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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. 441. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, MAY 22ND, 1869. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Lost.

LOST, a few Days ago, a Black Cur DOG, about Eleven months old, with White Breast and Feet, answers to the name of "Scott." Anyone returning him to JOHN ALLISON, Hamsterley Mill, near Burnopfield, will be rewarded for their trouble; and anyone detaining him after this Notice will be prosecuted. 987

Wanted.

WANTED, a Steady LAD, as an APPRENTICE to the Painting Business.—Apply to Mr. RICHARD WALKER, Delves Lane, Consett. 968

To Let.

TO LET, with Immediate Possession, the COMMERCIAL INN, LEADGATE.—Apply to Chester-le-Street Brewery, or to Mr. SAMUEL MACE. 973

TO LET, a Splendid MARQUEE 70ft. diameter; also, a Side TENT 30ft. by 16ft., they can be had either together or separately by applying to Mr. ROBERT JACKSON, Pit Hill, Beamish. 954

TO BE LET, and may be entered immediately, TWO COTTAGES, in BENFIELDSIDE LANE. Rates and Water Free; Rent Low. Apply to WILSON BROS., Shotley Bridge. 766

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

TO LET, and may be Entered upon on the 13th day of May, an Excellent DWELLING HOUSE, containing Eight Rooms, one of which can be used as a Shop if required; also, a Cow Byre and other conveniences, situate in Wood Street, Shotley Bridge. Rent Moderate.—Apply to W. CHEESMAN, Grocer, Leadgate. 913

LEADGATE LOCAL BOARD.

HIGHWAY'S DEPARTMENT.

TO BE LET, the Carting of Sundry Quantities of LIMESTONE, SLAG, and STONE, as under:

LIMESTONE.

LOT.
1 From Carr House Depot to Durham Road.
2 „ „ Redwell Hills Lane.
3 „ „ Barr House Lane.
4 From Medomsley Depot to Watling Street.
5 From Rowley Depot to Oliverford Lane.
6 „ „ Long Edge Lane.
7 From Carr House Depot to Watling Street.
8 „ „ Redwell Hills Road.
9 „ (Delves Lane) to Carribees Lane.
10 From Tanfield Moor Colliery to Long Syke Lane.
11 From Carr House Depot to Durham Road.
12 From Medomsley Depot to Fines Lane.
12a „ „ Pont Lane.

SLAG.

13 From Consett Slag Heap to Iveston Lane.
14 From Bradley Slag Heap to Annfield Lane.
15 „ „ Brooms Lane.
16 „ „ Burnhouse Lane.
17 „ „ Iveston Village.
18 „ „ Pontop Pike Lane.
19 „ „ Allendale Lane.
20 „ „ Bradley Lane.
21 „ „ Pit House Lane.
22 „ „ Pont Lane.

STONE.

23 From Butsfield Burn to Galley Lane.
24 „ „ Sheepwalks Lane.

Tenders will also be received for the Carting required the by Board, stating Price per day for Double or Single Carts as may be required.

Specifications and Conditions for the above Works may be seen on application to the undersigned, at his Office, situate at West Wood House, Ebchester, Burnopfield, between the hours of Ten a.m. and Four p.m., by whom Tenders in writing for the same—marked "Tenders for Carting"—will be received up to the 16th day of June next, at One p.m.

By Order,
M. COUPLAND,
Surveyor of Highways to the Leadgate Local Board.
West Wood House, Ebchester, Burnopfield, 20th May, 1869. 982

For Sale.

FOR SALE, Harness of all kinds, Machine Belt, Smiths' Bellows and Tools, Lathe Heads, Scale Beams, Ale Pumps, Shop Counters and Office Desks, Guns, Pistols, and a Tool Chest at Mr. LEWIS LEE'S, 169, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle. 809

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

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 FARMERS.

ON Sale, Hornsby's and other Plough's; Chain, Seed, and Grub Harrows; Cambridge and Plain Field Rollers; Corn and Seed Drills; Chaff Cutters; Cake Breakers; and other Agricultural Implements at Makers' Prices. Peruvian Guano, 1in., ½in., and ¼in. Bones, &c. Linseed, Rape and Cotton Cakes, Locust Beans, &c.

HOBSON AND LIDDELL,
AGRICULTURAL AGENTS, &c.,
HARPERLEY MILLS,
AND 5, RYE HILL STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Agents for "The Northern Fire and Life Assurance Company," Langdale's Manures, &c. 837

Public Notices.

TO DAIRY FARMERS.

FREE by Post for 7 Stamps, "A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Cows," with plain directions for their treatment and cure. Written expressly for the guidance of owners of Cows by RICHD. HARVEY, Veterinary Surgeon, Derby. 801

BEAMISH AND PONTOP AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

IT is respectfully announced that the FIRST MEETING of the above Society, will be held at the house of Mr. STOKOE, Flint Hill, near Dipton, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May inst., at Six o'clock in the evening, for the transaction of Business in connection with the Society.

Parties wishing to become Members, are requested to attend the above Meeting, or to communicate with the Secretaries, who will furnish every information.

By Order,
JOHN RICHARDS, } Secs.
GEORGE RIDLEY, }
Beamish, 5th May, 1869. 963

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.

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.

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

MONTGOMERY'S CONCRETE FLOORING laid complete in Newcastle or Gateshead at 1s. 10. per yard. Its durability guaranteed. References where laid.
JOHN MONTGOMERY & SON,
CONCRETE STONE WORKS,
LEAZES LANE, NEWCASTLE. 864

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.

J. S. MURRAY begs to inform the inhabitants of Consett and neighbourhood that he has opened the Old SHOP at the top of FRONT STREET, CONSETT, with a choice Selection of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS of the very Best Quality, which will be Sold at the lowest remunerative Prices.—A trial solicited.
J. S. MURRAY,
GROCER, BUTCHER, AND GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT. 839

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. 0d.	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. 390

NORTHERN COUNTIES LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).
Head Office—106, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.
Branch Offices—3, BARRINGTON ST., SOUTH SHIELDS.
THOMAS LINCOLN, AGENT.
„ „ 51, WEST SUNNYSIDE, SUNDERLAND.
WILLIAM BOWMAN, AGENT.
This Company grants LOANS on Personal Security, Deeds, Shares, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, and every description of available Security.
TRADE BILLS PROMPTLY DISCOUNTED.
The large Capital of the Company, and the number of Confidential Agents, enable them to complete Loans either in Town or Country on the Shortest Notice. In some cases Advances can be had the same Day, if required.
Prospectuses Free.
332 EDWIN OVENDEN, Manager.

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. 410

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

MR. E. BURTON,
DEALER IN PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
PIANOFORTES
Direct from the best London and Parisian Makers.
A Splendid Toned 7-oct. PIANOFORTE, only Twenty Guineas—a bargain.
A splendid Mahogany Harmonium, suitable for large Room or Chapel, only £8 8s.
PIANOFORTES, &c.,
Tuned, Repaired, or Taken in Exchange.
SHEET MUSIC, Newest at Half-price.
Residence:—POPLAR COTTAGE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE. 26

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.
Note the Capsule on each Bottle.
C. KINLOCH & CO., London E.C.

AGENT FOR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—
ROBERT WATSON,
GROCER AND WINE MERCHANT.
116, GREY STREET. 798

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 3½d., worth 6d.
Ladies' White Tucked Skirts, 2s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.
Splendid Prints at 2½d., 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. 1½d. 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,

JOHN GREAVES,
TEA MAN,
Nos. 17 & 19, NUN STREET, AND 34, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

IN returning his grateful Thanks to his very numerous Patrons for the Support accorded to him during the last Fourteen Years, desires to inform them that, having now three of the largest Tea and Grocery Establishments in the North of England, and doing all his Business in the Market with *ready Money*, he is enabled to offer superior Articles at considerably lower Prices than most other Houses in the Trade.

His long and practical experience as a Buyer in every department of the Tea, Coffee, and General Grocery Trade gives him the greatest advantage in securing the best Articles at the lowest Prices.

This system of doing business he has always found highly advantageous, as it enables him to place before the Public *Articles of the best quality, at the very lowest Prices*, and at the *earliest period of the Seasons.*

N.B.—Goods delivered by our own Carts in the surrounding districts.

JOHN GREAVES,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FAMILY GROCER, AND TEA-MAN,
Nos. 17 & 19, NUN STREET, AND 34, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 354

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

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

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

JACKSON AND COMPANY,
THE CLOTHIERS OF THE NORTH,
NO. 33, BOTTLE BANK, GATESHEAD,
Beg to call the attention of the Public to the fact that their
GREAT ANNUAL EASTER SALE OF BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING

WILL commence as usual on the SECOND SATURDAY BEFORE EASTER, and as they are now in a better position, owing to the Extensive Alterations in their Premises, &c., to keep a Larger and better Assortment of Goods of every description, suitable for all classes, they feel confident that the patronage they have received in former years will this time be greatly increased. Owing to the general depression in Trade throughout the country, and their being so little demand for Goods, Manufacturers have been greatly over-stocked. This has been greatly in favour of the Proprietors, as they have been enabled to obtain Goods, for at least 25 per cent. below the real Market value, and as they are ever desirous of studying the real interests of the Public, they are prepared to offer them upon the same advantageous Terms.

The BOYS' SUIT DEPARTMENT this year offers Special advantages. This Branch of their extensive Business having always been made an especial study, and endeavouring by keeping the best class of Goods, introducing many improvements and designs, and having every Article thoroughly Well-made, to merit the approbation and support bestowed upon them by the Public. This combined with a moderate scale of profits places them in the proud position which they now occupy, viz:—THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST BOYS' CLOTHIERS in the NORTH OF ENGLAND!

In order that the Public may be able to form an idea of the GREAT REDUCTION they give the following short List of Prices, which may be thoroughly depended upon, for at least the FIRST FOURTEEN DAYS of the SALE.

BOYS' SUIT DEPARTMENT.

No.	Description	s.	d.		s.	d.
251	Boys' Tweed Suits	3	11	worth	6	6
179	Fancy Doeskin Suits	4	6	„	7	0
140	Heavy do.	4	11	„	7	6
219	Grey Tweed Suit	5	11	„	8	6
90	Printed Pilot Suits	6	6	„	9	0
117	Melton Suits	6	11	„	9	6
240	Dark Grey Doeskin Suits	7	6	„	10	0
116	Hair Line Suits	7	11	„	10	6
95	Steel Grey Doeskin Suits	8	6	„	11	6
72	Fancy Melton Suits	8	11	„	12	0
396	Heavy Ribbed Pilot Suits	9	11	„	13	6
214	Dark Fancy Tweed Suits	9	3	„	13	0
102	Oxford Doeskin Suits	9	6	„	13	6
109	Striped Doeskin Suits	9	9	„	14	0
104	Fancy Doeskin Suits	9	11	„	14	6
74	Diagonal Pilot Suits	10	3	„	15	0
97	Fancy Tweed Suits	10	6	„	15	6
114	Black and Gold Mixed Suits	10	9	„	15	6
104	Fancy Melton Suits	10	11	„	15	9
95	Black and White Mixed Tweed Suits	11	6	„	16	0
84	Everlasting Suits	11	9	„	16	6
65	Hair Line Suits	11	11	„	16	9
105	Fancy Pilot Suits	12	3	„	16	11
79	West of England Suits	12	6	„	17	0
101	Scotch Tweed Suits	12	9	worth	17	6
49	Fancy do.	13	0	„	17	9
91	Heavy Black Cloth Suits	13	6	„	18	0
119	Dark Fancy Tweed Suits	13	9	„	18	6
94	West of England Suits	14	6	„	19	6

KNICKERBOCKER SUIT DEPARTMENT.

No.	Description	s.	d.		s.	d.
215	Fancy Tweed Suits	5	11	worth	8	6
109	Dark do.	6	9	„	9	6
96	Mixed Doeskin Suits	6	11	„	9	9
117	Oxford Grey Suits	7	6	„	10	6
114	Black and Gold Mixed	7	9	„	10	9
216	Black and White Mixed	7	11	„	11	6
84	Heavy Tweed Suits	8	6	„	11	9
119	Fancy Braided Suits	8	11	„	12	6
75	Oxford Mixed Suits	9	6	„	12	9
113	Fancy Tweed Suits	9	11	„	13	6
92	Heavy Melton Suits	10	6	„	13	9
102	Dark Fancy Tweed Suits	10	9	„	14	6
42	Everlasting Suits	11	0	„	15	6
29	Hair Line Doeskin Suits	11	3	„	15	9
42	West of England Suits	11	6	„	16	0
109	Fancy Scotch Tweed Suits	11	9	„	16	0
114	Fancy Braided	12	0	„	16	6
111	Dark Fancy Tweed	14	6	„	19	6
22	Velvet to Fancy Braided	18	6	„	25	0

The Latest Invention and Greatest Novelty of the Day—A KNITTING MACHINE—for Knitting Stockings, Scarfs, Mats, Jackets, Shirts, Suits, or anything else. To be seen at Work on the Premises. A Pair of Stockings Knit to order in Twenty Minutes, equal to handwork.

As the Greatest Demand is generally at the beginning of the Sale the Public are earnestly requested to make their Purchases as early as possible, in order to prevent disappointment. 844

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 our 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 eading 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

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

MATTHEW IRWIN,
TANFIELD,

BEGS to return thanks to his Friends for their past favours, and respectfully informs them that he still continues to run a Buss between TANFIELD and NEWCASTLE on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. He leaves Tanfield in the Morning at Seven o'clock, and the Queen's Head, Gateshead, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, by way of Tanfield, Shield Row, Causey, Sunnyside, and Gateshead.
LICENSED TO LET POST HORSES. 781

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

S. SWALWELL,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,
DIPTON,

BEGS to announce to his Customers and the Public generally that he has now on hand a large STOCK of WOOLLEN CLOTHS; also the Most Fashionable TWEEDS for the incoming SEASON, and he is prepared to execute all orders for Men and Boys' Clothing at Moderate Prices. 921

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

TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
33, DEAN STREET, NEWCASTLE.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

JOHN ANDERSON,
THE PROPRIETOR,

SINCE entering upon the Business of this old Establishment, thanks the many Patrons for their support, and respectfully, but earnestly, solicits a continuance.

J. A. asserts, without fear of contradiction, that at no other place of business can the public receive better value for their money, for, while every attention is paid in selecting the finest goods imported for those who require such, at the same time the greatest care is given to secure for those with whom price is an object the very best value for their money, and the smallest quantity supplied on the same terms as charged to large buyers, making it the People's Shop! 404

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,
360 JAMES JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.

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.

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 Phoenix 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.

"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

Education.

SHOTLEY GROVE SCHOOL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

PUPILS admitted at any intermediate week of the Quarter. Terms—1s. 2d. per fortnight; 2s. 4d. per month; or 7s. 6d. per quarter, payable in advance, with the free use of Surveying, Drawing, or Philosophical instruments.
MARTIN BELL, Principal.
P.S.—Private Instruction given in Surveying and Plotting Estates and Collieries, and in the Principles and Practice of Levelling, and the Practical use of Instruments. 915

CLARENDON SCHOOL, MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.
JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER,
Who is aided by a JUNIOR ASSISTANT.
MATHEMATICS, GRAMMAR, CLASSICS.
TERMS, 7s. 6d. per Quarter in advance.

Garden Seeds.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

D. IMRIE, FRONT STREET, CONSETT, has just received a fresh supply of GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS. 812

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

Business Announcements.

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

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

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

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 Assurance 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 £50
SILVER CAKE BASKETS, from........£10 to £30
SILVER INKSTANDS, from........£4 to £25
SILVER CLARET JUGS, from........£14 to £35
SILVER MUGS for CHILDREN, from........45s. to £5
SILVER KNIFE, FORK, & SPOON, in Case, from........24s. to £5
SILVER PORRINGERS and SPOONS, from........£5 to 8gs.
ELECTRO-PLATED CORNER DISHES, from 8gs. the Set of Four; the Handles remove, and Covers form four extra Dishes if required.
ELECTRO-PLATED DISH COVERS, from........8gs. per Set
ELECTRO-PLATED TEA SERVICES, from........70s.
ELECTRO-PLATED DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, 12 Pairs, in Case, from........63s.
REID AND SONS,
41, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 950

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 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 Note Paper and 48 good Envelopes, and 1 Blotter, on Sale 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.

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

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, having a connection, may hear of an Agency that will add to their income from £3 to £5 per month. Address (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.

Public Notices.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. T. BENSON.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the above Testimonial are hereby informed that the PRESENTATION will take place at Mr. SEYMOUR's, Puddlers' Arms Inn, Consett, on TUESDAY NEXT, May 25th, 1869, at Nine o'clock.

984 T. L. GLEDSTONE, Hon. Sec.

THE "HOME WASHER."

J. LAX, Shotley Bridge, Agent for the "HOME WASHER," a new and successful Washing and and Wringing Machine, will give it a PUBLIC TRIAL on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., between the the hours of One and Three o'clock p.m., at the residence of Mr. WM. WILSON, Merchant, Shotley Bridge.

Ladies wishing to see for themselves, may bring any Article of Clothing, to learn the effects produced. 986

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of Tendering for the several Works required in making certain Alterations and Additions to a HOUSE and SHOP at LEADGATE, belonging to Mr. WATSON SMITH, may see the Plans and Specification at my Office, between the hours of Ten a.m. and 4 p.m., on and after the 25th day of MAY, until the 4th day of JUNE, 1869, up to which date the Tenders will be received.

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

JOHN SMITH, Architect.

Shotley Bridge, May 19th, 1869. 981

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

REV. S. ANTLIFF, from London, will preach in the TOWN HALL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, on SUNDAY, May 23rd, 1869, at 2 p.m. and 6 p.m.; a Stranger from Wolsingham Circuit at 10·30 a.m.

A TEMPERANE LECTURE will be given by the REV. S. ANTLIFF, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 22, at Seven o'clock, in WOOD STREET CHAPEL. Collections in aid of the Chapel Fund.

On MONDAY EVENING, May 24th, at 7 p.m., Mr. ANTLIFF will deliver a LECTURE in the TOWN HALL. Subject—"Trials and Triumphs of Primitive Methodism." Tickets—Reserved Seats, 1s.; Area, 6d.; Gallery, 3d.—may be had of the officials. 969

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of Tendering for the several works required in the Erection of FARM BUILDINGS, and REPAIRS at HOLE HOUSE and DILL ACRES FARMS, near HALTWHISTLE, may see the Drawings and Specifications on application to Mr. JOHN DRYDON, Haltwhistle.

Tenders will be received until MAY 31st, 1869, by JOHN DIXON, Esq., Broad Oak, near Ebchester, via Burnopfield.

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

JOHN SMITH, Architect.

Shotley Bridge, May 12th, 1869. 967

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Henry Brown.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, JOINERS, CABINET MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. HENRY BROWN is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, without the least Reserve, on TUESDAY next, May 25, 1869, on the PREMISES, at CASTLESIDE, the whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to the late Mr. JOSEPH SWINDALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE comprises Sofas; Centre and other Tables, Mahogany and Painted; Arm Chairs, in Leather; Easy and Rocking Chairs; Cane-bottomed and Kitchen Chairs; Four-poled Bedsteads; French Do.; Chefloneer and Desk Beds; Swing Looking Glasses; Chimney-piece Mirrors; Sitting Room, Bed Room, and Kitchen Fenders and Fireirons; a large Quantity of Cocoa Matting, nearly new; Kitchen Tables; Snap Tables; large Kitchen Press; Bird Cages; Fancy Boxes and Tables; Night Commodes; Washstands and Dressing Tables; Forms; all the Beds and Bedding, comprising Flock and Down Beds, Quilts, Blankets, Sheets, &c.; Bookcase and several volumes of Books; Chests of Drawers; Mattresses; Pictures; Maps; China and other Crockery Ware in abundance; several Plants and Vases; Stair and other Carpeting; 24-hours' Clock, in Oak case; Window Cornices and Hangings; Work Tables and Stools; Wool and Knitted Mats; Poss and Wash Tubs, Pails, Pans, Shovels, Girdles, Frying Pans, &c.

STOCK-IN-TRADE consists of a large quantity of Wood, suitable for almost every description of work; a host of valuable Tools of every description; Lathe and Engine; Model Engine; Nails in great variety; Oils; Paints; Brushes; Varnishes; Locks; Handles, &c. In fact it is utterly impossible to enumerate all the useful articles, which are well worth the attention of those requiring such.

☞ Sale to commence punctually at Eleven o'clock a.m., with the Furniture; and the Wood, &c., about Half-past One. Intending Purchasers must attend early as the Lots are very numerous and must be sold on the above day. 980

By Mr. John Jenkins.

COMMERCIAL INN, LEADGATE.

MR. JOHN JENKINS respectfully announces that he will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, May 24th, 1869, part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to Mr. SAMUEL MACE, who is about to remove to the house of Mrs. FEATONBY, Duke of Wellington Inn, Consett. Consisting of 2 Sofas; Mahogany Drawers; Mahogany Loo Table; 3 Camp Bedsteads; 1 Four-poled Bedstead, with Damask Hangings; 3 American Clocks; 1 Feather Bed; 6 Flock Beds, with Bedding, consisting of Blankets, Quilt, Sheets and Rugs, 5 pairs of Mattresses; 20 yds. of Kidderminster Carpet; 1 large Picture, the great Fight between Sayers and Heenan, with an assortment of other Pictures; Tap Room Tables; Forms and Chairs.

2 fine Bred Pigs, about five months old; 6 Black Spanish Hens; 1 Coup Cart; with an assortment of other Articles.

N.B.—Parties having goods to dispose of can have them sold on the same day, on applying to Mr. S. MACE, or to the Auctioneer, Trafalgar Street, Consett.

Sale to commence at One o'clock. 979

ANNFIELD PLAIN.

MR. JOHN JENKINS respectfully announces that he will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, May 22nd, 1869, part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK-IN-TRADE, &c., belonging to Mr. JOHN TODD, Beerhouse-keeper, Provision Merchant, &c., Annfield Plain, who is about to remove to Catchgate, consisting of 1 excellent Piano-forte, 6½ octave, in Walnut Case, by Waddington, cost 52 guineas; 1 Mahogany Sofa; 1 Mahogany Bookcase; 1 Eight-days' Clock, in Mahogany Case; 1 Napoleon Clock, beautifully ornamented; 1 Mahogany Chefloneer Bedstead; 1 Iron do.; 1 Ward robe; 1 Easy Chair; Bedroom and Kitchen Chairs.

Beerhouse Requirements consist of 1 large Table, 7ft. by 4ft.; Tap-room Tables and Forms, of various sizes; Pots, Glasses, Taps, Measures, &c., &c. Shop Fixtures, 2 nests of Drawers; 2 Counters; Several Tea Canisters, all in good condition, with a large assortment of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at One o'clock.

Trafalgar Street Sale-rooms,

Consett, May 13. 971

Business Announcements.

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

J. PARKER,

JEWELLER,

FRONT STREET, CONSETT,

OPPOSITE MR. W. J. SCOTT, GROCER.

CLOCKS and WATCHES of every description, Repaired by a First-class Workman. 977

THOMAS ANDERSON,

BONESETTER,

Removed to 8, JACKSON STREET, GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

WILL, on and after NOVEMBER 28th, attend Fortnightly at Mr. GEO. ROUTLEDGE's, Commercial Inn, Consett, from One o'clock till Four. T. A. was taught by the celebrated Bonesetter, Mr. ISAAC MILBURN, Alnwick, and has succeeded in effecting a cure in every case entrusted to his care.

Mr. Anderson will still continue to receive Patients at BARLOW on Sundays, and he will also attend HEXHAM on the last Tuesday in every month. 41

Business Announcement.

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

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

WESLEYAN METHODISM AT BURNOPFIELD.—A correspondent forwarded us, last week, a paragraph relating to the services of the Wesleyans at Burnopfield. The report was inaccurate, and breathed, we think, a feeling utterly at variance with the principles professed by our correspondent, hence its omission.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1869.

THE BALLOT.

THE opinion seems to be gaining ground more and more that the result of the pending inquiry before the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Committee is likely to be a report in favouring of adopting some means of secret voting. The exposure in this inquiry of the extensive intimidation employed in different parts of the country at the late general election, added to the disclosures before the Election Judges; the frequent recommendation of the ballot by witnesses before the Committee; the fact that several leading men of great influence in the Liberal ranks are in favour of this specific; the no less obvious fact that the country is sick of the exposures, and would adopt any expedient which seemed to promise relief from them—all these things point to the probable adoption of the ballot as a proximate battle-cry of the Liberal party. But at this juncture more than ever we should set ourselves to consider what the ballot really means. Some people talk as if in the single word itself they had an infallible specific against electoral corruption, quite ignoring that the term ballot is applied to various species of voting, under some of which corruption notoriously but not very perceptibly exists. In the first place, if we establish really secret voting we at once do away with the notion that the voter is accountable to the community for his employment of a trust, we give him his vote as a personal privilege to do what he likes with, and we debar the law from stepping in to inquire whether the elector has voted corruptly or not. To obtain freedom from undue influence, we must abolish responsibility to public opinion, and to the law itself. It is as well to acknowledge this, because it is a mere delusion to suppose that the ballot is a specific against direct bribery. Agents, with no fear of election petitions before their eyes, could promise any number of voters a certain bribe in case their candidate won; and electors, with no resposibility to public opinion to influence them would naturally be more open to corruption. The more absolutely secret the ballot, the less possible to prove bribery, because no evidence could be given of the act which a man was bribed to commit. Let us understand this therefore, and that, in adopting the ballot, we are giving up all public and legal cognizance of direct bribery in order to make intimidation and undue influence impracticable. Is it worth while to do this? Many persons will answer Yes. Considering intimidation by far the worst evil of the two, they will be willing even to give increased facility for bribery in order to prevent intimidation. Not only is intimidation by far more general than bribery, but it is exercised upon persons against their will, and is felt to be a grievous oppression. It may well be argued that it is more important to protect the many who would vote honestly according to their consciences, if they were not unduly influenced, than the few who are willing to make a market of their votes; and, further, that in the former course, we should find the balance of public advantage. Assuming all this, however, and admitting that the ballot is inevitable, our task is by no means accomplished. If we nominally adopt secret voting, we must take care that it is absolutely secret; otherwise, we shall have all the evils of the present system without its safeguards. Should we be any better off under the French system? We think, on the contrary, one position would be worse. We should have all the old bribery with no doubt a considerable addition, and we should have intimidation and undue influence exercised in new fashions and perhaps for new objects. If we look at America, we find bribery, undue influence, and intimidation in the worst form of mob violence, preventing electors from honestly voting according to their own convictions. The American system of voting is, in fact, as defective in its way as the French one, and each only serves to cover up from public observation the evils which are openly exposed here. It will, therefore, be a question for very serious consideration *what* system of voting can we adopt to secure perfect secrecy. Once acknowledge the necessity for secret voting, and the next thing is to have a searching inquiry how this desideratum can be secured. To pass an Act of Parliament that all elections shall be taken by ballot, without having first chosen a system of balloting that will really insure secrecy would be only to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire. Those who are so very eager to see Parliament commit itself to a word, had better first ascertain that the word in a legislative measure will mean what they wish it to mean, and nothing else.

WORKING-MEN IN PARLIAMENT.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the working-classes were the prime movers in obtaining the recent Reform Bill, their influence in returning members of their own social condition to the new Parliament was unquestionably a most signal failure. In various constituencies working-men were brought forward as candidates; but in most cases they had to withdraw without the shadow of a chance, and those who went to the poll only proved beyond all doubt the weakness of the working-classes as a separate political interest in the community. While England is a rich country, the home of wealthy landlords and manufacturing millionaires, there is no fear of her institutions being subverted by the working-classes; but considering the progress that these classes have made in education and social matters, it is to be regretted that some few of the most enlightened of their order did not succeed in finding an entrance to the legislative palace at Westminster. There are now, and will be for many years to come, a number of working-class questions requiring a solution from the House of Commons, and at present there is scarcely a single member that can speak upon such questions with practical knowledge. MR THOMAS HUGHES and MR MUNDELLA may have made themselves acquainted with the working of trades unions; but, after giving them every credit for diligence, perseverance, and sincere intentions, they are simply theorists; and, if pressed home, could not satisfactorily explain some of those knotty difficulties which at present beset working-class questions. Therefore we should gladly hail the return of a truly representative man from among the working-classes to the House of Commons, as one of the most welcome additions that could be made. The presence of such an individual in the House is much required, and one who has worked among the industrial classes, who has partaken in their privations, shared in their struggles, and participated in their victories, would not only be a fit advocate of their cause, but the representative of another great and powerful interest which hitherto has never been fully recognised or treated with the respect which it deserves. Of all the working-class candidates, there is not one whose character stands out so strikingly in relief as that of MR ODGER, one of the candidates for Chelsea at the last election. When the arbitrators determined that his retirement from the contest was necessary to secure the return of two Liberals, though urged by many friends to fight the battle out, he refused to divide the Liberal interest, and gave his assistance and support to a rival. This patriotic abnegation of self ought not to be forgotten; and now that MR ODGER is invited to stand for Stafford, it is only the duty of true Liberals to support him to a man. Indeed, it is not so much as a party man that we would wish to see MR ODGER returned; but we think men of all shades of politics could consistently vote for him on this occasion, as his return would allow the legislature an opportunity of profiting by the counsel and experience of a man who practically knows and feels all he may say upon trade and social questions. Unlike such representative working-men as GEORGE POTTER, MR ODGER is a calm, argumentative, and persuasive speaker, well versed in all matters connected with labour and capital, and a man above all those temptations which too often betray working-men's leaders from their cause. Stafford has invited him to take the field, and we should be glad to see that town return him triumphantly to Parliament, where he would be sure of a courteous reception from men of all parties in politics.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Whitsuntide is perhaps the greatest Cockney holiday of the whole year, and at every fresh recurrence of the festival it seems to be kept with fresh zest. I never saw such crowds of people in the streets as might have been seen on Monday morning, especially in the neighbourhood of the great railway stations, where streams of visitors from the country were encountering much larger streams of the intending excursionists. It was not only the lines of railway leading to the Crystal Palace, but nearly all the principal lines, that thus seemed centres of attraction to the enormous numbers of holiday-makers, and, therefore, looking at the return of visitors to the Palace, and perhaps multiplying it by ten, we might get at something like the approximate number of holiday makers. But there were plenty of people who kept holiday without going out of London, and the parks and squares, in which, there were volunteer reviews on a small scale, temperance demonstrations, and school treats swarmed with people all day long. Altogether, I do not remember any Whitsuntide that was so generally kept up. Luckily, though the morning looked threatening, the rain kept off, and the temperature was much more genial than it had been some days before.

It is believed that Her Majesty will stay at Balmoral for a month, the very month when the London season is at its height, and this fact is scarcely calculated to heighten the Queen's popularity. The Prince and Princess of Wales, so timed their return home, that they will to a great extent occupy the place, so far as State ceremonies are concerned, that the Sovereign is supposed to hold. However, much we may sympathize with the Queen, in the bereavement that has exerted so enduring an effect, it is pretty generally felt that we might reasonably expect Her Majesty now to mingle among her subjects more unreservedly than she has during the last two years. It must have been with some pain that most people read that on the Queen's departure for the North, "very strict injunctions were laid down by the railway authorities, for the prevention of cheering or other demonstrations, the object being that Her Majesty should be perfectly undisturbed." It is true that a great portion of the journey was made during the night; but, surely, there was no reason to expect that the demonstrations would be so boisterous that they would produce any serious annoyance. How true the impression is, I cannot say, but it is a very common one here, that Her Majesty must be in a very bad state of health to render such exceptional restrictions necessary; and yet the Queen certainly looked very well when she paid a visit to the Royal Academy. The Prince and Princess of Wales appear to be in good health; the Prince, in fact, looks the very picture of health, and his young wife appears much healthier than when she left us for her protracted journey.

How strangely names crop up that we had almost forgotten—names of men that once played a prominent part in the world's history, and that have yet fallen into oblivion during their own lives. There, for instance, is that of Mons. Ledru Rollin. One French gentleman is charged at a police court, with endeavouring to excite another to fight a duel. The offender is committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, and the bail tendered and accepted is that of Mons. Ledru Rollin, now resident at 24, St. John's Wood Park, and of Mons. Victor Schoelcher, of Adar House, Chelsea. Mons. Rollin was one of the most notable men of the Revolution of 1848, a member of the Provisional Government, and one of the fiercest of the Republican party; but he has probably been for many years leading a quiet life in London, if not "the world forgetting by the world forgot," at least something very much like it. The other gentleman is quietly engaged in literary pursuits. His life of "Handel" is a splendid monument of industry and research.

The Marquis of Townsend, the beggar's enemy, and to some extent, therefore, the friend of the public, has done nothing that I am aware of, hitherto, in the way of legislation, but he seems to have determined to make up for lost time. He has introduced no fewer than eleven bills into the House of Lords. I earnestly hope that whatever may be the fate of the other ten, one of them may pass. It is a bill inflicting a penalty on any organ-player who grinds his instrument of torture in any street, &c., where it is forbidden by a police notice, to be obtained by a majority of the householders, as well as penalties for singing, or playing any musical instrument on the pavement to obtain alms thereby." People, I suppose may sing or play in the road. But that is of little consequence: it is the organs that are the nuisance. Even the German bands are tolerable, and occasionally a street ballad-singer is by no means an infliction; but the organs are simply an execrable nuisance which ought to be put down with a strong hand. Success to the noble Marquis. Meanwhile, it is consoltary to know that the bill prohibiting traffic in organ-boys has passed in the Italian Parliament.

The Newspaper Press Fund has its annual meeting on the 5th of next month, with Lord Houghton in the chair. An authoritative paragraph says that "it was expected that Mr. Reverdy Johnson would take the chair, but as that gentleman is about to return," &c. It might not exactly have been expected, but it was hoped that a greater man than the recalled minister would preside. Last year the committee applied to the Prince of Wales, and it was only his numerous engagements that prevented His Royal Highness honouring the institution by presiding; and General Knollys led the Committee to hope that this year the Prince would preside. He has been again applied to, but has felt compelled to decline, though expressing a warm interest in the prosperity of the association.

The "roughs" may now look upon Hyde Park as the scene of another triumph. On Saturday, the 8th inst., the Volunteer Brigade drill in that park was completely spoiled by the conduct of the mob of roughs, who mingled with the spectators, and Hyde Park has, for the present, been abandoned for these Saturday brigade drills. Last Saturday, Regent's Park was chosen for the miniature review, and at one time there was a prospect of the disorderly crowd completely marring the pleasure of the volunteers and spectators; but a few mounted police arrived in good time, and all went off well. Colonel Henderson must now make up his mind to place an efficient body of mounted police in whatever park may be chosen as the field of manœuvers. A London mob is, after all, easy to manage, if due precautions are taken, and if a firm hold is kept upon the reins, and the horse is not allowed to get the bit between his teeth. The new Chief Commission of Police, by the way is becoming very popular here, both with the men of his force, and with the public.

Local and District News.

LARGE EGGS.—A blue Spanish hen, belonging to Mr. Thompson, cattle dealer, Lanchester, has laid within the last eleven days five enormous eggs, weighing respectively 4½ ozs., and measuring 7½ in. by 8¼ in.

ANNFIELD PLAIN "COLD-STREAM GUARDS."—On Saturday evening, this section of the teetotal army visited Consett, and gave their entertainment in the Primitive Methodist Chapel. There was not a large attendance.

LECTURE AT STANLEY.—Mr. Fred. Powell, agent of the North of England Temperance League, delivered a very able and eloquent lecture—subject "Real Reform," in the Infant School, Stanley, on Thursday evening last, which was filled by an attentive and appreciative audience.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.—A splendid display of the Aurora Borealis was witnessed in several parts of the country, on Thursday night last, and was seen by many of the inhabitants of Consett. From ten p.m. to one a.m. the most brilliant effects were visible. The most remarkable phenomenon was a luminous arch over head from N.E. to S.W., horizon to horizon. This lasted half an hour, at each horizon it was pyramidal, and connected across the heavens by a rainbow-like band. The night was very cold and frosty.

A COOL TRICK.—The other morning, Robt. Davidson, ostler at the King William the Fourth Inn, North Road, Durham, left his coat in the taproom while he attended to some parties who had arrived from the country. On returning a few minutes afterwards, he found that one of a party of three drovers, whom he had left in the room, had deliberately put on his (the ostler's) coat, and then went to a neighbouring shop and disposed of his own, and afterwards "skedaddled" out of the city, leaving the poor ostler to make the best of it he could.

ENTERTAINING EXHIBITION AT LANCHESTER.—On Wednesday evening, the village of Lanchester was favoured by a visit of Mr Story with his celebrated panorama of an ocean and overland journey round the world. The panorama was exhibited in the church school-room, and long before the time announced the place was filled by those anxious to see the world on canvas, and many, we are given to understand, were unable to gain admittance. At the close of the entertainment the exhibition was highly spoken of, and hopes were expressed that the exhibitor would favour the inhabitants by paying another visit shortly.

THE COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER AND RENT DAY.—On Wednesday, the Countess drove from Corbridge to the Anchor Inn, at Haydon Bridge. She occupied her own private carriage, which was drawn by a pair of horses hired from the posting establishment of Mr. Hawxwell, Hexham, and was accompanied by Mr. Carr, Shorncliffe, another gentleman, and a lady. It was rent day of the Greenwich Hospital Estates; and the object of her ladyship's visit was to see the tenants as they came in to pay their rents at the Anchor Inn. She occupied an apartment in the inn for some time, but afterwards removed into her own carriage at the door, where she had a better view of those entering and leaving the house. The Countess returned to Corbridge early in the afternoon.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR LANCHESTER.—An inquest was held at the Railway Hotel, Durham, on Friday, before Mr. Favell, coroner, on view of the body of John Ord, who had died at the County Hospital on the previous day, in consequence of injuries received while assisting to place ballast on the line between Witton Gilbert and Lanchester, the particulars of which we gave last week. It was proved that the usual signal had been given to deceased, when the false bottom was being knocked out of the waggon, and that there was no chance of stopping the engine before he was run over. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," but several of them appeared to think that means might, without much difficulty, be devised, whereby such accidents could be rendered impossible.

"THE HEIRS OF DERWENTWATER."—This is the title of a little work just published by Miss S. S. Jones, a lady of considerable literary antiquarian acquirements, and a resident of Hexham. The work professes to be "An account of the heirs of Derwentwater traced down from the earliest known date of ancestry to the present day," and "including the claim of the Countess Amelia." It is hardly necessary to say the authorities are not agreed on this matter. The authoress is a strong partizan of the present claimant, and adopts her pedigree, and, indeed, her whole case. The universal belief, and upon which the Government has acted in appropriating the property, has been that the son of the third Earl, James, beheaded for complicity in the rebellion of 1715, died in Paris, leaving no issue. Miss Jones avers that on the contrary, he retired to privacy in Germany where he married and had a large family, of which the present claimant is the legal representative. Notwithstanding this privacy (adds the historian) it was known to the Emperor of Germany and to the King of England that he was alive, and that the latter refused to grant him the estates because he would not take the oath of allegiance. Miss Jones, in fact, accepts the authenticity of the present claimant's proofs, and strongly urges restitution, on the grounds of public justice. The work does credit to Miss Jones' feelings, and shows considerable literary ability. Its authority as an authentic history, is open to question.—*Newcastle Journal*.

PENNY READINGS AT CAUSEY ROW.—The fifth of a series of penny readings was held in the new School-room, Causey Row, on Saturday evening, when a very varied programme was gone through. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Gilchrist who very judiciously introduced the various readers and singers. The choir sang effectively "Even me." "The Bashful Man" was well read by Mr. Thomas Armstrong. Then followed "The Blessed Bible" by the choir, and Mr. Bell, of Hedley Hall, read in good style "John Gilpin's ride to Edmonton." "The Captive Jew," a duet, was well sung by Messrs. T. Armstrong and T. Ritson. "Strong Drink," a recitation, was also well given by Master M. Ramsay. The choir then sung "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne" in very good taste. Mr. Peter Young read "Rory O'Moore's present to the Priest" in a very humorous and characteristic manner. "The Lamb that was slain" was well sung by the choir. Mr. G. Bell read "Good-natured Credulity," and "The Old Arm Chair" was sung in capital style by Mr. Thos. Ritson. Mrs. M. J. Ramsay read an American sketch entitled "The Eleventh Commandment." The choir then gave "Happy the Man," and Mr. Moles read "A Leap Year's Courtship." The choir then sung "Hoist the Sail." Mr. W. Robinson sung "Good night, and joy be wi yo a'," in a very feeling and affective style, which was loudly applauded. There was a very large attendance, and all the pieces in the long list were well received. A great interest was produced as it was known that a person intended to protest against certain parties taking part in singing, and when Messrs. Armstrong and Ritson rose to sing "The Captive Jew," he entered a protest—unavailing of course—and even ordered the leader of the choir (Mr. Wm. Hunter) not to play the accompaniments, which the leader had the good sense to disregard. When Mr. T. Ritson rose to sing "The Old Arm Chair," he renewed his protest. Mr. Ritson having been solicited by the originators of the readings, paid no heed to the protest, and whether the little fracas tended to the result or no, "The Old Arm Chair" was really well sung, certainly Mr. R. never sung so well before, and received hearty and general applause. Votes of thanks to all engaged brought the proceedings to a close.

We are requested to announce that the Rev. T. Brodie will preach in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Sunday morning, in connection with the Primitive Methodist anniversary services, in place of a stranger as announced in the bills. The Rev. S. Antliff is the preacher in the afternoon and evening.

A division of the Sons of Temperance has been opened at Collierley Dykes, which has been named "The Hope of Dipton."

ANNFIELD PLAIN SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The members of the above division gratefully acknowledge a donation of 10s from the Rev. Dr. Hurst, of Collierley, who, we understand, promises to continue the same yearly. The name and influence of the rev. gentleman will be an impetus to the society, which is progressing favourably.

At the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Durham, held in the Galilee, Durham Cathedral, yesterday (before the Right Hon. Thomas Emerson Headlam, Chancellor), Mr. John Booth, jun., took the oaths, and was formally admitted into the office of Deputy Registrar of the Dioceses of Durham, in the place of the late Mr. Joseph Davison.

LAMENTABLE SUICIDE BY A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.—On Wednesday morning, Miss Sarah Brown, only surviving daughter of Mr. Thomas Brown, farmer, Gilesgate, Durham, committed suicide by cutting her throat, at the residence of her father. Deceased, who was between 45 and 50 years of age, had lately been in a low and desponding condition, and had been under treatment by Dr. Watkin.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT GATESHEAD.—A desperate case of attempted murder and suicide took place on Saturday at Gateshead. A Mrs. Tweedy, who had been ill for some days past, attempted during the absence of her attendant, to cut the throat of one her children. The attendant, who attempted to take the knife Mrs. Tweedy used from her, was wounded, but not severely. The unfortunate woman during the struggle tried, happily ineffectually, to cut her own throat.

ARRIVAL OF EARL AND COUNTESS PERCY AT ALNWICK.—On Wednesday, Earl and Countess Percy made their first public entry into Alnwick since their marriage in December last. The union of the youthful couple was celebrated in a most joyous and becoming manner over the length and breadth of the Duke of Northumberland's extensive estates, and the entrance of the Earl with his young and fair Countess into the county on Wednesday was hailed with much heartiness and cordiality.

LOCAL ATHLETES.—Tom Davison, of Castleside; F. Fleming, of Shotley Field; George Petrie, of Annfield Plain; and George Forster, of Minsteracres, figured among the wrestlers at Newcastle wrestling and Great Northern Games on Monday and Tuesday. Tom Davison was of course, the most distinguished of the batch. In the contest for "Decies Champion Prize," Tom worked his way to the final round, and had for his antagonist the celebrated Dick Wright. A slip ensued at the first meeting between Wright and Davison; but eventually Dick hanked the latter. On coming agan, they went savagely to work, when Wright tripped out his man, and won the prize.

A MAN'S EYE KNOCKED OUT BY A WOMAN IN HEXHAM.—On Saturday, Hannah Taylor, a married woman, belonging to this town, was charged before Captain Atkinson with maliciously wounding John Stokoe, at Hexham, on the 14th inst., and remanded till the 22nd inst. This assault was committed on the day following the hiring, and it seems that a number of persons were drinking together in Mrs. Jackson's publichouse in Gilesgate, the complainant and the prisoner being amongst them. It is alleged that Stokoe called the woman foul names, when she instantly took up an earthenware pint pot, and threw at him, striking him on one of his eyes, which was completely cut to pieces, and, it is believed destroyed. Stokoe also sustained a severe cut across the nose and cheek bone. Stokoe was taken to Dr. Pearson's surgery, where his wounds were dressed, and that medical gentleman afterwards attended him. The injured man went home on Saturday to Mickley Square.

FORESTERS' DINNER AT CONSETT.—On Whit-Monday, the members of the Court Countess of Derwentwater celebrated their first annual dinner at the Court-house, George Routledge's, Commercial Inn, Sherburn Terrace. The sumptuous spread was prepared by the worthy host, with his usual liberality and good taste. After the removal of the cloth, the Chairman, Mr. Forster, D.C.R., of Leadgate, gave the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were responded to with great enthusiasm. Mr. Hamond, in a few pithy remarks, gave "The Iron Trade of the District," and the "Consett Water Company." Mr. Calvert, on behalf of the Consett Water Company suitably replied, giving a brief outline of their prosperity, and the difficulties they had surmounted. The toast of the evening by Mr. E. Bell, P.C.R., of Consett, "Prosperity of the Court Countess of Derwentwater, was given in a few appropriate remarks. Songs by Messrs. Mace and Hall, agreeably enlivened the proceedings of the evening.

SEARCHING FOR GOLD IN THE WEARDALE MOUNTAINS.—A few days ago, there passed through Weardale an old man, poorly clad and apparently an itinerant beggar, but he never asked alms, though he carried a heavy wallet. In fact, the heavy wallet of the traveller, and his wooden leg, which was secured by a strong strap over the reverse shoulder, were points of attraction, and, on enquiry being made as to the contents of his bag, he told people he had a collection of minerals, which consisted of some twenty pounds weight of quartz, studded with sulphur, cart loads of which might be picked up off the refuse of Weardale lead mines. The object of his search, however, was gold. He had been troubled with pleasant dreams about that metal, and had to travel until he found it, which he was confident of, inasmuch as he had followed his delusion through many counties. We are sorry to say, he did not find the object of his search in Weardale.

THE CONSISTORY COURT OF DURHAM.—THE CHURCHWARDENS OF WOLSINGHAM *v.* VALENTINE DEVEY.—Yesterday (Thursday), this case, which was a suit for disturbance of seat in the Wolsingham Church, was argued before the Chancellor of the Diocese, the Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, and the Vice Chancellor, the Rev. J. Cundill. Dr. Thomas Tristram, of London, instructed by Mr. T. Jones, appeared for the Churchwardens; and Mr. Hargreaves for the defendant. The question was as to the right of the defendant to use certain sittings in Wolsingham Church, which were claimed by Messrs. Curry and Mr. R. Pilkington. On behalf of the Messrs. Curry, an exclusive title was set up under a faculty granted in 1844 for the renewal of the renewal of the church, and a possessive right on the part of Mr. Pilkington. Some documents were given in evidence to show that Messrs. Curry's ancestors had possessed seats, which they had painted and repaired long prior to that period. The defendant had occupied the sittings with the conset of Messrs. Curry until May, 1868, when that consent was formally withdrawn, on the part of the defendant, Mr. Hargreaves contended that the allotment of sittings made by the Commissioners under the faculty was bad, because they granted rights which were not authorised by the instrument; that Mr. Devey had acquired a possessory right himself by fifteen or sixteen years' use of part of the pew in question, and that there could be no permanent and exclusive claim established to an open sitting in an unpaved church; but if there could the defendant had never interfered with Tessrs. Curry's possesion, as he had never occupied it to their exclusion. Several witnesses were examined, and on the completion of the case, the Chancellor said he would take time to consider his judgment.

WESLEYAN METHODIST DISTRICT MEETING IN NEWCASTLE.—The Wesleyan ministers of the Newcastle District met on Tuesday morning for their May district meeting, at the Chapel, Brunswick-place. As is their yearly custom, the day was spent mostly in the consideration of the questions of character, qualification, and fitness for the work; the latter implying physical strength and orthodoxy. Well does Methodism guard her creed; and rightly too; for if a creed is worth possessing, it surely is worth guarding. In minor matters one can boast of an elasticity that can adapt itself to varied circumstances, to national taste, and to the world's swift growth; but in her creed she changes not. But though the ranks were unbroken by desertion or change of opinion, Death has removed one whose life seemed bright with promise—George Gilfillan Letters, of the Shotley Bridge circuit. A brief obituary, bearing testimony to his worth, was read by the Rev. R. Petch, his superintendent, telling of the earnest student, the "true friend," and the successful minister. Cut down before the noon was reached, his life, though short, was fruitful in blessing, and "being dead, he yet speaketh." The Newcastle District reports a membeaship of 14,178, being a net increase of 714 on the year, besides 1,285 on trial. The various funds are also in a satisfactory state. On Wednesday night, the Rev. Joshua Mason, the secretary for the district, preached in Brunswick Chapel, to a numerous congregation, after which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to Church members, many ministers joining in the service. Yesterday (Thursday) Messrs Grice and Bond, both from the Houghton-le-Spring circuit, were cordially recommended to the Conference, to be received as "preachers on trial." In the afternoon, the Revs. Foster Crozier, of Jarrow, Joseph Dawson, of Gateshead, W. W. Smith, of Amble, and Henry Burton, of Newcastle—who this year finished their probation—passed their final examination before the district, and were recommended to the Conference for ordination.

HINTS FOR AMATEUR GARDENERS.

Fill up vacancies in the vegetable department with any of the following that may be wanted:—Peas, beans, kidney beans, cauliflowers, beet, carrots, turnips, lettuce, radish, small salads, and cabbages. Anyone who wishes to try ridge cucumbers should sow them now. Should the approaching summer be anything like the last, a good crop may be looked for; plant them out in June. Sow parsley and plenty of it; a nice green row in a garden in winter, is delightful to look at. Give celery abundance of air and water. Owing to the cold weather vegetable growths have been very limited during the last two weeks.

Bedding out may now be begun with the hardier staff; try and arrange the colours so as to be most effective.

Those having greenhouses should now be looking out for plants that will flower next winter, for unless they take time by the forelock, they need not try to get them when it is too late. Cinerarias, and Chinese primroses should now be sown for late autumn and winter bloom. Cuttings of solanum capsicastrum, salvia splendens, and habrothamnus elegans should also be put in. The sweet or Neapolitan violet is also very useful, both as to colour and the delicious fragrance it emits. As soon as possible get well rooted runners and plant them carefully in a cool shady but airy place amongst rich light soil, and let them remain there till September, taking care to keep them free from weeds and pinching off all the side shoots as they appear. The "Czar" is a great improvement on the Neapolitan as regards size but not fragrance. Epacrises, correas, daphnes monochætums, tree carnations, &c., had better be held over till September, when they can be purchased in the nursery. Cineraria, maritima, centaurea, ragusina and gymnocarpa, and farfugium grande are, owing to their beautiful foliage, very desirable in winter; they can be procured now, grown all summer outside, and lifted in September.

Owing to the chilling weather, window plants are not looking so well as they did some weeks ago. Careful attention and milder weather will bring them round in due time. There is one old favourite window plant which it is desirable to see more greatly cultivated—the hydrangea. Why it has now all but disappeared is a problem not easily solved, for few plants are more easy of culture and more generously rewarded by the little care they require. In good seasons they do nicely out of doors, flowering for months during summer. Get cuttings as soon as possible of nice young wood, each having from three to five joints, put them singly into the smallest pots you can get, filled with light sandy soil, peat earth and sand will do. A slight bottom heat will make them strike quicker, but they will do without it as they are not liable to damp off, they may be propagated to any reasonable extent in a window. When struck, keep them growing as fast as possible all summer, giving abundance of water to both roots and leaves. As the pots fill with roots shift into larger, using as a compost good turfy soil; very rotten dung and leaf mould or peat earth, spadefuls of each in the mixture. Keep them outside if your window or house-room is limited, till the approach of frost, then house them and let them rest a while. Before they start afresh cut out all the small shoots leaving from three to five strong branches to bloom from, and these must be cut down to leave only three or four buds. They may be shifted into larger pots, say to seven or eight inch ones, either before or after they are started, giving them a little more dung than before, in this they grow till they are thrown away, one blooming being quite enough for each plant. All the treatment the flowering season requires being only watering, syringing, and staking. Liquid manure is most beneficial while they are in bloom. When plants have only bloomed once, cuttings must be struck off every year in May or June and treated as above.

GRAND TONIC-SOL-FA CONCERT IN NEWCASTLE.

On Tuesday night, a grand Tonic-Sol-Fa concert was given in the Town Hall. The vocalists numbered 350, and were from the following societies:—Newcastle Tonic-Sol-Fa Association; Gateshead Singing Class; Sunderland Association; and Jarrow, Houghton-le-Spring, Consett, Blyth, and Walker Singing Classes. The conductor was Mr. Alex. B. W. Kennedy, and Mr W. Rea presided at the Organ. The programme was well selected, including chorales, anthems, chorusses, and part songs. The vocalists acquitted themselves well, singing with great accuracy and precision, and were loudly applauded by a large audience. Their rendering of the anthem, "In Jewry is God known," the laughing chorus, "Laughing is contageous," and the part song "Never Forget the Dear Ones," were the most successful efforts, and they well deserve the *encore* with which they were favoured at the end of each of their pieces. Several of the classes also sung separately, namely, the Newcastle Association, conducted by Mr. Kennedy; the Gateshead Class, by Mr. Joseph Porteous; the Sunderland Association, by Mr. Kennedy; and the Jarrow Class, by Mr. Joseph Hickman. The most noticeable feature of the evening was, however, the sight-singing test, which consisted in the vocalists singing an anthem, composed especially for the concert by Mr. Rea, organist to the Corporation, and which was only put into their hands just previous to singing it. Before the music was handed to the vocalists, Mr. Rea stepped to the front of the platform, and, addressing the audience, said that the greatest pains had been taken to make the composition as fair a test as possible. All the arrangements had been carried out in the most honourable and straightforward manner; and he could vouch for the fact that not one of the vocalists on the platform had seen the composition, which would literally be sung at sight. The manuscript had been sent to London, and on being printed off the copies had been sent down here packed and sealed. He was now requested to open the parcel in this public manner, and the music would be distributed amongst the audience, so that they might be better able to judge of the performance. The words of the song are from Mrs. Hemans' well-known poem "Child Amidst the Flowers at Play." The music is simple, but sweet and pleasing, the second part being almost a repetition of the first. The piece having been once "sol-faed" over by the choir was then sung to the words with a precision and accuracy which was truly marvellous, considering that it was their first attempt. The applause which greeted them was loud and sufficiently indicated that the audience were perfectly satisfied with the manner they had acquitted themselves. In this satisfaction Mr. Rea appeared to share, for, again stepping forward to the front of the platform, he said that the performance far exceeded anything that he could have expected, and was as near perfection as could well be. Turning afterwards to the choir, he begged to thank them for the excellent manner they had sung the song.

THE DEFAULTING SOUTH SHIELDS POSTMASTER.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. Elliott was brought before Mr. J. L. Hall and Mr. W. Black at the South Shields Police Court, and formally charged with embezzling the sum of £160, the moneys of Her Majesty. Mr. Jeffrey, of the Secretary's Department, General Post Office; Mr. Yeld, of the Sunderland Post Office; and Mr. Holmes, in charge of the South Shields Post Office, were in attendance, as also was Mr. Nicholson, who made the deposit of £160. Mr. Superintendent Richardson applied for a remand, and Mr. Elliott was remanded for eight days, the case to be taken either on Thursday or Friday week, as can be arranged. Mr. Elliott did not make any remark, but appeared greatly careworn.

When Detective Patterson arrived in Liverpool, every endeavour was made to search out the place where Mr. Elliott was lodging, but all efforts proved fruitless, until on Saturday night, about half-past ten o'clock, while Detective Patterson was walking along Paradise Street, he espied Mr. Elliott, about one hundred yards distant. The street was thronged at the time, but he made the best of his way towards him. Upon coming up to him he took Mr. Elliott by the hand and said, "How do you do Mr. Elliott." At this, Mr. Elliott turned sharply round and said "You are mistaken, my name is not Elliott; my name is Tato; who are you?" The officer told him it was no use denying who he was, as he knew him too well to be mistaken. Mr. Elliott then admitted who he was, and, in further interrogations put to him by Detective Patterson, said that he was staying at No. 65, Blandford Street, Oxford Street. He was then taken to the Central Police office, where the warrant for his apprehension was read over to him, in reply to which Mr. Elliott said "Very well; I know I have done wrong, and I will have to suffer for it." He was afterwards conducted to the Bridewell Police Station, where he was detained during the night, and brought to South Shields on Monday. Elliot was yesterday (Thursday), brought before the Magistrates on remand. Mr. Robert Edis, accountant and clerk in the General Revenue Office, gave evidence as to the fact that no account had been rendered of the money. John Simpson, shipwright, deposed to having handed the money over to the postmaster. The arrest of the prisoner having been proved, after some further evidence, he was committed for trial at the Sessions.

EARLY MUSHROOMS.—Mr. Edward Forster, innkeeper, gathered on Monday, several very large mushrooms, about two-and-a-half inches diameter, at Swalwell.

BENFIELDSIDE LOCAL BOARD.

The monthly meeting of this Board was held in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon. The members present were—Rev. F. B. Thompson (chairman), Messrs. A. Annandale, H. Ritson, W. Raw, and A. Richardson.

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

DRAINAGE AT BLACKHILL.

The drainage of Mr. Moffatt's property at Blackhill, which was considered at last meeting, was discussed, and a satisfactory arrangement made.

The Clerk said he had written to the Rev. F. Kearney, requesting him to furnish the Board with a plan of his ground at Blackhill, through which Mr. Hammond desires to take his drain. No reply had been received.

The Inspector replied that he had had an interview with Mr. Kearney about that matter. He wished Mr. Hammond to avoid cutting through his land. The land, of which he has no plan, was bought by that gentleman to build schools upon it in connection with the Catholic chapel. That project had been abandoned, and he did not know what would be done with it. He would doubtless be glad to dispose of it. He (the inspector) thought the drain could be carried another way.

The Chairman said Mr. Hammond and the trustees of the Primitive Methodist Chapel were willing to pay for the drain if it was taken across the ground; but to take it the route the Inspector named, perhaps they would expect the Board to do a portion of it, and he did not think the township ought to be at the expense of putting in a drain for two buildings.

The Inspector: Mr. Kearney did not decidedly object; but if the Board could avoid it, they were to do so.

The matter was thoroughly discussed, and the Inspector was instructed to inform Mr. Kearney that the Board thought the drain would have to go through his ground. Mr. Hammond would have to arrange for the completion of the drain.

NUISANCES AT BLACKHILL.

The Inspector reported that the gutter in Cemetery Lane, complained of in the report of the Sewerage Committee, had been opened out, but it was still uncovered. He thought a proper outlet should be provided. The owner of the saw-mill had been spoken to about his smoke nuisance, and he said that he had ordered an iron chimney to raise the present one 10 feet higher. He had drawn Mr. Watson's attention particularly to the timber lying upon the road, and recommended the old foundry as a place for storing it, but he gave no satisfactory answer. He was in reality bringing more upon the place. Other nuisances had not been attended to.

After a little conversation, the Inspector was instructed to look after the place, and report upon it at next meeting.

DERWENT ROAD TRUST.

The Clerk, on the payment of the levy (£15) to the above trust being introduced said the reporter had made an error in his report of the discussion on that subject at last meeting. He (the Clerk) was represented to have said that the roads belonging to the trust were in a disgraceful state, which had given offence to the surveyor. The remarks were made in reference to the Lobley Hill road, and not to the Derwent road as reported. Since the last meeting he had referred to the Act of Parliament, and was persuaded of their liability. There was no difficulty in the way providing the levy was apportioned between the ecclesiastical district (which was the Local Board district) and the outlying districts, thus distributing it over the entire township. He then read a document from A. Town, Esq., showing the position of the trust. The opening of the railway had seriously affected the income of the trust, which could not be maintained without parish aid, and if the succeeding quarters of the present year were as bad as the first, it would be difficult for the trustees to manage even with that aid.

Mr. Ritson, in reply to a member, said the rateable value of the outlying districts was about £40.

The Chairman remarked that the amount the outlying districts would have to subscribe to the levy was a mere bagatelle, and was not worth talking about.

Mr. Raw then moved that the demand be paid, which was seconded by Mr. Ritson, and carried unanimously.

THE ALLEGED NUISANCE AT BAXTON BURN.

A plan sent to the Board by Mr. A. Postle, who had styled himself to a lady "the lord of the manor," was laid upon the table. He intended to enclose the piece of ground in front of Mr. Clement's house, which was complained of at last meeting as being in an unsightly state and make a garden of it.

The Board rejected the proposal, and, on the motion of Mr. Annandale, seconded by Mr. Ritson, the Inspector was instructed to get it levelled and a drain put in, and use the ground for storing road material.

SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The Chairman read over the surveyor's report, which stated that the only work done during the past month in connection with the highways was to clean part of the carriage ways, and to open out the channels and water courses. An old drain in Front Street Shotley Bridge, had got silted up, causing the water to flow upon the street. He had found it necessary to divert the old drain, and put in a new one in lieu thereof. He informed the Board that he had given leave to the agent of Sir Thomas Tancred to relay the flagging, kerbstone, and channelling adjoining his property at Blackhill, and every care was being taken to improve the footpath. There was a want of a few stone crosings to form a continuation of the footpath in certain places, and it would be for the Board to consider the propriety of laying them down in fine weather. He thought road material might be got ready. He was instructed to call the attention of the Board to a dispute that had arisen between Mr. T. Huddlestone and the Messrs. Brown at Baxton Burn, respecting a water-course in the Back Street, near their respective properties.—The Chairman explained by a sketch that a drain ran down the back of Huddlestone's garden wall. Brown's people had dammed it up, and the sewage ran over the garden.

The Surveyor pointed out that the gutter was too deep, and should be raised up. He had asked Huddlestone to dash the wall with lime, otherwise it would never be any better. The road was in a bad state, and the Board could compel the parties adjoining to make it passable.

The Chairman: It is a common sewer, and no man has any right to fill up such a drain.

Mr. Ritson asked if the Board had any power to interfere, which was answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Richardson moved that Brown be served with a notice to remove any obstruction he may have put in the common sewer, which was carried unanimously.

The Surveyor's pay-sheet was as follows:—Day labour, £5 10s.; tradesmen's bills, £1 11s.; total, £7 1s.—Passed.

The Chairman thought the suggestion of the Surveyor respecting crossings was very necessary.

The Surveyor intimated that it would be for the Road Committee to determine how many crossings there were to be, and where they were to be.

The report was subsequently referred to the Road Committee.

Mr Annandale drew the attention of the Board to the necessity for a kerb stone and proper channelling at Cutler's Hall, which would frame the road. It was in a filthy state.—This was also referred to the same committee.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The Clerk submitted the report of the auditor, Jas. Radford, Esq., which stated that the books appeared to be in proper form, and made sundry suggestions. The summary of receipts and payments was enclosed, which appeared in our advertising columns last week.

Mr Annandale said the report was satisfactory. He had gone to Newcastle with Mr Radford, and, in conversation, he remarked that the Board had managed matters very well for the first year.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector reported that the cottages in Silver Street and Turn-coat Row, Blackhill, were in as filthy a condition as ever; neither tenants nor owners would cleanse them out. The only remedy was to close them up, or the Board to take in hand to clean them, and charge the occupiers with the cost. Two houses on the east side of the railway, near the Library, Blackhill, were in a bad state for want of drainage. Nothing had yet been done by Mr H. Moffatt and others in connecting their sewerage with the main drain laid down on the south side of Blackhill. Moffatt had given, or intended to give, notice to the parties whose sewage flowed through his house that he would close up the drain, and not allow it to pass through any longer. The Inspector quite approved of that step, and thought the Board ought to compel them to construct a proper drain down the street to the north of Moffatt's house, and carry it forward to the main drain. The Consett Iron Company have laid in pipes and traps to the junctions laid down for their cottages at the new Tin Mill Row.

Several members having spoken of the filthy state of the cottages complained of in the Inspector's report, and of the difficulty to get hold of the owner, Mr. Ritson moved that they should be closed in fourteen days.

Mr. Raw thereupon stated that he was in a position to say that Silver Street cottages would be done as soon as possible.

The Chairman: That's the way to find out the owners. (Laughter.)

The Clerk, having referred to the bye-laws and the act, said they had not the power to close the cottages. They had power, however, from the bye-laws relating to the removal of nuisances to enforce cleanliness.

Mr. Raw hoped the Inspector would see that the other cottages were cleaned out.

Mr. Ritson: Who's to do it?

The Inspector replied that the property was mostly from building societies. Mr. Clough was the agent, and he would see him.

Mr. Ritson said there has been more ill-will through that place than the whole of the township.

The Chairman added that the place had always been an eye-sore, and always a nest of fever. He recommended that the matter be referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Mr. Ritson then withdrew his motion, and the chairman's recommendation was adopted.

LODGING-HOUSE BYE-LAWS.

It was reported that the Bye-laws for the regulation of common lodging-houses had been passed and confirmed by the Secretary of State, and on the motion of Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Raw, they were ordered to be printed.

THE CEMETERY ROAD.

A letter was read from the Consett Board stating that the Cemetery road at Blackhill was a public one, and requesting the Benfieldside Board to put it and keep it in a proper state of repair.

The Chairman said he knew that the road was to be conveyed by Mr. Richardson, but believed there was a hitch at the finish.

The Inspector still believed it was only an occupation road.

After a short conversation, it was ordered to stand over till next meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The plan of the alterations of the Consett Iron Company's cottages, at Plantation Row, Blackhill, was passed, subjected to the amendments made.

Three plans of outbuildings upon the property of Messrs. Richardson were approved by the Building Committee and passed.

Cheques were signed for various amounts, and the Board adjourned.

Local Police Courts.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, May 20.—Before M. Kearney (chairman) and E. T. Smith, Esqs.

GAME TRESPASS NEAR BURNHOPE.

William Grundy, a young fellow, was charged with being in pursuit of game, at Burnhope Colliery, on the 7th inst. Sergt. Woodward proved seeing the prisoner ranging the fields and plantations with a terrier dog, apparently in search of game. The prisoner denied the offence. He was ordered to pay a fine of 5s. and costs.

PUBLICHOUSE FIGHTING AT ESH.

George Bell, David Bell, Wm. Pearson, and *Thomas Porter*, pitmen, were charged with assaulting Andrew Fitzpatrick, at Esh, on the 8th inst. The same men were also charged with assaulting John Davis, at Esh, on the same day. The case of Fitzpatrick was first taken, and it appeared that he was in Brown's public-house on the night in question, when George Bell came in and threw down a general challenge to fight. Fitzpatrick asked if he was really in earnest, when he said he was not only in earnest but that he (Fitzpatrick) was the very b—— he wanted. He then commenced an attack on complainant in which the others joined. David Bell arming himself with a lemonade bottle with which he laid on Fitzpatrick.—John Davis the other complainant attempted to part the men from Fitzpatrick, but the men struck at him also. The charge against George Bell, in the case of Fitzpatrick, was dismissed, and the other three were fined 5s. and costs. The whole of the men were fined 5s. and costs for the assault on Davis. —*Andrew Fitzpatrick* and *Geo. Bell* were then charged with being drunk and disorderly, at the house of Mr. George Brown, publican. This charge appeared to rise out of the last one. The charge was dismissed.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Mary Ann Richardson, an old woman, pleaded guilty to a charge preferred by P.C. Morland, with being drunk and disorderly at Annfield Plain, on the 8th inst. Dismissed on payment of costs.

Edward Collins and *Robert Hobbles* were charged with being drunk and disorderly, at Annfield Plain, on the 8th inst. Collins was fined 2s. 6d. and costs, and Hobbles, who did not appear, was fined 5s. and costs.

John Brown was also charged with being drunk and disorderly, near Annfield Plain, on the 10th inst. He did not appear, and was fined 10s. and costs.

TRESPASS NEAR ANNFIELD PLAIN.

John Telford, a boy, was charged by P.C. Morland, with trespassing on land the property of Mr. Leonard Handy, near Annfield Plain. The case was fully made out, and he was fined 10s. and costs.

SHEEP WORRYING AT ANNFIELD PLAIN.

Edward Rogerson and *Robert Richardson* were charged with wilful damage to the property of John Hunter, at Durham Hill, near Annfield Plain. The particulars of this case we gave last week. Mr. Hunter stated that he had lost about 26 lambs during the past winter through the depredations of dogs. The prisoners made no defence, and were fined 10s. and costs, or one month's imprisonment.

BREACHES OF BYE-LAWS.

Thomas Lamp was charged with a breach of the Local Board bye-laws, at Consett, by setting fire to his chimney, at Consett, on the 7th inst. He was ordered to pay costs.

Alice Thorburn was also charged with a similar offence at Consett, on the 23rd of March. She was ordered to pay a fine of 10s. 6d. including costs.

STEALING COALS AT DIPTON.

William Whitley, a young lad, was charged with stealing coals from Dipton Colliery, on the 8th inst. A gentleman from the colliery, at the suggestion of the magistrates, withdrew the charge, on account of the destitute condition of the boy's parents. He wished to warn all such offenders in future that they would be prosecuted against when caught.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE OF LARCENY.

Elizabeth Oliver, a young girl of extreme respectable appearance, was charged with robbing her master, Mr George Hunter, grocer, Medomsley. Dr. Carr defended. The girl was alleged to have been addicted to small pilferings, principally of sweetmeats, but nothing was ever found in her possession which could be identified. She was given into the custody of P.C. Gilroy, who demurred to taking her, and only did so on Mr. Hunter insisting that he should do so. The magistrates condemned the conduct of the prosecutor in making such a charge, for which there was not the slightest foundation. They dismissed the case at once.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY AT CONSETT.

John Rawshay was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Consett, on the 20th inst. Fined 5s. and costs.

Her Majesty and Royal family left Windsor for Balmoral at seven o'clock on Friday night.

Failure of a Mass Meeting at Cork.—A Dublin telegram in the *Times* says the mass meeting at Cork, on Sunday, called to express sympathy with the ex-Mayor proved a failure. About five hundred of the lower classes attended. The proceedings were discordant. Resolutions were proposed, condemning the late Mayor's conduct in resigning.

Fatal Poaching Affray.—On Sunday morning two poachers were encountered by the gamekeeper of Henry Thorold, Esq., at Ravendale, near Grimsby. One poacher fled, but the other fired at the gardner, and the shot took instant fatal effect. The two men then made good their escape.

Extraordinary Birth.—On Saturday morning, the wife of a chemist, at Leicester, gave birth to twin children (girls), which partook of the nature of the "Siamese Twins," having four arms and four legs, and being joined together from the breast to the umbilical cord. They did not survive above a quarter of an hour, and their death was quickly followed by that of their mother.

Prince Karageorgewitch.—It may be remembered that by a sentence of the Tribunal of Belgrade, Prince Karageorgewitch was condemned to restore eight millions of piastres to the Servian Treasury. The Government of Servia, in consequence, caused all the Prince's property in that country to be sold by auction; but as he also possesses large estates in Roumania, the Cabinet of Belgrade made an application to that of Bucharest to execute the judgment also. The Roumania, however, have rejected the demand of the Servian Government.

The Great Devon Consols Mine.—The alarming rumours which have been current as to the rapid exhaustion of the Great Devon Consols Mine, near Tavistock, are authoritatively contradicted. The present low value of shares is satisfactorily explained, no new discoveries having been lately made. The workings, however, proceed hopefully, and the present low price is not unprecedented. The Devon Consols is the richest mine in the world, paying £50,000 annually.

Serious and Fatal Riot in County Kerry.—The *Standard* has received the following telegram, dated Cork, May 19.—Last night, a serious riot took place some miles out of Tralee, between 2 large mobs. The police interfered, when the rioters combined in an assault upon the constabulary, three of whom were seriously, and one mortally wounded. The police fired killing one of the rioters, and wounding several others. The constabulary having been reinforced, suppressed the riot, removed the wounded, and arrested some of the ringleaders.

Holloway's Pills.—Invalids distracted by indigestion and discouraged in their search for its remedy should make trial of this never-failing medicine. A lady, long a martyr to dyspeptic tortures, writes that Holloway's Pills made her feel as if a burden had been taken off her. Her spirits, formerly low, have greatly improved; her capricious appetite has given place to healthy hunger; her dull, sick headache has departed, and gradually so marvellous a change has been effected, that she is altogether a new creature, and again fit for her duties. These Pills may be administered with safety to the most delicate. They never act harshly, no do they ever induce weakness; they rightly direct deranged, and control excessive action.

Whitsuntide Festivities.

CONSETT.

The afternoons of Whit-Monday and Whit-Tuesday were observed as a holiday in this town. May cannot lay any claim to her title of "rosey" this year, for she has been ungentle and fretful, and the holidays have been no exception; nevertheless, as will be seen by the subjoined reports, the annual re-unions have been carried out with unabated vigour, and success has rewarded their chivalry.

Christ Church Sabbath School.—On Monday, this school had its annual treat in a field at Stanniforham, lent for the occasion by Mr Surtees. The children processioned through the town, singing beautiful school hymns as they passed along, which made a nice contrast to the instrumentalists. When the field was reached they were regaled with tea and cake, and afterwards enjoyed themselves in the usual manner.

British Schools' Treat.—The many children that attend these schools get a treat from the managers every Whit-Tuesday. Unfortunately, Tuesday was an inclement day for out-door amusements, and they had to content themselves with merely a procession through the place. The procession was lead by the Leadgate Brass Band, under the directorship of Mr. H. Palmer. Tea was served to the children, parents, and friends in the large school-room. The evening was spent in an agreeable manner under the circumstances. Short addresses were given, and Mr. Cross stated the constitution and state of the school, which was highly satisfactory. The Vicar exerted himself in a praiseworthy manner to entertain the company. Several dances were engaged in, and the company broke up about ten o'clock.

CONSETT WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The anniversary services of the above institution commenced on Whit-Sunday. The children were placed on a high sloping platform, which extended from one side of the chapel to the other, thereby surrounding the pulpit, from whence they repeated portions of scripture, select pieces of poetry, catechism, &c., selected for the occasion. The services were agreeably relieved by the singing of hymns selected from the programme. The children having gone through their examinations, the Rev. Richard Petch, superintendent, delivered a sermon, strikingly appropriate to the Feast of Pentecost, taking for his text St. John's Gospel iii. 8. The preacher handled his subject in a masterly manner, using the figure in the text to illustrate that the operations of the Holy Spirit were necessary, free, universal, sovereign, mysterious, and perceptible, and that it was the great moral purifier of the world. In the afternoon, the children were again catechised and exercised as before. After which Mr. R. Rutherford, of Hexham, delivered a telling address to the parents and teachers, pointing out the great responsibility which rests upon them in educating the children who, should they be spared, would have to fill their places and tread in their footsteps; for just as the twig was bent so would it grow. Also, that the teachers were not to be discouraged should they not, at a time when they expect, see the fruit of their labours, knowing that those who labour for the Lord shall not labour in vain. In the evening the services were resumed by the children who acquitted themselves in an encouraging and highly creditable manner, as well as giving the greatest satisfaction to their teachers and parents. Mr. R. Rutherford preached from Galatians vi. 9. The subject was very appropriate, inspiring the labourers with confidence in their Master, who has commanded them to "sow their seed in the morning, and in the evening not to withhold their hand," "for in due season they shall reap if they faint not." The whole of these services were numerously attended. The afternoon and evening being excessively crowded and some being unable to gain admittance.

On Whit-Monday, a public tea party was held in the chapel when upwards of 400 persons, including teachers and scholars, sat down to a nicely provided and refreshing repast. After the tables were removed, the usual public meeting took place, when the Rev. J. Faulkner opened the meeting by singing and prayer, after which he introduced John Dickinson, Esq., of Shotley Bridge, as chairman of the meeting. The chairman having expressed the great pleasure he had at being present on that occasion, called upon the secretary (Mr. R. English) to read the report, which represented the school to be in a flourishing condition as regards the number of scholars, which were on the books 135 males and 114 females, making a total of 249, showing an increase on last year of 18 males and 19 females. These are taught by 36 male and 14 female teachers —50 in all, (being a decrease of two upon the year), and 43 of whom are members of society. The finances are in good condition. The library, which contains about 250 volumes, we are happy to state, is pretty well patronized; each member paying one penny per month. The chairman then passed a high eulogium on the secretary's report expressing his gratification to find that the Sabbath School was in such a prosperous state. He then called upon Mr. Rutherford to address the meeting who, in a lengthy and fluent speech, portrayed the grand results which had been achieved by Sabbath School tuition, informing his audience of incidents which had come under his own notice of children that had been trained up in those institutions becoming pillars in the church, as well as to preach the glad tidings of the gospel. In contradiction to that, he showed the ample results of a neglected youth, the consequence of which would only be degradation and ruin. A great deal, he said, depended upon the mothers of children, and a much greater responsibility rested upon them—"train up a child in the way it should go"—than they perhaps thought of. Impressions had been made in childhood by a mother which, in some instances, eventuated in the most noble results. Thereby showing the necessity of parents co-operating with the teachers in their "work of faith and their labour of love." In addressing the children he said, they ought to value old England, the land of their birth, which was a land famed for such valuable institutions as Sabbath Schools where the good old Book (the Bible) was taught in the greatest simplicity. The speaker closed his eloquent speech by quoting the words of the poet:

"Lives of great men all remind us
We may make our lives sublime;
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

Mr. J. Wardle, of Witton Gilbert, was the next speaker, who took as the head of his subject "Why am I religious? This speech was quite of an ingenious character, the novelty of which was highly amusing, and showed poetical talent. Some reasons for being religious were that it was the means for banishing all discord, poverty, and misery of all descriptions from society, whether private or public. In the closing part of his speech, he, in a masterly style, expounded the theory promulgated by infidels that man sprang from the lowest order of animal creation—the monkey tribe, affirming that God had implanted a soul in man which was destined to live for ever; and that religion of which he spoke was best adapted to fit that soul to reign among the blessed in a future state. The choir having sung a hymn, the Rev. J. Faulkner addressed the meeting. He said that his was not a poetical, but an argumentative style of addressing an audience, and though his speech was not long, it was to the point and well taken with. Three of the Bible class scholars recited a piece entitled "The Destiny of the Bible." The piece was divided into three parts, each one taking his part in rotation, for which they were highly commended. Mr. Wm. Dixon, of Lanchester, then made a few remarks, and votes of thanks were given to the ladies, the choir, the speakers, and the chairman. After singing the doxology and prayer, the meeting separated.

Collections were taken at the close of each service, and are considerably above last year.

BLACKHILL CATHOLIC SPORTS.

This annual *fête* came off on Whit-Monday, and was, as usual, a decided success. The procession, which numbered close upon 2,000, assembled near St. Mary's Chapel, and marched through Blackhill and Consett to a field at Benfieldside, which was kindly granted by H. Ritson, Esq. At the head of the procession was the Leadgate Brass Band, under the leadership of Mr H. Palmer, which played a few popular airs, inspiring the ranks with a martial spirit. We might here inform our readers that our local musicians are rising into repute, and would give the officials of local societies the hint that they deserve their patronage. Banners floated gaily in the breeze along the line of processionists, and about 250 members of the recently-established Catholic Temperance Association took part, donned in their sashes and medals. The aggregate number in the field was 2,500, and of these 1,500 partook of tea in the tent. Two of the tables were given gratis by members of the congregation. The following ladies presided over the tables:—Mrs Dunne, Miss Harker and Miss Murray, Mrs Thompson and Mrs W. Thompson, Mrs and Miss A. Murray, Mesdames Freeman, Keane, Campbell, Sloan, and Snowball, Misses Kimpson, Flynn, Finnigan, and the Misses McMahon.

The sports were under the superintendance of Mr T. Dunne, Consett, and were well patronised. In the handicap foot-race for professional runners the first prize, a watch, was obtained by J. McAnany; 2nd, a sugar vase, A. Denholm. Six competitors ran in the non-professional race, distance 300 yards, and Patrick O'Neill distanced his opponents, securing the first prize, an electro-plated tea-pot. The pole-leaping prize was an electro-plated coffee-pot, which was won by a person named Laidler. M. Gailand won the sack race. Other amusements were also indulged in, and a number of couples enjoyed a dance to the inspiring strains of the band. When the shades of evening began to gather over the scene, the party broke up.

BLACKHILL U. P. SABBATH SCHOOL.

The annual pic-nic of the above school was held on Whit-Monday, in a field at Todhill, kindly granted by Mr. Stephenson. The day was rather unpropitious, but everything went off well. Upwards of 80 children partook of excellent tea and cake on entering the field, and was again regaled in the same way before leaving in the evening. About 100 adults also partook of the good things which were amply provided. The tables were presided over by Mrs. Taylor and Miss Hopper, and all the officials of the church seemed to vie with one another in attending to the children and friends. Much credit is due to Mr. Imrie's establishment for the excellent quality of the cakes and fruit loaf provided by them. After tea the party broke into little groups, some entering into the stirring games usual on such occasions, others sauntering in pairs amongst the beautiful scenery, of which few places in the neighbourhood can boast more beautiful, and all spending a half holiday of no ordinary pleasure or amusement.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND DISTRICT BAND OF HOPE GALA.

The annual demonstration of the United Bands of Hope of Shotley Bridge Consett, Blackhill, and Leadgate, came off on Whit-Monday, as usual. We are not aware of any gathering—or "institution," we might call it, as it now fully deserves that name—that is so popular among the Nonconformist bodies of our immediate neighbourhood as the one we are writing about. It is furthermore becoming increasingly popular, there being about 150 more children this year than last; let us hope that it may become increasingly efficient. About mid-day the various bands assembled in Consett, the line being adorned with banners bearing characteristic mottoes and devices, which, together with the neat and gay attire of the youths and maidens, of course, attracted great attention. Headed by the Winlaton Brass Band, the entire procession marched to the scene of the day's amusement by way of Consett Ironworks, Blackhill, Highgate, Shotley Bridge, and Snows Green. The following is the order of the procession, and the number of teachers and children belonging to each band:—

Schools.	Scholars.	Teachers.
Highgate Baptist	150	20
Shotley Bridge Primitive Methodist	145	26
Wesleyan Methodist	80	10
Blackhill Primitive Methodist	115	17
„ Wesleyan Methodist	120	25
Consett Primitive Methodist	170	28
Leadgate Do.	100	14
Consett Baptists	80	11
Do. Welsh	30	10
	1000	161

The aggregate shows an increase of 147 scholars and 24 teachers over last year.

Doubtless, after such a long march, the youngsters would be glad when they arrived at the cricket field at Benfieldside, which had been granted to the committee by H. Ritson, Esq., whose liberality in this respect deserves the highest commendation. A repast was ready for them on their arrival, and there could be no doubt but that they were ready for it, for, when the supplies were brought out of the tent by the teachers, a general cheer rent the air. Cold as was the afternoon, the task of satisfying the voracious appetites of the young ones caused some to doff their coats. The clamour, the bustle, and the other concomitants of "the feed" amused the bystanders amazingly. When all were supplied, they took to romping in the field, and hand-ball, batting, grip, kiss-in-the-ring, and other amusements became the order of the day, while several gentlemen increased the fun by scrambling nuts among them. In the meantime, the parents and friends came pouring into the field, and notwithstanding the threatening clouds and cold wind, it was estimated that their number exceeded 2,000, and of these 700 had tea in the tent. It was well that the committee had the good sense to put plain bread and butter on the table at tea-time, for the indispensable "spice" was certainly a queer composition. The liquid, too, was scarcely tea, and had it not been for the wholesome plain stuff referred to above, the "inner man" would have been cheated. The committee, however, have promised to look more strictly after the provisions next year, which they should do if they wish their philanthropic cause to prosper. The following ladies waited at the tables, and did their part well:—Misses Evans, E. Robson, Lowson, Shell, Brown, Todd, Mews, Redshaw, D. Hale, Dodds, Brooks, Harrison, Dawson, Winter, Cockburn, Armstrong, Richley, and Mrs. Harrison. During the tea the band played a few airs.

In the afternoon, the Rev. R. Petch presided over a temperance meeting in the open air, which was addressed by Mrs. Delmore, of Sunderland; Mr. Johnson, of Darlington, and Mr. R. Lambert, agent of the Alliance. When the tent was cleared, the company adjourned thither, when a large company assembled. Mr. W. Barkas was then called upon to preside, and the first speaker called upon was Mr. Lambert. His topic was the cause and the cure of drunkenness. The cause, he said, was contained in one single word—drinking, which was a plain definition. Many denied that that was the cause of drunkenness, affirming that ignorance, bad houses, the bad character of the publicans, &c., were the causes of drunkenness. He contended that drinking was the causes which was sustained from three sources—personal, social, and legal. The personal cause was based upon the opinions that drink was good for health, and for all occasions. Such an opinion used to be universal; but there arose a new class that had got a glimmering light, and it had been subsequently discovered that the opinion was false. They had demonstrated that men could work without drink, and moreover that indulgence was inimical to health. The question was now an opinion against the fact. The social cause was then adverted to, which was that people drank because it was the fashion. Custom had a tremendous power, which could be witnessed in the changing styles of dresses. People were taught to drink by the customs, and it was a difficult thing to swim against the stream. The temperance reformers had been endeavouring to introduce a new fashion. At first it was treated with indignation, but they went on, and people had now given over sneering at them. If teetotalism was not fashionable now, it had changed to some extent the fashion. The legal cause of drunkenness was the fact that 150,000 persons were licensed to sell intoxicating drinks. It was true that the license prohibited drunkenness but the practical effect of the license was *nil*, for, as it was the interest of every tradesman to push his trade, it was the interest of every publican to sell as much drink as he could; consequently, so long as the traffic was in existence, it was almost impossible to effect a renovation in the country. Having traced the history of the United Kingdom Alliance, he touched upon the progress of the Permissive Bill agitation, and closed by asking the young men to abstain, and the old to lead the way.—Mrs. Delmore, an elderly lady from Sunderland, and a native of the Emerald Isle, then held forth. She described herself as having just been rescued from the "muck and mire" and proceeded to relate the various scenes of her life, some of which had better not been told. It appears she had been a notorious drunkard for about 20 years, and had been reclaimed through the instrumentality of the Rev. J. Broadbent about two years ago. She in turn had turned her husband, who was also a sot. This she accomplished in rather a novel way. She had induced him to sign the pledge, but he broke it; again he was induced to sign, and again he broke. He had gone home with the intention of doing her bodily harm, but she succeeded in getting the instrument from him, saying afterwards "If he goes to a fair fight, I'll bate him." She afterwards went to the court, and "gave him four months in Durham gaol, where they would kape 'em teetotal." During the four months she prayed "that the Lord would sind him out a new man; and, bless His name, He did, and he's the best man in the world!" She had entered the temperance "service" with the determination of being promoted. She was private when she began; she had been raised to a sergeant, and she was going on till she was a full officer. The harangue was spiced with Irish witticisms and some remarks that would not suit "ears polite," but the company was in good humour. Our opinion is that twice would be too often to hear her. —Mr. Chas. Warren, Blackhill, at the call of the Chairman sang a melody very well, but his voice, though excellent, is rather weak for a tent.—Mr. Johnson followed with a short speech and a melody, after which Mr. W. Urwin, Shotley Bridge, gave "The Barrel," which, as usual, called forth hearty applause.—Votes of thanks were given to the speakers, the Chairman, and Mr. Ritson for the loan of the field, and this pleasurable gathering was brought to a close.

LINTZ GREEN BAND OF HOPE.

The Lintz Green Band of Hope held their first festival on Whit-Monday, in a field, which was kindly lent for the occasion. The members met at Lintz Green at one o'clock and marched from thence to the field, stopping here and there and singing melodies, which seemed to gratify the people. After they got to the field, they commenced their various games, in which all appeared to be highly delighted. During the day, tea was provided, when 150 partook of the good things provided for them. A temperance meeting was afterwards held in the open-air, presided over by the president of the Band of Hope (Mr. P. Reay, Tantobie), Mr. Richard Pallier, of Lintz Ford, sang a melody after the chairman's address, which was followed by a speech from Mr. Thomas Fenwick, of Friarside. Mr. Pickup, of Newcastle, sang one of his stirring melodies, and addressed the meeting. All seemed to be highly gratified, and the meeting was brought to a close by singing the doxology. A few signed the pledge.

Correspondence.

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

A DESIDERATUM.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—Next to the Shotley Bridge Flower Show there is perhaps no "field day" so thoroughly successful as the Band of Hope demonstration on Whit-Monday. What with a commodious field, a sufficiently (for the occasion) attractive band of music, liberal, and with the exception of the spice bread, excellent refreshments, tolerably fair speechifying, the absence of intoxicating liquors, and the presence of good, if not "glorious weather," one would have supposed that a day of ineffable pleasure would have been the result. Now that there was pleasure to a certain extent cannot be denied, but it must be acknowledged that to the great majority the day passed away very heavily, and no wonder, considering such a cold, bleak day as Monday was. Standing beside the band while a Polka was being played, I heard a gentleman, a staunch abstainer, exclaim, "How difficult it is to refrain from dancing, a person's feet instinctively moves to the music." A wag suggested that it might perhaps be the devil in the gentleman's toes that was tempting him to sin, and hinted as to the necessity of operating in a surgical manner upon the iniquitously affected parts. But waggery aside. Why should there be an influence exerted by the directors of the demonstration against that innocent, healthful, graceful, and all but universally popular exercise—dancing. They seem to have no objection to running, jumping, scrambling for nuts, a stupidly non-sensical thing which is neither a game nor an amusement called "grip," and an equally monotonous affair called "ring." This latter is the barbarous remodelling of what was once—before society reached that highly modest, but dreadfully immoral, pitch it has now attained—a most innocent and mirth-producing amusement called "kiss in the ring." The present game—why it isn't a game at all, and doesn't deserve any name—reminds one of an eastern bas-relief in which a cordon of eunuchs is represented as surrounding and keeping within proper bounds the uncouth and antique gambols of a rather cantankerous ward. When these so-called amusements are tolerated—why object to dancing?—the great desideratum of the demonstration. Is it because there is beauty, grace, regularity and order about it? in contrast to the heathenish tomfooleries of the two—call them what you will—already noticed, or is it as some have been bold enough to assert, because of its associations. Now this is of all reasons the most futile and ludicrous. If it argues against dancing, it argues against every action of our life, for all of them are in one way or another associated with some evil. If one man prays to God to damn him, is that any reason why another should not pray for a blessing? People don't consider the associations of the theatre of sufficient force to prevent them from hearing sermons or lectures in them. The secular surroundings of "Lilly Dale" do not embarrass the mind while singing the sacred song "In heaven, sweet heaven," to which that beautifully simple and plaintive air is wedded. Away with such a trifling argument as that of association and let the people "dance and sing, yea, dance and sing abundantly." On Monday it was pitiful to see hundreds of people starving and shivering till they were blue in the face when several sets of waltzes, quadrilles, contra dances, &c., all going on at once, would have put them all to rights, and those who didn't want to dance could let it alone. Hoping the managers will take this question into their serious consideration, and not screw their mouths and shake their heads any more at it,

I am, yours, &c.,
Toleration.

ALL ABOUT THE GAME LAWS AND SOMETHING ELSE BESIDE,

In six letters by "Vindex."

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—Thanks to "Cowey" for her excellent letter, it forms a most agreeable contrast to the brayings of the other animal mentioned by her as occasionally writing in your paper.

I am, yours, &c.
Vindex.

No. II.

Sir,—According to the common law of England, a man's house is his castle, his garden and grounds, however extensive, are included under the same protective law; hens and ducks are not game, yet nobody is allowed to kill them. People keep them who have no convenience for doing so; they live upon the prudence of others, and their owners reap the benefit in eggs chickens &c., true, unless there is an agreement to the contrary, the County Court Judge will award damages.

I am, yours, &c.,
Vindex.

(To be continued.)

No. III.

Sir,—But when there is an agreement to the contrary, when farmers voluntarily and of their own free will and accord take farms and undertake to keep the game upon them for the benefit of the landlords, it ill becomes any of the assinine breed to defend or rather misrepresent such folly. Suppose the game laws were abolished to-morrow what benefits would accrue to the farmer? As the law at present exists, any landlord may—and many does—allow his tenants to shoot and destroy all the game and vermin on their farms, and in the event of abolition, landlords would be exactly in the same position, they could let their farms only to those who would protect the game, and refuse them to those who would not. The law regarding trespass it is not proposed to alter, and so long as that detestable combination of everything that is tyrannical and oppressive rules our government—I mean John Bright—owns one chain of ground or one roof of building, it never will be altered, not that I consider it desirable it should be, but the point of the argument lies in this that whatever is subversive of his own interests that all-but omnipotent soothsayer will let alone. Had John Bright been but a landlord instead of a mill owner, how different would have been the music of his twaddle organ.

I am, yours, &c.,
Vindex.

(To be continued.)

No. IV.

Sir,—It is admitted by your quadrupedal correspondent that the question is one between the landlord and tenant which of them should own the game. There is no question raised as to the right of poachers—those patriotic individuals who enlist the sympathies of our long-eared nuisance, and fill, as he fluently and falsely asserts, our gaols and poorhouses through their pernicious—perhaps he could call them praiseworthy—propensities. Whoever the game belongs to, it most assuredly does not belong to them. Hence the sympathetic braying for this "very muchly" self-abused class, as Betsy Jane's husband would have said, is quite out of place.

Yours, &c.
Vindex.

(To be continued.)

No. V.

Sir,—If ships' ballast, engine ashes, slag, cotton waste, old rags, old bones, crystal, copper, lead, and brass, not to speak of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and donkies, are looked upon as legitimate and honourable branches of industry. Why should the selling of game be censured. Every landlord expects to receive less for ground on which he preserves his game than on land on which he doesn't. The difference is the price he pays for its keep,—it may be much or little,—but it is a private bargain between landlord and tenant, and the public—especially such of them, who, like your correspondent, cannot distinguish between right and wrong—have nothing to do with it.

I am, yours, &c.,
Vindex.

(To be concluded.)

No. VI.

Sir,—In conclusion, while proprietors may value their land as they please, it remains for tenants to accept or reject their valuation. No tenant is obligated to pay more for land than he thinks it worth, and if the landlord does not choose to let it at the tenant's price he can keep it, which is not unfrequently done. All this is fair and open and just as it should be, but if tenants are fools enough to take farms at an exorbitant rent or under an unreasonable agreement, they have themselves to blame. The proprietor of land is just as much to be justified in "screwing" the stipulated rent out of his tenants as is the House proprietor out of his.

I am, yours, &c.,
Vindex.

LEAD ORE MINING FIELDS, UNDEVELOPED AND IN PROGRESS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

Sir,—It is always to be deplored when the rich and hidden treasures of the earth are allowed for centuries to screen themselves from the operations of labour and capital, and to lie in their natural condition comparatively useless to mankind. In none of the northern counties of England are there brighter prospects for successful mining than in Durham and Northumberland, yet in several border localities in these two counties abundant wealth remains undeveloped simply through the want of capital and intelligence.

Now, there is no lack of capital, sir, for such like industrial operations, were statements of a truthful and promising kind laid before capitalists respecting the condition and prospects of undeveloped mining fields. Where mines can be won for the trifling sum of three or four thousand pounds, with every prospect of returning shareholders an average of 20 or 30 per cent. profit, capital will always prefer such investments to the 3 per cent. interest from capital treasured up in savings' banks. Within a range of 12 miles from Consett, westward, three or four distinct mining fields might be profitably opened out by the properly concerted action of capital and labour. Both Euden and Pedomeek mining area hold mineral treasures that would abundantly repay speculators for a mere trifling outlay. With respect to the mineral now lying dormant on the estate of Mr. Joicey in Derwent, it is rumoured that that enterprising gentleman intends to work it himself at the expiry of the lease now held by the Derwent Mining Company.

The Beldon and Reading Mining Company have already commenced operations on that highly promising mining field. The working of a main shaft is begun and will in a short period be carried down 35 fathoms to the bottom of the highgrit sill. The shaft is 12ft. by 10ft. and is situated about 90 fathoms from the eastern boundary. On the north side of the shaft runs the Standilone vein 12 fathoms distant; on the south side runs the Fellgrove vein 20 fathoms distant; and as these veins have been very productive near to the eastern boundary of Reading, it is confidently anticipated that they cannot fail at this point of trial. From the bottom of the highgrit sill it is intended to cross-cut each vein and test its qualities at that random. As the old mining operations have been altogether confined to the sills above the highgrit, Mr. John Dolphin—a gentleman well versed in mineralogy, and eminently competent not only to direct mining operations, but to give judgment as to future prospects—is very sanguine as to the probability of these veins being more productive in the lower sections of strata. Mr. Dolphin was also present at the setting-on of the shaft, and further explored some of the old workings. With all the alertness and sagacity that characterised his more youthful days as a mining agent he was not slow to discover very promising threads of the mother veins deflected from their original course by intersection. Samples were accordingly picked out, and these, together with plans of Royalty, can now be seen at the Commercial Inn, Consett.

John Parker.

Consett.

The removal of the remains of O'Connell to the new tomb in Glasnevin Cemetry took place on Friday. Eight thousand person were present. The ceremony was purely religious. Cardinal Cullen presided.

The Mayoralty of Cork.—A Cork telegram in the *Globe* says that Alderman Thos. Lyons, who received the three threatening letters, is fixed on by the Liberals for the mayoralty.

The *Northern Ensign* reports loss of the fishing boat at Unst, Shetland, whereby eight men lost their lives. Thirty children are left destitute by the disaster.

Markets.

THE CORN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade says it now seems next to impossible that such a crop of wheat as last year can again be gathered. We have now reached the period of weather markets and sensitiveness would be justified if rates were high, but with critical times so near, farmers who now hold are not likely to be frightened, while foreign houses cannot be looking for much when there is so little to be received. The London trade is quite beyond the country markets, and average depends upon the country or the Continent. The consumption of wheat must have been enormous, as the relatively high price of other grain prevented its consignment as a substitute. The stocks in hand, both at home and abroad, consist almost exclusively of the last growth, and one year's plenty by no means warrants a lavish use.

CORN MARKETS.

Newcastle Corn Market, Tuesday.—At this day's market there was a thin attendance of buyers, and only a limited business done, at barely Saturday's rates for both English and foreign. Barley and oats sold slowly at scarcely previous terms. Malt dull. Beans and peas unchanged. Flour rather lower.

Darlington Corn Market, Monday—There was a good show of wheat, which met a fair sale at an advance of 1s per qr. over the prices of last week; red wheat, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; and white do., 12s 6d to 13s 6d per boll; a good clearance was effected. Barley was in rather small show, and sold at from 10s 6d to 11s. Beans, 12s 9d to 13s 6d. Long oats, 27s to 29s; short do., 32s to 34s.

Hexham Corn Market, Tuesday.—Barley sold at rather less than the rates of last week, but oats sold quickly at a rise of from 6d to 1s per qr.

London Corn Market, Wednesday.—The English wheat brought Monday's quotations. A little demand for foreign at the same rates. Spring corn unaltered.

GENERAL CORN AVERAGES.

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

	Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat	59,818	at 44	6
Barley	2,267	at 40	1
Oats	1,949	at 26	4

CATTLE MARKETS.

Newcastle Cattle Market, Tuesday.—The show of stock presented for sale exhibited a decline of 94 beasts and 430 sheep and lambs, as compared with that of last week. Respecting quality, that of cattle was considerably below an average for the time of year, while sheep were seasonably good and lambs were middling. The supply of beef comprised 850 head. There was a decided improvement in the beef trade, and prices advanced fully 3d per stone on the rates of this day se'nnight,—in exceptional instances 10s 6d was obtained, but the general top figure was 10s 3d per imperial stone. Some of the first-class bullocks were bought for the south. There was a good finish. The number of sheep and lambs was 7,370. The mutton trade ruled steady, and the better qualities fully maintained former rates, but towards noon the middling and inferior sorts experienced a slow sale, and at the close of business a total clearance was not effected. Lambs—the demand, owing to the extreme cold state of the weather, was in a sluggish state, and prices varied according to quality, ranging from 18s to 42s per head. Pigs 333 were shown. The number being small, and of good quality, all were soon disposed of at fully rates of currencies.

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 6d to 9s 9d; middling, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; 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 9d to 9½d; middling 8d to 8½d; tups, ewes, and inferior 7½d to 7¾d per lb., sinking offal.

Darlington Cattle Market, Monday.—There was a good show of lean cattle, but sales were not very active, and the prices lately ruling were pretty well maintained.

Wakefield Cattle Market, Wednesday.—Beef 9s to 10s per stone of 14 lbs; Mutton 7½d to 8d per lb.

London Cattle Market, Thursday.—Beef 3s 8d to 6s 0d; mutton 3s 8d to 5s 10d; veal 3s 4d to 5s 6d; pork 3s 8d to 5s 6d; lambs 5s 0d to 6s 4d per stone. Beef quiet. Inactive demand for mutton and lamb. Veal and pork as last noted.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Newcastle Hay and Straw Market, Tuesday.—There were 62 carts of hay, and 12 carts of straw in the market.

Prices: old land Hay, £6 0s 0d to £8 5s 0d; this year's growth, £0 0s 0d to £0 0s 0d; new land Hay, £6 18s 0d to £8 8s 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 0d to 2s 3d; Barley straw, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; and oat straw, 2s 6d to 3s 3d per thrave.

Middlesborough Iron Market, Tuesday.—The Whitsun holidays to some extent have interfered with trade. There was, however, a fair attendance. The general report as to the state of the trade in the district is satisfactory. Pig iron is being absorbed in as large quantities as heretofore, and stocks keep low. Rates have not altered since last quotations, but are on the whole firmly maintained. In the rail trade makers have in some cases orders that will last them beyond the end of the year. Others are not so well sold forward, but generally all are in full work. There is no press of fresh contracts. Plates and angles, and general shipbuilders' iron, continue in good demand. Bars are slightly better.

London Coal Market, Wednesday.—Hetton 16s 9d, Lambton 16s 3d, Tees 15s 9d, Hartlepool 15s, Russells Hetton 14s 6d, Hetton Lyons 13s 9d, Holywell 14s 6d, Hastings 14s 6d. Ships at market 29½, sold 22.

Glasgow Pig Iron Market, Thursday.—Sellers, 50s 8d; buyers, 50s 7½d cash; 50s 10½d one month. Steady market.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Leadgate—On the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. Laidlaw, of a son.

Dipton—On the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. E. Wilkinson, of a son.

Shotley Bridge—At Woodhouse, on the 18th inst., the wife of J. Annandale, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Benfieldside—At St. Cuthbert's Church, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. F. B. Thompson, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Mitchell, St. Ives, Leadgate, Lindsay P. Wilson, Harraby Grange, Carlisle, to Jane Isabella, youngest daughter of John Percy, late of Newcastle.

DEATHS.

Leadgate—At the residence of Mrs. Thomasson Elliott, innkeeper, aged 15, Jonathan, son of the late Thos. Hall, Crook Hill, Iveston.

Ebchester—On the 18th inst., aged 60, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. John Cheesman, clock and watchmaker, deeply regretted by all who knew her.

Winlaton—On the 9th inst., aged 81, Mary, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Hurst.

South Shields—On the 13th inst., aged 43, Sarah Redpath, second daughter of the late Rev. John Messenger, incumbent of Shotley.

Poetry: Original and Select.

THE BEST OFFERING TO O'CONNELL.

May 14th, 1869.

"The remains of the Liberator were this day transferred from their temporary resting place where they have reposed since 1847, when he died, with great pomp, to the tomb raised for him by national contribution in Glasnevin Cemetery."—*Dublin News of May 14th.*

Bear his bones, with all pomp, from the place they have kept
For the twenty-two years that have passed since he slept,
To the tomb that his Erin has painfully reared
For the champion she loved and her enemies feared.

There's a time to note sharply, a time to pass by,
The flaw in the brilliant, the cloud in the sky:
There's a time to be generous, nor narrowly scan
The stains on a mem'ry, the faults in a man.

Standing now by his tomb, who devoted his life,
With wrong and oppression to wage deadly strife,
Till from captive, emancipate, Erin he saw,
In the liberty won by the triumph of law.

Why gauge the alloy that was mixed with his gold?
Earth and matrix why weigh, 'gainst the gems in their hold?
A great work was laid on him, and that work he wrought;
He'd a battle to fight, and that battle he fought.

And he wrought to good end, and he fought till he won,
And the sum of injustice was less 'neath the sun;
Let what smallness or selfishness darkens his name
Be drunk up and drowned in the light of that fame.

Let us think of the warm heart, still open, at need,
To the wronged of his race, the oppressed of his creed:
Untempted by pelf, and undaunted by power,
Too noble to crawl, and too daring to cower.

Let us think of the big brain, and eloquent tongue,
That like Erin's own *clairseach** now wailed, and now rung,
O'er the wrongs of the slaves he was vowed to set free,
Or in praise of his green isle, his gem of the sea!

On the bier that is borne to Glasnevin to-day,
One offering the hand of the Saxon can lay—
The Bill that the Church of the stranger strikes down—
Of the work of *his* life consummation and crown!

Last link of the chain, once red-rusted with gore,
Forged by Saxon for Celt, in ill-times of yore,
At whose crushing coil, forty long years ago,
His hand struck the first and the deadliest blow!

—*Punch.*

* The ancient harp.

THE WEATHERCOCK AT ITS WORST.

Know you a more unpleasant day
Than one with an east wind in May?
A melancholy sky, of lead,
Or slate, frowns drearily o'erhead.
An air, bedimmed with blighting haze,
Look where you will, offends your gaze,
Branches with nipt, shrunk leaves, the trees
Toss wildly in the blustering breeze;
The lilac-bloom is faded sere;
Flowers wither in the blast severe;
The song-birds all have ceased to twitter,
Because the weather is so bitter;
You shiver in the blinding gust,
Whilst in our eyes it blows the dust.
And then you think about poor souls
In want of blankets and of coals,
And letters to the *Times* enclose.
In thought, soup-kitchens to propose,
Instead of thinking on resort
To Greenwich or to Hampton Court,
With your own aliment in question.
In Bushby Park the sweet suggestion
Of the horse chestnuts out in bloom
Is chased by atmospheric gloom.
And so a season flies, which all
That man can do will not recal.
O Æolus, old fellow, stow it!
The wind in May that blows east—blow it.

—*Punch.*

Varieties.

Extracts from Punch.

"Rock-it apparatus"—A cradle.

A good site for a hospital—Healing.

Passing the time—Going by a clock.

O'Sullivan to wit—The best way to dispose of a bottle of smoke—un-Cork it.

To the Court Newsman.—When the *Court Circular* gives the name of certain guests who were honoured with invitations after dinner," are we to understand that they came in to dessert?

The Season opens well.—Horses are clever animals, but until the other day we were not aware that they could play cricket. It seems, however, that there has been a match at Lord's "between eleven colts of the south, with Hearne, and eleven colts of the north with Grundy."

Labouri ipse Voluptas.—*Rosy Philistine*: "Ya-as, I discontinued smoking. I found I could do a perceptibly larger amount of work without it!" *Sallow Artist*: "Eh! Gave up smoking for the purpose of doing more work? Well that's the most extraordinary reason I ever heard! Gad! there's no accounting for tastes."

Who's Afraid?—The nation at large may make itself perfectly easy about its dispute with America. War can cost it nothing but its excess of population. The pecuniary expenses of any battles that the country may have to fight will of course, according to Abyssinian precedent, have to be defrayed by the payers of income-tax.

The Gravity of a Flea.—By an ingenious little instrument which is called a pulexometer, it has been found that the strength of the *Pulex irritans*, or domestic flea, is "equal to eight hundred times its specific gravity." Without in the least questioning the truth of this scientific statement, we may be allowed to say that it really seems a joke to talk about a flea's "specific gravity." As if any one could specify the gravity of a flea! One might as well attempt to chronicle the humour of a cockchafer, as pretend to specify the gravity of a flea.

Extracts from Judy.

"Nut"-shells—Skulls.

A flaming youth—Burns, in his boyhood.

"Bob Acres"—Teeth extracted at a shilling each.

A strange phenomenon—We recently saw a door step.

Under the "Crown"—Four and elevenpence ha'penny.

Government Economy.—Money makes the mare to go. It has cost £2,500 to make the Mayor of Cork go.

No Wonder.—The man *who's drunk half his time*, attempted, last week, *to eat the remaining portion*, but signally failed!

Cause and Effect.—Family Jars are often produced by a man being in his cups.

Undoubtedly.—If Mr. Gladstone allows Mr. Bright to "have his head," for the future, as he's been having it lately, he'll merit the *sobriquet* of "The *Permissive* Bill."

Likely to appear soon in the "Gazette."—"Partnerships Dissolved.—W. E. Gladstone and John Bright, Downing Street, Westminster, Cabinet Makers."

We understand that the total abstainers have taken up the subject of cross-cupping in the army, under the impression that it has to do with the cups that inebriates as well as cheers.

Hurrah!—*Judy*, being asked, the other day, whether she was not delighted to see the Princess of Wales back again, replied instantly, "Say, rather to see Her Royal Highness' face again."

A Fortiori.—*Mamma*: Well, now, if h—e—y spells "hay," what does t—h—e—y spell? *Apt Pupil*: Why, "straw," of course!

Extracts from Fun.

"Doubles and quits"—As the hare remarked to the greyhound when she popt into cover.

A Perpetual Supply.—"Fire," says the proverb, "is a good servant," we would add, "Water is one that should never be turned off."

An Au-dash-us Joke.—We know a lady, who is so fond of under-scorings in her letters, that she even dashes her wig at times—we beg pardon, her chignon.

A Fell Proceeding.—Since the beginning of May there has been a succession of fell-onies in the lake district of Westmoreland. On the fells of that region first of all the wind fell, then the snow fell, next the rain fell, and last the mercury fell.

Embarrassing Position.—A gentleman (a Commissioner of Income Tax) is a devoted astronomical student. He is in doubt whether he will be justified in making public some valuable information he possesses as to the probable "return" of a comet.

Pot and Kettle.—We like a Kettle that does its work without a deal of spout and vapour. All honour then to Mr. Rupert Kettle—the "Rupert of the debate" between the employers and the employed at Manchester. Thanks to his arbitrations, there will be neither lock-out nor strike; and the wives and families of the workmen ought to be grateful to the Kettle that keeps the pot a-boiling.

The House of—Correction.—Some papers seem very much amused at a contemporary which, by a typographical error, announced the other day that a convicted thief was sent for two months to "the House of Commons." We really see little to laugh at. Considering the rate of progress on the Irish Church question, we think that for some time it would have been a very severe punishment to be sent to the House of Commons.

Local Literature.

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

THE ODIOUS GAME LAWS.

It is frequently asserted by those who claim the exclusive right to field sports, that poaching leads to acts of dishonesty, and other evil practices. I demur to the truth of such argument. Poaching with great numbers of those who practice it, has not the slightest tendency to induce them to interfere with the domesticated fowls of the farmer. Honour and honesty are as common to thousands of poachers as to any other sections of the community. It must not be inferred that because the poaching portions of the operative classes have no remorse of conscience in taking the wild game of the field, they have no remorse of conscience in taking the poultry of their brother workmen, or of the farmer. Although ignorant, in many respects, they are something more than mere reasoning animals. They are always able to see the distinction of circumstances attending a covey of partridges and a flock of domesticated geese. The former is reared by the Providence of nature, the latter is reared by the toil and industry of man; the one is the common property of all, the other is the *bona fide* property of the individual. No amount of logical acumen can make private property of game supplied by nature, and allowed to roam over the surface of the earth. The first in possession of it is the rightful owner. Excessive preservation of game is not only highly injurious to the farmer but to the population at large. Large tracts of land are set apart for the game preserves, and allowed to lie in a condition comparatively useless to any one save the titled sportsman. The annually increasing extent of deer-forests are fraught with serious and important results to the country. From the retired habits of deer and black game, it is essential to their settlement and increase that all human habitations be removed as far as possible from their haunts. If deer has to multiply, mankind must decrease in numbers, or be sent off to more suitable localities to seek their means of subsistence. Scotch landlords have carried out this policy to an unjustifiable extent. Great numbers of the rural population have for this purpose been banished from the land of their birth, and been compelled to linger out a life of poverty and toil in overcrowded towns, where their occupations were not suited to their previous habits of life. But this is not the only evil attending the system of game-preserving. The progress of the country is retarded likewise in many collateral respects. These extensive tracts of land reserved for game would maintain in peace and comfort great numbers of the human family, and would also produce a large quantity of food necessary for our manufacturing population. Formerly, the land, now occupied by deer forests in Scotland, was used for the purpose of rearing flocks and herds for the benefit of mankind, which are now supplanted by deer of no value to the people in a commercial point of view. Such are the effects of the game preserving mania, which effects the country at large, politically and socially considered. It is not only the social relations of the community that are affected by it, but the economical relations of landlord and tenant, and which is even now agitating the length and breadth of the United Kingdom. The amount of injury sustained by tenants, through the excessive stock of game does, in many instances, exceed their entire rent. Intelligent agriculturists, who carry out high farming principles, well know that the expenses of cultivation, manures, taxes, improvements, &c., far exceed the amount of rent, and that the tenant requires to raise crops of a value many times the amount of his rent, before he can be remunerated. In former times it used to be said that the returns from a farm should be three times the amount of rent; being one rent for the proprietor, a second for the expenses of cultivation, and a third for the farmer. Of late years, however, farm rents and the expenses of cultivation, has been materially increased, and it is only by still further increasing the cost of production, by draining, liming, and the excessive application of portable manures that the farmer of the present day is enabled to maintain his ground.

The damage done to crops, fences, and drains, by an extensive stock of hares and rabbits, is, in some instances, equal to the annual rent, and when compensation is not tendered by the landlord or game preserver, it is truly unjust and annoying to a farmer. An enterprising tenant is disheartened beyond conception by seeing luxuriant crops devoured, his drains and hedge rows on which he has bestowed much thought, care, and capital, rendered useless by hares and rabbits. His regrets are not exhausted in the mere pecuniary loss—he feels his skill baffled, his praise-worthy pride, in proving himself a master of his profession is hurt, and his enjoyment, in watching from day to day the finest to him of all sights, a magnificent crop of standing corn, or turnips, is utterly destroyed. His zeal gives place to indifference, his enthusiasm to disgust, and his characteristic hopefulness to unmitigated despair. His pioneering aspirations, and improving schemes are nipped in the bud, and through this means alone his usefulness and his influences are lost to the landlord and the country. Such are the effects of game preserves on the agriculture of the nation.

But the evil does not end here. To almost every class of citizens, the Game Laws are a complete annoyance, and productive of much that is to be deplored. In all ages of civilized life men have been addicted to field sports, and have manifested a willingness and determination to run all risks in pursuing them. This is natural for the most ignorant of them is able to see that the wild things of nature ought to be as free for them as any one else. With this conviction they practice poaching, and when frequent harrassings, imprisonment, and fines have goaded them into desperation no wonder that deeds of daring are resorted to, and human life ruthlessly sacrificed on the altar of revenge. How annoying it must be to be an intelligent poacher to be accosted with the usual salutation from a game monopoliser—"what authority have you to shoot here," when he knows that his rights are equal to his, and his usefulness to society immensely superior. Such salutations grate harshly on the ear of Englishmen possessed of a little chivalry and good breeding. In nine cases out of ten you will find the game monopoly carried out by parties who have not a single acre of ground of their own, and whose superior right to shoot to that of the poacher is only to be found in the licence they have been barely able to procure. These parties are generally most cruel and severe on poaching. Scan them minutely, and you will find that nature has stamped them for an ignoramus or a tyrant, and that they are capable of inflicting wrongs on society to any amount.

The stringent and inhuman manner in which the Game Laws are applied to poaching by those who administer the law, is well calculated to engender crime and bloodshed, and cause public indignation to rest upon it. He who purloins the real property of the public, is, in many instances, more leniently dealt with by law, than the poor and needy labourer who helps himself to a rabbit for the benefit of his starving family. Moreover, poaching, to some persons, is a very heinous crime, and subjects many who scarcely deserve the name of poaching to be held in contempt by employers of labour. Game preservers and employers of labour frequently combine to put down poaching or what I rather prefer to say, to trample on the rights of humanity. When such combination takes place, the first offence against the Game Law is accompanied by loss of work, and perhaps by a heavy fine rigorously enforced by law. The result of such treatment on the minds of men endowed with strong notions on right and wrong, is contempt for the laws of their country, and what is worse, a distaste for labouring honestly to maintain themselves and families. Working men thus circumstanced are all but compelled, and certainly very strongly tempted, to resort to their poaching habits of life when they so determine the feelings which actuate them are of a tenfold more dangerous kind than those which allured them to commit the first breach of the law. First:—The certain loss of character, of which they are conscious, removes one of the best preservatives of honesty. Secondly:—They no longer value the world's estimation of themselves, and become less sensible to, or more regardless of the consequences which their infamy and guilt may entail upon society and their families; in fact, they feel themselves to be the outcast of society; they apprehend that every man's hand is lifted against them, and they consequently, are prepared to lift their hands against every man. All the evil passions of their nature assume uncontrolled dominion over them; they are prepared for the commission of crimes of the most revolting, kind, and frequently terminate a life of misery and continued warfare against mankind. Such are a few of the evil effects arising from the present condition of the Game Laws: and such evils will ever be common to society as long as the right to kill game is certified by game certificates sanctioned by law; and, as Lord Suffield remarked 44 years ago, in a very wisely written pamphlet on the Game Laws, as long as game preservers "shelter themselves under unjust and arbitrary legislation, and persuade themselves and others that they hold the exclusive right of killing it." Perhaps no more feasible plan could be adopted by Government for diminishing the crime and ill-feeling attending the application of the Game Laws to poaching than that of discontinuing to issue licenses guaranteeing the right to kill game. The laws of trespass are sufficient in themselves to preserve game in such numbers as would only satisfy the sporting disposition of all connected with the ownership or cultivation of the soil. In the majority of cases, where the protection of game has been left to the occupier of land, and a right given to him by the landlord to control the supply so as to prevent damage to the crops, a sufficiency of that sport has generally been the result. I could corroborate this statement by evidence tendered by several landlords in England, who have made arrangements with their tenants in the manner proposed. The amount of revenue arising from the sale of licenses to kill game affords no justifiable plea for the continuance of such a bare-faced monopoly of natural right. A million a-year poured into the Exchequer by the sale of certificates to kill game, is of slight importance when compared with the damage done to the crops, and with the amount of crime and misery entailed on society by the upholding of the game monopoly. For a Government to grant a license for the exercise of a natural right, a right inherent in every individual citizen is glaringly absurd, and is in direct antagonism to civilization.

John Parker.

Consett.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 15.—The official *Journal* publishes a decree of the Prefect of Police for the Department of the Seine, forbidding the assembling of crowds in the public streets in the vicinity of electoral meetings.

Paris, May 15 (Evening).—A circular has been sent by M. Forcade de la Roquette to the prefects, in which the Minister of the Interior reminds them that in virtue of the 8th paragraph of the Electoral Law, all meetings are to cease five days before the voting. M. Forcade de la Roquette also calls attention to the fact that the 13th article of the same law confers upon the prefects the right of dissolving any meeting of a nature likely to disturb public order.

The meetings which were held yesterday evening, were generally of a peaceful character, but after 11 p.m., several bands of persons, proceeding from different points gathered together in the Place de la Bastille, where they were driven back by the police. Another crowd, while crossing the Place Royal, tore down part of the railings which surrounded the garden, but no disturbance followed.

Paris, May 15, (Midnight).—A fresh ordnance had been placarded on the walls of Paris to-night, touching the election disturbances. It says that—Renewed disorders will not be tolerated."

THE ELECTIONEERING EXCITEMENT.

Paris, May 19 (Evening).—Of the 149 persons arrested since the 12th of May for taking part in the disturbances at the electoral meetings in this city, 132 are still detained in custody.

At Nimes, in the department of the Gard, a crowd of 300 people assembled on Sunday last and sang the "Marseillaise."

Intelligence from Bourges announce that in a small commune near that city a number of political agitators forced the door of the prison and liberated a person from the hands of the police.

A riot, attended with bloodshed, has taken place in the Department of Ande, in connection with the electioneering of M. Isaac Pereire, the official candidate.

Marseilles, May 20.—After a meeting of electors which took place here last night, and which was attended by M. Gambetta, one of the Opposition candidates, large crowds assembled, and bands of people paraded the streets, singing "La Marseillaise." Various arrests were made by the police at Thiers, in the Department of the Pays de Dome. Some disorders have occurred at the electoral meetings. The people assembled into the streets at night, dancing, singing, and shouting "*Vive* Ledru Rollin," "*Vive* Barbes."

SPAIN.

REJECTION OF A REPUBLIC.

Madrid, May 13 (Evening).—In the course of today's sitting of the Constituent Cortes the amendment of Senor Orense, proposing the establishment of a Confederate Republic, was strenuously opposed by Senor Alloa, who proved that the existence of a Monarchy was compatible with all liberties of the people, and the amendment was finally rejected by 182 against 64 votes.

An amendment of Senor Garica Ruiz in favour of a Democratic Republic as the future form of Government was rejected by 161 votes against 2. Senor Paul recommended the adoption of an amendment proposing the formation of a triennial directory to be appointed by the Chamber.

MOVEMENT IN FAVOUR OF THE EX-QUEEN.

Madrid, May 19 (Evening).—Intelligence received here states that 2,000 partisans of Queen Isabella have assembled at Perpignon, and are preparing to enter Spain under the commands of Generals Gasset and Pegueda.

Madrid, May 20.—In to-day's sitting of the Constituent Cortes, the discussion upon the draft of the Constitution was resumed by Senor Castelar, who attacked the idea of a Monarchy, as the future form of Government in Spain. He predicted that at no distant date all European countries would amalgamate under one Government, as the United States of Europe. Senor Rios Rosas will reply to Senor Castelar's speech.

CHINA.

INSULT TO THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Hong Kong, April 21—A placard has been circulated in China denouncing foreign missionaries, and styling them barbarians and wolves.

It is rumoured that a high Chinese official at Pekin has slapped the French Ambassador on the face, and that his Excellency has, in consequence, hauled down his flag. It is believed that the Pekin Government is great fear of further encroachments by Russia.

In Scotland, during the year 1866, 1,366 twin births occurred and 12 tripple births—indicating that one mother in every 82 bare twins, and one in every 9,356 mothers bare triplets.

The Irish Church Bill.—Lord Derby's friends contradict the statement in the *John Bull* that he had volunteered to move the rejection of the Irish Church Bill on the second reading. The course of action will not be decided upon until after the meeting of Peers at Lord Cairns's on the 3rd or 5th of June. In the Commons, a motion will be made that the bill be read a third time that day six months; and the division is expected to take place on the 1st of June.

Archbishop Leary and the Outrages in Ireland.—Archbishop Leary has issued an eloquent pastoral on the outrages in Tipperary. He emphatically denies the existence of an agrarian conspiracy, and says it could not exist without the knowledge of the Catholic clergy, and they have no knowledge of any such thing—It is all a myth. He denies that promises of any change in the land laws by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright have anything to do with the murders. He bids the tenant look for hope to the Imperial Legislature, and points out the danger of people being disgusted and estranged by these outrages.

The Alabama Question.—A telegram from Philadelphia of May 17th, says, Mr. Motley sails today. His instructions are framed with a view to prevent action. In case the Alabama was presented by England it is understood they maintain the ground heretofore assumed by the American Government, avoiding the extravagance of Mr. Summer's proposition. The question of England's responsibility for the results of the neutrality proclamation of May, 1861, is still insisted on for reference to arbitration: and, if decided against England, then all damages resulting therefrom will be pressed for payment. For the present, Mr. Motley is not himself to take any steps toward re-opening the controversary.

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 cocoas 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." 693

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, G. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5 55	10 0	2 5	5 20
Scotswood	„	6 2	10 7	2 12	5 27
Swalwell	„	6 9	10 14	2 19	5 34
Rowland's Gill	„	6 19	10 24	2 29	5 44
Lintz Green	„	6 25	10 30	2 35	5 50
Ebchester	„	6 38	10 43	2 48	6 3
Shotley Bridge	„	6 44	10 49	2 54	6 9
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	6 50	10 55	3 0	6 15
Knitsley	„	7 4	11 9		6 29
Lanchester	„	7 13	11 18		6 38
Witton Gilbert	„	7 20	11 27		6 47
Durham	„	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 40
Witton Gilbert	„	8 25	12 14		7 54
Lanchester	„	8 36	12 25		8 5
Knitsley	„	8 47	12 36		8 16
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	9 2	12 50	3 25	8 28
Shotley Bridge	„	9 7	12 55	3 30	8 33
Ebchester	„	9 10	12 59	3 34	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

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken off your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and see that "Curtis and Perkins, New York and London" is on the outside wrapper. No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers at 1s. 1½d, per Bottle, London Depot, 205, High Holborn. 393

"Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair is the distinguised badge of Youth." Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer or Dressing never fails to quickly restore *Grey or Faded Hair* to its youthful colour and beauty, and with the first application a beautiful gloss and delightful fragrance is given to the Hair. It stops the Hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the Hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contain neither oil nor diee In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Zylobalsamum (Mrs. S. A. Allen's) far excels any Pomade or Hair Oil. To those whose hair is naturally dry, requiring frequent dressing, its cheapness and great value will be proved. Its early use on children's Hair will insure an abundant and bountiful supply *from Youth to Old Age*. In large Bottles—Price Three Shillings. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. 394

OLDHAM'S CELEBRATED HATS
Can only be had at
55, GREY STREET,
(CORNER OF HIGH BRIDGE),
NEWCASTLE.
LATE MANAGER FOR WILSON. 875

JACKSON'S SHILLING PACKET OF MOURNING STATIONERY, containing 24 Sheets of Superfine Black-Bordered Note Paper and 24 Black-Bordered Envelopes of superior quality, at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

JACKSON'S SIXPENNY PACKET of TINTED WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER, containing 48 Sheets, assorted tints, also his SIXPENNY BOX of WATER-LINED ENVELOPES, assorted tints—corresponding to Water-Lined Note Paper,—at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

THE HUMAN HAIR.
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, after many years study and labour, has succeeded in making an extraordinary discovery, by means of which the human hair may be REPRODUCED in an incredibly short space of time. Persons who had totally lost their hair from illness or otherwise, and had been deemed irretrievably bald, after trying all the old remedies have had their hair entirely reproduced by the author's new treatment. Persons whose hair is falling off, or is naturally thin and weak, or is changing colour, should consult the author (by letter) without delay and state particulars of their case, when he will return his candid opinion thereon and prepare the necessaries to effect a speedy and permanent cure.
Whiskers, Moustaches, and Eyebrows produced in a few weeks. Address, (enclosing 12 stamps,) Mr. R. Walters, 26, Crescent Street, Euston Square, London, N.W.
N.B.—Failure is impossible. 861

STOWER'S NO. 1 GINGER WINE,
Cannot be equalled. Sold by Grocers and Confectioners.
Manufactories—LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
Ask for STOWER'S BRITISH WINES of all kinds.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.
(Registered as Sapo Carbonis Detergens.)
THIS Fragrant and Refreshing SOAP is unrivalled for its beneficial action upon the SKIN. By its daily use a clear and healthy appearance is produced, and abundant medical testimony proves that infectious diseases are prevented.—Vide *Lancet*, &c. In Tablets 6d. and 1s. each of all CHEMISTS. Wholesale of W. V. WRIGHT & Co., London.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA.
BRONCHITIS, and NEURALGIA.
THE GREAT REMEDY of the day is Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE: a few doses will cure all incipient cases. Caution.—The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy of chlorodyne renders it of vital importance that the public should obtain the *genuine*, which is now sold under the protection of Government authorising a stamp bearing the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," without which none are genuine. See decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the *Times*, July 16, 1864. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

MEDICAL REPORTS ON CONSUMPTION treated with SAVORY & MOORE'S PANCREATIC EMULSION accompany each bottle. This Emulsion is agreeable in flavour, and not deteriorated by keeping. Bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s.
Pancreatized (Digestive) Cod Liver Oil, Bottles 3s. and 6s. 143, Bond Street, London, and all Chemists.
Note—"SAVORY & MOORE" on every Label.

TWO PRIZE MEDALS, 1862.
JAQUES'S CROQUET adopted by all the great players. Prices from 15s. per Set. Descriptive Price List free on application.
Caution.—None genuine without the name JAQUES & SON on each Box.
Wholesale.—JAQUES & SON, 102, Hatton Garden, London.

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STARCH
THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRESS
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CYDER.—HENLEY AND SON'S noted growth and selections, in Wood and Bottle. Recommended as a general beverage for family use, (not inebriating.)
VINEGAR, of Henley & Son's Steam Works. The purest made, in Wood and Bottle. To be had of Grocers and Druggists, by the reputed quart, bottle included for 9d.
ALES and STOUT. Bass's, Allsopp's, Guinness's and the London Cooper in Bottle.
Agents for Arrol's Alloa Scotch Ales. Wines and Spirits in every variety.
Central Office & Depot, Joiner St., Tooley St., London, S.E.
Agents in Principal Towns. HENLEY & SON.

ASTHMA.—Immediate Relief is obtained by the use of DATURA TATULA. In Tins, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 18s.; or formed into Cigars and Cigarettes, Boxes, 3s., 6s., &c., and the Pastilles, for Inhalation, Boxes, 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. 143, New Bond Street, and all Chemists.
Note—"SAVORY & MOORE" on the Labels.

INDIGESTION, WASTING DISEASES, &c.—PANCREATINE digests all kinds of food. Valuable for persons taking Cod Liver Oil, in preventing Nausea and Indigestion.
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