with champooing.	2s. 6d.
Second do.	1s. 6d.	Do., do.	2s. 0d.
Third do.	0s. 6d.	Do., do.	1s. 0d.

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

Ladies'—Second-class open on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Large Swimming Bath open Daily; also, Vapour and Warm Baths for Ladies' and Gentlemen. 17a

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.

WILSON'S
CELEBRATED HATS,
38, *GREY STREET,*
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

WILSON'S New Improved, Easy-Fitting, FRENCH SILK HATS, cannot be surpassed for lightness, elegance, durability, and comfort. FELT HATS of every description. A large assortment of CAPS in the newest styles, Silk Umbrellas, &c. 738

MR. E. BURTON,
DEALER IN PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
PIANOFORTES
Direct from the best London and Parisian Makers.
PIANOFORTES, &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.
SHEET MUSIC, Newest at Half-price.
Residence:—POPLAR COTTAGE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 26

PICTURES FRAMED
In every Variety of Style
AT THE PRINTING OFFICES,
AND
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

STATIONERY SUPPLIED
to Shops and Hawkers
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
AT THE
WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

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

MEMORIAL CARDS
of the Choicest Designs are printed to order and supplied on the most reasonable terms, at the
GENERAL PRINTING OFFICES
AND
STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

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

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

STATIONERY in PACKETS, at 1d., 6d., and 1s. sold at the STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

Business Announcements.

WHITSUNTIDE.

THE undermentioned are a few Special Lines which are now ready for Inspection:—

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

- Newest Designs in Fancy Dresses from 3s. 11d.
- All Colours in French Twills and Merinoes.
- Brown and Grey Alpacas 3¾d., worth 6d.
- Ladies' White Tucked Skirts, 2s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.
- Splendid Prints at 2¾d., worth 4½d.
- Long Muslin Shades (six yards) for 2s. 3d.
- Ladies' Black Cloth Jackets, 3s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
- Serviceable Kid Gloves, 1s. 3d, worth 1s. 9d.
- Scarlet and Drab Corsets from 1s. 11d.
- Strong Drab Jean Stays, 1s. 11½d. to 3s. 6d.
- Dress Trimmings in great variety.
- Calicoes, Sheets, Flannels, Rugs, &c.
- Hosiery of every description.

READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

- Gent's Black Super Coats, 15s. 6d. worth 21s.
- Gent's Fancy Coats (newest styles), 12s. 6d., upwards.
- Gent's Black Trousers, 7s. 11d. to 17s. 6d.
- Gent's Fancy Trousers (fashionable), 6s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
- Gent's White Vests, 2s. 11d. to 4s. 6d.
- Boys' Cloth Suits, 6s. 11d., 7s. 9d., 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
- Youth's Cloth Suits, 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d. to 21s.
- Men's Moleskin and Cord Trousers, 3s. 9d. to 8s. 6d.
- Boys' Cord Trousers, 1s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.
- Boys' Cloth Coats, 3s. 9d. to 12s. 6d.
- Boys' Tweed Trousers, 11½d. to 6s. 6d.
- Cloth and Moleskin Vests at any price.
- Silk and Felt Hats, Caps, Ties, Braces, &c.

R. W. SHAW,
CONSETT AND LEADGATE,

ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND A-YEAR.

104.606 POUNDS of TEA have been Sold by STEWART the TEA-DEALER during 1868. This growing demand proves beyond a doubt that the people like them. Our Tea Establishments in Newcastle and Sunderland are open to all who may choose to honour us with a call. To meet the wants of the People who live at a distance, we are prepared to forward, carriage paid, to any address—

		£	s.	d.
10lbs.	of the Cheapest Tea in England for	£1	0	0
10lbs.	,, Finest Keysou Tea for	1	5	0
10lbs.	,, Rich, Ripe, Old-fashioned sort of Tea for	1	10	0
10lbs.	,, New Season's Early Tea Pickings for	1	13	0

Should the Tea not please, we are willing to Return the Money. We suggest Small Families to join with a friend. We are willing to put it up in such Parcels as they may order. Post Office Orders to be made Payable to

WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 33, SANDHILL, AND 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE.
Or at the NEW BRANCH, CORNER of FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND. 736

CONSETT FIRE BRICK WORKS, CONSETT, GATESHEAD
ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE STOCK OF

- GLAZED PIPES.
- CHIMNEY TOPS.
- CHIMNEY VENT LINING.
- RIDGE TILES, PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL.
- GLAZED SINK STONES.
- DO. WATER-CLOSET PANS & TRAPS.
- TRUSSES.
- FERNERY STANDS.
- ORNAMENTAL VASES.
- GARDEN BORDERS.
- GAS RETORTS.
- FIRE BRICKS, COMMON BRICKS, QUARLS, &c.

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE TRADE EXECUTED TO ORDER.
R. DICKINSON & CO., PROPRIETORS. 30

NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT.

ALTHOUGH only Four Years have elapsed since we commenced Business in Clayton Street, we feel it necessary, in order to meet the requirements of our increasing trade, and especially to accomodate on numerous customers from Gateshead and the towns and villages on each side of the River, to open the above Branch. The business will be conducted personally by Mr. EDWARD PATTISON, well-know a few years ago to the Sandhill Tea Trade.

Our Friends arriving by Boat will find our NEW ESTABLISHMENT directly opposite the new street leading from the Quay to the Side.

While it is our special study to procure the Finest Teas, we would remind strangers that every department of Groceries has our careful attention. A few extracts from our Price Lists will suffice to prove our ability to sell cheap, while a single call at either of our Establishments will secure a decided verdict in favour of quality:—

Excellent Tea	2s.	White Crushed Sugar	3½d.
Good Coffee	1s.	Currants, ready for use, washed and dressed	3d.
Lump Sugar, broken for Table	4½d.	Blue Mottled Soap	3d.

PATTISON BROTHERS, 62, CLAYTON STREET,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 11, SIDE, NEWCASTLE. 585

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

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

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

THE FOLLOWING ARE KEPT IN STOCK:—
OVERSEERS' COLLECTING AND DEPOSIT BOOKS.
HIGHWAY RATE BOOKS and HIGHWAY RATE RECEIPT BOOKS.
POOR RATE BOOKS and POOR RATE RECEIPT BOOKS. 9

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

FINEST ENGLISH OILCAKE always on hand.

Now on Hand, a Large Quantity of Fine SEEDS, Peas, Tares, Barley, &c.

G. H.'s Mixture of CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS for permanent pasture has been tested and approved of by the leading Agriculturists in the district for the last twenty years. 206

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

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)
422 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

WILLIAM RAW,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL, near SHOTLEY BRIDGE, VIA GATESHEAD.

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

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 £30
SILVER CAKE BASKETS, from	£10 to £25
SILVER INKSTANDS, from	£5 to £25
SILVER CLARET JUGS, from	£11 to £35
SILVER MUGS for CHILDREN, from	£4 to £15
SILVER KNIFE, FORK, & SPOON, in Case, from	24s. to £5
SILVER PORRINGERS and SPOONS,	£5 to 8gs.
ELECTRO-PLATED CORNER DISHES, from £5 8s. 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. 950

NEWGATE STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

ROBERT WHITE,

MANY Years with Mr. Greaves, 17, and 19, Nun Street, and Mr. Stewart, Tea Dealer, 32, Mosley Street, has Opened the Shop 38, NEWGATE STREET, next door to Phœnix Inn, where he intends to carry on the Grocery Business on the improved principle for Cash.

R. W. deems it unnecessary to adopt the old hackneyed style of quoting prices, but begs to say that his selection of TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, SOAPS, &c., are bought from the best markets, and one trial will be sufficient to convince his friends that he is worthy of their support.

NOTE THE NUMBER:—
38, NEWGATE STREET, 430
ROBERT WHITE, PROPRIETOR.

SMART'S VICTORIA HOTEL.

G. H. SMART
(Late Station Master North-Eastern and Midland Railways),
NEVILLE STREET, Directly Opposite the Central Station.
WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, STOUT, and CIGARS of the best quality.
REFRESHMENTS on the Shortest Notice.
WELL AIRED BEDS. 990

WILKINSON'S
IMPROVED
Concrete Flooring for Kitchens, Pantries and Passages.
,, Flooring for Laundries and Wash Houses.
,, Flooring for Schools and Yards.
,, Flooring for Stables and Coach Houses.
,, Flooring for Barns, Byers, and Maltings.
,, Flooring for Workshops and Warehouses.
,, Flooring for Cellars and Footpaths.

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

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

W. B. WILKINSON & CO.,
PRUDHOE STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 495

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, having a connection, may hear of an Agency that will add to their income, by writing for particulars (enclosing stamped-directed envelope), JAMES JEFFERSON, Esq., Forest Hill, London, S.E. 901

LUXURIANT WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, EYEBROWS, and a FINE HEAD of HAIR.—A retired Apothecary from Wales, will send his noted FORMULA for 13 stamps and stamp-directed envelope to produce Hair on the Head, Whiskers and Moustaches on the Face in three weeks.—Mr. EVAN EVANS, M.D C.M., Dorking, Surrey.

EPPS'S COCOA.

Only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Packets—tin-lined and labelled.

SOLD BY THE TRADE IN ALL PARTS.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 692

Business Announcements.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

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

FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN, &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS.
MATTRESSES.
HARDWARE GOODS.
FANCY GOODS.
PAPER HANGINGS.
Furniture delivered free. 640

J. LAX,
FURNISHING IRONMONGER,
SHOTLEY BRIDGE,

HAS recently received a Stock of IRON BEDSTEADS, which he will be happy to Sell at the Lowest Prices, to those who may kindly favour him with an Order. 985

GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,
DERWENT STREET, BLACKHILL.

ROBERT JACKSON

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has opened the above premises (formerly occupied by Mr. Porteous) for the convenience of his Friends and the public generally of Blackhill, Shotley Bridge, and adjacent villages, and hopes by strict attention to all orders entrusted to his care to merit their continued support.

Advertisements for the *Consett Guardian* received up to *Nine* o'clock on FRIDAY Mornings.

Guardian Office, Consett,
23rd April, 1869. 931

REAPERS, MOWERS, AND HORSE RAKES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

HORNSBY & SONS Royal Prize Reapers and Mowers.
BURGESS & KEY'S Do. Do.
BAMLET'S and other Makers Do.
NICHOLSON'S Hay Making Machines and Horse Rakes.
ASHBY & JEFFREY'S Do. Do.

For full particulars of above apply to—
HOBSON & LIDDELL,
AGRICULTURAL AGENTS,
Dealers in OILCAKE, MANURES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
HARPERLEY MILLS, VIA BURNOPFIELD,
AND
5, RYE HILL STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Agents for "The Northern Fire and Life Assurance Company." Established 1836. *Capital* £2,000,000. *Annual Revenue* £300,000. 11a

MONTGOMERY'S CONCRETE FLOORING laid complete in Newcastle or Gateshead at 1s. 10d. per yard. Its durability guaranteed. References where laid.

JOHN MONTGOMERY & SON,
CONCRETE STONE WORKS,
LEAZES LANE, NEWCASTLE. 864

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

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

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. 334

THOMAS PUMPHREY
is now selling
Very Strong Useful Teas, at........ 2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.
Fine Mellow Teas, extra strong at .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.
The most Delicious Teas of the Season combined at 4s. 4d.
COFFEES, of excellent value, at 1s. to 1s. 10d.
DESSERT FRUITS of Choice Quality.
CURRANTS thoroughly Cleaned by Machinery.
ADDRESS—48, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE. 575

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

BEGS to intimate to his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to execute orders for every description of Gentlemen's, Youths', or Boys' Clothing.

N.B.—Gentlemen's own Material made up on the shortest notice, at moderate Prices. 719

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHNSON (late Crosier), being determined to extend his business, is prepared to offer his Friends and the general Public, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Soaps, and general Groceries, selected from the Best Markets, at the lowest possible Prices for Cash, feeling sure that one trial of his celebrated Teas from Two Shillings per pound, will ensure success. N.B.—A liberal allowance on Parcels of Ten Pounds upwards of these Teas.

Note the Address, 91 *and* 93, *Blackett Street, Newcastle,*
991 JAMES JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.

KINLOCH'S CATALAN WINES.

THE enormous demand awakened by our introduction of these exquisitely flavoured, generous, unbrandied Red and White Wines, proves how wonderfully they are adapted for Household use. Their price brings them within the reach of all, and their quality is so fine that even those accustomed to expensive old Wines can drink them with the greatest pleasure.

"CROWN" RED CATALAN.
Price—20s. per dozen, 1s. 8d. per bottle.
DRY "CROWN" CATALAN.
Price—20s. per dozen, 1s. 8d. per bottle.
"DIAMOND" RED CATALAN.
Price—17s. per dozen, 1s. 5d. per bottle.
"CROWN" WHITE CATALAN.
Price—20s. per dozen, 1s. 8d. per bottle.
"DIAMOND" WHITE CATALAN.
Price—17s. per dozen, 1s. 5d. per bottle.
RED OR WHITE CATALAN.
Price—15s. per dozen, or 1s. 3d. per bottle.
Note the Capsule on each Bottle.
C. KINLOCH & CO., London E.C.

AGENT FOR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—
ROBERT WATSON,
GROCER AND WINE MERCHANT.
14, GREY STREET. 989

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

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

Business Announcements.

CHEAP AND GOOD STATIONERY.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX OF SUPERIOR STATIONERY, containing 24 sheets, of good quality, 8vo Note Paper, 12 sheets Albert size Note Paper, 12 sheets Queen's size Note Paper, 48 Envelopes to match, 1 Black Lead Pencil, 1 Penholder, 6 Pens, 1 stick of Red Wax, and 1 Blotter. Sold at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX OF TINTED LINEAR NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES of superfine quality, at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX of GOFFERED NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES—coloured edges—at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX of GOFFERED NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES—plain edges—may be had at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOXES of NEW FANCY NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES—Five Colours, at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SHILLING BOX OF USEFUL STATIONERY, containing 48 Sheets of good Note Paper and 48 good Envelopes, and 1 Blotter, on Sale at THE "GUARDIAN" OFFICE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT.

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

JACKSON'S (No. 1) PENNY PACKET OF STATIONERY, containing 4 Sheets of Note Paper and 4 Envelopes, at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

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

The Queen's birthday was celebrated enthusiastically by the British residents in Japan.

Six million barrels of beer were brewed in the United States last year.

There are living 145 officers who took part in the battle of Waterloo.

General Grant is credited with the epigrammatic remark that "office-seeking was fast becoming one of the industries of America."

It is stated that the destruction of property by fire in the United States thus far in the present year has reached over 17,000,000 dollars.

A farmer in Massachusetts has tried steaming his stable food for five years. He says it costs a third less to winter his cows, and they give a fourth more than when he fed them on raw hay and bran.

RELIGIOUS HARMONY.—An Indian paper has two columns of religious news and comment, the one edited by a Catholic priest and the other by an Episcopalian clergyman.

Among the waifs and strays in the possession of the police, at the police office, Boulevard Montmatre, unclaimed mementos of the late election disturbances, are 57 chignons, and 57 *rapentiers*—the long waving curls which droop so gracefully down the back.

The *Kent Herald* says that the following is a literary copy of a document forwarded to an unsuccessful Conservative candidate at one of the Cinque Ports at the late general election:—"Mr. —— Dr. to ——, To wearing your colours one week and attending at the poll at —— and voting for you ....£10.

A shock of earthquake, which is described as being more severe than the last two which have been felt in Gibraltar, took place at 5.57 a.m on the 6th inst.

THE THRONE OF SPAIN.—The Duke of Genoa has written a letter to the President of the Provisional Government, expressing his willingness to accept the throne of Spain if it is unanimously offered to him by the Cortes.—*Gibraltar Chronicle*, June 8.

A VICAR KILLING A CURATE.—*L'Independant des Pyrenees Orcintale* reports a great scandal. During the performance of mass it is stated that the Vicar of Candies de St. Paul killed his curate in a manner and for motives which have not yet been reported.

CURIOUS FISH.—We have all heard of artesian wells, but a wonderful novelty is now announced in Algeria in the shape of artesian fisheries. A well lately sunk at Ain Sala to the depth of forty-four metres threw up not only a large body of water, but to the great surprise of the engineers, an innumerable quantity of small fish. These subterraneous vertebræ are described as being on an average half an inch in length, and resembling white bait both in appearance and taste. The female is distinguished from the male by the presence of dark coloured stripes on the upper part of the body. From the fact of the sand extracted from these wells being identical with that which forms the bed of the Nile, it is concluded that an underground communication must exist between them and that river.

THE PUNISHMENT OF SEDUCTION IN CANADA.—The following is the text of the bill which has been introduced into the Canadian Parliament for the punishment of seduction:—1. Whosoever shall under promise of marriage seduce and have illicit connection with any unmarried woman of previous chaste character, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall, on conviction be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, in any gaol or place of confinement, with or without hard labour, or to pay such fine as the court may award, in addition to or without any such punishment as aforesaid. No. 2. No conviction shall be had under this Act on the testimony of the woman seduced, unsupported by other evidence, nor unless the indictment is found within two years after the commission of the offence. The subsequent intermarriage of the parties may be pleaded in bar of conviction.

BREAKFAST.—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following interesting remarks:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest element of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."
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Public Notice.

TANFIELD POULTRY SHOW.

MEMBERS and intending Members of the above Show are invited to attend a Meeting to be held at Mr. W. Irwin's, Tanfield, on Saturday Evening, July 10th, at Seven o'clock P.M. 42a

Business Announcements.

H. WHITFIELD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE BROKER,
129, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD.

HAS a Large STOCK of Ancient and Modern HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, including IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety, CARPETS, DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, and OIL CLOTHS, varying in design, quality, and price.

Also a Large and Choice Selection of Hardware, etc.

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

JOSEPH HOWARD,
ACCOUNTANT AND SHAREBROKER,
6, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT,

BEGS to inform the Inhabitants of Consett and the District, that he posts up Tradesmen's Accounts, prepares Balance Sheets, arranges with Creditors, draws up Composition Deeds, Wills, Bills of Sale, Apprentice Indentures, Agreements, &c., &c.

J. H. also buys and sells Houses, Land, and other Property upon Commission.

Rents and Debts are regularly collected and promptly paid.

A General Registry kept of Property for Sale.

Stock-Broking business receives special Attention in Lead Mines, Railways, Water Works, Iron Works, and other Companies' Shares, bought and sold on Commission.

The Money-Broking is also conducted upon fair and equitable Terms; Parties can be supplied to the amount of two-thirds the value of any approved Security.

For terms and particulars apply to Joseph Howard, General Commercial Offices, 6, Medomsley Road, Consett. 25a

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. John Murray.

MR. JOHN MURRAY will SELL BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, June 30th, 1869, 80 IRISH COWS, HEIFERS, BULLOCKS, and 200 EWES and LAMBS.

Sale at One o'clock. 36a

By Mr. Henry Brown.

SALE AT EAST STANLEY.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE for SALE BY AUCTION, at East Stanley, on Saturday, July 3, 1869, belonging to Mr. Sydney Jaggard, who is emigrating to America.

MR. HENRY BROWN, Auctioneer.

Comprising 1 Mahogany High Chest of Drawers; 1 Press and Book-case; 1 Clock; 1 Four-poled Bedstead and Hangings; 1 Desk Bed; 1 Stump Do.; 2 Down Beds, Pillows, and Bolster; 1 Woollen Flock Bed and Pillows; 1 Mattress; 6 Kitchen Chairs; 1 Arm Chair; Kitchen Table and Form; 1 small Table; 1 broad Seat; Fenders and Fireirons; Metal Pots and Pans; Posstub and Staff; Wash Tub and Pails; 1 Watering Pan; Garden Tools; 1 Wheelbarrow; 1 set of Coal Drills; Picks; BOOKS: Large Family Bible; Fox's Book of Martyrs; Cyclopædia of Botany; Pilgrim's Progress; with a great variety of other valuable Books, Crockery Ware, and Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

Sale to commence at Two for Three o'clock. 37a

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

IMPORTANT SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Town Hall Sale-Rooms, Consett, on Saturday and Monday, July 3rd and 5th, Mr. Adam Brodie, Auctioneer, the ENTIRE STOCK of a LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPER, removed under a Deed of Assignment. Sale to commence at Seven o'clock each Evening. Particulars in bills. 39a

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at the Auction Mart, King Street, Manchester, on Tuesday, June 29th, and following days, Mr. Adam Brodie, Auctioneer, the STOCK of Messrs. Jackson & Co., (Insolvents) in Lots to suit the Trade, and comprising

294	pieces	BROAD BLACK SUPERFINES.	
178	„	BLACK DOESKINS.	
214	„	UNION	Do.
589	„	FANCY TROUSERINGS.	

Together with a miscellaneous assortment of Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Catalogues may be had of Mr. T. Armstrong, Solicitor, 3, Pownall's Buildings, Manchester, or at the place of Sale, where the Stock will be open for inspection from Saturday, June 26th to day of Sale. 40a

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

THE VERDICT OF THE LORDS.

The division of last Saturday morning in the House of Peers is a flattering tribute to the wisdom and stability of the British form of Government. Instead of regarding the vote as a defeat of the great Conservative party, we look upon it as an emphatic manifestation that the Upper House will not oppose the decision of the House of Commons, and of the great body of the nation. Foreigners, who have written upon our mixed form of Government have described it as a dualism of forces as a continual struggle between the aristocratic and the democratic elements to obtain the mastery; but if we review the history of the two Houses of Parliament for the last thirty years, we shall find that we have no reason to be ashamed of either branch of the legislature. In most other countries there is a wide gulf between the upper and lower classes; but, happily for us, our institutions are founded upon such a sound basis, that there is no isolation of a single class. The sons of our aristocracy have to fight their way for honours in our Universities, just as the sons of commoners have to do; they invigorate themselves by manly exercises, and take part in all our national pastimes. Upon leaving college they expand their minds by travel, and on their return home seek a seat in the people's House as a first step to distinction. In the Lower House many of them show a skill in debate and a knowledge of the science of politics, quite equal to those possessed by their untitled colleagues in the representation of the people; and by the time they take seats in the House of Lords, they are perfectly trained for the work of legislation, and are thoroughly identified both in thought and feeling with the great body of their countrymen. So far, then, from anticipating any fierce and violent contention between the two Houses of Parliament upon any important measure of Imperial legislation, experience has shown that the House of Lords, while ever jealous of its own rights and privileges, is always disposed to pay differential respect to the opinions of the nation. The division upon the second reading of the Irish Church Bill is another evidence that the Peers will not obstinately throw themselves into antagonism with the people. As great landowners, and with many of their relatives in the Church, it was only natural that they should feel and express themselves warmly upon a measure which aimed a direct blow at an institution which has existed for centuries; but, after making every allowance for the gravity of the situation, and for the freedom of speech indulged in by the minority, the House of Peers has been equal to the occasion, and has accepted by a majority of 33 the principle of a measure, which if weighed by the changes it will effect, is certainly one of the most important that has ever been sent up to the House of Lords for their deliberation. It may suit some politicians to describe this concession to the will of the nation as a weakness on the part of the Upper House; but, in our opinion it is strength; it shows that the spirit of the Upper Chamber is in harmony with that of the House of Commons, and that the Peers are prepared to listen to the voice of justice and reason. By the vote of Saturday, the Lords have put themselves in a position to revise the clauses passed by the other House—to review calmly the position of the various parties concerned, and to soften the rigour of the measure where desirable. Having given their sanction to the principle of disestablishment by the recent vote, the Lords have a right to make their own propositions as to the mode of carrying it out, and it will be for the nation to judge between the two Houses.

BETTING PROSECUTIONS.

The Government, as represented by the London police, who are more directly under the control of the Home Office than any other body of police, still continues its crusade against persons keeping betting offices, and is evidently determined to put down, as far as it can, this infraction of the law. So late as Saturday last, a number of persons were charged at Bow Street with keeping a betting-office or with betting therein, and several of the names are well known in the sporting world. No doubt, if this prosecution succeeds, it will do much to repress the nuisance of horse-race gambling in the particular form concerned: but it may be well questioned whether any enforcement of the present law, however stringent, will reduce betting to comparatively harmless proportions. Years ago the Legislature recognised the evil, and provided for its abatement. Since then betting has certainly increased, rather than diminished, and the executive sees the necessity for a strict enforcement of the law. But this law is of a very partial kind; it only touches persons keeping houses for the purpose of betting, or persons betting in such houses. This may prevent many of those scandalous cases which used to occur of clerks and shopmen robbing their employers through the temptations to gambling offered them by betting-offices; but it cannot put a stop to men betting in the streets, or arranging bets by means of advertisements and the Post Office. It is even doubtful whether the new expedient of betting-clubs, which has been resorted to by the sporting world, can be interfered with under the present law. We therefore fully acknowledge that a great evil exists, but the remedy we have provided against it is very ineffective. From the ranks of the peerage down to those of the humblest working-man, we see the effects of the betting system. A Marquis of Hastings or a Duke of Newcastle is ruined, while humbler men are driven to desperation and often to crime by the score or the hundred. Yet Tattersall's is a recognised institution, and the tap-room book-maker finds nobody to interfere with his operations. Meanwhile the increasing number of sporting newspapers and their apparent success shows that year by year a greater number of people are drawn into the betting vortex. Very few persons read these papers because they love sport in itself; they do not feel an interest in certain race horses because they know the animals or their owners, and are really anxious for them to win. No, the chief point of attraction in these journals will be found in the lists of odds, and the performances of horses are interesting only as they affect these. Many persons who never saw a horse-race, if they have even seen a race-horse, will con the lists of odds and the predictions of the sporting prophets with the greatest interest, and make their bets accordingly. Here is the secret of the spread of betting. In publishing the lists of odds the newspapers give facilities for gambling which would otherwise never be possessed by many thousands of persons. There will always be gambling in connection with the Turf, as there will in connection with any competitive sport. But why do thousands of persons bet on some petty local horse-race, who would never think of betting on the events of a volunteer rifle-match—persons, we mean, who have no real interest in the race, and have no particular feeling in favour of any horse, rider, or owner? Simply because the sporting and other newspapers, in the case of the horse-race, give the data upon which bets can be made by the general public, while they do not do so in the case of the rifle-match—because horse-racing has been converted into an organised system of gambling which includes every petty race in the country. The short way, therefore, to put down gambling on Turf events among the general public, and to restrict it to persons really interested in such events from personal knowledge and feeling, would be to prohibit the publication of lists of betting odds. There would be no hardship in this as regards the supporters of the Turf, and it would not at all interfere with horse-racing. The excessive amount of gambling upon races which takes place among the general public does nothing towards supporting the genuine sport of racing; it only tends to bring it into disrepute with thoughtful and well-balanced minds. Hence we often hear suggestions that it would be well to prohibit horse-racing altogether; but the remedy we propose would extinguish excessive gambling without having to resort to so extreme a course.

Holloway's Pills.—These celebrated Pills are essentially useful in purifying the blood, cleansing the stomach, gently stimulating the kidneys, and acting as mild aperients. A few does of this purifying medicine set the foulest stomach right, remove all bilious symptoms, steady the circulation, give strength to the muscles, and composure to the brain and nerves. The Pills are so innoxious that they may be taken by persons in the most delicate state of health, and with marvellous effect. When the system has been enervated by over-indulgence, or exhausted by mercurial preparations, these Pills are excellent restoratives, they expel the poison and enrich the blood.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

As far as I have had opportunities of judging, from the press and from conversation, the reading of the Irish Church Bill a second time has given pretty general satisfaction; for it is thought that, under all the circumstances, it was the best thing to do that could be done. But it seems to me—and I give it only as an individual opinion—that there is a too prevalent idea that the bill is now safe, and that it will be passed this session. We have, however, only to recall the debate to see that the measure would have been rejected by the Lords but for the intention to effect considerable changes in committee. The *Standard*, I think, very fairly puts the matter when it says, "The second reading has only been carried conditionally; and if the condition should not be kept, the bill will certainly not be read a third time." The question now is, what will be the character of the amendments that the Lords will make in committee? It is quite competent to them to make any alterations they think proper, but it by no means follows that the Commons will agree to them. The probability is, that the Lords will make such amendments as the Commons will *not* agree to, and then will come the question whether the Lords are again to give way.

Mr. Herbert, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, is to move that the grating before the ladies' chamber in the House of Commons be removed. The *Times* has thought it worth while to fire off the heavy artillery of a leader against the proposal, and I may therefore be pardoned for giving a brief description of the so-called ladies' gallery, which is not a gallery at all, but consists of three small apartments, one of which will only accommodate eight ladies, while each of the others affords room for thirteen or fourteen at the most. They are reached by a winding back staircase, which leads out of the courtyard in front of the Speaker's residence, and the entrance is in one of the small corridors at the end of the line of committee rooms, the said entrance, even on the sunniest day, being always very gloomy if not dark. The "gallery" itself is more like a dungeon in the wall of some old castle than anything else—one of those mysterious chambers that (in novels) are broken into by workmen who are repairing the old castle, and in which they find a skeleton or perhaps long-sought title-deeds. The ladies' rooms—or cells perhaps—are not entirely concealed; but the House of Commons seems to have been ashamed at first to place the ladies anywhere, and now is ashamed that they are placed where they are. The fair visitors to the House are doubtless annoyed that they cannot see much, and still more annoyed that they cannot be seen much; for they have to peep through the brass trellis-work, making them look as though they were caged in. Why ladies should be allowed to range themselves openly in the sight of members of one House of Parliament, and be thus cribbed, cabined, and confined in the other house, is not a question easy to answer.

The Levee at St. James's Palace on Saturday was much like other levees; but the day being chill and gloomy, there were not so many loungers watching the arrivals of the favoured visitors. In truth, there was not much to see, and the palace itself looked dull and dreary as usual. I believe it contains most splendid apartments, but its exterior has become painfully shabby with the lapse of time. It would be too much to say, perhaps,

> "Here's nothing left of ancient pride,
> Of what was grand, of what was gay,
> But all is changed, is lost, is sold."

St. James's Palace has changed for the worse; and if it is not actually lost, it is going to the bad; and if it were sold, so much the better, providing a splendid palace arose on its site. Marlborough House, close by, is also a dreary-looking place. Not one in a hundred persons, looking at it from Pall Mall, can tell which is Marlborough House, and the common impression perhaps at the first glance of some building or other before the wall of which sentries keep guard is that it is a barracks or a Government storehouse. The Prince of Wales's town residence is, in fact, most awkwardly situated, though the interior is splendid.

The police last week made a great raid upon the establishments of betting "commission agents," and a considerable number of persons were brought up at Bow Street on Saturday, all of them being remanded upon their own recognizances. It seems doubtful whether the present law can reach such persons; but if not, it is time the law were amended, for the mania for betting has grown to frightful dimensions here, as you may infer from the recent activity of the authorities against it. If these persons are discharged, no doubt we shall have new legislation proposed next session.

Everybody here is complaining of the weather, which is really extraordinary for the time of year. We hear of snow-storms in Scotland and the North of England, and we can readily credit the intelligence, for on several days lately it has been colder here than it was at Christmas-time. This puts a great check on excursions and out-of-door pleasure-parties, and not only the railways, but proprietors of omnibuses, carriages, pleasure-vans, and keepers of suburban hotels, taverns, and refreshment-rooms, are losing the greater part of their usual summer trade, while in town the dealers in ice and cool summer drinks, as well as the vendors of summer clothing and other requisites for hot weather, are complaining that they are doing nothing at all. But more serious is the harm likely to result to the crops from this chill, wet weather, which must be considerable if we have not soon a change.

Southwark Park, which was opened on Saturday, will be a great boon to an immense working district. About sixty-three acres of land are set apart for the people for ever, and that is a mercy, for in another year or two all this ground would have been covered with houses. This locality, before the park was called into being, was a dreary waste of little houses, all alike, petty streets, factories, tanneries, "works," and all that kind of thing, the whole fringed by some melancholy-looking market-gardens—a district without a vestige of artificial or natural beauty. London parks, though they are mostly small, formal, and wanting in picturesqueness, undoubtedly are very pleasant places, compared with their surroundings. Wordsworth tells us that

> "One impulse from a vernal wood
> May teach you more of man,
> Of moral evil and of good
> Than all the sages can."

I think the late lamented Mr. Wordsworth rather overrates the didactic powers of vernal or any other woods; but if his assertion be only partly true, the moral influence of a London park must be good.

There was a brilliant gathering at the rose-show and the English Opera on Saturday at the Crystal Palace, but there was one personage that was conspicuous by his absence. I refer to Phœbus Apollo, the glorious God of Day. Had he put in an appearance, the scene would have been a splendid one, for the ladies were unusually numerous, and dressed in ravishing toilets. The newspapers are never tired of singing the praises of the Crystal Palace, but in one thing the managers are decidedly at fault. In their avarice and overreaching they set apart an extravagant portion of the palace for reserved seats. The English opera is given in the concert-hall, which would not hold a fourth of the people who pay half-a-crown for admission or who come by season ticket; and yet the whole of this hall from which people can see and hear well is taken up by reserved seats at a half-a-crown and a shilling. On Saturday, as is often the case, there was a large expanse of empty chairs, while beyond them there were hundreds of people who could neither see nor hear, and hundreds more had given up the attempt and gone away in disgust. This is anything but a joke, but on these occasions the management really do perpetrate a very good joke. Men are sent round to sell books of the words at a shilling each, and this in a darkened hall, where only the favoured few under the light of the chandeliers could read them. It is really droll to have books offered to you that you cannot read if you buy them.

Local and District News.

A navvy, whose name and place of abode are unknown, was about to engage in a fight with another man at Sunderland Bridge, near Durham, on Saturday, when he suddenly dropped down and expired.

Miss Bennett.—The time is at hand when this talented lady preacher pays her annual visit to Consett, and her coming is *the* theme in Methodist circles in this vicinity. This (Saturday) afternoon she commences the services by preaching in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, then follows the tea party, &c. If the weather be favourable, there will be a considerable stir in the place, for the fame of Miss Bennett has spread far and wide.

Charge of Bigamy at Hexham.—On Tuesday, a man named Alexander Crawford Ross, was charged at Hexham, with bigamy in marrying Mary Ann Parker, at Hexham, in last year, his first wife, Agnes Ross, being then alive. The father of the prisoner's first wife, named James Buchanan, was called, and identified the prisoner as the man who married his daughter, at Killarthan, near Glasgow, in 1860. They lived together about four years and had two children, after which he went away, and nothing could be heard of him till the present time. His daughter was residing in the Galtnavel Lunatic Asylum, in Glasgow, as a servant. Superintendent Stephenson stated that the marriage of the prisoner with Mary Ann Parker, in June last year, at Hexham, could be proved. The prisoner was remanded till Tuesday next, when further evidence will be adduced.

Lecture at Swalwell.—On Monday night, Mr. Geo. Parkinson, of Sherburn, delivered his very popular and instructive lecture on "Palestine," in the Wesleyan Chapel. Mr. S. Southern, of Gateshead, occupied the chair.

Gala at Harperley Park.—Yesterday (Thursday), a gala was held in Harperley Park, in aid of the Tow Law Church Building Fund. The sports comprised running high leap, pony leaping, hurdle races, wrestling, horse race, velocipede race, handicap foot races, cricket match, &c.

Annfield Plain Primitive Methodist Sabbath School.—The anniversary services of the above school were celebrated on Saturday and Sunday. The tea party was held in the afternoon of the former day, which was followed by a public meeting, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. John Welford, of Leadgate, and others. On Sunday, the services, which were conducted by Mr. T. Carrick, of Consett, were, as usual, highly successful.

Camp Meeting at Leadgate.—On Sunday, the annual open air meeting of the Primitive Methodists at Leadgate was held in an open space near to Bradley blast furnaces. Rev. J. Welford, Messrs. J. Boslie, sen., W. Richardson, R. Charlton, T. Harvey, and Wm. M. Patterson, addressed the gatherings, which were good considering the cold weather. The lovefeast in the evening was a most successful meeting.

Shotley Bridge Spa.—We are glad to learn that the beautiful village of Shotley Bridge is rising in popularity as a resort of pleasure seekers. On Monday, there was a party from Sunderland in the Spa grounds, and yesterday (Thursday), there parties were from Gateshead and Newcastle. Our charming "little sister" needs only to be known in order to be "loved," and it will always give us pleasure to learn that her attractions are becoming more widely admired.

Forestry at Leadgate.—On Saturday evening, the half-yearly meeting of the Court Jonathan Priestman, A.O.F., was held at the house of Mr. Sanderson, Greyhound Inn, Leadgate. The following officers were elected for the ensuing six months. J. Malloy, C.R.; R. Quin, S.C.R.; J. Bourns, secretary; J. Snowdon treasurer; R. Row, S.W.; P. Lynach, J.W.; T. Rogan, S.B. A P.C.R.'s sash was presented to Mr. O. McGuckin, in the name of the court, by Mr. Todd. The secretary reported the funds in a flourishing condition.

Gun Accident at Shotley Bridge.—Yesterday (Thursday) morning, between six and seven o'clock, some miniature cannon and two of larger construction were being fired in a field near Messrs. Annandale's Paper Mills, Shotley Bridge, in honour of the marriage of James Annandale, jun., Esq., to Miss A. Renton, when one of them exploded, and injured several persons. The small cannon were set on a metal pipe to steady them while loading, from whence they were taken and set on a plank to fire. One of the pieces, after being successfully fired twice, was again put into the pipe to be charged. Robinson Bruce, a young man of about 18 years of age, was resting his right hand on the pipe to keep it firm, when the cannon went off prematurely, bursting it at the same time and also the pipe, taking the thumb off Bruce's left hand, damaging some of the fingers, and seriously injuring the thumb on the right hand, which, however, Dr. W. M. Renton preserved by sewing. The explosion also severely injured the thigh of Michael Pearson, and Joseph Barron's eyes were slightly damaged. We regret to state that Bruce's mother, who resides in Shotley Bridge, is a widow, and is chiefly depending on her son for support.

Wesleyan Sunday School Anniversary, Derwent Cottages.—The anniversary of the above school, was held in the school-room, Derwent Cottages, on Saturday. There was a public tea party held in the afternoon, when about 180 friends, teachers, and scholars partook of tea. Addresses were afterwards delivered by E. O. Tregelles, Esq., Messrs. Thos. Wilson, W. Richardson (Primitives), W. Bell, Consett; R. Turner, Annfield Plain, and Thomas Stoves, Bishop Auckland, all of whom were listened to with rapt attention, as they seemed to interest and edify the audience, who, at the close of the meeting congratulated each other on having had the best meeting they have had for some years. On Sunday, Mr. Stoves preached—in the morning at half-past ten o'clock from John i. 39, in the evening from Jeremiah xii. 5—such sermons as could not fail to make lasting impressions. In the afternoon, Mr. Stoves addressed the parents and friends on the importance of they themselves deciding for Christ, in order that they might give a right bias to the minds of their offspring. At each of the services the children recited portions of scripture, poetry, &c., in a creditable manner. The anniversary, on the whole, gave satisfaction, and the collections were in advance of last year.

A Newcastle would-be Bigamist Cleverly Trapped.—A neat little story, not without its pathetic side, has just been made public. An "artist-engraver," of Chester, having recently adopted a new name, applied to and was engaged by a firm at Chester, and until Saturday last was looked upon as a highly respectable person, of tolerably good presence and faultless "get up." Apartments were engaged in a "genteel" part of the city, and many weeks had not elapsed until the gentleman made his appearance in public as the beau of the daughter of the person in whose house he lodged. Curious neighbours of the female sex began to scent a wedding, and such a climax appeared to be tolerably near. On Saturday last, however, the "hood-winked goddess" Fortune, who "Gives and resumes, and smiles and frowns by fits," frowned upon the amorous "artist" in a highly disagreeable manner. It turned out that up to three years ago he had conducted himself according to the ordinary forms of conventional society. Tolerably clever at his art, he married and settled down in his native town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In an evil moment he ran away, and the result was that his wife and child became chargeable to the parish. The wedding, which was to take place at Chester, on Sunday last, led to inquiries as to the intended bridegroom's antecedents, and Detective Wallace, with the aid of the telegraph, soon found out that the stylish engraver was identical with the man whose wife and child were in the Workhouse, and for whose arrest a warrant was in force. A visit to his lodgings was made; a little colloquy took place; the young lady was called in, a scene followed, and the little episode was explained. In a few hours the would-be bridegroom was on his way, not to Southport, to spend the honeymoon, as had been arranged, but to the metropolis of the north in charge of a policeman, and by this time has probably been made acquainted with a certain Act of Parliament which provides for the punishment of runaway husbands.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' MEETING AT LEADGATE.

The second annual meeting of the Leadgate District Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School Union was held in the Wesleyan school-room, Leadgate, on Saturday afternoon. The attendance of "visitors"—official persons that are periodically appointed to visit the various schools in the union—at the business meeting was good, and Mr. R. Johnson, Sherburn Terrace, Consett, was called to the chair. The schools comprising the union are—Leadgate, Blackhill, Consett, Annfield Plain, Collierley Dykes, Tantobie, Kip Hill, South Pontop, East Castle Colliery, Iveston, and South Moor. The total number of scholars is 1,125, whose instruction is attended to by 245 teachers. The object of the union is to get the schools into a uniform system of teaching. For this purpose gentlemen are appointed to visit the institutions, and it is their duty to take cognisance of the proceedings, to encourage the teachers to persevere in their work, to suggest improvements, to audit the books, and to address the children. The business of the meeting in question was to elect officers for the ensuing year, and the following is the result:—Messrs. H. Rogers, Consett, president; J. Curry, Consett, treasurer; G. Shipley, Collierley Dykes, secretary; R. Johnson (Consett), J. Robinson, W. Hogg (Blackhill), T. Wilkinson (Collierley Dykes), R. Whitehead (South Pontop), and George Jopling (East Castle Colliery), committee men.

A goodly number of teachers afterwards sat down to an excellent tea, which was dispensed by Misses Johnson and Shotton. Tea being over, a general meeting was convened, and after devotional exercises had been engaged in, Mr. T. Fenwick, East Castle Colliery was called upon to preside. Speeches having special reference to the subject of the meeting were given by the Chairman, Messrs. J. Robinson, J. Curry, T. Wilkinson, F. Jones, J. Dagleish, H. Rogers, and R. Whitehead. The two latter and the chairman spoke very effectively, and all the speakers testified to the benefit of Sabbath schools. The importance of the work in which they were engaged was often touched upon, and suggestions were made how to secure the affection of their charges. One of the speakers said he had noticed in one of their connexional publications accounts of schools that were as near perfection as possible. He confessed he was rather suspicious of these perfection schools. In their schools there were some pests, and it was their work to make them good; but these perfectionists would likely expel the unruly lads, which was a serious matter, as it often happened that those school-tormentors turned out valuable men to the Church. Special allusion was made by several speakers to the necessity of the teachers leading a consistent life, as the little ones took notice of them in the world. The meeting was altogether of a pleasant and useful kind.

LANCHESTER HIGHWAY BOARD.

A general meeting of the waywardens comprising Lanchester Highway Board, was held in the Justices-room, Lanchester, on Thursday. Present: Messrs. G. Hobson (presiding), G. Alder, R. Thompson, G. Errington, T. Cumming, T. Wilson, W. Bulman, G. Walker, J. Wilkinson, and the Rev. W. Featherstonehaugh.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read over and signed.

BRIDGE AT ROWLEY BECK.

Plans of intended bridges at Rowley Beck were submitted to the Board by Messrs. Ferens and Love, of Cornsay colliery. The Board considered that the arches over the railway should be of stone or brick in place of timber as shown on the plan, which would probably not stand long, and might entail a loss to the township.

THE ESH ENCROACHMENT.

A letter from Roger Halliday was read to the Board. In this letter the writer complained of the harsh treatment he had received from the Surveyor who had removed the fence from his potato garth at Rowley Beck. The Surveyor stated that he had been instructed by the Board to remove the encroachment—of which he had given notice to Mr. Halliday last year. He allowed him to take off his crop of potatoes. The complainant, however, had paid no attention to the notice given by him last year, and had sown the land with oats. A portion of the garth would be required for the improvement of the highway. The Board was of opinion that the Surveyor had only done his duty in the matter.

REMOVAL OF GATES.

Rev. W. Featherstonehaugh then brought forward the following motion of which he had given notice:—"Whereas an order of the Board made in the year 1865 that all gates across highways in this district should be altered to the proper suitable width has in many cases not been obeyed, that the Surveyor be ordered to give notice forthwith to the parties concerned and be empowered to remove all gates which at the expiration of two months from the date of this order, shall be found under the proper width;" which was adjourned until the next general meeting. The following motion also made by the same gentleman was referred to the Surveyor:—"Whereas the roads in the parish of Muggleswick are in different places dangerous from the want of side railing, that a committee of the Board be appointed to inspect the same and report to the next general meeting."

THE SURVEYOR'S PAY BILL

amounting to £392 4s. 9d. was then examined, and a cheque for the amount handed to him.

THE TREASURER

reported the sum in hand to be £579 6s. 1d. which was reduced to £53 5s. 10d. by the payment of £526 0s. 3d. at the meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE AT SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Yesterday (Thursday) will long be remembered as a red-letter day in the annals of Shotley Bridge. On that auspicious morn the early dawn looked grey and serious, as if, conscious of its responsibility, it was making arrangements for a "glorious day," and a glorious day it was, not one of those miserable blistering sunny days which from its very excess of light obscures the form of beauty from the eye of love, but one of those days seldom witnessed and never chronicled in our calendars when the softness of heaven bends down and mingles with the sinfulness of earth, a day of quiet, calm, untroubled bliss. On such a morn as this the inhabitants of the beautiful sylvan village already named gave evidence of the near approach of some great event in which they took especial interest. The erecting of flag poles, and the hoisting of flags, the incessant explosion of firearms from the tiny pistol to the "pieces" which belched forth flame and mouthed their thunder, which made the woods resound and the echoing hills reverberate, and all this and more than we can name was the votive offering of a people's joy at the union of two of the most exemplary—we had almost used the word illustrious—families, in Shotley Bridge; in other words, the marriage of James Annandale, jun., Esq., son of James Annandale, Esq., Shotley Grove, to Anne, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of John Renton, Esq., Orchard House. Shotley Bridge is from its cosy, sheltered situation, singularly favoured for advantageous display; hence the aspect of the village with its gaudy adornments on the morning referred to, was exceedingly picturesque. A little after eleven o'clock the bridegroom, with his friends, entered the elegant chancel of the beautiful church of Benfieldside amidst the chimes of the music bells which that day rung their maiden marriage peal. A few minutes later the bride entered, leaning on the arm of her father, and followed by her "maids," six in number amidst the impressive, and in many cases the tearful, silence of a literally crowded church, which contrasted strongly with the joyous notes of the "Wedding March" as it pealed from the organ. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. B. Thomson, vicar of Benfieldside, in his usual earnest and impressive manner.

The bride was arrayed in an elegant dress of white satin, trimmed with Honiton lace and white silk fringe, with a wreath of orange blossom and white tulle veil, and carrying a bouquet presented by the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were—Miss Renton, sister of the bride, Miss M. Gibson, Miss Annandale, and Miss J. Annandale, sisters of the bridegroom, and Miss F. and Miss E. Town, dressed in white silk, trimmed with blue, and white tulle veils, each carrying handsome boquets presented by the bridegroom. The groomsmen, four in number, were Colin Mitchell, Esq., Glasgow, Wm. Annandale, Esq., Litz Ford, brother of the bridegroom, Wm. Town, Esq., Leeds, and Dr. W. M. Renton, brother of the bride.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom, to the number of about 60, sat down to a sumptuous breakfast, served in a spacious pavillion erected in the grounds of Orchard House, and beautifully decorated for the occasion, at which the health and happiness of the newly-married pair, were pledged in flowing bumpers. A ball was held in the evening, at which a numerous and delighted audience "tripped the light fantastic toe" till an early hour in the morning. The day was generally kept as a holiday in the place, the Messrs. Annandale generously granting, along with a full holiday, a full day's pay to their numerous *employées*.

HINTS FOR AMATEUR GARDENERS.

Vegetable Department.—To those whose ground is filled up, little can be added to our former hints. Keep down weeds and stir deeply between growing crops. Stake peas before they grow tall. Spare ground may be filled with French beans or common beans if preferred. Celery had better be finished planting soon, although it does well in warm places planted in July; it is better in places like Consett to have it out in good time. Plant leeks and green cropping for winter. Turnips may be sown if wanted. Swede turnips do well transplanted; sow thickly in a bed, and transplant them when their is a bit of spare ground. It may here be noticed in passing, that the ground from which early vegetables are cleared off, should always be turned over, manured if required, and filled with whatever it is most desirable. Turnips are generally great favourites; the golden ball variety sown up till the beginning of September will be found useful in winter and spring. Then there are cabbage plants in great scarcity every year, whereas, if everyone tried to keep a few, some would succeed, and thus many a weary travel in search of them in spring would be averted. Where watering is required let it be done in the evenings, upon no account water in sunshine it only causes the ground to be hard and baked like. When the hoe is frequently used much watering will not be wanted. Where black currants are infected with green fly, use the under-noted application for roses.

Flower Plot Department.—Keep a few plants or a pinch of a few sorts, annuals, to fill up the spaces left blank by pœna roses, &c., that will soon be out of bloom. Where roses are affected with green fly, a frequent application of water mixed with a little tobacco liquor, will clear them off, or a strong application of soap suds frequently applied; if tobacco water is used, apply it at night, and syringe with clean water in the morning, repeat the dose till the plants are clean. Cuttings of pinks put in now in a shady border in rich light soil covered with sand, and protected with a hand-glass will root in about three weeks, and make nice plants for next year's bloom. Newly-made grass plots require the greatest attention if they are made from seeds, the shorter the grass is kept the thicker and closer it will grow, if they are made from turves or sods mow frequently, and keep moist in order to prevent the sods from shrinking. In either case, if increased growth is wanted or a beautiful, healthy, vigorous green colour, nitrate of soda may be applied at the rate of 2lbs. to 30 square yards, if it does not rain wash it with water.

Plant House.—Keep all young growing stuff in as healthy a condition as possible. Keep shifting young fuschias and geraniums as required. An immense number of amateur's plants are this season looking very bad through an over application of water coupled with the cold nights which have starved them. Be very watchful over seedling primulas, calceolarias, cinerarias, and auriculas that were sown some time ago. Prick out into flats or pans whichever is growing too densely. Sow a few more calcolarias and cinerarias. When old plants of the latter have been saved a few offsets may now be taken off and potted for next season's bloom. Plants in dwelling houses require to be occasionally taken outside and washed clean of dust. It is frequently a disputed question amongst those who cultivate plants in their dwelling houses,—whether it is a practice compatible with the health of the inmates. The whole theory of the matter can be laid before our readers in a few words. The atmosphere or air by which we are surrounded is composed of three different gases in very different proportions. In round numbers these propositions are four-fifths of nitrogen, one-fifth of oxygen, and a very small fraction of carbonic acid—four volumes in ten thousand volumes of common air. Oxygen diluted with nitrogen, is that which supplies annual life with breath. Pure oxygen would destroy life, and but for the presence of nitrogen, all the combustible material in the world would be involved in one grand conflagration. Carbonic acid on the other hand acts as a poison to man when inhaled, though he may imbibe it in considerable quantities into his stomach without injury. It is the gas which constitutes the choke damp in coal mines and brewers vats, where it destroys life instantaneously; but when taken into the stomach by water, which holds it in solution, it is useful in giving a raciness or palatableness to it, which it does not possess. It constitutes that brisk and sparkling property in ginger beer, lemonade, and other aerated drinks; and imparts to beer, porter, cider, and champaign the greater part of their pungency, and the absence of it occasions their staleness. Carbonic acid is also the principal food of plants, they inhale it and exhale or evolve oxygen. While animals inhale oxygen and evolve carbonic acid. Plants at night evolve a very slight volume of carbonic acid gas. It will thus be seen that vegetable life in a great measure depends upon the waste or refuse of animal life, and that the life of animals is supplied, in as great a measure, by the waste or refuse of vegetable life. In other words, plants kept in a room during the day, where there are a number of people at work, have a most beneficial tendency, as they absorb the carbonic acid gas, and returns oxygen into its place. Sleeping apartments should not contain plants during the night, but during the day, if placed in the room, they will absorb whatever carbonic acid was evolved from the lungs during the night. With cut flowers, however, the case is different; so long as they are fresh, they act much in the same way as plants, but no sooner does decomposition set in than carbonic acid is exhaled, and continues to evolve itself until every bit of fibre is exhausted. Cuts flowers should not be kept in houses longer, at a time, than one or two days, unless the flowers of which they are composed can resist decomposition for a longer period.

We may revert to this interesting subject again.

THE BROOMS GALA.

The annual *fete* at the Brooms, Leadgate, for 1869, is now a thing of the past. This annual gathering is anxiously looked forward to by the thousands of our townspeople, and puts every other affair of the kind that takes place in our locality into the shade; in fact, it is to us what Newcastle Races are to the northern metropolis. Year after year it has been a success, and has been increasingly popular, and the tea, the games, the amusements, on Monday, left all its predecessors in the wake. There could not be less than 5,000 persons in the field, and while Consett, Leadgate, Blackhill, Annfield Plain, Collierley Dykes, Stanley, and the other villages in the neighbourhood were largely represented in the mass, there were persons in the field from Tow Law, Crook, Durham, and even from as far as Stockton and Middlesbro'. Many an anxious eye would be cast to the sky on Monday morning and during the forenoon, for the weather had rather a threatening aspect, and a drizzling rain fell; but the day kept fair afterwards, and everything went off as pleasant as "a marriage bell." A large attendance had been anticipated, and the Rev. F. Kearney, who is the soul of the entire concern, had determined that there should be no lack of amusement and provision for the "inner man." But the most sanguine expectations of the rev. gentleman and his host of willing workers must have been far exceded, for some of the contests had to be held in an adjoining field, and the enormous supply of "good things" failed to supply the wants of all that were anxious to partake. Dr. G. Renton visited the field upon his velocipede, the sight of which instantly monopolised the attention of the throng. The crowd was so great, and they were so enthusiastic at the novel sight, that he was speedily locked in, and had to abandon his intended run. The games and sports were well contested, and afforded immense merriment. The spacious schoolroom in which the tea was held presented a grand spectacle. The walls and gas-pipes were beautifully decorated, and the abundant supply of hawthorn blossom, together with the variegated boquets that adorned the tables, sent forth a delicious fragrance. The pastries and varied descriptions of bread were peculiarly inviting, and the entire "set out" was of the most *recherche* character. The different tables were supplied by Mrs. Kearney, The Ford, Lanchester; Mesdames P. Murray, E. Kinleyside, T. Close, G. Hetherington, T. Forster, Leadgate; and M. Robson, South Pontop. Nearly all these ladies presided at the tables, and in the execution of their duty displayed considerable tact. When upwards of 2,000 persons had partaken of the dainties, the "cry was still they come." Every means was taken to meet their wants, but despite the best endeavours of the ladies and their attendants, a remnant had to have their money returned. We could wish that the promoters of other festivals had been at the tea, and taken a lesson from the quality of the edibles, compared with which the stuff supplied to the public at other demonstrations is a gross insult to those that patronise them. The Leadgate Sax-horn Band "discoursed sweet sounds during the afternoon, which added to the general hilarity, and in the evening, young men and maidens indulged in "the merry dance" to its enlivening strains. The company enjoyed themselves throughout with unabated glee, and did not disperse till the "sable goddess" threw her "leaden sceptre" over the scene. Before they finally separated the Rev. F. Kearney thanked his friends, Protestant as well as Catholic, for their attendance that day. It was an unspeakable pleasure to him to see such a happy commingling of different sects as he had witnessed that day. Cheers were given for all that had contributed to the gratification of the large assemblage, and when the Rev. H. Reilly, of Gateshead, who visited the gala, asked for "three times three" for Father Kearney, they responded "with a right good will." The company then turned their steps homeward, and it will be some time before they forget the exceedingly pleasant afternoon and evening they spent at the Brooms. The following is the racing:—

KITE CONTEST.

William Mason, Hobson Colliery, the only competitor.

BOYS' FOOT RACES.

No. 1—Michael Brown, Leadgate, 1st; Jas. Chandler, Leadgate, 2nd.

No. 2—Hugh Quigley, Consett, 1st; Patrick Hagan, Consett, 2nd.

No. 3—Robert Kelly, Dipton, 1st; Thomas Kane, Leadgate, 2nd.

No. 4—James Conroy, Dipton, 1st; Edward Walton, Leadgate, 2nd;

No. 5—Joseph Reynolds, Consett, 1st; Wm. Slater, Greencroft, 2nd.

No. 6—Michael McArdle, Consett, 1st; W. Foreman, Stoney Heap, 2nd.

No. 7—Joseph Grierson, Leadgate, 1st; John Keef, Burnopfield, 2nd.

No. 8—John Speeding, Leadgate, 1st; Jos. Maddison, Collierley Dykes, 2nd.

FOOT RACE.

Working Men—Wm. Bunton, Witton Gilbert, 1st; Robert Freck, Annfield Plain, 2nd.

Professional.—Wm. Bunton, Witton Gilbert, 1st; Robert Grierson, Leadgate, 2nd; Michael Patterson, Fill House, 3rd.

DONKEY RACES.

No. 1—Robt. Stobbs, Lintz Colliery, 1st; William Robson, South Field, 2nd

No. 2—Robert Stobbs, Lintz Colliery, 1st; William Robson, South Field, 2nd.

POLE LEAPING.

Working Men—John Laidlaw, Consett, 1st; James Pearson, Hill Top, near Esh, 2nd; John Brown, Leadgate, 3rd.

Professionals—Wm. Bunton, Witton Gilbert, 1st; Joseph Oyston, Hill Top, near Esh, 2nd.

BARROW RACES.

No. 1—Wm. Murray, Annfield Plain, 1st; Bernard Sloan, Consett, 2nd.

No. 2—Jos. Anderson, Leadgate, 1st; James Baines, Leadgate, 2nd.

BELLMAN.

Bernard Sloan, Consett, 1st; Wm. Bunton, Witton Gilbert, 2nd.

SACK RACES.

No. 1—Matthew Garland, Consett, 1st; Jas. Smith, Shotley Bridge, 2nd.

No. 2—Wm. Bunton, Witton Gilbert, 1st; Matthew Gibson, Tow Law, 2nd.

No. 3—Wm. Caygill, Leadgate, 1st; Patrick Ward, Leadgate, 2nd.

No. 4—James Robson, Chester-le-Street, 1st; John Arthurs, Wolsingham, 2nd.

CAT AND MOUSE.

No. 1—Thos. Caygill, Leadgate.
No. 2—Michael Garland, Consett.
No. 3—John Dunn, Leadgate.
No. 4—John McMahon, Blackhill.
No. 5—John Coleman, Blackhill.
No. 6—Wm. Prince, Leadgate.
No. 7—Matthew Nattrass, Leadgate.
No. 8—John Kimpston, Consett.
No. 9—Hugh Quigley, Consett.

BEASTLY CONDUCT OF A NAVVY AT LOW WASKERLEY.

On Monday, at the Shotley Bridge Police Court, (before A. Town and R. Wallis, Esqrs.) a rough-looking fellow named Patrick Mooney, a navvy, was charged by Frances Peart, of Castleside, with attempting a rape upon her while engaged at the house of Mr. William Burnop, innkeeper, Low Waskerley, on the 7th inst. Prosecutrix is a young woman of respectable appearance, and is not wanting in personal attractions. The affair has caused considerable excitement at Castleside, and the court was crowded. In reply to the clerk, prisoner said he did not know anything about the case, upon which Frances Peart was sworn, and said: I go to clean William Burnop's house at Low Waskerley weekly, and went as usual on the morning of the 7th inst. I arrived at the inn about half-past ten o'clock, and prisoner and another were sitting drinking at the time. About two hours afterwards Burnop went for some bottles at Waskerley Bank Foot, which is about a quarter of a mile from the house, and left me and the prisoner and his companion in the house. About half an hour after Burnop's departure, prisoner came to me in the bar, and used some filthy language to me. I told him to go away, and he seized hold of me. I then struck him with a fire-shovel which I had in my hand. He took it from me, and struck me in return. I at once got away from him, and ran into the kitchen, and shouted for help. He got hold of me again, threw me down upon the floor, and pulled my ear-ring through my ear. I got up from him, and he still pursued me. He caught me as I was making for the door, and threw me back upon the form, got hold of my throat and attempted to strangle me. We both fell upon the floor, and he there swore that he would smash my b——y neck if I would not let him have what he wanted. I shouted, but he grasped my throat so tightly that I became unconscious. I cannot tell what took place afterwards, as I was unconscious till Burnop came and took him off me. The man is a perfect stranger to me. When I recovered my consciousness I was lying upon the floor. My neck was very much swollen, and my clothes were disordered. My back was very bad for a week after.

William Burnop was then sworn, and said that the prisoner and another man were drinking in his house that morning before breakfast. After breakfast they came back and had some beer, and stopped till he went to Waskerley Bank Foot. The prosecutrix and the men were in the house when he left. On coming back, he heard the prisoner's companion shouting that the prisoner was ill-using the girl. Witness then rushed into the house, and found the prisoner in such a position as to justify the charge now preferred against him; in fact, he had to kick the villain before the girl could be liberated. The poor young woman's face was blue when he lifted her up, and her neck was very red. As soon as consciousness returned, she wept and said, "That is the first man that has used me badly."

Sergeant Wood intimated that upon the information of the outrage being supplied to the police, the prisoner was arrested, which took place on the following day. The case, he said, was not complete, and he desired the bench to remand it for the production of the man that was drinking with the prisoner in Burnop's. He anticipated being able to get him speedily.

The case was accordingly remanded to Lanchester.

COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONER.

Yesterday (Thursday), this case was brought before the Lanchester Police Court, before E. T. Smith, Esq. Mooney looked somewhat penitent, and seemed ashamed of what he had done. In addition to the above evidence, Elizabeth Peart said: When the prisoner saw me led to the door by Burnop, he said, with an oath, that I might do what I liked, after which he went away. Up to the time I became unconscious he had not effected his purpose, and I have not since had a medical man. Prisoner's companion was asleep up till the time when prisoner threw me upon the floor. When he awoke, he just walked out of the house, and did not render me any assistance.—Burnop added: Prisoner's companion was asleep when I left. I would be absent better than half-an-hour, and when about 50 or 60 yards from my house in returning, he was standing at the end of the house, and shouted to me what Prisoner was doing. As I went into the house the girl was crying and moaning, but I cannot say whether the prisoner had effected his intention. In addition to the blue appearance of her face, there was blood upon it from the ear-wound. Prosecutrix was again called, and said: I was lying upon my left arm when prisoner had me upon the floor, and he held my right hand in his. I had no opportunity of scratching or making any marks on him. P.C. Smith said: I apprehended the prisoner on the 8th instant, and charged him with attempting to commit a rape upon the prosecutrix, Elizabeth Peart, of Castleside. He answered; "I suppose so; I was drunk, and I can tell nothing at all about it.—Burnop further examined said: Prisoner had a good deal of drink; but I know he knew what he was doing.—The prisoner asked the witness no questions, and made no defence.—The magistrate then committed the prisoner for trial at Durham Sessions on Monday next.

LANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Guardians of the Lanchester Union, was held in the Board-room, Lanchester, on Thursday. There were present—Messrs. N. Clark (chairman), John Calvert, John Collinson, F. Holmes, H. Ritson, G. Alder, George Hobson, J. Gledstone, E. Leybourne, J. Wilkinson, T. Humphrey, W. Cummings.

The treasurer reported a balance in hand of £292 12s. 5½d., and that the township of Iveston was £6 11s. 8d. in arrears.

THE CORRESPONDENCE

included a letter from the Poor Law Board, in which they expressed their approval of the purchase of land by the Board for the purpose of buildings required for the Workhouse, and requested to be furnished with a copy of the agreement.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

then examined accounts amounting to £138 8s. 8d. which were found correct, and cheques for the same were signed, and ordered to be handed to the respective parties.

The Board then proceeded to the relief of the poor, after which

THE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

sat, and heard appeals made by the following gentlemen:—

Mr. W. Suddes, of Click-'em-in Farm, Hamsteels, appealed against his rate. His rent was £76, and the overseers had lately raised his rate to £100. He appealed against the rate on the ground of inequality of rates. With the exception of two ratepayers, he was rated higher proportionally than any other ratepayer in the township. The chairman reminded applicant that his land had been valued and the rates put down to him, and if others were paying too little, it would be well to put them up. He suggested that a committee of ratepayers of the township should be formed to equalise the rates. These committees had worked well at Consett and Benfieldside, and it would prove more satisfactory to themselves if such a committee could be formed to take the matter into consideration, and apportion the rates as far as possible equitably. If they did not do so, the overseer would do it for them.

Mr. Thos. Nicholl appealed against the rate on his farm at Cornsay, rated at £181, but which he wished to be reduced £10. He produced a certificate from his landlord stating that his rent had been reduced to £171. The committee ordered his rate to be reduced to that amount.

Mr. Anderson appeared on behalf of Messrs. Ferens and Love, of Cornsay colliery, to appeal against the rate on their colliery at Inkerman, where they were working very little, and also against the rating of their coke ovens and brick works at the same place. The committee declined to sanction any decrease in the rates of these places, stating that in the case of the colliery, which was rated on the vend, they would pay less next year if the vend was less at present, and requesting Mr. Anderson to send notice to the overseers when the coke ovens and brick works were not at work, and a deduction would be allowed.

Mr. W. Raw appealed against the rating of the house in which he resides at Blackhill, the rate of which had been raised from £17 to £20. He entered at some length into the subject, and the chairman said that they would rather not alter what had been done by the committee; but if he could get the committee at Benfieldside to alter his rate, the committee at Lanchester would willingly confirm such alteration.

Mr. John Dickinson also appealed against the rating of his house at Shotley Bridge. He considered that the rates in the township of Benfieldside instead of being equalised had been unequalised. He was one of the committee appointed to revise the rates of that township, and the manner in which such committee equalised the rates was preposterous. That committee went to work with the determination of reducing one class of property, and raising other classes. He was present at the committee meeting when they got to his property, and it was resolved to let it remain as it was. The ensuing day was Durham fair and he had to be from home. On the evening of that day they upset everything which they had done the preceding evening. They then went to work by ballot, and when they came to his property they raised him £8.

Mr. Carss (assistant-overseer) said the reason they had done this was that the chairman had always requested the parties concerned to leave the room, but on this occasion this had been neglected, and as Mr. Dickinson was present some of the committee could not speak out.

Mr. Dickinson said he had offered to let his house to some of the members of the Benfieldside committee for the sum they had put down as his rateable value, but none of them would take it.

Mr. Carss said that they had no difficulty with property let to tenants in Benfieldside township; all their trouble was with property occupied by the owners. He wished some of the gentlemen who were members of the assessment committee would pay a visit to their township for a day and put such matters right.

The committee decided to reduce Mr. Dickinson's property to £50 net.

The committee afterwards adjourned.

NEWCASTLE SUMMER MEETING.

TUESDAY, June 22.

Stewards.—James Merry, Esq., M.P.; W. H. Williamson, Esq.; W. Blenkiron, Esq.; James Cookson, Esq.; James Morrison, Esq., Mayor of Newcastle; R. S. Newal, Esq., Mayor of Gateshead, and Major Joicey.

The Newcastle races, which are regarded by the people in the town and surrounding district with as much interest and invested with as much importance as the Derby is by the Londoners, commenced today. The town, this morning, presented all the appearances which usually herald in the first day of the races. Crowds of well-dressed people thronged the streets, while cabs, waggonettes, carts, and other vehicles of that nondescript character, which emergencies usually call forth, rolled on in one continuous stream. The morning broke bright and fair, but about nine o'clock the sky became overcast and a drizzling rain began afterwards to fall. The rain, however, fortunately, speedily cleared off, the sun again powered down its warm bright rays, and the first day of our great Northern Meeting was inaugurated by one of the finest days we have had this month. The Central Station presented its unusually excited and animated appearance, occasioned by the crowds of people in holiday attire leaving the town for a day's "outing," and by the greater number of people continually arriving from the towns and villages around. The Blyth and Tyne Railway also brought large numbers of passengers into the town, and about two o'clock the road to the Moor was thronged by thousands who were evidently determined to enjoy themselves thoroughly. Of beggars, there was the usual compliment; the array of shipwrecked sailors, old soldiers, one-legged men, and of the blind and maimed generally, were above the average; while the turn out of musicians—vocal and instrumental—and venders of all sorts of drinks and sweets, and more solid refreshments, were very large. There was nothing in the racing calling for special comment. The best contested events were the Fourth Stephenson Biennial Stakes, which was won by Mr. A. de Montgomery's La Rille; the Members' Plate which was won by Captain Atkins's Aggravator, and the Tyne Selling Stakes, which was won by Captain Atkins' The Boy. The other races were not so closely contested, the Trial Stakes being won by Mr. F. Bates's Vulcan by three lengths; and Her Majesty's Plate which was easily won by a length by Lord Zetland's Brennus. There was an average attendance of spectators, who behaved admirably, the services of a large body of police on the ground, under the command of Captain Sylvester, being but seldom called into requisition. The following is the racing:—

The Trial Stakes of 5 sovs. each with 50 added, for two-year-olds, 6st 3lb, three 8 st. four 9 st. five and upwards 8st 5 lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb. Penalties and allowances. Eleven subs. Seven furlongs.
Mr. Bates's Vulcan, 5 yrs ... 1
Mr. Long's Portugal, 3 yrs ... 2
Mr. F. Watson's Hector, 3 yrs ... 3
Ten ran.

The North Derby of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 200 added, for three-year-old colts, 8st 10lb; fillies and geldings allowed 8st 6lb. Twenty-three subs. One mile and a half.
Mr. Morgan's ch f Dryad, by Cap Flyaway, out of Woodnymph ... 1
Mr. Cornish's Consternation ... 2
Mr. Johnston's Thorwaldsen ... 3
Four ran.

The Fourth Stephenson Biennial Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added, for two-year-old colts, 8st 10lb; fillies and geldings, 8st 6lb. Penalties and allowances. Twenty-three subs. Six furlongs.
Mr. Montgomeries' b f La Rille by Vermont, out of Whirl ... 1
Major Stapylton's Syrian ... 2
Mr. Johnstone's The Exciseman ... 3
Five ran.

The Members' Plate of 100 sovs. Certain winners extra. Twenty-three subs. Nearly one mile.
6 12 Captain Atkins's Agravator, 5 yrs ... 1
6 6 Mr. Cowen's Stella, 4 yrs ... 2
6 4 Mr. Osborne's Kelvin Grove, 4 yrs ... 3
Four ran.

The Tyne Selling Stakes of five sovs each, with 50 added. Four subs. Six furlongs.
Captain Atkins's The Boy, 2 yrs ... 1
Mr. Brigg's Sunshade, 3 yrs ... 2
Mr. Cowen's Leonora, 2 yrs ... 3
Five ran.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, for three-year-olds, 8 st, four 9st 7lb, five 9st 13lb, six and aged 10 st. Two miles.
Lord Zetland's Brennus, 3 yrs ... 1
Mr. W. Brown's Slap Bang, 3 yrs ... 2
Two ran.

WEDNESDAY, June 23.

THE PLATE DAY.

The Plate Day, by many in this town and neighbourhood, is reckoned one of the most important days in the year, and is unquestionably one of the principal days of the Newcastle Meeting. The principal thoroughfares were crowded with betting men, artisans in their holiday attire, and dealers in almost every imaginable article, the hoarse cries of "k'rkt" card, and the shriller call of "flamers" rising above the Babel which prevailed. Along the street rolled vehicles of almost every kind, while in Newgate street, from which started a great number of the conveyances to the Moor, there was a complete block. The road from thence presented all the usual appearances noticeable on this great carnival, while the Moor exhibited a scene of bustle and excitement only to be seen once a year.

The Third Stephenson Biennial Stakes of 10 sovs each h ft, with 100 added, for three-year-old colts, 8st 10lb; fillies and geldings 8st 6lb. Penalties and allowances. Seventeen subs. One mile and a half.
Mr. Smith's Number Nip ... 1
Mr. F. Watson's ns Dryad ... 2
Mr. Feaster's George Osbaldston ... 3
Four ran.

The Tyro Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 150 added, for two-year-old colts 8 st 10lb; fillies and geldings 8 st 6lb. Penalties and allowances. Thirty-six subs. Six furlongs.
Mr. Launde's Agility ... 1
Mr. Montgomery's La Rille ... 2
Mr. Woodrow's Fearnought ... 3
Nine ran.

The Corporation Plate Handicap of 60 guineas, added to a sweepstake of 5 sovs each 3 ft,. Certain winners extra. Twenty-five subs. Nearly one mile.
6 6 Mr. Hunter's ns Atrous, 4 yrs ... 1
8 7 Mr. Williamson's Attache, aged ... 2
6 12 Mr. Johnstone's Good Hope, 3 yrs ... 3
Eight ran.

The Northumberland Plate of 300 sovs in specie added to a handicap sweepstake of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and five if declared. Certain winners extra. Fifty-two subs, twenty-eight of whom declared. Two miles.
8 3 Mr. Bowe's The Spy by Underhand, out of Victoria, 4 yrs ... Morris 1
6 6 Mr. Kennington's Myosotis, 3yrs ... Hunt 2
8 4 Mr. Osborne's King's Cross, 5yrs, T. Challoner 3
7 9 Mr. Dawson's ns Minster Bell, 5 yrs .. Hudson 4
7 9 Mr. Nichol's Mexico, 4 yrs ... Craddock 5
8 9 Sir W. Elliott's Three Per Cent. ... Challoner 6
8 9 Mr. Masterman's Honestish, 5 yrs., J. Osborne 7

Betting at the start was 7 to 4 against The Spy, 5 to 2 against Minster Bell, 5 to 1 against Mysotis, 10 to 1 against Mexico, 10 to 1 against King's Cross, and 0to 1 against Honestish, and Three Per Cent. The favourite looked exceedingly well as he took his preliminary canter, but he appeared fractious, and that was considered to be greatly against his chance of winning. All the horses having had their preliminary canters, they proceeded to the starting post. The Spy was anxious to get away, and he soon broke away from the lot; but on the second attempt, and without the loss of more than ten minutes, the field were sent away to a capital start. Three Per Cent jumped off with the lead, and kept it for four or five hundred yaads. The Spy then challenged the leader, and he passed him after a somewhat severe struggle. All the others lay close together, with the exception of Honestish, for whom, with his heavy weight, the pace was too killing. When about a mile from home, the favourite had a lead of two or three lengths, and it was apparent that he was running within himself. His powers of endurance were then put to the test by Myosotis and King's Cross, who suddenly rushed up and collared him. But he was equal to the test, and in the midst of the greatest excitement, the favourite passed the judge's seat the winner by one length.

The Gateshead Selling Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added. Five furlongs.
Mr. Craven's Lackland ... 1
Mr. J. Osborne's Catalonia ... 2
Mr. Brigg's Siege Train ... 3
Ten ran.

The Town Plate Handicap of 60. Certain winners extra. Nineteen subs. Six furlongs.
6 3 Mr. Brigg's Sunshade, 3 yrs ... 1
7 6 Captain Atkin's The Sawyer, 4 yrs ... 2
7 4 Mr. Johnstone's Argyle, 3 yrs ... 3
Seven ran.

THURSDAY, June 24.

The race for the Cup, which formerly was looked upon as the principal event of the meeting, is still only second in importance to that for the Plate, and great interest is taken in the result. Although the weather was not of such a brilliant character as that with which we were favoured on the two previous days, it fortunately remained dry. Proceedings commenced with the Lambton Plate, for which nine went to the post. Brennus never gave his backers the least doubt, as he literally won in a "walk." Six competitors were telegraphed for the Newcastle Plate. The "talent" spotted Number Nip, and he justified their confidence in him by winning easily from King's Cross. La Collone was made a hot'un for the Seaton Delaval Stakes, but Agility, splendidly ridden by "Johnny Osborne," upset the "pot." Siege Train, in the hands of little Hunt, easily disposed of his opponents in the Grand Stand Selling Stakes. The principal race of the day—the Stewards' Cup—brought out nine runners, Electricity, Hunt's mount, being in great force. Evelina and Myosotis also found a host of friends at 4 to 1, whilst the only other one mentioned in the betting—Lady Zetland—was almost friendless at 6 to 1. A splendid race ended in favour of Myosotis by half a length. Such a "good thing" did the freemen's Nursery Handicap appear for The Boy that 11 to 8 was freely bet on him. A pony race for £50 brought the business to a close.

Cricket.

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

MEDOMSLEY v. CASTLESIDE.

On Saturday last a match was played between the above cricket clubs, on the ground of the former, which was won by Medomsley on the first innings. The following is the score:—

MEDOMSLEY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
P. Milburn, c Martin, b Pattinson	1	c Farrar, b Martin	2
R. Cawthorne, c Milner, b Martin	0	b Martin	3
J. Noble, c Farrar, b Martin	0	run out	11
J. Carrick, c Farrar, b Pattinson	5	b Martin	2
R. Batey, b Martin	6	st Farrar, b Grey	35
J. Walton, l b w b Pattinson	1	c Smith, b Pattinson	9
W. Cawthorne, not out	2	c Pattinson, b Martin	2
S. Linnigan, b Martin	1	not out	1
W. Walton, b Martin	0	b Martin	0
R. Dobson, b Martin	0	b Martin	3
J. Bell, b Martin	0	c Grey, b Smith	6
b 1; w 11	12	b 6; l b 2; w 6	14
Total	28	Total	88

CASTLESIDE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W. Martin, c Linnigan, b Batey	3		
R. Mulligan, b Batey	1	not out	2
W. Farrar, b Batey	7	b Batey	0
J. Pattinson, b Noble	0	b Batey	3
J. Smith, b Batey	0	b Batey	1
J. H. Farrar, c and b Noble	6	b Noble	0
F. Emmerson, b Noble	2		
R. Grey, c Milburn, b Noble	1		
T. Milner, c Noble, b Batey	0		
W. Davison, b Noble	0	c Walton, b Noble	0
G. Ward, not out	0	c and b Noble	0
Wide	1	Wide	5
Total	20	Total	11

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, June 21.—Before A. Town and T. Wilson, Esqs.

ASSAULT AT CONSETT.

Charlotte Wilkinson, Consett, was charged by Eliz. Wilkinson, her daughter-in-law, with assaulting her on the 5th inst. Edwin Wilkinson attended the Court, and said defendant was his wife, and plaintiff his daughter. The case had been arranged, and he wished the bench to dismiss it.—Dismissal granted, with costs.

ASSAULT AT BLACKHILL.

Sarah McLone, Blackhill, was charged with assaulting Ann Gibson, of the same place, on the 15th inst. Plaintiff stated that she was getting water at the tap, when the defendant, who was her neighbour, tossed "soap suds" into her pail. Plaintiff never said anything to her, but asked a neighbour if she was delirious. She complained, however, to the landlady, when defendant tossed dirty water in their faces, threw a brick and tin at her, which bruised her heel, and spit twice in her face, at the same time using abusive language. All the neighbours used the tap. She did not throw water upon defendant, nor did she make use of bad language.—Mary Moore said she saw the water and brick thrown at plaintiff. They were both quarrelling, and she could not say whether the water, which was thrown low down, was tossed intentionally.—Another witness having been examined, McLone said she was the only Irish person in the yard, and was often molested by the plaintiff. On one occasion she stood at her door two hours with a knife to kill her.—The magistrates considered the assault proved, and defendant was fined 1s. and costs, amounting in all to 12s. 6d.

A "BARBER"-OUS ATTEMPT.

William Scott, innkeeper, Crookgate, was charged by Joseph Huntley, saddler, Consett, with assaulting him on the 17th inst. Huntley said he had occasion to go into a public-house, at Consett, on the day named, and a short while after defendant entered. Scott said he had some money, and as he was owing him (plaintiff) an account, he would pay it. The account was settled, and after a few more words about a saddle, defendant asked him to have some beer. Subsequently he thrust him into a chair, and took hold of his whiskers, calling to a person named Wright to get him a pair of scissors, and he would take his whiskers off. A struggle took place, in which his waistcoat and shirt were torn. Having got loose, he made off, but Scott pursued him, and struck him in the passage on the shoulder. He then informed Sergt. Wood of what had taken place.—Robert Cole was called as a witness for the prosecution. He said he was in Surtees's public-house when the affair took place, and it was only a piece of nonsense on Scott's part. After asking plaintiff to have a glass, defendant told Huntley he was a "German-flute" looking man, and asked for a pair of scissors to clip off his "German-flute" whiskers. (Laughter.) He several times struck Scott, but witness never saw Scott strike Huntley. The clothes of complainant were not torn, and if defendant had been in earnest he could have held Huntley easily. It was all nonsense.—Defendant said he simply set plaintiff down on a chair, and said "How's your whiskers, Joe?" He was only having a "lark;" and plaintiff would have sat there till now if he could have got drink.—The case was dismissed—defendant to pay 13s. costs.

ALLEGED WILFUL DAMAGE AT LEADGATE.

Ann Boge, Leadgate, was charged by Helena Westhorp, of the same place, with wilfully damaging a chair belonging to her, on the 13th inst. It appears that there had been a disagreement amongst a number of children, and the parents had interfered. The husband of the plaintiff had thrashed some of the children for interfering with his, and the crowd of boys threw stones at his door and created a disturbance. Defendant and a man named Johnson, as plaintiff said, were "egging" them on, and while her husband was away for the police, she threw some warm water among the boys to disperse them, whereupon defendant shouted that her child was scalded, and threw a large stone into Westhorp's house, which the wife alleged damaged the chair to the amount of 1s. 6d. The witnesses for the prosecution could not affirm that the stone struck the chair, while the witnesses on the other side with the defendant maintained that it did not hit the chair, the latter saying it would have to have gone through two desk beds before it could have reached where the chair was standing.—The case was dismissed; plaintiff to pay 6s. 6d. costs.

DRUNK AND RIOTOUS AT MEDOMSLEY.

John Simpson and *Thomas McAdams* were charged by P.C. Gilroy with being drunk and riotous at Medomsley, on the 5th inst. The officer said that he was in a private house in that village, on the day named, when the defendants set themselves on the road for a fight, and had two or three rounds. He separated them and ordered them to go home; but they had not gone far before they again commenced to fight. They were both very drunk.—This being their first offence, they were fined 5s. and costs.

FURIOUS DRIVING AT LEADGATE.

William Holmes was charged with driving a horse furiously through Leadgate on the 15th inst. P.C. Firn said about five o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th, defendant and another were in a conveyance, and were driving at a furious rate in the direction of Consett. They were both drunk, and defendant was striking the animal heavily. There were not many people on the road at the time, but had it occurred a short while before the result might have been serious, as numbers of people were on their way to a tent not far from the road.—A witness corroborated the statement of the officer.—In defence, defendant said that the horse would sometimes go, and sometimes it would not. He had to be at Consett at a particular time, and was going sharp but not furiously.—Fined 5s. and 15s. 6d. costs.

SETTING FIRE TO A CHIMNEY.

Patrick Coomey, pitman, Leadgate, was charged with a contravention of the bye-laws of the Leadgate Local Board by allowing his chimney to get on fire on the 12th inst. P.C. Firn proved the charge. Defendant's wife, who appeared for her husband, said that their boy had thrown an old mat that he and others had been playing with upon the fire, which set fire to the soot. It was two years since the chimney was swept. The chimney was not set on fire intentionally.—Fined 6d., with 7s. costs.

TRESPASS.

Sarah Judge was charged by Margaret Raine, with wilfully damaging her meadow, at Cutlers' Hall, on the 18th inst. Prosecutrix did not wish to press the case, but merely wished to warn parties from trespassing. There was no road through the meadow, but many trespassed thereon. Defendant said there was a footpath, and on the day in question, she was helping a neighbour with her clothes.—Fined 6d., with 7s. 6d. costs.

ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT AT BLACKHILL.

William Dee, mill-furnaceman, Blackhill, who was remanded from last week, was charged by his daughter, Margaret Dee, about nine years of age, with indecently assaulting her on the 8th inst. The child, who was examined by the magistrates, said she went to bed about half-past seven, and was always put to bed by her sister. She did not remember any one else coming to bed. There were two beds in the room—one occupied by her two brothers and herself, and the other by her father. On the night in question, her father touched her on the leg, said she was a good girl, and had to go to sleep; that was all.—Sergeant Wood said prosecutrix told a different story when the information was given.—The case was dismissed.

ALLEGED TRESPASS IN SEARCH OF GAME.

George Kirkup, Blackhill, was charged by Joseph Armstrong, gamekeeper to Messrs. J. Annandale & Son, with trespassing on the ground of the latter in search of game, on the 18th May last. This case had been adjourned for the production of a witness. Mr. Briggs appeared for defendant. The gamekeeper affirmed that he saw defendant and Hogg, who was convicted at last court, ranging the wood with dogs. He told them that he had warned them many a time, but he would "put them through their degrees" this time. He was sure defendant was the man that was with Hogg. About four o'clock he saw them both go over a gate into the wood, and when Hogg saw him, he came upon the road where he was standing, while defendant made an appearance adjusting his clothes. He knew defendant well enough and had often seen him. He was a very "ken-speckled" man.—Thos. McLone, shearsman at Consett Ironworks, said the defendant was in his employ. On the 18th of May defendant was at his work till about four o'clock, and could not have left it without him being aware of it. It would take defendant about a quarter of an hour to walk from his work to his residence in Foundry Row. He kept a time-book, and entered the time of his men every night. Defendant was paid for that day.—Mrs. Hogg said the defendant lodged with her, and was married to her daughter. She remembered that he came from work on the day in question at four o'clock, when he washed himself, had his tea, and was there till six o'clock.—The case was considered one of mistaken identity, and was dismissed. [Mr. Town did not sit during the hearing of this case.]

A lengthened report of the Low Waskerley rape case will be found in another column.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, June 24.—Before E. T. Smith, Esq.

TRESPASS NEAR SHIELD ROW.

Robert Rowland and *Surtees Natts*, both of Shield Row, were charged with unlawfully trespassing on the 23rd May last.—P.C. Raine said he had got a complaint from Mr. Alder about parties trespassing, and on the day in question he found defendants upon the waggon-way leading from Shield Row to Tanfield Lea. There was a notice board upon the way prohibiting foot-passengers.—The mothers of the two boys appeared, and affirmed that defendants were innocent of the charge, asserting that it was a common occurrence for persons to travel upon the way. The board, they said, was not up on the day the officer named.—P.C. Raine: It has been up and knocked down two or three times. I saw it up yesterday.—The magistrate fined them 6d. each, and to pay the costs.

TRESPASS IN SEARCH OF GAME.

William Wallace, pitman, South Moor, was charged by Francis Brodie with trespassing in search of game upon a farm, at South Moor, on the 9th inst.—P.C. Smith said he was on duty at South Moor on the 9th, when he saw the defendant upon the road. There was a hare sitting at the far side of a pea field, and the defendant got upon the gate of the field, while his dog was ranging it. There were two "hangs" set in a convenient place, which he took possession of and gave to the prosecutor. As soon as defendant saw him he called upon his dog. He then charged him with poaching, when he said he knew it was wrong to do it.—Defendant's mother appeared at court, and denied the charge.—Prosecutor said he had been much annoyed with poacher, and he had seen defendant ranging the fields with his dog. He was an old offender, and it was his opinion that the whole family did little else but poach, merely working in the pit a day or two in the week to retain their house.—The magistrate said it was no use the mother protesting her son's innocence, as it was evident he was guilty. The only remedy was to fine him £2, with costs.

LARCENY AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

A girl named *Hardman*, belonging to Collierley Dykes, was charged with stealing a dress from Sarah Pattinson, who resides at Lizzie Colliery, Annfield Plain, on Wednesday night, between eight and nine o'clock.—P.C. Morland asked the magistrate to remand the case until next court day, as he expected something more serious would turn up in connection with the case. The parents of the prisoner were very dissipated, and evidently sent out their child to plunder.—The remand was granted.

ALLEGED WIFE DESERTION.

Robert Willey was charged by Wm. W. Thompson, clerk to the Lanchester Poor-law Guardians, with deserting his wife and child, who had become chargeable to the Lanchester Union, and were now in the Workhouse.—The Master of the Workhouse having proved their admission into the house, Dr. Carr, of Crook, who appeared for defendant, opened the case. He said the wife deserted the husband, and not the husband the wife, she having gone off with a lodger, named George Bell, about six weeks ago. His client had suspected an unlawful connection between his wife and the lodger, and he ordered the latter to leave his house. His wife said if Bell had to go, she would go too. The husband and wife had lived together for three years, and had no family. The child that was now with the wife was not defendant's, as she had borne it prior to their marriage to a married man. The wife had previous to her desertion threatened to poison her husband, and had also taken up a knife and threatened to do him bodily harm. The affair arrived at a crisis, however, when she told her husband she would go with the lodger, if he had to leave the house. She packed up her things, and went away with the man, doubtless with the intention to live with him. After being away for a short time, she came again to her husband, and asked him to take her back. She told him she had been staying with a cousin at Tow Law, and when his client inquired of his cousin, he found her statement false. She, doubtless, had been living with Bell, and when he tired of her, he cast her off. What could the man say under the circumstances, when she asked to be taken back, but to tell her to go to the man she went away with? After residing in the house some time alone, his client went to his parents.—The magistrate said the case would be adjourned till next court-day, so that there might be a better attendance upon the bench.

A large number of applications were made for summonses, and there will no doubt be a heavy charge sheet next week.

Correspondence.

MR. PARKER ON "WOMEN."

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—I am sure the class of young ladies called "spinsters,"—whatever that may mean (does it mean workers of the spinning jennies?)—will be deeply grateful to Mr. Parker for his endeavours to stir up the bachelors of Consett in your very nice paper last week. What a dear, good man he is, to be sure! Like the most of men, Mr. Parker is not free, however, from wrong notions of women; he expects us to do too much; and I would like to tell him that our delicate fingers and forms are not able to do the business of the cross-legged gentlemen. But such a mistake is quite pardonable in Mr. Parker, as I attribute it to his anxiety to deliver our sisters from the drudgery of factories and fields. Mr. Parker has filled our hearts with hope, for, in his letter, he has spoken of an order of gentlemen in Consett that we did not know had any existence—thoughtful, wary, industrious, intelligent bachelors. We would so much like to have fuller information about their appearance, habits, tempers, present position and prospects. Oh, that would be nice, if we could get to know all that—particularly their position, and prospects! Will Mr. Parker help us to get this desired information? We would be so much indebted to him if he did; and if you put this in the *Guardian*, sir, I will consider myself your debtor.

AN ANXIOUS ONE.

SIDE VIEWS OF SOCIAL LIFE.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—In your last impression your able correspondent Mr. Parker, informs us that if our young men and bachelors is not less chary in popping the question, a fearful social calamity will undoubtedly befal the nation. However, sir, Mr. Parker has done his duty, he has warned us, and has taken to himself a wife, and in obedience to the apostolic injunction loves her. I think, sir, that both young men and bachelors ought to be cautious in chosing partners for life. It is a great deal better and wiser to reflect beforehand how bitter a thing it is to trifle with the serious matters of living, than to find it out when there is no other remedy than to allege or confess cruelty. Many English homes proclaim their own domestic misery; bring out under public gaze their shattered household gods, make common property of their most sacred sorrows, and demand that the wife or the husband, as the case may be, shall be branded by the "Queen's justice;" with that which takes off the rose from the fair forehead of an innocent love and sets a blister there. We require that a new and earnest spirit should inspire society, urging upon the young by example and precept the momentous import of this act of life in regard to their present and future destiny. As the Spartans pointed to the kneeling helot and made their children ashamed of drunkenness, so should those be warned who are entering upon life against the fatal mistake of a rash or heartless marriage. Those who join hands in mutual affection and perfect fidelity of purpose ought to make their marriage one of heart and thought. The law of nature is equally tender and powerful. There may be fallings out, trials, and weaknesses, on both sides, but if the union began in honest love, and that grave and serious sentiment which such a step demands, then the gentle force of custom and daily intercourse aided by pure memories, blends the pair together. The male heart, to start with, "is desperately wicked," but its follies and failings are never painted in such glowing colours as when it has shown an ill-advised intention to lead a single life. An old bachelor at a domestic fireside is a perpetual pest.

ALICUIS.

WHAT ARE WE TO DO WITH OUR WOMEN?

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—Truly your Consett correspondent may say it is certainly a sad and perplexing question, and really becomes alarming, after reading Mr. Gregg's pamphlet and the Registrar-General's report. How lamentable to think that out of every 100 women 30 are doomed to be spinsters; to think that from 1,248,000 unmarried women at least 750,000 would gladly choose a married life if suitors or husbands were forthcoming. What an incubus we must be. What are we to do with our women? So Mr. Parker heads his letter, but, after making a few remarks drawn from the Registrar-General's report he confines himself almost wholly to railing against women. His text he seems to forget through thinking about the very imperfect education of women; their ignorance of household duties; the slovenly habits and gossiping, the meddling in every ones business except attending to their own; to quaffing their gin or whisky; the reckless living and contracting of debt; to be short, he reminds us of all our failings, and devises a scheme for a reformation. Women are to have a better acquaintance with Soyer, and with the art of cutting and making of clothing. Such like occupation is the birthright of women who are ill-fitted for the married state without this knowledge. Our bachelors, he says, consider that a knowledge of metaphysics, geography, astronomy, &c., is certainly an accomplishment, but is ill suited to the making of little boys breeches and the darning of stockings. The intelligent, thoughtful, and industrious bachelors of Consett and elsewhere likewise complain that the material of which great numbers of the English wives are made of is not up to the mark, and our old stock of women, Mr. Parker says, is anything but what it ought to be, and with respect to the young ones there is anything but a cheering prospect. Perhaps that is the reason why, as Mr. Parker says, both young and middle-aged men are continually leaving our shores, making homes and taking unto themselves wives. That must be the idea; the women abroad must be in advance of our times. The intelligent, thoughtful, and industrious bachelors should go to foreign lands in quest of wives, they might there, perhaps, find the women to come up to their ideas of what they must have in a wife; but I fear that if foreign lands are no better stocked with young women than our own our young men will be depriving the natives. Perhaps Mr. Parker does not think that our young men need reformation. I would suggest first that the short waistcoat pocket pipes be thrown away, and if Mr. Parker has any influence with the young men who are always to be found lounging about our street corners making impertinent remarks to passing females, he should use it. We women would be grateful to him if he could effect a reformation in that direction. Women are indeed not free from blame; if mothers would train up their children aright we would have fewer discontented railing men.

SARAH.

Annfield Plain.

PAGANISM AND CATHOLICISM.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—Christian England would never for one moment conclude that her much-cherished religion was the illegitimate offspring of Paganism. So it is, according to the declaration of Mr. M'Ilroy. This gentleman, sir, could not conclude his remarks, made at the annual tea-party of our Consett Orangemen, without throwing a little mud at Catholicism, and in doing so he has unfortunately bespattered Protestantism, as well as every other section of professing Christians. If Catholicism be a more refined form of Paganism, what claim has Protestantism to a divine origin? Catholicism was the received religion of the world during fifteen hundred years. Protestantism as a name is of modern growth, but as a creed, it certainly belongs to Catholicism. In proof of this, I cite the following testimony. Pope Urban VIII, in 1634, sent Father Jones, a Benedictine monk, into England, to procure for the holy see, accurate information respecting the state of the Established Church, and the condition of the English Catholics. The holy father thus speaks of Protestantism:—"The Protestant Church retains an external appearance of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, which was in force during the time of the Catholic religion: it has its archbishops, bishops, and deans, archdeacons, chapter of canons in the cathedrals of the ancient sees, and most ample revenues. It preserves its ancient edifices, the names of its ancient parishes, priests, and deacons; a form of conferring orders, which agrees, in most respects, with the forms prescribed by the Roman pontifical; it preserves also the clerical habits and gowns, the pastoral crook, and capes, the ancient temples, churches and colleges of magnificent structure, and attendance on these is enjoined."—"In the greater number of the articles of faith, the English Protestants of the Established Church are truly orthodox: as on the sublime mysteries of the trinity, and the incarnation; on the economy of the redemption of man, and satisfaction; through the whole, almost, of the controversies, respecting predestination, grace, and free-will: the necessity and merit of good works, and the other articles expressed in the creed of the Apostles, in the Nicene and Athanasian creeds (as these stand in the Roman Catholic liturgy), and in the four first councils." From the testimony of Father Jones, and even that of many other eminent lights of the Protestant Church, the fundamental articles of faith are the same as deduced from the authorised version of the Scriptures. Hooker acknowledges the Church of Rome "to be the family of Christ." (Eccles. Polity.) Bishop White says:—"He never doubted the Church of Rome to be the visible Church of God, wherein our ancestors did profess the true faith and were saved." (Defence of his way). Dr. Barrow admits that the most learned Protestants have owned the Church of Rome to be the Church of Christ. On what ground then does Mr. M'Ilroy denounce the Catholic religion as being "a new and revised edition of Paganism." Does the history of ancient mythological nations warrant us in saying that the old and New Testament Scriptures are but the revised copies of the occular ravings of Pagan Gods of Egypt, Greece and Rome? God forbid that our holy religion should have such a foundation! What! have we as Christians to believe that our New Testament is not the truly inspired word of God?—that Christ, the hero of the Gospel story, is the "counterpart" of Chrishna, Adonis, Esculapius, Jupiter, and Mercury?—that our New Testament Scriptures are nothing but garbled versions of the writings and doctrines of the ancient Gnostics Valentinons, Essenes and Therapeutæ?—that the Gospel story of Christ's incarnation, death, resurrection, and miracles, owes its origin to the Sibylline verses, written 700 years before the birth of Christ, and which are quoted by all the fathers from Tertullian to Lactantius as being genuine?—that the twelve signs of the Zodiac are the prototypes of our twelve Apostle, whose history and acts correspond with the legendary love of Pagan mythologies that personified those signs, and gave life and action to them?—that the cross, the symbol of Christianity, was taken from the hieroglyphical representations on the pyramids of Egypt, and was the significant emblem of the Pagan faith for thousands of years prior to the Christian era?—and that the fall of man, and the scheme for his redemption are both to be distinctly traced in the mythologies of the ancient world? Such is the inference to be drawn from the sweeping declaration of Mr. M'Ilroy. Let him seriously ponder over the serious consequences involved in such an incautious display of rhetoric. If we are to believe that Catholicism is the off-shot of Paganism, what becomes of the more modern sprig—Protestantism. If the source of a river be tainted the small rivulet from it cannot be pure. Mr. M'Ilroy, like Dr. Middleton, attempts too much, when he assigns a Pagan origin to Catholicism. Dr. Middleton disputed the miraculous power of the Church of Rome after the time of the Apostles. According to the learned doctor that power was confined to the Apostolic age, and was withdrawn when the Apostles ceased to live. Dr. Middleton, was an acute and ingenious writer, but like many other great lights of the world, he found his arguments against the traditions, and miraculous power of the Church of Rome, to entail serious difficulties upon his own creed. When the assailants of Dr. Middleton asked him what greater authority was attached to the miracles of the Apostles than to those of subsequent personages, he failed to give a satisfactory answer. He knew that the testimony of miraculous power, common to the Apostolic age, like that of more modern times, rested only on tradition. No one knew better than Dr. Middleton, that the authenticity, genuineness, and inspiration of the New Testament rested only on human testimony, which claimed an equal degree of importance, both in the Apostolic and more modern times of the Church. When the defenders of the Church of Rome proved against the learned doctor, that the inspiration of the New Testament, and even the authenticity of its text, could only be proved by human testimony,—they completely established the Roman Catholic doctrine of tradition. So far as this argument is concerned, the Church of Rome still holds its ground, nor can any of its assailants successfully overturn it without damaging the groundwork of their own faith.

I hope, sir, that the few remarks that I have made on the mud-throwing protectives of Mr. M'Ilroy will induce him to reconsider the position in which he stands with respect to the Church of Rome. Let him remember that he owes much to her for the religious creed he endorses; and I am fully persuaded that if he attentively apply his mind to the study of history and to other branches of literature during the next twenty years, he will be less inclined to throw dirty missiles at the Church of Rome, and be more entitled to the consideration of the scholar. It is plain to me, sir, that his vanity and presumption have outgrown his intelligence, and are causing him to measure his competency by a false standard. Well would it be for him if he would but carry out the policy of the old Grecian sage, who applied to a philosopher for an opinion on his reticent habits of life. The query and the answer are given in the following lines:—

> "I hardly ever ope my lips, one cries;
> Simonides, what think you of my rule?"
> "If you are a fool, I think you very wise;
> If you are wise, I think you are a fool."

JOHN PARKER.

Consett.

[Hitherto, we have held aloof as much as possible, from religious controversy, and, in the present instance, we will allow Mr. M'Ilroy the option of replying, after which the discussion must cease.—Ed. C.G.]

On Sunday evening, Mr. James Angus, wholesale glass merchant, Newcastle, and senior member of the firm of Angus and Greener, flint glass manufacturers, Sunderland, dropped down dead at his residence, Toward Road, Bishopwearmouth.

Pic-Nics at Gibside.—Yesterday (Thursday), the splendid grounds of Sir William Hutt, at Gibside, were the rendezvous of a large number of adults and children from Windy Nook, Sheriff Hill, and Carr's Hill. The day was spent in a round of merry games and a refreshing tea was provided at about four o'clock.

The Assizes.—The assizes on the Northern circuit commences at Durham on July 10.

The fire in the Ferndale Colliery has increased so much that it has been found necessary to flood the workings.

Great Fire near Darlington.—An alarming fire broke out on Mr. Kay's farm, Forcett Valley, eight miles from Darlington, on Monday afternoon. It commenced in the granary, and was confined there. A large quantity of grain and machinery were destroyed. Two thousand bushels of oats were saved. The fire was finally overcome that night. The estimated damage is from £600 to £800.

Markets.

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade says the further we get into this nominal summer the more do we seem drifting into northern latitudes; as witness the snow in Scotland, the hail in Kent, and the rise in coals at about the longest day. Only one corn crop, and that is oats, may brave all. The earliest pieces of wheat being in ear, are getting the benefits of these untoward freaks of nature; but when the latest will be in bloom it becomes hazardous to predict. More storms have raged in France, and more rough weather all over Europe, and prices everywhere have been pointing upwards. Again the prospects in Hungary are nothing to be compared with a good year. America alone notes a slight decline, and a good business done in New York at the reduction shows confidence in the future.

CORN MARKETS.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a fair supply of wheat from the country but only moderate arrivals both coastwise and from abroad. A good demand was experienced, and an advance on the rates of this day week of 3s on English, and 2s to 3s per qr. on foreign was obtained. Barley and malt dull at late rates. Scotch oats the turn dearer, but foreign slow at previous terms. Beans and peas unchanged. Flour 1s to 2s per sack higher.

Durham Corn and Provision Market, Saturday.—The following were the prices current at our market this day:—Barley, 0s per qr; oats, 7s 0d to 7s 9d per boll. Beef, 8d to 10d; mutton, 8d to 10d; veal, 8d to 9½d; lamb, 10d to 0d per lb. Chickens, 2s to 2s 6d; ducks, 0s 0d to 3s 0d; hens, 1s 0d to 2s 0d; geese 0s 0d to 0s 0d; guinea fowl 0s 0d each. Pigeons 0s 0d to 0s 0d; rabbits, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per couple. Butter, 1s 2d to 1s 3d per lb; eggs, 12 to 13 for 1s. Apples, 0s 0d to 0s 0d per peck. Gooseberries 4d per quart. Cherries, 5d to 6d per lb. Onions 0d. per lb. Potatoes, 8d to 10d per stone, new rounds 2s per stone, kidneys 4d per lb.

Darlington Corn Market, Monday.—Red wheat sold at from 12s 4d to 12s 6d per boll, and white 13s 6d to 14s. Barley made about 11s. Oats: long made 26s to 30s, short 32s to 31s. Beans and peas unaltered.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—There was a better demand for wheat, and an advance of nearly 3s per qr. was obtained. Oats from 6d to 1s per qr. dearer. There were four or five samples of barley, which met only a limited demand, and very little changed hands.

London Corn Market, Wednesday.—This morning the attendance at Mark Lane was small, and the weather being more promising, although cloudy, occasionally the trade ruled quiet, but without any reaction in prices. The supply of English wheat was small, and held for Monday's advance. Liberal arrivals of foreign wheat have taken place, and are held steadily, but purchased sparingly at the present improvement. Flour unaltered, with good supplies. Barley scarce and fully as dear. Maize a quiet sale at late rates. Oats steady in value, and in fair demand.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

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

	Qrs.		s.	d.
Wheat	48,458	at	46	2
Barley	378	at	32	2
Oats	1,107	at	27	8

CATTLE MARKETS.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 136 beasts and 100 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. As a whole the quality of beef was only middling for the time of year while both sheep and lambs were never weighing worse within the remembrance of the oldest person in the trade. The supply of beef comprised 624 head. The beef trade was in an exceedingly sluggish state, and all moved slowly off, yet the prices of this day se'nnight were tolerably well supported, with a slow finish and a total clearance was barely effected. The number of sheep and lambs was 10,000. The mutton trade ruled inactive at ½d per lb. decline from the rates of last week, and part remained unsold. Lambs—the better qualities were in tolerably active request, yet prices receded fully ½d per lb. from the rates of Tuesday last; while the middling and inferior kinds stood long in the market, and part remained unsold. Pigs—147 were shown. There is little or no change to note in the pork trade, and prices were about stationary, and nearly all were disposed of.

Prices:—Prime heifer, 10s 0d to 10s 3d; secondary sorts, 8s 3d to 8s 9d; inferior sorts, 6s 9d to 7s 9d; first-class oxen, 9s 9d to 10s 0d; middling, 8s 6d to 9s 9d; cows, 6s 3d to 7s 3d; pork, 5s 9d to 7s 9d; small dairy-fed, 8s 0d to 9s 0d per stone of 14 lb; sheep, good vendable mutton 7¾d to 8d; middling 6½d to 7¼d; tups, ewes, and inferior 6d to 6½d; lamb 8d to 9d per lb., sinking offal.

Darlington Cattle Market, Monday.—Best beef 8s 6d to 9s 6d; secondary 7s 9d to 8s 6d; sheep 7d to 8d; lambs 8d to 9d. Pigs as before.

Wakefield Cattle Market, Wednesday.—The supply of stock to-day was inadequate to meet the demand, and sellers had the advantage in prices. Beef made from 9s 3d to 10s per stone of 14lb., mutton 8d to 8½d, lamb 8e per lb.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Newcastle Hay and Straw Market, Tuesday.—There were 48 carts of hay, and 34 carts of straw in the market.

Prices: old land Hay, £6 0s 0d to £8 4s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land Hay, £6 10s 0d to £8 6s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 —s 0d; clover hay, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d per ton. Wheat straw, 2s 3d to 3s 0d; barley straw, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; and oat straw, 3s 0d to 3s 6d per thrave.

Middlesborough Iron Market, Tuesday.—There was a large attendance on 'Change at Middlesborough to-day, but comparatively little business was done. Buyers of pig iron still hold back as much as possible, and consequently the prices remain as follows:—No. 1, 48s 3d; No. 2, 46s 9d; No. 3, 45s; and No. 4, 44s 6d. Makers are confident that an advance must be made on account of the great activity in the manufactured iron trade. The unceasing demand for rails continues, and preparations on all sides are being made at different works to supply the immense demand. There is every indication of prosperity on Tees-side, which there is reason to doubt will be fully realised.

London Coal Market, Wednesday.—Hetton 17s 9d, Lambton 17s, Haswell 17s, Heugh Hall 16s 6d, Kelloe 16s, Hussals 15s 9d, Hetton Lyons 15s 9d, Hastings 14s 3d. Ships at Market 34½, sold 27.

Leeds Wool Market, Wednesday.—We have had the usual number of additional lots, placed, and a good attendance of buyers. Had there been more fleeces brought in, they would have met with a ready sale.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

Lintz Colliery—On the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. John Lloyd, of a son.

Havannah—On the 15th inst., the wife of Mr. J. G. Watkin, of a son.

West Stanley—On the 15th inst., the wife of Mr. J. Simpson, of a son.

On the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. R. Horsley, of a daughter.

Gateshead—At 12, Melbourne Street, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. R. J. Porteous, stationer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Consett—At Christ Church, by the Rev. F. Steggall, on the 12th inst., Mr. Thomas Hull, to Miss Mary Ann Turley, both of Consett.

Benfieldside—At St. Cuthbert's Church, by the Rev. F. B. Thompson, B.A., vicar, James, eldest surviving son of Jas. Annandale, Esq., Shotley Grove, county of Durham, to Annie, second daughter of John Renton, Esq., Orchard House, Shotley, Northumberland.

Leadgate—At St. Ives' Church, on the 22nd inst., Mr. John March, platelayer, to Mrs. Esther Gregg.

Durham—At the Register Office, on the 22nd inst., William, youngest son of Mr. T. Rowe, confectioner, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Ralph Birtley, both of Leadgate.

Bishop Auckland—At the Register Office, on the 19th inst., Mr. William Rawes, of Tow Law, to Miss Charlotte Smith, of Shildon.

DEATHS.

Annfield Place—On the 18th inst., William Thomas, infant son of Mr. William Askew.

White-le-Head—On the 22nd inst., aged 25, Mr. S. Randall.

Lintz Colliery—On the 19th inst., William, infant son of Mr. Wm. Middleton.

Birkenside—On the 19th inst., aged 73, Mr. Lionel Robson.

Stanhope—At the Workhouse, on the 20th inst., aged 62, Miss Mary Ann Blackett, late of Wolsingham.

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE UNFINISHED PRAYER.

"Now I lay"—Say it darling;
"Lay me," lisped the tiny lips
Of my daughter, kneeling, bending
O'er her folded finger tips.

"Down to sleep"—"To sleep," she murmured,
And the curly head dropped low;
"I pray the Lord"—I gently added,
"You can say it all, I know."

"Pray the Lord"—the words came faintly,
Fainter still—"My soul to keep;"
Then the tired head fairly nodded,
And the child was fast asleep.

But the dewy eyes half opened,
When I clasped her to my breast,
And the dear voice softly whispered,
"Mamma, Gods knows all the rest."

O, the trusting, sweet confiding
Of the child heart! Would that I
Thus might trust my Heavenly Father,
He who hears my feeblest cry.

HAVE FAITH.

Upon life's highway, jaded, weary,
I sat me down to rest awhile:
Before me frowned a barren desert—
Sepulchral sand, stretch'd mile on mile,
Dreary wastes of sand, without a flower,
To cheer the pilgrim by its smile.

Behind me shone a happy land
Of flowers, fruits, and glad sun-shine,
Where cots and castles nestled close,
Neath the fig-tree and the vine,
And I was sad—sad unto death—
For that fair land once was mine.

But spoke a voice within my heart,
Have faith—cast out the giant despair;
Have faith, and peace, glad peace shall reign;
For God will strengthen thee to bear
Thy desert age, and thou shalt find
His "Ark of Refuge" everywhere.

J. Temperley Grey.

Varieties.

"Dar are," said a sable orator, "two roads through dis world. De one am a broad and narrow road that leads to perdition, and de utter am a narrow and broad road dat leads to sure destruction." "If dat am de case," said a sable hearer, "dis cullud individual takes to de woods."

Extracts from Punch.

A Stake in the Country.—In the hedge.

A Monster Meeting.—A giant and a dwarf.

Commercial Intelligence.—"Irish Lawn is at a discount."

Advice Gratis.—*To a Fool amongst Philosophers*—Respect yourself in proportion to the contempt with which you are treated.

The Abuse of Justice.—The Law Lords have been sitting for about twenty days hearing Miss Shedden conduct her own case. Reasonably enough, they appear to have grown a little tired of such a S(h)eddentary life.

An Early Separation.—When *Lilian* (in a novel) promises her beseeching *Alfred* that she will share his home "one day," are we to understand that she will leave him at the expiration of twenty-four hours?

To be Pronounced Soft.—If the Lords had thrown out (may we not say "evicted"?) the Irish Church Bill, so many persons would have attributed this result to the Bishop of Peterborough and the spell of his eloquence, that he might have got the name of—The Great Magee-cian

Forgetting his Place.—*John Bright* (as livery servant at the doorway, to Lord Derby on the coachbox): "Irish Church coming down! Pull out o' the way there with that 'infatuated' old machine of yours—can't yer?"—*Groom of the Chambers*: "John, John, you're *forgetting your place*—you mustn't use that sort of language *now*."

Scan. Mag.—The disgraceful and contemptible figure cut now and lately by so many insolvent sporting members of the Peerage, suggests a question which Mr. Sothern, the next time he plays *Lord Dundreary*, may ask as a "widdle." If a nobleman who is a racing gambler were to take to honest industry and turn respectable workman, what workman would he begin with being? A Turf-cutter.

Extracts from Judy.

"Gentle" Men.—Anglers!

A vow(a)l of Indebtedness.—O.

Capital Letters.—L.S.D.

Fancy Bread.—A roll of the eye.

Companions in Arms.—Twin babies.

The Lion's Chere.—The Lioness.

Can a square meal be made off a round of beef?

The Cup that Cheers but not Inebriates.—The buttercup.

What is the relationship between a "tea-fight" and a coffee-mill?

Law Notices.—Naturally it does; it is not blindfold like Justice.

To Anatomists.—Is there any connection between a gambling *leg* and an official assign-*knee*?

A Singular Case has recently occurred at Barking.—A dog actually barked his own shins.

Who'll tell Us?—Can a tailor who is always dunning you with his bill, be called a *Bill*-y Taylor?

Was young Lochinvar a Scotchman? No! a Yorkshireman. He "came out of the West"-Riding!

Why is Her Majesty sure to act impartially between the two great parties of the State? Because her name is *Whig-Tory-a!*

A Poser.—*Aunt*: Why, I told you the other day who discovered the potatoe. *Inquiring Mind*: Oh, yes! I know that, but I want to know who discovered *new* potatoes?

Quite Right.—During the past week, Mrs. Grundy has found (and communicated the fact in confidence to *Judy*) that the best ornament for her firestove has been a good roaring fire.

Modest, as Usual.—A daily contemporary, in a leader, a day or two ago, made use of the expression, "Mr. Gladstone and his times."—"Mr. Gladstone and his *Times*," indeed! Wouldn't it have been nearer the mark to have said, "Mr. Gladstone and his *Telegraph*," had not *modesty* prevailed in the matter.

Extracts from Fun.

The Real "Grecian Bend."—A turn for knavery.

When the taxgatherer is welcome to call on us.—Every *other-day*.

A Vacillating Lord Mayor.—"Turn again" Whittington.

Why should a flourish of trumpets prove cooling in hot weather?—Because it's a fan-for-an-aid.

Not a Straight Tip.—Tipperary, while the dark courses of the assassin are allowed to run.

The man to prevent the exhaustion of our coal-fields: One who can make his shaving-kettle boil with rage.

Nut for the Naval Lords.—When a ship "misses stays" does she lie becalmed until they can be found or does she go without 'em?

Noble *v.* Nobble.—Noble animal to Nobleman: "Well, my lord, if the Turf has come to this, it's time that you and I withdrew."

Wrong on that Head.—*Old Lady* (picking up a discarded "fashionable bonnet"): "Dear, dear! Here's some poor thing lost her respirator!"

Question for an Examination Paper in Meteorology.—Explain the fact that "a cloud" (of 'bacca) is often found the readiest means to clear the brain.

Eminently an Irish Notion.—An entomological acquaintance intimates to us his intention to visit the sister isle for a few days' *fly fishing*. What can he expect to take.

Turn about's Fair Play.—It is a too familiar fact that day by day "The Scythe-bearer" fixed his mark indelibly on all. Those who wish to return the compliment can do so by "marking time."

Spiritualism in the Provinces.—A country correspondent informs us that Spiritualism has reached the provinces, for only the other day he saw a cheese-press running a whey.

Progress of Vegetarianism.—The *Italie* of Florence, states that at the fete of the Cascines, "The people dined on the grass under the large trees." We hope they enjoyed such fare.

True and Tried.—*Enthusiastic Outsider* (on a coach):—"Fine chaps them milisher—all on 'em tried men, too!"—*Cynical Driver*: "Ah, that's true! Them as ain't been tried at the Hold Bailey 'as been tried at Clerkenwell!"

The Pursuit of Pleasure.—A "citizen of credit and renown," in the oil and colour line, who is often seen at the cover-side during the hunting season, so misses his favourite pastime as to harbour the singular delusion that he is a wax and *tally*-ho! chandler.

A Consummation Devoutly to be Wished.—Those who have exerted themselves in the past to put down the organ-grinding nuisance well deserve the thanks of the public. Can they not follow up the good work by causing the "variations" of the compass to cease?

Parliamentary Summary.

FRIDAY.

The House of Lords was again crowded last night in anticipation of the close of the debate on the motion for the second reading of the Irish Church Bill. Earl Russell supported the motion in a speech mainly historical, and said the Conservatives, after resisting the advice of Mr. Pitt and Lord Castlereagh, were now willing when it was too late, to adopt their policy. He believed that it would have been better to endow the Roman Catholic Church, but that was not practicable now, and the only course open was the disestablishment and disendowment of the Protestant Church. He justified the principle and object of the bill, but said endowment need not be total, and he was himself inclined to the generous treatment originally advocated by Mr. Bright. The question had been decided by the country, and he appealed to their lordships to act up to the spirit of the Constitution, and accept the decision of the nation constitutionally expressed as final and binding. The Duke of Abercorn opposed the bill, and said the measure had not originated with the English or Irish people, but with the impulsiveness of one man, who sought a party and personal triumph. The removal of the wholesome barrier now provided by the Presbyterian and Established Churches would give a decided and objectionable prominency to the Roman Catholic Church. The Duke of Argyll defended the bill as the result of the progress of political freedom. The Protestant Church in Ireland had done nothing he said, for Protestantism, for Ireland was the most Popish country in the world. The Bishop of Lichfield had no hesitation, from his experience of disendowment, in opposing the bill. He denied that the question of numbers had anything to do with the matter—the question was which Church would best promote the policy of the state. This work the Protestant Church had efficiently performed. Sooner than desert the Church of Ireland, he would submit to be disestablished and disendowed himself. Lord Westbury considered the bill full of evil, mistaken in policy, and likely to produce most dangerous results. Still he felt that they were bound to pass it, but not without final amendments. If their amendments were not accepted, then they must insist upon the rejection of the bill. The Lord Chancellor contended that the people could not have misunderstood the objects or character of this bill, the policy on which it was based having been most fully unfolded by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright. He regretted that this act of justice had been so long delayed, but that was not the fault of the liberals, who years ago had attempted to deal with it. He then proceeded to defend the principle of the bill, and argued that it was competent for Parliament to deal with property which it had allowed to be voted for religious or charitable uses, when those uses were found to be opposed to the public good, and could be appropriated to better and more useful purposes. He defended the justice and sound policy of the bill, and contended that the result would be beneficial to the Church rather than otherwise, as it would then have a fair field, untrammelled by the State for its labours. Lord Cairns replied to the Lord Chancellor. On a division, the Bill was read a second time by a majority of 33. The House adjourned at 3·15.

The Commons held a morning sitting. After some unimportant questions and an explanation by Mr. Childers with reference to the flying squadron to be sent to the Australian and Indian seas, the House went into committee on the Bankruptcy Bill, which occupied the remainder of the sitting. At the evening sitting Mr. Staveley Hill moved for a Select Committee to inquire into, and report upon, the operation of the Commercial Treaty with France, particularly as it affected the silk manufacture of this country. Mr. Eaton seconded the motion. Mr. Brocklehurst, Mr. Chadwick, and Mr. Cross supported the motion, and Mr. Waterhouse said he thought the inquiry should embrace the woollen and worsted trades, as well as the silk trade. Mr. Bright urged that the treaty had been of general benefit to both countries, and suggested that the depression in the silk trade was due in some measure to other causes than the treaty. If the motion were not pressed, he would undertake, if those interested in the treaty thought inquiry necessary, that the Government would not next session oppose the appointment of a committee.

MONDAY.

In the House of Lords, Earl Grey gave notice that, on going into committee on the Irish Church Bill, he should move to omit from the preamble the words, "but not for the maintenance of any church or clergy, nor for the teaching of religion." He suggested that the House should sit on the Wednesday, and dispose of the bill the same week. Lord Cairns and the Bishop of Oxford objected to a Wednesday's sitting, and the subject dropped. The Earl of Bessborough brought up the reply of Her Majesty with respect to the Election Commissions, and their Lordships soon afterwards adjourned.

In the Commons, Sir J. Gray called attention to the letter addressed by Mr. W. Johnson, M.P. for Belfast, to Mr. Irwin, urging the Orangemen of Ireland to muster in tens of thousands on the 12th July. Mr. C. Fortescue after pointing out certain qualifying words in the letter, expressed his regret that any gentleman in the north of Ireland should use his influence for the purpose of encouraging those lamentable demonstrations. It had always been the duty of the executive to send a large force of military and constabulary to the north of Ireland in July, and that duty was never more incumbent than this year. One or two notices of motion having been postponed, Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would on Tuesday move for a Select Committee to inquire into the site and charge of the new Law Courts. The House afterwards went into Committee on the Assessed Rates Bill.

TUESDAY.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Shaftesbury gave notice that in the event of the secularisation of the surplus property of the Irish Church being affirmed, he should move that it be treated as a fund for granting small loans to the peasantry of Ireland, at a moderate rate of interest, on adequate security. He also gave notice of an instruction that in considering the life interest of the clergy regard should be paid to their greater longevity. Earl de Grey and Ripon gave notice that he should on Monday move the second reading of the Endowed Schools Bill. After a motion by the Marquis of Townshend with respect to the administration of the Poor Law, which was withdrawn, Lord Romilly called attention to the demonstrations of applause which had proceeded from the Strangers' Gallery during the recent debates on the Irish Church Bill. He regarded them as unseemly and indecorous rather than important, but unless the practice was stopped at once they might be unable ultimately to check it, and they might have a repetition of the scenes which took place in the French Assembly after the revolution. Earl Granville said the officials of the House would be directed to stop the practice with greater vigilance. Lord Cairns quite agreed that the practice was extremely improper, but probably it arose from the exuberance and "John Bullism" of those present. After some remarks by the Earl of Carnarvon and the Earl of Malmesbury, the Marquis of Salisbury suggested that they should lay aside their jealousy of the woolsack, and entrust the Lord Chancellor with the power of keeping order. The subject then dropped and their lordships adjourned.

At the morning sitting of the Commons, Lord H. Lennox gave notice of a question with reference to the recent betting-house prosecutions. The Home Secretary, in reply to Mr. Greene, said that the Mayor of Birmingham had ordered the arrest of Murphy on the 14th because he feared a riot if he was allowed to speak. His Worship had not acted on any legal authority, but on the principle of *salus populi suprema est lex*. Mr. Childers in reply to a question said the re-organisation of the Admiralty Department was not yet completed. Up to this time 52 clerks, whose salaries amounted to £20,250 per annum, had been discharged, and he hoped to effect an ultimate saving of £25 000 a year on salaries. Mr. Ayrton, in reply to a question, said a bill would be immediately brought in to provide for the payment into the Exchequer of the fees and Fees Fund of the Chancery and Bankruptcy Courts, on which the expenses of the existing courts were now charged. The House afterwards went into committee on the Bankruptcy Bill. In the evening sitting Mr. Rathbone moved a resolution in favour of introducing conditional grants into the system of Poor-law Administration, but after some discussion the motion was withdrawn. The reply of Her Majesty to the joint addresses for the Election Commission was brought up by Lord Fitzgerald.

WEDNESDAY.

At the morning sitting of the House of Commons, Mr. Delahunty moved the second reading of the Money Laws (Ireland) Bill, the object of which was to prohibit the further issue of £1 notes in Ireland, to which the Hon. Member attached great importance, believing it to be the one measure necessary to the prosperity of Ireland. On the other hand, Sir F. Heygate, who opposed the motion, contended that the issue of £1 notes in Ireland had been productive of the greatest benefit. The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to the bill, and after some discussion it was withdrawn. Dr. Brady moved the second reading of the Medical Officers Superannuation (Ireland) Bill, and during the discussion which followed declared that the system of medical instruction and examination, so far as regarded practical knowledge, was utterly inefficient. The bill after some criticism by Mr. C. Fortescue, was read a second time. Mr. McLagan moved the second reading of the Game Laws (Scotland) Amendment Bill. A long discussion took place, after which the Lord Advocate said the Scotch Members who felt an interest in the matter, ought to agree amongst themselves as to what should be done, and then state their views to the Government, which he admitted must legislate on the subject next session. The bill was then withdrawn. The Seeds Adulteration Bill was referred to a Select Committee, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY.

In the House of Lords the Royal assent was given to a number of bills by commission. Lord Lifford gave notice of an amendment on the Irish Church Bill, the effect of which was to relieve glebe houses from debt, and to increase the extent of the glebe lands, giving 25 acres to the Presbyterians, and 25 to the Roman Catholics. Several bills having been withdrawn, and others advanced a stage, the Duke of Argyll, in reply to the Marquis of Salisbury, stated that instructions had been sent out to close the branch of the Bengal Bank, established at Bombay. This being all the business, their Lordships adjourned at 7·15.

The Speaker took the chair in the House of Commons at four o'clock, when Mr. Bruce stated, in reply to a question, that the betting prosecutions were undertaken by the authority of the Chief Commissioner of Police, with his full consent. Some other business having been transacted, the House went into committee on the Assessed Rates Bill, which passed this stage, as also did the Greenwich Hospital Bill. The House adjourned at 2·23 a.m.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Paris, June 20.—Imperial decrees have been issued, dated yesterday, re-appointing M. Schneider president, and MM. Leroux David and Du Mirail vice-presidents of the Legislative body.

SPAIN.

FORMATION OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

Madrid, June 19.—The new Cabinet has been definitely formed. Senor Silvela is appointed Minister of State, and Senor Herrera, Minister of Justice. The other members of the Cabinet remain in office under the presidency of General Prim.

Madrid, June 19 (Evening).—The members of the new Ministry were to-day presented to the Cortes. General Prim, in a speech, declared that the Government would faithfully observe the Constitution, and would exact equal respect for it from the nation at large. He moreover, announced that the Government would renew diplomatic relations with the South American Republics, and he concluded by calling upon the members of the Majority to continue united, and upon the Republicans to preserve an attitude of moderation.

ITALY.

TUMULTUOUS DEMONSTRATIONS IN MILAN.

Milan, June 19.—Last night, a third turbulent demonstration took place, which necessitated the intervention of the military before the rioters could be dispersed and order restored. No resistance, however, was offered, and no conflict occurred. The authorities acted with great vigour, and the ringleaders were arrested.

Milan, June 19 (Evening).—The Prefect of Milan has issued a proclamation threatening to adopt severe measures in case the disturbances should again be renewed.

Several editors of popular journals have been arrested. The people evidently weary of the tumults, have rendered frequent assistance to the authorities in the execution of their duty.

Milan, June 21—The arrest of the ringleaders frustrated; threatened renewal of disturbances last night. During the evening an important demonstration was made, but the groups of people who assembled in the streets were quickly and easily dispersed. The city is now tranquil. Signor Messeri has been arrested. No demonstrations in any other part of Italy are reported.

ALLEGED MAZZINIAN CONSPIRACY.

Florence, June 21.—The *Opinione* states that the attempted assassination of Major Lobbia was used as a pretext by the Mazzinian agents to excite disorder, and that a conspiracy exists to provoke a simultaneous movement in the various cities of Italy.

Naples, June 21.—Last night, there was a popular demonstration in the Via de Toledo in favour of Signor Lobbio. The crowd dispersed quietly, and there was no disturbance.

Florence, June 21.—The *Official Gazette* says:—Yesterday evening, there were popular assemblages at Genoa, and seditious cries were raised, but people dispersed peacefully, after being legally summoned to do so. At Naples and Bergamo, some slight demonstrations have taken place.

AMERICA.

Washington, June 21.—A large body of Cheyenne Indians have attacked a surveying party in Western Kansas, but were repulsed with a loss of ten killed and many wounded.

New York, June 22.—Advices from Tahiti state that another revolution has taken place.

MORE ARRESTS OF CUBAN FILIBUSTERS.

Intelligence from South America announces that yellow fever is raging at Tacna, in Peru, and that small-pox is prevalent in the Isthmus.

Washington, June 24.—Colonel Ryan escaped from the custody of the United States Marshal last night, and is reported to have sailed with the expedition for Cuba. The State Department has assured the Spanish Minister that the neutrality laws shall be promptly enforced.

Philadelphia, June 23.—More arrests of Cuban filibusters are being constantly made in New York, and the vigorous measures adopted by the Government have about broken up the filibustering business in the city.

The "Pall Mall Gazette."—The publishers of the *Pall Mall Gazette* have resolved to issue that paper on and after the 1st of July, at the price of one penny. The publishers assure us that the only change will be the change of price, and that the public will find in the paper itself no alteration whatever, except such as may be suggested from time to time by a constant anxiety for its improvement.

The Universities' Cricket Match.—On Monday, the annual cricket match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge commenced at three o'clock. The Cambridge men went first to the wickets. When the stumps were drawn the score stood as follows:—Preston, 5; Money, 1; Dale, 22; Richardson, 10; Yardley, 19; Thornton, 50; Stow, 10; Absolom, 30; Brown, not out; Weighhill, 0; Wilson; extras, 11; total, 164. The Oxford team then went in with the following result:—Tylecote, not out, 8.

Conversion to Protestantism.—The *Neue Freie Presse* announces the conversion of two Catholics to Protestantism. One a theological student of great promise, leaves the Catholic Seminary to study for the Protestant ministry. While still at the University of Vienna, he had busied himself in translating the Bible into the Slavonic, his native language, and it is now hoped that his translation, which is said to be excellent, will be published by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The other has been for fifteen years a member of the Order of Brothers of Mercy, and he has resolved to visit a school for the education of Protestant teachers, and afterwards to become a schoolmaster.—*North German Correspondent.*

How "The Question" was "Popped" and Answered.—On Monday, a young couple in Dundee, who had been duly "cried," were engaged to be married, and at the appointed hour (11 a.m.), the bridegroom proceeded in a cab for his bride. The lady, however, would appear to have taken a second thought on the subject, as it is said she declined to accompany him to the "minister." The story goes, at this rebuff he did not break his heart, but immediately proceeded in his carriage and one to the residence of another of the fair and fickle sex, whom it is stated, he had deserted some time ago for the one who had now deserted him. Here he experienced a most cordial welcome. He expressed his contrition at having forsaken her, and, amid entreaties asked her to become "his own." She at once consented, and everything being in readiness, the clergyman having been "retained," the feast ordered, and the guests invited, she supplied—let us hope not unworthily—the place of her former rival. The clergyman made no objection, the sacred knot was tied, and all went on as happy as a marriage bell."

Conscience Money.—A strange story of "conscience money" has just come out. A gentleman, who was once a member of Parliament, bought a large quantity of United States' bonds when they were at a very low price in the market. In that he showed a discretion which a good many others wish they had exercised. At the time when Five-Twenties were selling below 30 most speculators in American Securities were buying Confederate Bonds—not a good investment. This particular Englishman was wiser, but when he began to receive six per cent. interest his conscience smote him. He wrote to the Treasury department, saying that he was willing to take half the amount. The Treasury could not alter its arrangements to accommodate him, so the Englishman settled the matter in his own way. He sent a 1,000 dollar Five-Twenty bond and Seven-Thirty dollar coupons as a settlement for the interest he considers he has overdrawn. He desires to share his interest with the Government in future. "Mr. Boutwell," we read, "has answered his letter, thanking him for his great generosity, and asking him to visit Washington in order that the matter may be arranged as he desires."

The Effect of Dress.—If we remember rightly statistics showed a marked increase in the number of suicides during the few months following the Prince Consort's death, which was attributed to the depressing effect of a whole nation in black. To take another instance, a lady visiting a country workhouse noticed the unusually melancholy look of the younger boys, as well as a grotesque appearance, for which she could not at first account. At last she discovered the reason. The matron, having an excellent supply of bonnets and a dearth of hats, had made the bonnets do for the little boys, thus, from sheer callousness, inflicting an indignity far beyond that of the severest punishment. History affords ample proof of the effect of dress upon manners and morals. The Church, always quick to use such weapons as lay at hand, attracted the imaginative to her ritual by the gorgeous robes of her priests, imparted an added terrorism to her power by the awful garb of the inquisitors, and made the habiliments of her children emblematic of meekness and poverty throughout the world.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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,	P.M. 1, 2.
Benfieldside	dep.	6·55	3·30	6·20
Cold Rowley	„	7·3	3·40	6·30
Burnhill Junction	„	7·12	3·50	6.40
Tow Law	„	7·24	4·3	6·53
Crook	arr.	7·35	4.15	7.5
	dep.	7·40	5·20	....
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.
Middlesbro'	dep.	6·22	2·20	....
Stockton	„	6·34	2·28	....
Darlington	„	7·20	3·10	....
Bishop Auckland	„	7·50	3·40	....
Crook	arr.	8·10	4·10	....
	dep.	8·13	4·30	7·20
Tow Law	„	8·23	4·40	7·30
Burnhill Junction	„	8·35	4·53	7·45
Cold Rowley	„	8·45	5·3	7·55
Benfieldside	arr.	8·58	5·15	8·5

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

Stations.		1, 2, G. A.M.	1 & 2. A.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1, 2, P.M. G
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	10·0	2·5	5·20
Scotswood	„	6·2	10·7	2·12	5·27
Swalwell	„	6·9	10·14	2·19	5·34
Rowland's Gill	„	6·19	10·24	2·29	5·44
Lintz Green	„	6·25	10·30	2·35	5·50
Ebchester	„	6·38	10·43	2·48	6·3
Shotley Bridge	„	6·44	10·49	2·54	6·9
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	6·50	10·55	3·0	6·15
Knitsley	„	7·4	11·9	....	6·29
Lanchester	„	7·16	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. P.M.	1 & 2. P.M.	1, 2, G P.M.
Durham	dep.	8·10	12·0	....	7·10
Witton Gilbert	„	8·25	12·14	....	7·54
Lanchester	„	8·35	12·25	....	8·5
Knitsley	„	8·47	12·36	....	8·16
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	9·2	12·50	3·25	8·23
Shotley Bridge	„	9·7	12·55	3·30	8·33
Ebchester	„	9·10	12·59	3·31	8·37
Lintz Green	„	9·20	1·9	3·44	8·48
Rowland's Gill	„	9·25	1·14	3·49	8·53
Swalwell	„	9·34	1·23	4·1	9·2
Scotswood	„	9·40	1·29	4·8	9·9
Newcastle	arr.	9·50	1·40	4·20	9·20

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

Stations.		Go. A.M.	Return. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	8·0	4·0
Scotswood	„	8·7	4·9
Swalwell	„	8·13	4·15
Rowland's Gill	„	8·21	4·23
Lintz Green	„	8·27	4·29
Ebchester	„	8·40	4·42
Shotley Bridge	„	8·45	4·47
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·55	4·56
	dep.	9·10	5·5
Knitsley	„	9·21	5·16
Lanchester	„	9·34	5·29
Witton Gilbert	„	9·46	5·41
Durham	arr.	10·0	5·55

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.	9·30	6·16
Shotley Bridge	„	9·35	6·21
Ebchester	„	9·40	6·26
Lintz Green	„	9·49	6·35
Rowland's Gill	„	9·56	6·42
Swalwell	„	10·7	6·53
Scotswood	„	10·13	6·59
Newcastle	arr.	10·25	7·11

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