W Lethbridge Esq
106 Strand
London WC

The Consett Guardian

AND DERWENT VALLEY ADVERTISER.

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

No. 494. {REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.} CONSETT, SATURDAY, MAY 28TH, 1870. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Wanted.

WANTED, a GIRL for Household Work.—Apply to JAMES SCOTT, Havanna. 631a

WANTED, a Steady, Active, and Industrious MAN, as Cartman, and to manage a piece of land.—Apply to GEORGE HOBSON, Harperley Corn Mills, near Annfield Plain. 637a

WANTED, a Colliery JOINER. A young man who has served his apprenticeship as a Colliery Joiner preferred.—Apply at COLLIERY OFFICE, Lanchester Colliery. 614a

TO TAILORS.

WANTED immediately good COAT, VEST, and TROUSER MAKERS.—Apply to Mr. METCALF, Cutter for RALPH ORD & Co., Woollen and Linen Drapers, Consett. 574a

WANTED, Consignments of Merchandise of every description, Household Furniture, &c., &c., for absolute Sale. Cash advanced. Goods of all kinds Bought and Sold on Commission. Terms moderate.—MR. ADAM BRODIE, Auctioneer and Valuer, Town Hall Sale-rooms, Consett. 620a

For Sale.

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES for SALE, at DIPTON.—Apply to Mr. JOHN MADDISON. 167a

ON SALE, at LITTLE GREENCROFT, a Prime Lot of TURNIP SEEDS.—Apply to EUSTACE C. BALLENY. 583a

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES FOR SALE, at SHEEP HILL, BURNOPFIELD.—Apply to Mr. PREVELL, Leazes, Burnopfield. 599a

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES for SALE, at CATCHGATE AND KYO.—Apply to JAS. MOORE, West Stanley. 615a

FOR SALE, Three COTTAGES and GROUND, at ANNFIELD PLAIN.—Application to be made to Mr. HUMPHREY, Carrier. 626a

FOR SALE, a Beautiful GREEN HOUSE, 12ft. by 8ft., span roof, quite new; also, a Stock of Excellent FLOWERS.—Apply at LANCHESTER RAILWAY STATION. 621a

FOR SALE, an Excellent FIRE-BRICK HOUSE, nearly new, containing in all Eight Rooms, with large Yard and Out-door Offices, situate at BENFIELDSIDE, and now in the occupation of Mrs. M. JOHNSON.—Apply to Mr. JOS. HOWARD, Consett. 624a

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

BENFIELDSIDE AND CONSETT.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, all those Ten COTTAGES, called PLANTATION Row, at Benfieldside, held by the CONSETT IRON COMPANY under a lease for 14 years; Twenty-two COTTAGES on the west of the above; and Six HOUSES in WILLIAM STREET, Consett.—For particulars, apply to J. G. SMITH, Auctioneer, 4, High Street, Gateshead. 590a

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER all those COPYHOLD ALLOTMENTS belonging to the Estate of the late JOHN HENRY, situated near Iveston, and containing between Five and Six Acres of land, in the occupation of Mr. THOMAS REED. All particulars will be given and Offers for the same will be received by Mr. WILSON, of Woodside, near Iveston, or Mr. BALLENY, of Greencroft, near Consett.
Greencroft, 22nd April, 1870. 557a

To Let.

TO LET, a SHOP and HOUSE, containing 5 Rooms, situated at HAVANNA, either for Stationer, or Greengrocer.—Apply to JAMES SCOTT. 630a

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a First-class HOUSE and SHOP, containing Nine Good Rooms, Cellar, and Stable, large enclosed Yard, and other conveniences, situate at Blackhill.—Apply to Mr. W. RAW, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Blackhill. 325a

Money.

TO LEND, £300, £400, and £500, upon approved Security.—Apply to Mr. J. HOWARD, Consett. 623a

TO LEND.

£300 AND £500 upon approved Security.—For particulars apply to Messrs. SCAIFE AND BRITTON, No. 6, Medomsley Road, Consett. 278a

Business Announcement.

SHARES in Public Works and Companies bought and sold on commission.—Apply to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Sharebroker, Consett. 469a

LADIES' SCHOOL, WEAR TERRACE, BISHOP AUCKLAND.

MRS. CLEMINSON (Sister of the Rev. T. M'Cullagh) begs to announce that she has REMOVED to the above Residence, which stands in a pleasant and elevated situation, commanding an extensive view. The house and premises have been enlarged and specially adapted to school purposes, with croquet and play-grounds, &c., attached. The Principal is assisted by Masters and Resident English Governesses and a French Protestant Governess. Mrs. Cleminson, having had several years' experience in teaching, can give many references to parents of present and former pupils. 580a

JOSEPH CHEESMAN,
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE,
IN thanking his Friends and the Public for their generous support during the year he has been in business, begs to inform them that he has always in Stock a choice selection of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS at Moderate Prices. Agent for Muller's Cod Liver Oil. Patent Medicine vendor, &c. 635a

MARINE STORES.

J. GLENDINNING,
BLACKSMITH,
HAS OPENED a New MARINE STORE, in KNITSLEY LANE, CONSETT. Hawkers supplied with Chalky Stone, Whitening, and Toys. 638a

J. PARKER,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT,
HAS engaged a Practical CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, of 12 years' experience, from one of the first houses in Britain; therefore, he is enabled to state that all Clocks, Watches, Barometers, and Jewellery entrusted to him will be executed in the first style of Workmanship, and a correct performance guaranteed. 625a
N.B.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Tuned and Repaired.

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 1740.

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

WHITSUNTIDE.

SEE THE SPLENDID SHOW OF DRAPERY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

LOTS OF BARGAINS.

R. W. SHAW

HAVING just returned from the Markets, is now prepared to offer GOODS of a very superior quality, the latest designs, at Prices which defy competition.

R. W. S., anticipating a great demand for Whitsuntide, has made some very extensive Purchases (for quotations see below), which the Public will find, on inspection, to be the Cheapest ever yet exhibited in the district.

A splendid assortment of
FANCY DRESSES,
CAMLETS,
SERGES,
FRENCH MERINOES,
FRENCH DELAINES,
COBURGS,
ALPACAS,
ORLEANS,
FRENCH TWILLS,
MOHAIRS, &c., &c.

SPECIAL.

175 Children's Velveteen Jackets, all sizes, to fit from two years of age to womanhood, at 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; beautiful quality, and the latest fashions.
Cloth Jackets, all sizes and prices.
250 Ladies' Black Cloth Jackets, 2s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
Ladies' Velveteen Jackets, at 6s. 11d. and 8s. 11d., well worth 9s. 0d. and 12s. 0d.

STAYS.

Drab Jean Stays 1s. 11d., worth 2s. 9d.
Drab Jean do., with whalebone, at 4s. 6d.
Children's, all sizes and prices.
A splendid show of
NEW PRINTS,
SKIRTINGS,
SHADES,
GLOVES,
TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY,
CALICOES,
SHEETS,
HOLLANDS,
FLANNELS, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The success in this department has far exceeded his expectations, having sold during the six weeks previous to Easter upwards of £1,000 worth of Ready-made Clothing alone. R. W. S. again invites attention to his second delivery:—
550 pairs of Gents' Fancy Trousers, at 13s. 6d., worth 20s.
120 pairs of Trousers and Vests to match, at 16s. 6d., cheap at 25s.
Gents' White and Light Vests, from 2s. 11d. to 5s. 9d.
Black Coats, at 15s. 6d., 17s. 6d., to 25s.
Fancy do., at any price.
Boys' Suits, from 4s. 11d. to 16s.
The Latest Styles in
HATS,
CAPS,
TIES,
SCARFS,
COLLARS, &c.

THE TAILORING

is under the superintendence of a first-class Cutter. A good assortment of the Latest Fashions in Cloths for the present Season. All Orders punctually attended to.

A good Fit guaranteed.

Hours of Business—8 a.m. to 7·30 p.m.

R. W. SHAW, PROPRIETOR,
FRONT STREET, CONSETT.
MIDDLE STREET, CONSETT.
FRONT STREET, LEADGATE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

During alterations of his premises at 48, CLOTH MARKET, NEWCASTLE,
THOMAS PUMPHREY,
Is carrying on his
TEA AND GROCERY BUSINESS,
AT
No. 2, GRAINGER STREET WEST
(Late St. John's Lane),
NEXT DOOR TO THE SAVINGS' BANK,
And respectfully asks his customers to follow him. 174a

CLARENDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
MEDOMSLEY ROAD, CONSETT.

JONATHAN C. WYLIE, MASTER.
Select Evening Class as usual, in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Euclid. One Guinea per Quarter.

LOOK HERE!

CASH Buyers would find it to their advantage to call at the
NEWCASTLE READY-MONEY GROCERY AND PROVISION-SHOP
(Next door to Mr. BROWN'S Auction Mart),
NEWMARKET STREET, CONSETT.
110a. JAMES LAKE, Proprietor.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

RICHARD WALKER,
PAINTER, GRAINER, GILDER, GLAZIER, PAPERHANGER, &c.,
RESPECTFULLY tenders his Thanks to his Friends and the Public of Consett and District for the patronage so liberally accorded to him in the past, and begs to intimate that he has removed to
MOUNT PLEASANT, CONSETT,
Where he trusts by strict attention to business and moderate charges to be favoured with future orders.
Conveyances of all descriptions neatly Painted and Varnished.
Mount Pleasant, Consett,
April 6th, 1870. 519a

Business Announcements.

ESTABLISHED 61 YEARS.

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

ANOTHER OFFER.

WE RENEW OUR OFFER to forward, carriage paid to any address, on receipt of a Post-office Order for 20, 25, 30, or 33 Shillings, 10lbs. of the Cheapest TEA in England, and express our willingness to return the money should the Tea not please. Although we have sold 111,269 Pounds of Tea during 1869, the only request we have received from our numerous correspondents has been to forward another package of the same Tea. The people who do not know us may have some idea of the extent of our business by examining the following amount of Tea sold by us during the last ten years:—

During 1860 we sold	53,071 lbs.	During 1865 we sold	74,707 lbs.
„ 1861 „	61,588 „	„ 1866 „	86,844 „
„ 1862 „	63,250 „	„ 1867 „	101,697 „
„ 1863 „	65,048 „	„ 1868 „	104,606 „
„ 1864 „	68,209 „	„ 1869 „	111,269 „

These figures speak for themselves. We are of opinion we ought do do more business this year, and wish you to help us.

ADDRESS:—
WILLIAM STEWART, THE TEA DEALER,
33, GRAINGER STREET, 33, SANDHILL, 32, MOSLEY STREET, NEWCASTLE;
or at the NEW BRANCH, CORNER OF FREDERICK ROAD, HIGH STREET, SUNDERLAND

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

W AYNSLEY
Grocer,
CONSETT

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

For full description of each see Book of Prices

GINS

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

The above can be had either Sweetened or Unsweetened.

COGNAC BRANDIES

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

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

BRANDIES (*not Cognac Brandies*)

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

The above can be had either Pale or Brown

SCOTCH WHISKIES

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

IRISH WHISKIES

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

JAMAICA RUMS

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

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

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

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

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

	Gallons
W & A Gilbey	670,904
Sandeman, Sons & Co	154,622
R Hooper & Sons	139,655
Dingwall, Portal & Co	137,307
H R Williams & Co	132,616
F W Cosens	115,814
Boyes & Beckwith	113,476
Lightly & Simon	99,008
Cunliffe & Co	93,285
Tod-Heatley & Co	83,674
Litre Bottle Wine Co	82,551
J Allnutt & Co	82,264
Dent, Urwick & Co	78,884
Bond, Forbes & Co	77,277
D Taylor & Sons	71,943
Max Greger	71,475
Secretan, Campbell & Co	67,969
Boord & Son	67,587
Findlater & Co	66,243
Polak Bros & Co	66,074
Brooks & Oldham	63,859
C Kinloch & Co	60,683
Robertson Bros	59,347
Lemon Hart & Son	59,013
Domecq & Co	58,129

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

	Gallons
Twiss & Brownings	242,436
W & A Gilbey	231,354
J & W Nicholson	165,605
D Taylor & Sons	144,608
Trower & Lawson	121,518
Dingwall, Portal & Co	110,263
R Hooper & Sons	106,043
Bond, Forbes & Co	95,825
Seager & Evans	87,328
Boord & Son	86,200
C Webb	73,947
Burnett & Co	64,910
E S Pick	60,253
Lemon Hart & Son	58,594
Bishop & Son	56,933
Bowerbank & Son	50,180
J Allnutt & Co	49,245
G Orme & Co	48,541
J & J Vickers & Co	48,357
Hills & Underwood	47,638
Marshall & Elvey	45,568
T H Furse	45,342
B Field & Sons	40,667
Osmond & Co	38,502
Pickford & Co	38,460

Gins and Whiskies (W & A Gilbey 279,682 gallons) are not included in the above returns.
Total quantity of Wines and Spirits paid Duty on by W & A Gilbey in the year 1868 ... 1,182,030

CONSETT STEAM PRINTING WORKS

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

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

FISH! FISH!! FRESH FISH!!!

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

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES FURNISHING.

DO YOU WANT CHEAP IRON BEDSTEADS?
Then go to
A. RICHARDSON'S
NEW IRON BEDSTEAD WAREHOUSE AND FURNITURE SHOW ROOMS,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL,
WHERE you can have them from 15s. upwards. Furniture made to Order by experienced workmen. Repairs neatly executed.
FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN, and MATTRESSES, and every article required in House Furnishing. 521a

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

VALUATIONS MADE FOR PROBATE AND LEGACY DUTIES.

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

All Orders attended to with care and punctuality.

EMIGRATION AGENT. 2[illegible]

CHEAP PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE.

JOHNSON ROBSON,
PAINTER, GILDER, PAPER-HANGER, &c.,
DURHAM ROAD, BLACKHILL.
OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, &c. 531a

PIANOFORTES and Harmoniums Tuned, &c.; Brass Bands, Drum and Fife Bands, and Violin taught; Music arranged for any class of Instrument by Mr. J. W. GARSIDE, master of Shotley Grove School, late master of Major Sheffield's Commercial School, Normanby Park, Lincoln, and master of the Bands in the above place, and teacher in Cambridgeshire 20 years.

Testimonial from R. Young, Esq., M.P. for Cambridge.

Osborne House, 1861,
Wisbech, Cambridge.
I have known Mr. J. W. Garside during his residence in St. Giles (14 years) and always considered him an honest deserving man.
RICHARD YOUNG, Mayor,
M.P. for Cambridge.

From Messrs. Wm. Wray and Son, Shipbuilders.
Burton, Stather-on-Trent, Lincolnshire.
Mr. Garside taught us a Brass Band, and they made very rapid and satisfactory progress. We believe him very competent and to be highly respectable.
WM. WRAY.

Hexham, Feb. 19th, 1870.
We the undersigned, have much pleasure in certifying that we have known Mr. J. W. Garside for the last five years, during which he has done a great deal of Pianoforte and Harmonium tuning in the neighbourhood, and has always given the utmost satisfaction to his friends.
J. B. LOSLEY, Organist.
T. H. MCALLEN, Pianoforte dealer,
Fore Street, Hexham.

Business Announcements.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

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

FEATHERS, FLOCKS, RABBIT DOWN,
IRON BEDSTEADS,
MATTRESSES,
HARDWARE GOODS,
PARAFFIN LAMPS and GLASSES,
PARAFFIN OIL and BENZOLINE OIL.
Furniture delivered free. 640

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

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

THE HEIRS OF DILSTON AND DERWENTWATER, being an account traced down from the earliest known date of the Ancestry to the present day, thus including the CLAIM of the COUNTESS AMELIA. By S. S. JONES, Price 1s. and 1s. 6d.—May be had at the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett; and of Mr. ROBERT JACKSON, Bookseller and Stationer, Derwent Street, Blackhill.

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

BLACKETT STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHNSON (late Crosier), being determined to extend his business, is prepared to offer his Friends and the general Public, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Soaps, and general Groceries, selected from the Best Markets, at the lowest possible Prices for Cash, feeling sure that one trial of his celebrated Teas from Two Shillings per pound, will ensure success. N.B.—A liberal allowance on Parcels of Ten Pounds upwards of these Teas.
Note the Address, 91 and 93, Blackett Street, Newcastle,
991 JAMES JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.

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

"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

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

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

H. WHITFIELD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FURNITURE BROKER,
129, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
HAS a Large STOCK of Ancient and Modern HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, including IRON BEDSTEADS in great variety, CARPETS, DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS, and OIL CLOTHS, varying in design, quality, and price.
Also a Large and Choice Selection of Hardware, etc.
H. W. is prepared to Purchase or Exchange on the Shortest Notice. 43a

THERE ARE THREE QUALITIES
FOR WHICH
CARIS'S PATENT LEVER WATCHES
ARE JUSTLY CELEBRATED, VIZ:—
LOWNESS IN PRICE,
CORRECT TIMEKEEPING, while for
DURABILITY they excel all.
JOHN D. CARIS,
20, HIGH STREET, GATESHEAD,
AND
1, BROAD CHARE, QUAYSIDE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. 235a

GEORGE B. FROST, WIRE WORKER, WEAVER, and BLIND MAKER, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of Sieves, Cages, Fire Guards, Lime and Gravel Screens, Riddles, Flower Stands, and Wire Work of every description, both Useful and Ornamental.
No. 18, PILGRIM STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Dealer in British and Foreign Birds. 420a

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

SILVER TEA SERVICES, from ....£20 to £40
SILVER COFFEE POTS, from ....£14 to £20
SILVER SALVERS, from ....£4 to £50
SILVER CAKE BASKETS, from ....£10 to £35
SILVER INKSTANDS, from ....£4 to £25
SILVER CLARET JUGS, from ....£14 to £35
SILVER MUGS for CHILDREN, from..45s. to £6
SILVER KNIFE, FORK, & SPOON, in Case, from ....24s. to £5
SILVER PORRINGERS and SPOONS, from ....£5 to 8gs.
ELECTRO-PLATED CORNER DISHES, from 8gs. the Set of Four; the Handles remove, and Covers form four extra Dishes if required.
ELECTRO-PLATED DISH COVERS, from ....8gs. per Set
ELECTRO-PLATED TEA SERVICES, from ....70s.
ELECTRO-PLATED DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, 12 Pairs, in Case, from ....63s.
REID AND SONS,
41, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. 950

NORTHERN COUNTIES' LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICES—
106, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE.
BRANCH OFFICES—
SUNDERLAND AND SOUTH SHIELDS.
LOANS GRANTED on Approved Personal Security, Mortgages, Deeds, Shares, and every description of available Security.
TRADE BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Personal Inquiry will at all times facilitate Business. Prospectuses free at Head Office or Branches.
371a EDWIN OVENDEN, Manager.

Business Announcements.

HORSE SHOEING, &c.

ROBERT MACDONALD begs to intimate that he has OPENED that SHOP in BLACKHILL, formerly occupied by Mr. JAS. WARDHAUGH, where he intends carrying on a BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS, in all sorts of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORK and HORSE SHOEING, in which he has had experience in the best Shoeing Shops in Edinburgh and other places, and he hopes that the quality of his Articles and Work will merit a share of the patronage of the Gentry and Farmers of the neighbourhood. 612a

NEWGATE STREET TEA AND GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

ROBERT WHITE,
MANY Years with Mr. Greaves, 17, and 19, Nun Street, and Mr. Stewart, Tea Dealer, 32, Mosley Street, has Opened the Shop 38, NEWGATE STREET, next door to Phœnix Inn, where he intends to carry on the Grocery Business on the improved principle for Cash.
R. W. deems it unnecessary to adopt the old hackneyed style of quoting prices, but begs to say that his selection of TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, SOAPS, &c., are bought from the best markets, and one trial will be sufficient to convince his friends that he is worthy of their support.
NOTE THE NUMBER:—
38, NEWGATE STREET, 112a
ROBERT WHITE, PROPRIETOR.

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. 117a

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

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER. Gold Medal, Havre, 1868 · Gold Medal, Paris Society of Arts, 1869;
For its superiority over all other Baking Powders.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER For making delicious Bread without Yeast.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER makes Puddings, Pastry, and Pie Crusts with less butter and eggs.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER. Sold everywhere in 1d. and 2d. packets, and 6d. and 1s. patent boxes. 215a
Be sure to ask for and see that you get
BORWICK'S GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER.

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

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

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HAT SHOP IN NEWCASTLE.

THOMAS COCHRANE is now selling the BEST SILK HAT in the Trade at 10s. 6d.

THOMAS COCHRANE,
19, GRAINGER STREET,
(CORNER OF NUNS' STREET)
118a NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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

SUPERIOR WATCHES, SHIP CHRONOMETERS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS.

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

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

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 10 0 a.m.
CHARGES.

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

Ladies—First-class only open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Ladies'—Second-class open on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Large Swimming Bath open Daily; also, Vapour and Warm Baths for Ladies' and Gentlemen. 17a

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

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. 991

Public Notices.

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
CHIEF OFFICES, 62, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

AT the Twenty-first ANNUAL MEETING of this Company, held on the 22nd April, it was reported as follows:—

That the amount represented by New Annual Premiums for the three years since the last division of profits is as under:—

1867.	New Premium Income	£54,819	5	3
1868.	" " "	87,748	16	11
1869.	" " "	102,323	15	2

That the Total Premium Income on 31st December, 1869, amounted to £241,135 12s. 6d.
That £86,594 8s. 11d. had been paid in Claims during the year.
And that the following was the state of the Assurance Fund Account on 31st December, 1869:—

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To present value of Sums Assured, as per Actuary's valuation (at Carlisle 3 per Cent.) as on 31st December, 1866	542,033	0	0
" Bonus on Policies	15,904	10	7
" Loan Guarantee Fund	1,845	13	0
" Turkish Stock Guarantee Fund ..	406	6	4
" Balance due to Agents	69	6	10
" Surplus available for future Bonus, subject to re-valuation of Policies and Reserve for Industrial Branch	165,873	11	8
	£726,132	8	5

Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By present value of pure nett Premiums receivable, as per Actuary's valuation (at Carlisle 3 per Cent.) as on 31st December, 1866				445,144	0	0
" £5,000 Victoria Bonds	5,126	5	11			
" £5,000 Cape of Good Hope ditto	5,190	0	0			
" £1,200 Land Mortgage Bank of India ditto	1,044	0	0			
" £5,000 South Australian dito	5,325	0	0			
" £10,000 Queensland ditto	9,287	10	0			
" £4,800 New South Wales ditto	4,612	10	0			
" £5,000 Natal ditto	5,095	0	0			
" £5,000 New Zealand ditto	5,347	10	0			
" £4,000 Mauritius do.	4,263	15	0			
" £6,000 Turkish do.	1,936	17	6			
" £1,000 Canada do.	1,182	13	8			
" £41,000 City Commissioners of Sewers ditto	41,000	0	0			
" £2,500 Railway Debentures	2,500	0	0			
" Railway and other ordinary Shares ..	1,847	15	3			
				93,758	17	4
" Mortgages and Loans				58,054	7	2
" Purchase of Life and other Interests and Reversions				41,071	5	0
" Loans on Policies within their Surrender Value				5,346	15	5
" Freehold and Leasehold Estates				50,777	0	5
" Furniture and Fittings in Offices				6,332	14	3
" Deposit on Purchase of 64, Ludgate Hill				1,000	0	0
" Premiums on which Days of Grace are current, and sundry Agents' Balances				11,976	3	9
" Cash Balances, viz.:—						
City Bank Current Account	11,921	5	1			
National Provincial Bank	500	0	0			
Cash in hand	250	0	0			
				12,671	5	1
				£726,132	8	5

633a

67 IS the Winning Number of the Watch raffled by Mr. R. SEWELL. 632a

MESSRS. G. and R. TOWNS, of West Law Farm, respectfully intimate that they have a first-class BRAWN. Terms 3s. 6d. each. 634a

TO COLLIERY OWNERS, JOINERS, AND OTHERS.

TO LET for HIRE, a First-class Portable ENGINE and SAW BENCH.—For terms apply to WILLIAM MURRAY, Leadgate. 639a

THE LANCHESTER FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND ATHLETIC SPORTS will be held, as usual, on THURSDAY, the 1st Sept., 1870.
T. CUMMING, } Secs.
R. WALTON, }
603a

BAND OF HOPE DEMONSTRATION.

ON WHIT-MONDAY, June 6, 1870, the Annual DEMONSTRATION in connection with the SHOTLEY BRIDGE AND DISTRICT UNITED BANDS OF HOPE will be held in the CRICKET FIELD, BENFIELDSIDE, kindly granted by HENRY RITSON, Esq. The Provisions will be supplied by Mr. H. O. STURGEON, Newcastle. 581a

ORDER OF MECHANICS, COLLIERLEY DYKES.

GOOD INTENT LODGE.

THE Committee of the above Lodge beg most respectfully to inform their Friends and the Public that they will hold a PIC-NIC in a FIELD (kindly granted by Miss COOPER), on SATURDAY, June 11, 1870.

ANNFIELD PLAIN BRASS BAND will be in Attendance and play carefully-selected pieces of music during the afternoon.

Games will be introduced, including Velocipede Races, Foot Races, &c.

TEA will be provided. Tea on the Tables at Four o'clock. Tickets—For Tea and Concert, One Shilling; for the Field only, 3d.—may be had of the Committee.

A CONCERT will take place after Tea in a Spacious Marquee, to be followed with a BALL. Tickets—Gentleman, One Shilling; ladies, Sixpence.

It is expected that all Persons honouring the pic-nic with their presence will refrain from damaging the ground as much as possible. 636a

Wanted.

WANTED Immediately, a Steady Young MAN as Farm Servant.—Apply to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, Medomsley Road, Consett. 640a

Sales by Auction.

By Mr. Joseph Oley.

FAIRLEMAY, NEAR WHITTONSTALL.

MR. JOSEPH OLEY has been honoured with instructions by Mr. THOMAS WATSON, who is about to emigrate to America, to SELL, at the above place, the whole of his Valuable COTTAGE FURNITURE, BEES, BACON, &c., on SATURDAY, June 11th, 1870. For particulars of which see hand bills. Sale to take place at Two o'clock in the afternoon. 629a

By Mr. Adam Brodie.

WHITSUNTIDE DRAPERY SALE.

MR. ADAM BRODIE is instructed to offer for SALE BY AUCTION (prior to the Whitsuntide holidays), at the TOWN HALL SALE-ROOMS, CONSETT, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, May 28th, 30th, and 31st, a large lot of First-class NEW DRESS GOODS and other DRAPERY, of useful kinds, the whole of which must be cleared out without reserve; also, a quantity of the very best Scotch Tweeds for Suits. 627a

Sale to commence at Seven o'clock each evening.

Smallpox is still increasing in Paris.

A FAMILY NEARLY POISONED.—The family of a farmer, named Sullivan, near Kanturk, were nearly poisoned yesterday through the mistake of the servant preparing bread with powder used for curing sheep instead of soda.

GREECE.—TRIAL OF THE BRIGANDS.—The trial of the brigands implicated in the late massacre at Oropos took place on Saturday, and after fourteen hours duration, resulted in a sentence of death against all the prisoners—seven in number.

The speech by Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., on the payment of members, has been reprinted, at the nominal price of one penny. It contains all the instances and authorities, cited in full, to enable any person interested in the question to see the grounds on which the motion was based.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.—On Thursday morning, at one o'clock, Marshal Saldanha made a pronunciamento at Lisbon, with six battalions, and proceeded to the Royal Palace, where he was opposed by the Guards. An encounter ensued, and seven soldiers were killed and thirty wounded. Marshal Saldanha took possession of the Fort St. Georges. At four o'clock Marshal Saldanha entered the Royal Palace, and had a long interview with the King, who summoned the Prime Minister, the Marquis de Loule, to his presence. The latter at once tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Marshal Saldanha has now been entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet of War. The city of Oporto and other towns made common cause with the movement, which, however, was of a purely military character. A new ministry has been formed.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"A Nonconformist's" letter and other matters are unavoidably held over.

The Consett Guardian.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870.

HENRY BROWN.

WE sincerely regret to hear that our fellow-townsman, HENRY BROWN, who is undergoing his sentence in Morpeth gaol, is failing in health, and there is a fear of serious consequences. Only three months of the nine have expired, and his health is breaking up, so that it is high time something very special was being done to effect his liberation ere it be too late. It gives us, therefore, considerable gratification to notice the progress that has been made with the petition which was drawn up by the committee appointed at the public meeting held for the purpose of devising the best means of obtaining the release of Mr. BROWN. The petition is succinct yet full, free from any unwise reflection upon the injustice of the penalty inflicted upon the person for whom the petitioners ask mercy, and embracing the weightiest that could be urged on behalf of any prisoner—"a peaceable disposition" and "an unimpeachable character of 35 years' standing." The petition is also strikingly modest: it claims nothing; it simply asks for *mercy* on the above ground, and on grounds of the esteem in which he is held and "that his health and future well-being may be endangered to an extent far beyond the mere imprisonment of nine months." The anticipations of the composers of the petition has been realised sooner than they expected. HENRY BROWN'S health is now in danger, and his release has resolved itself to a case of pure humanity. The public appear to have looked at it in this light, for the petition now measures twelve yards in length and contains no less than 1,300 signatures. This is very gratifying, and it is the more so when we find the names of the Vicars of Consett, Castleside, Lanchester, Leadgate, and Collierley; the curates of Consett and Collierley; the pastors of the Roman Catholic churches of the Brooms and Blackhill; the Blackhill Presbyterian minister; the Superintendents of the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist circuits; Dr. GEORGE RENTON, and Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, who was superintendent of police at this place when the Newland's riot took place. Letters have been written to the local members of Parliament to support the prayer of the petition, and we have no doubt that when it is placed in the hands of the Right Hon. H. A. BRUCE, that gentleman will be favourably impressed. In the meantime, as the petition will be sent off early next week, we appeal to our readers that have not yet signed the petition to do so without delay. Rev. WILLIAM MIDDLETON, Baptist Minister, through whose indomitable exertions such a large number of signatures have been obtained, will be glad to receive more; and our more influential friends could aid this humane endeavour by sending private letters to the members they supported at the last election, asking their assistance to effect the liberation of one who has obtained such a significant expression of sympathy from his neighbours.

The Rev. Henry Barret, of Pelton Vicarage, has given a donation of twelve guineas to the West Pelton Wesleyan Chapel Building fund.

A tile maker, named Wm. Young, residing on the New Road, Newcastle, died suddenly whilst in the act of lacing his boots on Sunday morning.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Wednesday at the North Shields Police Court, John Keenan, a soldier belonging to the regiment stationed at Tynemouth, was charged with attempting to upset a passenger train on the North-Eastern Railway. The offence took place on Good Friday, on the evening of which day an excursion train from Newcastle was late in arriving at the North Shields Station. The engine driver stated to one of the porters that about 300 yards from the station he had felt a severe concussion, caused by the train passing over something on one of the rails. The official proceeded to the place indicated, and found on each side of the line several pieces of wood, a quantity of stones, &c., which had been placed on the metals. There were footprints on the ground which were traced to the prisoner, who was committed for trial.

LOCAL NOTES,

By "A RAMBLER."

The "Sunday fettling" question has been submitted to the puddlers and their underhands at Consett and elsewhere, and they have given their decision against it. As I anticipated a fortnight ago, the Consett men gave a decided vote in opposition to Sunday labour, the majority being as 5 to 1. I confess that I was not prepared to see such a large majority when I read the placards that were posted up in the mills. When many of the men read the postscript at the bottom of the bill, which stated that the Company would improve the brickwork of the furnaces and "light-up" free of cost to all puddlers who were actually at work on Monday mornings if they would vote for the "previous question," I thought it would be a powerful temptation to many; but it must have shaken very few, for, out of 425 puddlers and underhands, 356 showed themselves superior to the inducement by voting for the abolition of "Sunday fettling." Of course, I do not say that the entire of this large number voted from the conviction that Sunday labour was morally wrong. Many there would be no doubt who would vote with the majority from an intelligent apprehension of the requirements of the Decalogue, but I cannot persuade myself otherwise than that others would take that course from a desire to extend their opportunities for debauchery; however, it is the lesser evil, for an increase and continuation of Sunday labour are fearfully potential in the debasement of a neighbourhood.

Superintendent Oliver and his colleagues are doing a good work, and deserve the thanks of the public. I sometimes read your reports of the police-courts, and though it is a class of news that is by no means edifying, it occasionally contains items that are gratifying to thinking minds. I believe, notwithstanding the forcible arguments that could be adduced to the contrary, that the publishing of these reports does good, for, by a certain class of the community, the publication of their crime in the local prints is by far a greater punishment than any penalty that can be inflicted upon them by the magistrates. Well, I scanned over the report of Lanchester Petty Sessions in your last issue, and I was heartily gratified at seeing one or two things. The "barm" case would be swallowed with peculiar gusto by the teetotallers. Thomas White had been keeping a "shebeen," of which there is, I hear, not a few in Consett. Supt. Oliver managed to collar a customer coming out of White's house with beer, and he was brought before the magistrates. He evidently had taxed his ingenuity to get out of the scrape, so he coolly told the magistrates that it was "barm" the woman had, he using that article in his business as a baker. Unfortunately the can and liquid were in court, and the subterfuge was discovered, and he was mulcted in the penalty of £5. I laughed at the defence; nobody but an Irishman could have done it. These "shebeens" are a curse to the place—considerably worse than the licensed houses, and, Heaven knows! they are bad enough. I hope this example will be a warning to them.

The Sunday trading in Consett that I had occasion to reprobate some time ago has got a check by the intervention of the police. The paltry shops that vended their wares on the day of rest, and which were the occasion of youths gathering in bands in the streets, to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants, have had an undisturbed run for a long time, but they have now fallen upon evil times. I am also delighted to find that the lounging about the corners of the streets has had its day, the bye-laws of the Consett Local Board being put in vigorous force by the police. Every good man and true will hail these efforts of the officers of justice with the utmost satisfaction.

That was rather a bold proposition of Mr. A. Annandale's at the Benfieldside Local Board last week, but there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of having a scientific system of drainage. If it should be entertained, the other Boards might join them, for what is good for the one can't be bad for the other. I fancy the cost will be the death of the project, as it has been of many a noble scheme before it.

Our new curate has "rushed into print," I see. In his epistle to you he tells the parishioners he is going to inaugurate a Bible-class. Well, that is good. The chief topic to be taught to the young folks is "the distinctive principles of the Church of England, and the general agreement of her doctrines as expressed in the Prayer Book and Articles with the Holy Scriptures" Well, that is also of itself good, for it is very important that the juveniles belonging to the different sections of religionists should be made fully aware of the "distinctive principles" held by the body they belong to. But what meaneth the subsequent portion of the curate's letter? Surely, he got into an unhappy vein. I think I can't do better than to give a letter I have received from a friend of mine on the subject, which is as follows:—

Dear Rambler,—I should like you to ask "The Curate of Consett" what he is aiming at. He seems to think that we shall soon be in a sad plight if he does not get the rising generation indoctrinated with the "distinctive principles of the Church of England" which in his "own eyes" is to save the nation from "confusion, anarchy, and disorder." I wonder how he found himself among even a civilised people when he came here. Then what does he mean by going back into the *dark ages* of the Old Testament to look for his "Micah consecrating his priest?" I fancy he wants to induce the young Consettonians to ignore the ministers of other Churches. This, by-the-bye, is a nice change in the way of doing it. The almost universal plan has been to try to frighten us with Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, but I suppose the earth is so long in opening her mouth that a change is necessary; but here I must protest against such wholesale slander on other churches, and ask him which church in our midst bestows less care and anxiety in the choice of ministers, both as regards their godly life and ministerial abilities, than does the Church of England, and which of the ministers in the neighbourhood is so far below himself in these qualities that he has to compare him to the mercenary Levite to whom he refers. Then what about his "order and liberty?" The latter they have and no mistake—liberty to be Socinians, Infidels, Papists, and what not! But, order! order! He must pardon plain folks if they can see nothing in such liberty but "confusion, anarchy, and disorder."

A certain wise-acre, under the "learned" *nom de plume* of "Ignoramus," something like ten days ago was enlightening [...] the editor and readers of the *Hexham Courant* about a "mare's [...] nest" a critical friend of mine had found amongst the Derwentwater relics which were exhibited at Consett a short while ago—the Protestant Bible. This affected "ignoramus" tells the parties before-named that the three R.'s studied and mastered by the critical wight who gave me the information of the discovery are to be found in the word "error," and that the Bible alleged to be a Protestant version is a manuscript Douay version, therefore, a Catholic Bible. On reading the letter, I could not but pity the writer. It struck me with all the force of a conviction that either the writer had unwittingly been made a tool of by interested parties, or that he or she had knowingly descended to propagate a base lie in order to throw dust in the eyes of the public. "But not if I knows it," as *Punch* says. Off I rambled to my informant, who is none other than Mr. Jonathan C. Wylie, with the wretched composition. Of course he was astonished, and under date of May 21, he sent to the same paper the following, which I reckon to be a dignified "nobbler":—

SIR,—Yesterday, my attention was called to a letter, signed "Ignoramus," in your paper of the 17th inst., calling in question some notes of "Rambler," in the *Consett Guardian*, anent a Bible exhibited in Consett amongst the Derwentwater relics. "Ignoramus" states—1st, That he has seen the said Bible. 2nd, That the said Bible is a Douay Bible. 3rd, That the said Bible is a manuscript Bible. 4th, (Inter.) That the said Bible is Catholic. Now, as after examining the Bible in the exhibition, I in conversation, supplied "Rambler" with the chief notes, allow me state in reply to "Ignoramus," 1st, That he has certainly not seen the Bible exhibited in Consett. 2nd, That the Bible exhibited in Consett was not a Douay Bible. 3rd, That the Bible exhibited in Consett was not a manuscript Bible, but most excellently printed in French. 4th, That the Bible exhibited in Consett was not Catholic, but in preface and text distinctively Protestant. In fact, when "Rambler's" notes appeared, the "Countess," in conversation with a personal friend of mine, stated that the said Bible was a Protestant Bible, presented by John the 4th earl, to his wife, who was a Protestant. I may state that the said Bible was in excellent condition, the date and publisher being: 1722, Brunel, Amsterdam, (Chez. Brunel, Amsterdam, 1722.) What might mislead an "ignoramus" as to its doctrine was, that the Apocryphal books were bound up with the canonical text. Of course, your educated readers will know that such an inclusion was common enough with Protestant Bibles of the last century. My German Bible (1773, Uebersetzung D. Martin Luther) is so inclusive.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The Queen has been rather unkind, perhaps, to London society, to leave us entirely just when the season is at its height; but we have now ceased to regard Her Majesty's presence as absolutely necessary for the fashion and frivolity of a London season. If the King of the Belgians were not a relative, he might possibly think the royal departure scarcely polite; but he is receiving all kinds of attentions from the aristocracy, and appears to be enjoying his holiday vacation, which he intends to prolong until the Derby is lost and won. Moreover, the young King is to pay us another visit with his Queen, on the return of our own Sovereign, in about a month, from Balmoral. The royal couple are to occupy State apartments at Windsor Castle, and two of Her Majesty's daughters, with their husbands, are to pay the Queen a visit at the Castle, where there is to be a state breakfast—*al fresco*. But all this does not reconcile Londoners to the absence of the Sovereign in the height of the season, their only consolation being the hearty way in which the Prince of Wales places himself at the disposal of all who seek his patronage and influence, whether to lay a first stone, preside at an annual festival, or make a neat little speech for the benefit of some deserving institution. The prince during the past few months has really worked very hard in this way, and continues to do so; and, moreover, the statements in the newspapers which go to prove this give but a faint idea of the continual demands upon his time. His Royal Highness, however, has his reward in it, for this willingness to aid any good cause makes him very popular.

The mission of those two Nestorian priests, who were taken up here for begging the other day, is quite a compliment to England, inasmuch as it shows how widely spread is the faith in her charity; but that faith will receive a rude shock among the native Christians of Asia if the only welcome extended to two of their priests who have come to seek charity for an oppressed and afflicted people is to be a public appearance at a police-court. Do none of the leading men in religious circles know who these Nestorians really are, and is it too much trouble to examine their references? When the Hindoo deist Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen is allowed to deliver a lecture in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, and is collecting the sinews of war for extending his sect in india, it would not be more than might be expected if Andrea and Elias were introduced to a few meetings got up to assist their suffering people. Surely these representatives of what may be called the ancient Protestant communion of Asia are as interesting as Black Bishops or Hindoo religious reformers, who "draw" so well in the religious world.

I see that the Government has warned the Epsom Course authorities not to let any ground at the approaching Epsom races for the purpose of list betting, as the law will be enforced against any persons offending. This is a move in the right direction, so far as it goes; but we shall want far more stringent measures to eradicate the vice of gambling from the Turf. Not only will one attraction to horsey people be thus removed from the course itself, but "the glories of the road" this Derby day will be somewhat marred by the closing of "the Kensington Road and the approaches thereto, to prevent accidents from the new sewer now in course of construction." These awful sewers have been a nuisance for years, owing to the miserably slow progress that is made in their construction. Like everything else connected with our roads, it is an affair of jobbery and favouritism, and the nuisance is kept up just as long as it pleases the contractors. *Apropos* of the road on the Derby day, I see that a gentleman advertises for six lessons in driving a four-in-hand! Of course, he will obtain them, and possibly we shall hear, on the morrow of the Derby, of some terrible accident as a specimen of his style of driving "after taking six lessons." But a profound thought occurs—what about those gentlemen who drive four-in-hands *without* taking six lessons?

What a little thing causes a sensation in London! There is a crowd every day at each terminus of the new tramway in the Brixton Road, just to see the tramway omnibus start and arrive, and on Sundays the place is like a fair. On this little bit of road the company must be coining money. The new vehicles are largely patronised, and no wonder, for they are as superior to ordinary omnibuses as a real diamond to Paris paste. The mention of Paris reminds me that these new cars are exactly similar to those that run, and have been running for years, from the Place de la Concorde to Versailles. The tramway cars running between Whitechapel and Bow are also well supported, and there is now no doubt that the new system will make headway. The London General Omnibus Company must now be sorry that they have thrown away thousands of pounds in vainly trying to prevent the establishment of the new system. The would-be monopolists would have done far better had they promoted tramways for themselves. All that is now left to them is to amalgamate with the new companies, buy them up, or see their own revenues largely decrease.

It may be noticed that in some of the country districts of France the authorities have had to prohibit the slaughter of small birds in consequence of the ravages of insects. I should not be surprised if we were to come to the same thing in our own country. The present season bids fair to be a very bad one for the fruit, owing to the destructiveness of the insect pests, which play such havoc in our fields, orchards, and gardens; and yet the slaughter of birds that partly live on those insects continues. It is well known that there is great difference of opinion among farmers, fruit-growers, with regards to the *balance* of good or harm that our small birds do. It is universally admitted that they eat insects as well as fruit and grain; but the question is, what is the *balance* of evil? Only a few days ago, I was rambling through the orchards, &c., of two fruit-growers, who send large supplies of fruit and vegetables to Covent Garden market. Their lands adjoined. One of them said "We have not enough of small birds," and forbid any attempt to reduce their number upon his grounds; the other employed yelling boys to frighten away the birds and gave the latter continual pepper in the shape of very small shot. This just shows the difference of opinion. It is a pity that our food-protecting friends do not try and settle the matter by a thorough investigation, with scientific and practical evidence on both sides.

The Society for the Prevention and Cruelty to Animals is apparently more tender to the feelings of brutes than to those of children. They have been urging a number of "boys and girls" to write essays on "The duty of kindness towards animals;" and this painful task has been carried out "in competition with other children." I fancy I see the poor little martyrs struggling over their *jejune* essays, striving after "the divine afflatus," which never comes. Pitiable affairs are prize essays generally, but what must those essays be, that are written "in competition with other children?"

"Secretary required to a company. Salary £400 and extras. Hours, 12 until 4. Vacation, six weeks. £30 required, on security towards expenses." This is a very tempting offer—too tempting to be relied upon. I have seen this advertisement frequently, perhaps a year past. What think you is the proposed company? It is intended to work a patent which [...] says is adapted to every kind of vehicle [...] enormous profits the advertiser [...] it is on common roads. He anticipates [...] from it—literally, millions of pounds—and [...] rather strange, therefore, that he has been continually wanting people to advance £30 towards preliminary expenses, and that this marvellously desirable secretaryship should still remain vacant. It would seem, however, that after parting with his money, the secretary would have to make the company which is to pay him his salary.

Sir John Swinburne, Bart., of Capheaton, Northumberland, and Mr. Nelson, have returned from the Natal gold fields.

The unfortunate strike at Backworth Colliery is not yet ended, but there are unmistakable indications that it will very soon be a thing of the past.

A middle-aged married woman, named Margaret M'Kenzie, was, on Tuesday, sentenced to 21 days' hard labour, by the Houghton-le-Spring magistrates, for stealing £2 from the premises of Wm. Newstead, publican, Hetton, on the 21st inst.

A pitman, named Thomas Dodd, was, on Tuesday, fined 20s. and costs, or a month's imprisonment, by the Chester-le-Street magistrates, for committing a violent assault on P.C. Proud, at Edmondsley.

At Houghton-le-Spring, on Tuesday, a boy named William Williams was sentenced to a month's hard labour, and afterwards to be sent to a Reformatory, for stealing 7s. 6d., belonging Richard Bendelow, at Rainton, on the 10th of May.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are strongly recommended to all persons who are much reduced in power and condition, whose stomachs are weak, and whose nerves are shattered. The beneficial effects of these Pills will be perceptible after a few days' trial, though a more extended course may be required to re-establish perfect health. Holloway's medicine acts on the organs of digestion and induces complete regularity in the stomach, liver, pancreas, and kidneys. This treatment is both safe and certain in result, and is thoroughly consistent with observation, experience, and common sense. The purification of the blood, the removal of all noxious matter from the secretions, and the excitement of general action in the bowels, are the sources of the curative power of Holloway's Pills.

Local and District News.

An effort is going to be made to raise a monument to the memory of John Wesley, at Plessy, near Cramlington, on the spot where the good man frequently preached.

POISONING OF HOUNDS AT CONSETT.—Between five and six o'clock on Friday evening, three hounds, belonging to Mr. T. Rawes, innkeeper, Consett, were poisoned. No clue has yet been found as to who had maliciously administered the poison. A reward of £2 is offered.

THE "NILE" PEN.—The celebrated pen manufacturers—Messrs. Macniven and Cameron, of Edinburgh—have recently introduced to the notice of the public the "Nile" pen. We can confidently recommend them as an excellent pen; although we believe the "Nile" will never take the place of the "Waverley" pen, one of the best pens in use, and which is also manufactured by the same firm.

SERIOUS POACHING AFFRAY NEAR EASINGTON.—At the Castle Eden Police Court, on Monday, Thomas Snowdon, of Easington, a well-known character, was charged with poaching on the night of the 19th inst., and with assaulting Charles Hutchinson and Thomas Smith, game watchers to R. F. Matthews, Esq. On the night of the 19th, Hutchinson and Smith heard some firing of guns, and on proceeding in the direction of the sound, discovered three men, who at once made a fierce attack on them. The watchers, however, succeeded in apprehending Snowdon, but the other two escaped. For the poaching offence the prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour, and for the assault an additional three months.

BURNOPFIELD METHODIST FREE CHURCH.—Another of those "sewing meetings" which have for some time been prevalent in Burnopfield and its environs, was held at the house of Mrs. Scott, Gibside Lodge, on Monday night. The tea was given by the hostess, and the proceeds were handed over to a society for the purpose of buying materials for a bazaar to liquidate the expenses of the building of the chapel of the Free Methodists at Burnopfield. About sixty partook of an excellent tea provided by their kind hostess. After tea, a variety of amusing and innocent games were enjoyed by the party. We understand that the goods left unsold at the Gateshead United Methodist Free Church bazaar will be handed over for the benefit of the Burnopfield Chapel.

TANFIELD CO-OPERATIVE STORE.—The annual soiree in connection with this store took place on Saturday last, when upwards of 500 partook of the cheering cup; after which, a public meeting was held in the long-room in connection with the store, under the able presidency of the Rev. J. Mathwin, vicar of Tanfield. The annual report was read by Mr. Turnbull (secretary), after which interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. McKendrick and Mr. Beckwith, of Newcastle. During the evening instrumental and vocal music was given at intervals. The Collierley Dykes quadrille band was ably conducted by Mr. Teasdale, and the vocal music was given by Mr. and Miss Young and Mr. Steele, of Newcastle.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS.—On Mr. Watkin William's motion for the disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales there voted in the minority for the motion—Mr. W. B. Beaumont, Mr. Candlish, Mr. J. Cowen, Mr. E. Smith (one of the tellers), and Mr. Stevenson. On the motion for adjourning the debate on the Contagious Diseases Act Repeal Bill, there voted for the adjournment—Captain Beaumont, Mr. Bolckow, Sir George Grey, the Hon. H. G. Liddell, Mr. J. W. Pease, Mr. M. W. Ridley, Mr. E. Smith, and Sir H. Williamson; against the adjournment—Mr. Candlish, Mr. Cowen, Mr. Gourley, and Mr. J. C. Stevenson. On the motion for the introduction of Mr. T. Hughes's Horse Racing Bill, there voted in affirmative—Mr. E. Backhouse, Captain Beaumont, Mr. Dodds, Mr. Gourley, Mr. J. W. Pease, Earl Percy, Mr. E. Smith, Mr. Stevenson, and Sir H. Hedworth Williamson; against the bill—Mr. M. W. Ridley.

THE RECENT FLOGGING IN DURHAM GAOL.—On Monday night, a meeting of the committee formed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bishop Auckland to inquire into the treatment of Mr. Maw, a townsman, whilst a prisoner in Durham Gaol, was held in the Town Hall, Bishop Auckland, to consider what further steps should be taken in the matter. Mr. Pawson presided. The following resolution was moved by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Moore:—"That full particulars of Mr. Maw's case, and particularly whilst a prisoner in Durham Gaol, be printed and forwarded to Messrs. Pease and Beaumont, the Members of South Durham, with a request for them to ask the Home Secretary in the House of Commons to institute a full inquiry into the treatment undergone by Mr. Maw whilst in the said gaol." This was carried, and it was further resolved, "That the whole history of the case be printed, and a copy forwarded to every Member of Parliament in the North of England, with a request to give it their support."—Mr. Maw is still suffering from the effects of his treatment.

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Our readers will find in our advertising columns the balance sheet of the Prudential Assurance Company, the various items of which must be most satisfactory to those of our readers who are insured in that office. The business of the "Prudential" has increased most extraordinarily during the last few years, for we find that, while in 1867 the new premium income was £54,819; in 1868 it rose to £87,748; and in 1869, although it had to contend against "the insurance panic" of which we have a painful recollection, it reached the enormous sum, for new premiums, of £102,323. The total premium was £241,135, and the assurance fund account showed an improvement of £41,358. Actuaries of the highest standing and greatest experience state that "the office is thoroughly sound, doing a good business on safe principles, and is in every way worthy of public confidence." We can confidently recommend our readers to insure in this office, which has hitherto been distinguished for the promptitude of its settlements. The agents for this district are—Mr. George Bowe, Victoria Street, Consett; Mr. W. A. Hetherington, Front Street, Leadgate; and Mr. R. Thompson, Dipton; who will give all particulars on application.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION AT WEST PELTON.—On Saturday last, the village of West Pelton was all astir from the arrival of the Lifeboat temperance crews, from Birtley, Kibblesworth, Low Fell, and Pelton Fell, headed by their respective bands. Joining their brethren of the West Pelton Security Crew, accompanied by the Band of Hope drum and fife band, lately established by Mr. Humble, of West Pelton House, the different bands played a variety of airs in front of the residence of gentleman, and after promenading the streets of the village, they proceeded to the large school-room, where a public tea was held. Upwards of 700 partook of the refreshing beverage. The company, favoured by the lovely day, proving too numerous for the public meeting in the room, adjourned to an adjoining field, kindly granted by Messrs. Joicey for the recreation of their workmen, and [...] upwards of over 2,000 people, clad in holiday attire, from all the neighbouring villages of Twizell, Crag Head, Burnhope, Stanley, Edmondsley, Pit Hill, Sacriston, Pelton Fell, Ouston, Birtley, Lamesley, and other places, met for the purpose [...] enjoying them on this, the first annual festival in connection with [...] movement. Mr. Humble having expressed his gratification with the manner in which the proceedings had been conducted, and the pleasure he felt in seeing so many young people collected together for so laudable a purpose, a number of addresses were delivered on the subject they had at heart. On the motion of Mr. John Saul, of Birtley, it was agreed to petition Parliament in favour of the Permissive Bill.

THEATRE, CONSETT.—Now that the season is drawing to a close benefits have become the order of the day at this theatre. Mrs. Hewitt was the *bénéficiaire* on Tuesday evening, on which occasion the drama of "Ireland as it was" was presented to a tolerably good house. During the progress of the piece several references were made to Irish grievances, and severe animadversions were cast upon absentee landlords and the tyrannical conduct of the middle man, which drew frequent and loud applause. Singing by Mr. C. O'Brian, a dance by Miss Cogan in her usual clever manner, and a burlesque terminated the evening's entertainment.—Mr. W. Morgan, a gentleman well-known to the local play-going public, and who since he first trod these boards has done his utmost to please the patrons of the drama in Consett, took his benefit on Thursday evening. There was a fair attendance. An Irish drama entitled "Robert Emmett, the patriot of '98" was represented. Mr. Morgan sustained the character of Robert Emmett with success. The sentiments spoken in the piece were often applauded by that portion of the audience who knew Ireland and its wrongs. Miss Lizzie Stanley took the rôle of Maria, evidencing an amount of histrionic ability that speaks well for her future career. Mrs. Hewitt appeared quite at home as Judy. Mr. J. Clare impersonated Kerman, the informer; Mr. C. O'Brian as Darby O'Gaft; Mr. F. Munroe as O'Leary. Other characters were taken by the rest of the company. Mr. Jas. Jones, a local amateur, gave three dances in capital style, for which he received great applause. One part of the programme might have been left out with advantage, as the introduction of what is called in parlance, "a friendly set too," is not in keeping with the spirit of the times. Such exhibitions are productive of no good, and would do more to lower the dramatic profession in Consett than anything else.

The Rev. F. Steggall, vicar of Consett, preached in St. John's Church, on Sunday morning and evening, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society.

On Tuesday, a labourer named Thomas Lindon was committed for trial at Hexham, for stealing £5 from the person of Richard Joice, at Haydon Bridge, on Monday.

On Sunday night, a man named Dunn, a beadsman at St. Mary's Church, apparently about sixty years of age, died suddenly beside the shop of Mr. Sill, flour dealer, High Street, Gateshead.

A lad named John Hunter was, on Monday, sentenced to the Durham Sessions for trial, by the Bishop Auckland magistrates, on a charge of stealing 2s. 6d. from a child at Whitworth Colliery.

On Saturday evening, the match for £100, between Thomas Winship, of Derwenthaugh, and Ralph Hepplewhite, of Dunston, was brought off upon the Tyne, and after a good race for part of the distance, resulted in an easy win for Winship.

ACCIDENT AT IVESTON COLLIERY.—On Friday afternoon, James McLachlan, a miner, employed at Iveston Colliery, was admitted to the Consett Infirmary. It was found that one of his legs was severely lacerated and broken by a fall of coal upon him while at work.

THE SUICIDE AT IVESTON.—On Friday, an inquest was held on the body of Elizabeth Robson, the unfortunate woman who jumped down a pit at Iveston and was killed on the day previous, in the house of Mr Simpson, Iveston. A verdict was returned to the effect that deceased had committed suicide while in an unsound mind.

ANNFIELD PLAIN PRIMITIVE METHODIST NEW CHAPEL.—The contract for the whole of the works required in the erection of a new chapel for the Primitive Methodist congregation at Annfield Plain, was let on Thursday evening last to Mr. Spoor, builder, of Whickham. The tender of this gentleman, out of sixteen competitors, being considered the most reasonable.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT LANCHESTER.—On Saturday and Sunday last, services were held in a warehouse at Lanchester (kindly granted by the North-Eastern Railway Company), by the Primitive Methodists. The services were conducted by Miss Gee, of Sunderland, and Mr. M. Halliday, of Whitlehead. There was a public tea party on Saturday, and a public meeting afterwards, which was addressed by several laymen.

GALA AT OXHILL.—On Saturday last, a gala, under the auspices of the members of the Oxhill Reading-room and Library, was held in a field kindly granted for the occasion by Mr. R. Hodgson, Oxhill. There was a good attendance of visitors, many of whom witnessed the sports, which included velocipede races, cricket contest, foot races, and pole leaping, while others enjoyed a comfortable tea in a large-room belonging to Mr. Hodgson. The proceedings were enlivened by excellent music discoursed by the Pontop brass band. A ball in the evening concluded the proceedings.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.—The anniversary sermons in connection with the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Shotley Bridge, were preached on Sunday last, in the Town Hall, Shotley Bridge. The morning sermon was by the Rev. T. Greenfield, who, in a happy style, touched upon the pathetic words of Jeremiah:—"Is there no balm in Gilead." The afternoon and evening services were conducted by Mr. S. R. Antliff, of Sunderland, who, in the absence of his uncle, Rev. S. Antliff, who was prevented by indisposition from being present, preached two excellent sermons. The audiences were large, and the collections in advance of last year.

THE UNIVERSITY TESTS BILL DIVISION.—Among the members who voted with the majority (191) for the second reading of the University Tests Bill in the House of Commons, on Monday, were—Captain Beaumont (South Durham), Mr. J. Candlish and Mr. E. T. Gourley (Sunderland), Mr. J. Cowen (Newcastle), Mr. J. R. Davison (Durham), Sir Wm. Hutt (Gateshead), Mr. T. E. Smith (Tynemouth), and Mr. J. C. Stevenson (South Shields). The local members who voted with the minority (66) against the bill were—Mr. G. Elliot (North Durham), Mr. R. W. Jackson (Hartlepool), and Earl Percy (North Northumberland).

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY AT DURHAM.—Peter Ballan, of Framwellgate, Durham, on remand, was charged before the Durham borough magistrates, on Tuesday, with having deposed of his goods with intent to defraud his creditors. The case was minutely investigated, the Court sitting about six hours. Mr. Brignall appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Meynell, instructed by Mr. H. Marshall, appeared for the prisoner. His liabilities, it appeared, amounted to over £300, and there were no assets. The liabilities were incurred by obtaining iron from various persons, including Messrs. Pease, Darlington; Mr. Love, Durham; and Mr. Morrison, Mayor of Newcastle. In the bankruptcy proceedings it was alleged that he had sold the iron for half the amount he agreed to pay for it; but Mr. Wear, of the firm of Wear and Collie of Newcastle, deposed that he himself bought a quantity of the material at market price.—Mr. Meynell, in defence, stated that if Mr. Stapylton, the Judge of the County Court, had known that prisoner had sold the iron at its full market value, and not at half its value as had been alleged, he would not have ordered a criminal prosecution. He contended that although the prisoner had sacrificed his property, in paying the money which he had realised, the preference was not a felonious one.—The magistrates deeming the evidence insufficient to establish a felony, dismissed the prisoner.

"ELFIN" AND THE WESLEYANS.—The Newcastle Wesleyan Methodist district meeting was held in South Shields last week; and the review of the year's labours of the ministers of that large and powerful connexion amongst the immense industrial population of the two northern counties could not but have been most mortifying to the more earnest of the men thus assembled in conference. The district has more preachers, more chapels, more wealth, more circuits, and a more perfect ecclesiastical organisation than ever, and yet it has fewer church members to return this year than last. True, the loss is not great, only some two hundred members. But there is no gain. The only circuits in which there has been any considerable increase are Shotley Bridge, Hexham, and North Shields. The superintendent of the Shotley Bridge circuit, the Rev. R. Petch, is an active temperance reformer, and so of course is the Rev. J. Broadbent in the North Shields. But I understand that the latter reverend gentleman, in reward for his zealous labours among the masses in North Shields, is likely to be severely censured by the next conference: *i.e.*, if the recommendation of the district meeting be attended to. There is a strong feeling amongst our population that the Wesleyans have turned "respectable;" that so long as they can get those who have got on to look down upon the common people, and that a great effort is made to keep in favour at head-quarters must drop street preaching, temperance meetings, special services, and all that sort of thing, and fall into the rank Methodism has done a great work in our district, and I would be the last man to take up "my parable" against it. But it must strike the most superficial observer, chapel building and extension to the [...] and the masses of our population [...] contrary, that [...] are out of sympathy; and that in endeavours [...] the hearts of the common folks from worldliness and sin it has lost much of the "unction" of the good old times.—"Elfin" in Monday's *Chronicle*.

"THE STAINTON BARBER."—A Stainton correspondent says:—The barber, formerly of this village, concerning whom you gave an anecdote a fortnight ago, after his removal from Stainton, took up his abode at a market town in Westmoreland; but he was not lucky there, and he got into the habit of dropping too frequently into the public-house in the evening, and by remaining till late at night, which had the effect of impairing the steadiness of his hand the next morning. His regular customers, becoming painfully acquainted with the fact, postponed their shaving whenever it was known that he had been indulging in a heavy previous night's potation. It is related that one morning a Yorkshire drover, passing through the town—of course, a stranger—called at the barber's shop to be shaved. The barber had been in the inn, with the usual detrimental influence upon his nerves—stepped in to get shaved. The barber placed him a chair, lathered him, and then applied the razor. The drover bore the inevitable scarifying of his face with great fortitude; only once or twice exclaiming, after the barber's hand had made a considerable slip, "Ah but thou'st getten a hard job." When the barber had finished, the Yorkshireman, feeling his face, and then looking at it in the looking glass, viewed his bleeding visage in the looking glass; then, in a grave voice, he asked for water, which the barber brought him. The Yorkshireman took a large mouthful of water, with which he puffed out his cheeks two or three times, rolling his eyes all the while in a portentous manner. The barber, apprehensive that the blood-letting the man had suffered, gone had seriously affected him, said, in anxious tones, "Are you ill, sir?" Receiving no answer, he repeated the question, with visible sympathy. "Nay," at last replied the drover, ejecting the water, "Aw dinnot ail much. Aw wanted to try if my mouth would haud water." (thinking the barber had been through his cheeks!) Then, depositing the accustomed fee on the counter, the Yorkshireman walked solemnly out.—*Teesdale Mercury*.

. F. Steggall, vicar of Consett, St. John's Church, on Sunday morning on behalf of the Church Missionary

sday, a labourer named Thomas committed for trial at Hexham, for from the person of Richard Joice, at dge, on Monday.

day night, a man named Dunn, a t St. Mary's Church, apparently about of age, died suddenly beside the shop of ur dealer, High Street, Gateshead.

amed John Hunter was, on Monday, o the Durham Sessions for trial, by the kland magistrates, on a charge of stealing a child at Whitworth Colliery.

urday evening, the match for £100, homas Winship, of Derwenthaugh, and plewhite, of Dunston, was brought off yne, and after a good race for part of the sulted in an easy win for Winship.

NT AT IVESTON COLLIERY.—On Friday James McLachlan, a miner, employed at lliery, was admitted to the Consett Infir- was found that one of his legs was cerated and broken by a fall of coal upon at work.

ICIDE AT IVESTON.—On Friday, an s held on the body of Elizabeth Robson, unate woman who jumped down a pit at d was killed on the day previous, in the Mr Simpson, Iveston. A verdict was the effect that deceased had committed le in an unsound mind.

LD PLAIN PRIMITIVE METHODIST NEW The contract for the whole of the works the erection of a new chapel for the Methodist congregation at Annfield Plain, Thursday evening last to Mr. Spoor, Whickham. The tender of that gentle- sixteen competitors, being considered the nable.

L RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT LANCHESTER. ay and Sunday last, services were held in se at Lanchester (kindly granted by the tern Railway Company), by the Primitive . The services were conducted by Miss nderland, and Mr. M. Halliday, of White- There was a public tea party on Saturday, ublic meeting afterwards, which was by several laymen.

T OXHILL.—On Saturday last, a gala, auspices of the members of the Oxhill oom and Library, was held in a field kindly the occasion by Mr. R. Hodgson, Oxhill. a good attendance of visitors, many of essed the sports, which included velocipede, ket contest, foot races, and pole leaping, ers enjoyed a comfortable tea in a large- nging to Mr. Hodgson. The proceedings ened by excellent music discoursed by the ass band. A ball in the evening concluded dings.

EY BRIDGE PRIMITIVE METHODIST -The anniversary sermons in connection Primitive Methodist Chapel, Shotley Bridge, ched on Sunday last, in the Town Hall, Bridge. The morning sermon was by the Greenfield, who, in a happy style, touched pathetic words of Jeremiah :—"Is there no ilead." The afternoon and evening services ucted by Mr. S. R. Antliff, of Sunderland, he absence of his uncle, Rev. S. Antliff, who ented by indisposition from being present, two excellent sermons. The audiences e, and the collections in advance of last

UNIVERSITY TESTS BILL DIVISION.— he members who voted with the majority he second reading of the University Tests House of Commons, on Monday, were— eaumont (South Durham), Mr. J. Candlish T. Gourley (Sunderland), Mr. J. Cowen e), Mr. J. R. Davison (Durham), Sir Wm. teshead), Mr. T. E. Smith (Tynemouth), C. Stevenson (South Shields). The local who voted with the minority (66) against were—Mr. G. Elliot (North Durham), Mr. kson (Hartlepool), and Earl Percy (North berland).

ED FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY AT DUR- ter Ballan, of Framwellgate, Durham, on was charged before the Durham borough es, on Tuesday, with having deposed of his h intent to defraud his creditors. The case utely investigated, the Court sitting about . Mr. Brignall appeared for the prosecu- l Mr. Meynell, instructed by Mr. H. appeared for the prisoner. His liabilities, ed, amounted to over £300, and there were The liabilities were incurred by obtaining various persons, including Messrs. Pease, n; Mr. Love, Durham; and Mr. Morrison, Newcastle. In the bankruptcy proceedings leged that he had sold the iron for half the he agreed to pay for it; but Mr. Wear, of of Wear and Collie of Newcastle, deposed imself bought a quantity of the material at rice.—Mr. Meynell, in defence, stated that apylton, the Judge of the County Court, had hat prisoner had sold the iron at its full alue, and not at half its value as had been he would not have ordered a criminal on. He contended that although the pri- l shown a preference in paying the money e had realised, the preference was not a one.—The magistrates deeming the evidence nt to establish a felony, dismissed the pri-

IN" AND THE WESLEYANS.—The New- esleyan Methodist district meeting was held Shields last week; and the review of the bours of the ministers of that large and connexion amongst the immense industrial n of the two northern counties could not been most mortifying to the more earnest en thus assembled in conference. The as more preachers, more chapels, more ore circuits, and a more perfect ecclesiastical ion than ever, and yet it has fewer church to return this year than last. True, the ot great, only some two hundred members. e is no gain. The only circuits in which been any considerable increase are Shotley Hexham, and North Shields. The superin- of the Shotley Bridge circuit, the Rev. H. an active temperance reformer, and so of the Rev. J. Broadbent in the North Shields derstand that the latter reverend gentleman, d for his zealous labours among the masses Shields, is likely to be severely censured by conference: *i.e.*, if the recommendation of rict meeting be attended to. There is a feeling amongst our population that the ns have turned "respectable;" that so long can get the rich they don't care much about ion people, and that a preacher if he wishes in favour at head-quarters must drop street g, temperance meetings, special services, and sort of thing, and fall into the rank. m has done a great work in our district, and be the last man to take up "my parable" it. But it must strike the most superficial chapel building and extension to the and the masses of our population f sympathy; and that in endeavour s of the common folks from worldliness and lost much of the "unction" of the good old "Elfin" in Monday's *Chronicle*.

E STAINTON BARBER."—A Stainton ndent says:—The barber, formerly of this concerning whom you gave an anecdote a ago, after his removal from Stainton, took bode at a market town in Westmoreland; as not lucky there, and he got into the habit ing too frequently into the public-house r to his shop, and remaining till late at ich had the effect of impairing the steadiness nd the next morning. His regular custo- oming painfully acquainted with the fact, their shaving whenever it was known that een indulging in a heavy previous night's It is related that one morning a Yorkshire ssing through the town—of course, that on before the barber had had a long sitting at ith the usual detrimental influences upon —stepped in to get shaved. The barber n a chair, lathered him, and then applied The drover bore the inevitable scarifying e with great fortitude; only once mutter- the barber's hand had made a considerable he would like to go out again with his nose barber could possibly manage to save that When the barber had finished, the drover s bleeding visage in the looking glass; grave voice, he asked for water, which the ought. The Yorkshireman took a large of water, with which he puffed out his o or three times, rolling his eyes all the portentous manner. The barber, appre- hat the blood-letting the man had under- seriously affected him, said, in anxious e you ill, sir?" Receiving no answer, he e question, with visible sympathy. "No, t replied the drover, ejecting the water, ot all much. Aw wis only trying if my d haud in?" (thinking the barber had s through his cheeks!) Then, depositing ed fee on the counter, the Yorkshireman emnly out.—*Teesdale Mercury*.

THE CLAIM TO THE DERWENTWATER ESTATES.

It was currently reported here that a number of farmers on the Derwentwater estate were paying their May rents to "her ladyship," on Thursday evening last. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of this statement, but certain it is that the "Countess" was then receiving more company than usual, and many of the people in our neighbourhood are apparently quite convinced that she is without doubt the heiress to the vast estates. To confirm the faith of the wavering, a report was circulated on Friday that the "Countess" had received a letter from the Queen that morning. There can be no doubt, however, that confidence is reviving in her favour.

ROYAL PROTECTION.

On Saturday night and Monday the following notice was liberally distributed in this town and district:—"The tenants on John 4th Earl of Derwentwater's lands, are warned not to follow Mr. C. Grey's instructions to maltreat the Countess of Derwentwater. Her case is right and title to the Derwentwater lands, and the tenants living thereon cannot lawfully interfere with the heiress-at-law to the lands which they are mere nominals upon. The Countess has protection from Her Majesty the Queen, by a public concession, which prohibits Mr. C. Grey and his accomplices to commit any more brutal outrages on her ladyship and retainers.—(Signed) Amelia of Derwentwater and Baroness of Langley."

THE SUNDAY FETTLING QUESTION.

CONSETT.

At the close of last week, the employers, puddlers, and underhands of Consett Ironworks held meetings to consider the question of Sunday fettling. On Friday, placards were posted about the works with a resolution and an amendment that had been made at one of the gatherings, and upon which it was intimated that a vote by ballot would be taken on Friday. The resolution and amendment were as follows:—Resolution: "We, the puddlers assembled in conference with our general manager and foreman, desirous of discontinuing Sunday fettling and continuing Monday work, after having given the matter every consideration, fail to see the practicability of discontinuing Sunday fettling consistent with Monday work." Amendment: "That this meeting of employers and puddlers, of the Consett Ironworks, desiring to see carried out to the utmost the abolishing of Sunday labour in the Consett forges, and to commence working on the Monday mornings, pledges itself, with the earnest co-operation of the general manager, who is present at this meeting, to use every practical means to ensure the Sabbath being kept as a day of rest." As an inducement, we presume, to the men to vote for the latter the following offer was made: "To give full effect to this amendment, the Consett Company undertake to improve the brickwork of the furnaces, and also to light up the furnaces free of cost to all puddlers who are actually at work on Monday mornings."—On Friday night the votes were scrutinized, and on Saturday morning, the decision was made known. The number of puddlers and underhands that voted on the question was 425 355 of whom voted for the resolution, 67 for the amendment, and 3 were neutral. The resolution was therefore carried by an overwhelming majority.—On Saturday evening another meeting of the puddlers took place to see whether they should go to work on the following Monday morning after such a hostile expression had been given by them. Mr. Kane, the representative of the workmen, was telegraphed to about the matter.—He replied that they should commence on Monday morning, and that their decision would be made known to the Board of Arbitration, on Wednesday. The puddlers resolved to act upon these instructions, and accordingly commenced on Monday morning.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.

The whole of the puddlers employed at the West Hartlepool Rolling Mills, decided on Saturday not to resume work until Monday evenings at six o'clock instead of six a.m. as hitherto. A meeting of the men was held, Mr. J. W. Richardson, one of the firm and Mr. Adam Spencer, the mill manager, being present. They each addressed the meeting, as also did Mr. E. Sambrooke, the representative of the men at the Board of Arbitration, and others. The sense of the meeting was taken by ballot, and the result was that 208 were in favour of going to work at six o'clock p.m., and 39 against it. A strike was happily averted by a temporary agreement being entered into, and the whole of the furnaces were lighted up on Monday evening.

SUSPECTED MURDER OF A YOUNG MAN NEAR BISHOP AUCKLAND

Considerable excitement has been caused in Bishop Auckland and Shildon during the past few days by a report that a young man, named George Pinkney had been murdered and thrown over a bridge where the Stockton and Darlington Railway crosses Eden Lane, near the entrance to Shildon Tunnel; and that some women of questionable character were suspected of being concerned in his death, and one of them was taken wearing his watch and guard. The report appeared to be true in some points, and considerable suspicion was attached. It appeared that a young man, named George Pinkney, a banksman at Eden Colliery, and living at Chapel Row, had been seeing his young woman, a servant at the Sportsman's Arms, Bishop Auckland, on Sunday night, and had left there at half-past ten o'clock, apparently none the worse for drink. He had, however, called at the Red Lion, in Newgate Street, where he knew the servant, and had a glass of whisky, and left at closing time, "neither drunk nor sober." About half-past three o'clock on Monday morning P.C. Coverdale stationed at South Church, was called to Eden Lane by Mary Barker and Jane Cruddace, and went to Cruddace's house, a cabin situate at the Tunnel Brick Yard, where he found the deceased lying on a long-settle, partly undressed and dead. On searching him his pocket was fairly turned inside out, his purse was not there, and the woman Barker handed to him deceased's watch and guard. On the police making inquiry, they told him that Barker and Cruddace were going for some drink to Metcalfe's public-house and an engineman, named Robert Jefferson was following them a few yards off, and other three men were in the house. After they got thrugh the bridge they found deceased lying on the road side, as they thought, dead drunk, and, finding he was unable to walk, they carried him into the cabin, thinking to let him stay till he was sober. They afterwards went for the beer, and deceased was left lying till about three o'clock next morning, when Cruddace thought he was dying and called in a signalman from the railway, who sent them for the police. The body was removed to his home, at Chapel Row, Shildon, and Dr. Smeddle called in, who, on making a *post mortem* examination, found a contused wound on the head and a serious fracture of the base of the skull, with extravasated blood on the brain. These were the cause of death, and, and might have been caused by falling from the bridge, which is 27 feet above the road. The skull was remarkably thin in some places, not more than an eighth of an inch thick, and he considered an ordinary fall would have caused a fracture, but not of the extent as that he had received. The policeman, on examining the place where deceased was found, found two spots of blood, and on the wing of the bridge marks of a nailed boot which as near as he could tell corresponded with deceased's boot, and from the state of the place and of deceased's boot it might be inferred that he had been trying to get down by the side of the bridge and had either fallen or been pitched down, as there was also traces of foot marks coming up. His hat, handkerchief, or purse have not yet been found. An inquest was held on the body before Mr. Dean, deputy-coroner, on Tuesday evening, at the Fox and Hounds, Old Shildon, when the above facts were substantiated, the evidence of the women and men, who were in the house of the woman Cruddace, being very conflicting and difficult to elicit. After a short consultation, the jury returned a verdict—"That deceased was found dead on the road side with a wound in his skull, but how or by what means he came to his death there was not sufficient evidence to show." A great deal of interest was manifested in the result, and the street was crowded with people during the inquiry.

Now that Mr. Goschen has taken in hand reformation of workhouses, a wag proposes they should be rebaptised "The Land of Goschen."

The Hon. King Harman, father of the defeated candidate at Longford, was charged, on Monday with assaulting the police on the day of the nomination. The case was dismissed.

Sir John Simeon, the Member for the Isle of Wight is dead. Sir John was the only Roman Catholic representative of an English constituency in the House.

On Monday morning, a fire broke out at Shaw's Wool Works, Aston, Birmingham, and before the flames were extinguished the premises were completely destroyed, and two young girls sleeping in an attic of the adjoining house were burned to death.

A man named John Coleman was, on Monday, brought before the Bishop Auckland magistrates, charged with cutting and wounding John Duffey, at Witton Park, on Saturday night. The assault arose out of a family quarrel, and the case was remanded for a week.

"HUGH MILLER."

On Tuesday evening, a goodly number assembled in the Leadgate Wesleyan Day School, to hear a lecture from the Rev. C. G. Mayes, of Spennymoor, on "The Scottish Covenanters." Before the commencement of the meeting, Mr. HARDING, the schoolmaster, said it was his painful duty to read them a letter from Mr. Mayes, which stated that on account of the sudden death of his sister, he could not be present that evening. He had, however, found an efficient substitute in Mr. Calvert, of Bishop Auckland. The meeting seemed disappointed, but resigned themselves to the circumstances very gracefully, and gave the substitute, who was an entire stranger to them, a somewhat hearty welcome. Mr. N. Muse was voted to the chair, and he briefly introduced the lecturer.

Mr. CALVERT said what he was about to give them was not a lecture but "the story of Hugh Miller's life." After adverting to the relish there existed for biographical literature, he stated his impression on reading the biography of Hugh Miller—viz., that no truer or nobler man had appeared in these modern times—after which he proceeded with his story. Hugh Miller was born in Cromarty, a small seaport in the North of Scotland, on the 10th October, 1802. His father descended from a long line of sailors, and was himself a hearty, brave skilful, and generous tar, such an one as those who have helped to win for Britain its maritime glory. As has been the case in too many instances, Hugh's father left his port never to return, for the craft foundered at sea, and all hands perished. On the night on which the vessel was lost, Hugh and his mother were sitting in the house, when the door opened, but no one entered. He went to shut the door, and at the entrance he was startled at seeing a man's hand stretched towards him. There was no trunk visible, and he always believed it to have been a supernatural appearance. Hugh was sent to a dame's school to learn to read, as he had previously learned the alphabet by studying the shop sign-boards. Learning the method of reading was irksome to him, but the reading of the story of Joseph in the Bible interested him so much that reading afterwards became a passion. His uncles—James and Alexander—took a lively interest in him, and they helped materially in the moulding of his multiform character. Alexander was a grave man, and from him he learnt his first lesson in the book of nature; James was lively and impressed the youth with his instructive tales. Hugh was afterwards sent to a grammar school, but he was not diligent, the master being rather easy, though able. Yet there was a process of education going on. He early became famous among his schoolmates as a story-teller, and when his stock of tales and legends was exhausted, they teazed him so much that he was obliged to compose them himself. He also wrote a poem on "Care," which his master criticised. Instead of sporting with his companions, he used to wander about with an old hammer in the quarries and among the rocks at this early age, and any fossil or peculiar stratum was explained to him by his uncles. His school days being ended, his uncles were desirous of sending him to college, but he demurred, his desire being to be a mason, as it afforded a field for developing his proclivities and gave a deal of leisure in the winter. During his apprenticeship he was subject to fits of mental depression, but he got rid of them for a time; was overcome by ardent spirits, but resolved never to be again degraded by them; was fortunate in getting beside a quarry abounding in fossils, in which he took the deepest interest, and became a more sober student of nature; was thrust amongst rude bands of men, and subject to many hardships but every obstacle animated him with a stronger desire to pursue his study; and was, nevertheless, courted and esteemed by his illiterate fellow-stone-cutters. After his apprenticeship was ended, Hugh Miller became a skilful artizan under the tuition of the then renowned stone-cutter, John Frazer, of Rosshire. He afterwards went to Edinburgh, but after some time was compelled through ill-health to return home. Subsequently he went to Inverness, where he made his first literary venture in the *Inverness Courier*. He wrote a series of letters on the somewhat uninviting topic of "The Herring Fishing;" but they showed the author to be the possessor of mental power, and he was drawn into notoriety thereby, being taken notice of by no less a personage than Sir Walter Scott. He thereafter published a volume of poems which were rudely handled by the critics, but he was soon brought into contact with high society. After fifteen years of mason life he was prevailed upon to become an accountant in a branch of the Bank of Scotland, where he was not long in mastering the duties of his vocation. While in that capacity he filled up his time by writing occasional papers to the "Tales of the Borders," *Chambers's Journal*, &c., and sent forth his financial piece in "Words of Warning to the People of Scotland." During the great ecclesiastical controversy in Scotland, Miller took the popular side, and Lord Brougham wrote to him to take the editorship of the *Edinburgh Witness*, which he accepted, and the duties of which he discharged with ability for sixteen years. It was during this time that he gave to the world his great works. He lived with his family in a beautiful mansion at Portobello, and was prosperous. But he showed signs of decay; nevertheless, with dogged persistence he plodded on with his splendid book, "The Testimony of the Rocks." His early mental disease again assailed him, and he had fits of somnambulism. Believing that he was in danger from robbers, he kept in his bedroom a pistol, dagger, and broad-sword; and being afflicted in the head, he had dreams of horror and despair. One night, after reading to the family Cowper's "Castaway" and Burns's "Mary in Heaven," he retired to his bedroom, where he slept alone, at some distance from his wife and family. During the night he had written the remarkable scrap that was found in his bed-room the day after, which told how his head burned, his awful agony of soul, his solemn appeal for mercy to that God who knew his despair, and his farewell to his wife and family. That done, he had placed the muzzle of his pistol to his breast and terminated a life-drama that was full of noble lessons. Let us draw the pall over the dark scene. Who dare condemn? Forget it; the good lives, and to the world it is a rich heritage. Hugh Miller was *par excellence* a Scotchman: guided by persevering industry, shrewd sagacity, and true religious principle. In him was shown the value and success of self-culture, and the danger of pursuing knowledge too ardently.—The lecturer told his "story" in a unique manner, and sustained the interest to the close. He was frequently applauded, and accorded a warm vote of thanks at the conclusion of the meeting.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

SEVEN PERSONS MURDERED.

A shocking tragedy was discovered on Monday evening at a village called Denham, about two miles from Uxbridge, in Middlesex. The house of a man named Marshall was found to be shut up (the doors being locked), by a sister of Mrs. Marshall, who had come to Uxbridge to visit the family. The circumstance of the door being fastened aroused her suspicions, and she communicated with the police. The door was then forced open when a horrible sight presented itself. Three children, with only their night-gowns on, and covered over with clothes, were found huddled in a corner, saturated with blood, their brains having apparently been dashed out with a sledge hammer found near. In the next room was discovered the wife of Marshall and her sister, both in night dresses. The latter was to have been married on Tuesday. Marshall was found in his workshop, in working dress, with his head and face slashed and cut in a fearful manner and covered with sacking. It was at first believed that he had committed suicide, but this is now pronounced as impossible. His mother was found in the back room, making seven slaughtered. The murders are supposed to have been committed on Saturday night, as the children's Sunday shoes were found ready for use. A boy of the family, the only member alive, was staying at Uxbridge. Nothing was taken from the house, and the murders, it is believed, was committed through malice. About Christmas an incendiary fire took place at a farm near Denham. Returning from it Marshall was assaulted by four men, two of whom he afterwards identified, and they were imprisoned. Their term of imprisonment has just expired, and suspicion connects them with the murders, the more so as they threatened they would be revenged on Marshall. The intended bridegroom arrived at Denham on Tuesday, and then learnt for the first time that his sweetheart had been murdered. The inquest was opened on Tuesday.

CAPTURE OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER AND AN ACCOMPLICE.

Two detectives captured a person named John Jenkins in a lodging-house, in Reading, on Monday night, on suspicion, and on Wednesday an examination took place at Slough. The prisoner, who is a discharged convict, is stated to have a most forbidding appearance, and to be cool and defiant in manner. The evidence was strong against him, and he was remanded on Tuesday. Another young man, named Robinson, was also apprehended on suspicion and remanded, but he has since been discharged.

A countryman, who had never paid more than 25c. to see an exhibition, went to a New York theatre one night to see "The Forty Thieves." The ticket-seller charged him 75c. for a ticket. Passing the pasteboard back, he quietly remarked, "Keep it mister; I don't want to see the other thirty-nine," and out he marched.

Local Police Courts.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE POLICE COURT.

MONDAY, May 23.—Before H. SILVERTOP (chairman), T. WILSON, and A. TOWN, Esqs.

DRUNKENNESS.

Matthew Murphy was charged by Sergeant Caygill with being drunk on Saturday night in the streets at Consett.—Fined 5s. and costs; total, 10s. 10d.

Edward Collins was charged by P.C. Smith with a similar offence at the same place on Sunday morning.—Fined 5s., with 5s. 10d. costs.

William Rogerson was charged with being drunk and riotous at Leadgate, on Sunday night.—P.C. Firn said he saw the prisoner drunk in his own house, and assaulting his wife.—Prisoner said he knew nothing about it.—Fined 5s. and costs; total 9s. 10d.

Patrick Markey was also charged with being drunk and riotous, at Blackhill.—Defendant did not appear, and a warrant was ordered to be issued for his apprehension.

John Fitzpatrick was charged with a similar offence, at Blackhill, on the 16th inst.—P.C. Parkinson was on duty at Blackhill, on the day in question, when he heard a disturbance between the rows of cottages, and defendant and Patrick Markey were fighting. He requested them to go away, but they did not do so for some time.—P.C. Riddle corroborated the foregoing evidence, and stated that they had a deal of trouble with the mob. As there was likely to be a riot, they did not like to lock any up. He did not see any blows struck, but Markey told him that defendant had struck him previously.—Prisoner said he simply went out of his lodging to pacify Markey who was hunting about for some one that he had a grievance with.—Bridget Connolly said the defendant was her lodger, and he was preparing to go to bed when the disturbance commenced. He went out in his shirt sleeves, but he was not drunk.—Bridget Connor and Owen M'Quillam also testified to the defendant neither being drunk and disorderly, and the bench dismissed the case.

William Kelly, ironworker, Blackhill, was charged with being drunk in the streets of Blackhill, on the 14th inst., between eleven and twelve o'clock.—P.C. Riddle made the charge, and P.C. Parkinson confirmed it, adding that a person named James Markey and the defendant wanted to fight, there being a crowd about at the time.—Defendant denied the charge, stoutly contending that the officers had summoned the wrong man.—Dismissed.

Peter Burns and *James Markey* were also charged with a like offence, at Blackhill on the same date.—Burns was fined 5s., and costs, and Markey, who had been previously convicted, was fined £1 and costs, or 14 days, with hard labour. The latter went to gaol.

CAUTION TO LOUNGERS.

Joseph Telford and *Thomas Telford*, two brothers, were charged with obstructing the footpath at Consett, on the 8th inst.—P.C. Thompson proved the charge, the case being brought forward under the Consett Local Board bye-laws, and said they were amongst a number of others who were sparring and dancing on the footpath.—Superintendent Oliver said the custom was a great nuisance to the public.—Fined 1s. and costs, being 6s. each.

A VAGRANT.

Christopher Charlton, a navvy employed at Waskerley Park Waterworks, was charged with a breach of the Vagrancy Act, at Castleside, on Sunday.—P.C. Alderson found him in Mr. Milner's stable at Castleside on Saturday night, and he ordered him to go and get lodgings. He was afterwards seen going about Castleside with his trousers down, and subsequently the officer found him in Davison's stable. Prisoner begged frequently from persons who were obliged to give him something to get rid of him. He threatened to cut the officer's throat when he was being taken to the lock-up.—Sent to gaol for a fortnight, with hard labour.

ASSAULTS.

James Armstrong was charged with assaulting P.C. Thompson, on Sunday morning. The officer was in William Street, and was called into a house to protect the inmates against the prisoner, who was attempting to break into the house. The prisoner threw stones, and one of them hit the officer.—Superintendent Oliver said the officer had some difficulty in getting the prisoner to the lock up, as large numbers were about him with stones in their hands, no doubt intending to effect prisoner's release had not help arrived.—Sent to gaol for one month with hard labour.

John Rocks and *Mary Quigley*, of Consett, were charged with assaulting Dennis Boylin, on the 15th inst., after nine o'clock in the evening, at Consett. Prosecutor was out getting a walk with his child and a person named Kearney, when he was accosted by the defendants, another man, and two women. Rocks felled him without any provocation being given, and Quigley ran out of an empty house behind Dennison's public-house, and "wired into him" with a two-quart can. He bolted from them. He had no words with Rocks previously, nor did he know him.—John Kearney heard a man ask prosecutor if he was Andrew English, and the latter replied that he was not. The man then struck Boylin, which brought the blood from his face, and the woman beat him severely with a can. He could not swear that Rocks was the man who struck the prosecutor.—Rocks said the prosecutor was the first aggressor, and Quigley only acted in his defence.—Two witnesses were called on behalf of the defendant Rocks, one of whom contended that the prosecutor hit Rocks first on the face with his hand and afterwards on the eye with a stone.—Supt. Oliver gave evidence to the prosecutor having a severe cut on the face on the night in question, which was bleeding profusely.—The magistrates retired, and on their return, said they were of opinion that Rocks had committed the assault, and he would be fined £1, with 15s. costs, or one month's imprisonment. The money was paid. Quigley was dismissed.

UNLICENSED LODGING-HOUSES.

Ann Duffy, of Shotley Bridge, was charged with keeping a lodging-house without its being registered, according to the provisions of the bye-laws of the Benfieldside Local Board. Defendant was unable to attend, but her son appeared in her stead.—Charles Mosley, inspector to the Board, said Mrs. Duffy had kept lodgers previous to the adoption of the Local Government Act, and he was appointed to inspect the premises, which he considered were not fit to be registered as a common lodging-house. The Clerk to the Board (Mr. John Booth, jun.,) wrote to Mrs. Duffy on the 17th September, 1869, to that effect, and she was prohibited from harbouring lodgers from the 1st October last. On the 10th inst., he visited Mrs. Duffy's house, and he found a large number of persons of both sexes lodging in the house. She had been threatened on several occasions, and the Board had given him instructions to proceed with the case.—Fined £1, with 6s. 6d. costs, and cautioned that the full penalty, which is very severe, would be inflicted if another case was brought against her.

Peter Brady was also charged with the same offence. Defendant was represented by his wife. The Board had also refused Brady a license after the inspection, and lodgers had been harboured on the same date as in the other case.—Fined £1 and costs, and similarly cautioned.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Jonathan Smith, a travelling besom-maker, was charged by William Ingram, servant to Mr. Forster, the agent of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, with wilful damage to underwood in a plantation near to Muggleswick, to the value of 3s., on the 30th March, 1869. Defendant had no leave to go into the plantation, and the prosecutor proved the damage. The reason the case had not been before the court sooner was that the prisoner could not be got hold of, and he was only recently apprehended at Barlow near Blaydon.—Fined 1s. with £1 8s. 2d. costs.

LANCHESTER PETTY SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, May 26.—Before M. KEARNEY, (chairman) E. T. SMITH, Esqs., and Major JOICEY.

DESERTING A FAMILY AT CONSETT.

Patrick Daley was charged with deserting his wife Emma Daley, and her child, and allowing them to become chargeable to the Lanchester Union. Mr. Moon, relieving officer, stated that 10s. was due from the defendant, who stated that he had taken his wife off the parish. He was ordered to pay 10s. to the Union and costs, amounting to £1 4s.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY AT CORNSAY COLLIERY.

Hugh Daley was charged by P.C. Hodgson with being drunk and disorderly at Cornsay Colliery, on the 14th July.—Fined 5s. and costs.

John Lyons was charged with a similar offence, at Cornsay Colliery, on the same day. He was also fined 5s. and costs.

ASSAULT NEAR CORNSAY.

Joseph Hogan and *James Holden* were charged with assaulting Thos. Willes, gamekeeper, on the 22nd inst. Mr. W. Brignall, jun., defended. From the statement of Willes, it appears that he was going over his round near Bill's House, Cornsay, when he saw two men accompanied by two dogs apparently out in pursuit of game. He went towards them, but when close to them, his feet becoming entangled amongst briars, he fell down on his face, and the two men whom he identified as the prisoners struck him over the head five or six times with a rail, breaking it. The men were afterward given into the custody of P.C. Hodgson. In defence, Mr. Brignall called several witnesses to prove an *alibi*, and called a number of witnesses to prove the prisoners were elsewhere than where they were sworn to be by Mr. Willes. The defendants were dismissed.

ROBBERY AT STANLEY.

Robert Cooper and *Wm. Davison* were charged with stealing two musical instruments and a top-coat, the property of Robt. Chaytor, at Stanley, on the 1st January. It appears that on New Year's Eve a ball was held at Stanley, and about two o'clock on the following morning, while the bandsmen were at breakfast, the ball-room was broken into, and the cornet and clarionette, together with Mr. Chaytor's top-coat were stolen. Information was given to P.C. Raine and Sergeant Woodward, who, after the lapse of five months, succeeded in finding that the coat had been sold to a person named Moralles at Barley Mow, near Birtley, and the instruments to John Parker, at a public-house near Chester-le-Street, and the police alleged that Davison had broken into the house and stolen the property and afterwards gave them to Cooper to dispose of. Cooper in selling the articles stated that he had belonged to the Ryhope band, which had been broken up, and the masters had presented the men with the instruments. The prisoners were remanded. Application was made on behalf of Davison for bail, but the magistrates bearing in mind that he had been 29 times previously convicted refused the application.

PREACHING EXTRAORDINARY.—We are informed that at the recent communion services in Wick there were no fewer than 25 sermons and addresses delivered to one congregation—none of them shorter them half an hour! Operations commenced on Thursday morning, and ended on Monday night.—*Orkney Herald*.

Local Literature.

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

LITERATURE.

Besides the biographical and historical, there is the scientific department of literature. This is, perhaps, the most interesting, the most instructive, and, with the exception of the religious, the most important of all the branches of literature. Science is the search for truth, and however slow may be its progress, it will never stop short of its object. No one need be afraid of science, for having the discovery of truth for its object, the more we know of it the more we know of God, for "God is truth." Ignorance of, or disbelief in, the researches of science, does not affect the truth itself. The earth revolved round the sun, while everybody thought for ages that the sun went round the earth. So with all truth; it exists whether known or not, whether believed in or not, and it is the very important province of a large portion of our literature to teach us what great discoveries science has made.

The pleasures derived from the study of the sciences cannot be more forcibly illustrated than by contrasting the feelings of an intelligent with an unintelligent person similarly situated. Place them on a mountain top at midnight, they see the moon emerging from her screen of clouds, and sailing with calm, majestic sweetness, in her sea of light; they see the stars and planets streaming their soft and soul-subduing radiance through the realms of space; while nearer and in strong relief, eclipsing all the midnight host in grandeur, a giant comet streams its million-leagued rays across the heavens. Under this all-impressive spectacle the feelings of the illiterate man are only an ill-defined species of wonder, coupled with a slight sensation of terror, so little interest does he feel that nothing short of the lively converse of his companion can restrain him from sleep. But when he begins to realize the fact that the earth on which he rests is sister-orb to those whose glory streams in steady and untwinkling brightness, his mind awakes from its lethargy; how eagerly he sips the nectar draughts of knowledge as one by one the grand results of Astronomical science are opened out before him—the mathematical correctness with which the distance of each planet from the sun, and each from the other is computed; and the unerring exactness with which their weight, density, rate of motion, and period of revolution have been ascertained; how baffled he looks when told that hitherto the nature of comets has defied the researches of science, and eluded the light of its far-reaching scrutiny; so fascinating is the mystery surrounding these erratic wanderers that one cannot help exclaiming with the poet:

"Oh, on thy rapid prow to glide,
To sail the boundless skies with thee,
And plough the twinkling stars aside
Like foambells on a tranquil sea;
To brush the embers from the sun,
The icicles from off the pole,
Then far to other systems run,
Where other suns and planets roll."

But when our scientific friend comes to the fixed stars, the wonder of his companion expands into awe as he hears that those twinkling gems like specks of silver are tremendous orbs, centres of systems equal to, or larger than, our own; and that a visit to the furthest seen would only open up more distant glories, gleaming like the eyes of angels in the depth of space. But here the souls of both lose themselves in infinitude, for though, in imagination, they step from star to star, each bound embracing the most distant orb in sight, and flit with the speed of lightning, o'er the emerald pathway, ages would fail to bring them to the confines of creation.

"The confines of creation!" methinks I hear a critic exclaim, "Is not this a misnomer? Well friend, perhaps it is, for truth, to tell my own conviction, is, creation hath no bounds—is boundless. Perhaps there is no word in our language, certainly not more than one more difficult of comprehension than the word boundless. We are in the habit of associating bounds with everything sublunary. The largest islands and continents have their bounds, the most extended vision has its bounds, the greatest capacities for love, learning, hatred, and ambition, have their bounds, and where is the man, who, on looking up through the nocturnal gloom beholds the plaintive stars, does not to space also assign a bound. In some men's minds this boundary takes the form of chaos, they stand upon some Georgium Sidus or some neptune of the stars and see no light beyond; nothing but deep dark, dense, impenetrable chaos. Others imagine a boundary of battlements, higher than ten thousand Alps or Andes piled with guards and sentinels of giant angels, who proudly wear the uniform of heaven all dazzling and invulnerable. While (inconsistent though it be outside they never think so) round the jagged and tortuous base from out the blinding darkness are heard the shouts, the appalling shouts of him, the prince of demons with his legion host.

Other minds have other images, so our critical friend will, perhaps, allow me, in the absence of words more expressive, the use of the term "confines of creation."

Next in extent to astronomy is the science of geology. The student of geologic literature, as he first scans its pages, feels a strange interest spring up in his mind, as he realises the wonderful display of power goodness, and prescience manifested in the construction of the earth. Layer after layer of different materials, yet all available for the use of man; and as his knowledge increases, how his imagination wings him back to revel in the dim and undiscovered ages of the past. What a strong desire gains possession of him, to have witnessed the upheaving of the mountains of the globe, and to have gazed upon the magnificent pyrotechnic display of thousands of active volcanoes, which illumined the whole earth with their brilliance; or to have witnessed the glorious flora of our coal measures with its "gigantic firs, its palm trees, and its free ferns, nearly 100 feet high," and to have seen the great monsters, whose representations are exhibited in the British Museum, graze and gambol under their luxuriant shade. But, once upon the wing, the imagination goes further back, back to the time when the fire clouds, which, it is assumed, formed our solar system, were first breathed by the fiat of Omnipotence, and floated with the ease of air-bells on the void of chaos. But here again, the intellect fails under the infinite pressure, the brain dries up and withers, as it attempts to grasp such thoughts.

Then we have chemical science, analysing and explaining all the varied elements of matter. Perhaps the most wonderful lesson taught us by chemistry, is the fact that nothing with which we are acquainted in nature is annihilatable; everything is subject to change, nothing to annihilation. It would be impossible in this essay to give anything like an elaborate illustration of this truth, but take a very simple one—in the pouring of water on a hot iron plate, the water disappears, as fast as it is poured on, but is not annihilated; it has only changed its form into vapour, which, wherever it may be diffused, is ready to be changed into water again, whenever it is placed in favourable circumstances. So it is with plants. If we burn a tree, which has shed its leaves for hundreds of years, we do not annihilate it; all its elements are so to speak stored up, and saved for future use. So, too, with animals, their death or destruction is in no case their annihilation. There is no waste in nature. What stupendous lessons does the literature of science teach, and what a glorious refulgence its researches shed upon the page of inspiration!—"The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handy-work." Truely, "in wisdom and in goodness hath he made them all." There is one great consolation connected with science or the search for truth, viz., that it cannot travel long in the wrong direction. People may live a long time, and never enquire at all; indeed, the world lived longer under the sway of error and ignorance than it has done since the advent of light and truth, but when inquiry has once begun, it cannot stop short of the truth. Be it ever remembered that the Author of nature, and the God of grace is one and the same great Creator, and that the more we know of Him as the God of nature, the more we will love him as the God of grace.

Another intensely interesting division of our subject is travel. The literature of travel does not, however, tax the mental faculties of the student to the same extent as the branches we have already alluded to, and may be properly classified as "light literature." If well written, it is very pleasant reading, and the results of travels will be found to be of incalculable importance. If there had been no travels there would have been no discoveries, our magnificent colonial possessions would have been to us *terra incognita* and the teaming millions of emigrants with which they are peopled, would have been overstocking our own shores. To travellers we are indebted for our most beautiful trees and shrubs, our most luscious fruits, our gayest and most enchanting flowers. To them we are indebted for the pleasure derived from the glowing descriptions of mountains, rivers, and other scenery. We have burning delineations of glaciers and icebergs, from Alpine heights and Arctic seas. Blood-curdling accounts of elephant hunts, lion, tiger, and bear hunts, and the farfamed gorilla-hunting of Chaillu. In short, it is scarcely possible to enumerate a tithe of the instruction, amusement, and benefit, which may be derived from the literature of travel. How interesting to follow Atkinson up the Amoor, Livingstone on the Zambesi, Stewart and others through Australia, Fortune through China, Scoresby, Kennedy, and many others, in their fishing and hunting adventures through Greenland and Cumberland Straits, Delightful reading for all classes, both sexes, and all seasons, is to be found in our books of travel.

Our next department is poetry, but owing to its very extensive range, we can do little more than enumerate a few of its subjects. Evidence is not altogether wanting to support the opinion that poetry is the language of nature. The African, the North American Indian, indeed, all savage tribes, have a highly poetical style of expression. The kings and warriors of Hindostan, China, and all the Islands of the South Sea, have the most beautifully descriptive names, and we have not yet forgot the appropriate fitness of the name kooh-i-noor, or mountain of light, to that precious gem, which now lends its lustre to the crown jewels of England. But while conceding that poetry may be the language of nature, and granting that it is very poetical to hear a king called "Light of the Sun," or a warrior named "Sun of the mist" or "Star of the night," still we do not think that whole pages filled with those disjointed metaphors would be received by us with the same amount of pleasure as we would an epic poem. Poetry may be called the confectionary of literature, and furnishes its readers with an inexhaustible supply of pleasure. Their imagination is fed and fired, and their whole mind animated and enlivened while gathering the flowers of poetry. The air, the earth, the ocean, nay more, the world of spirits itself, have been ransacked, and laid under contribution to feed the fires of poetic genius. Love, hatred, peace, war, patriotism, and chivalry, virtue and vice, the flowers of the field, and the trees of the forest—in fact, poets have pressed into their service, every element of matter, and every attribute of mind. The poetry of a country, a community, or even of individuals, forms a most accurate index of their character, whether it be dissolute, refined, religious, or patriotic, and song-writing is acknowledged to have such an influence upon the morals of the people, that a great writer has said "Give me the songs of my country to make and I care not who makes the laws."

Of the literature of fiction it is unnecessary to say much being but an unnaturally coloured compound of history, biography, and adventure, we do not think it deserves any special commendation. Novels may be called the "tonics of literature" and so long as they are used as such they are not only admissable but commendable, but their immoderate use has a tendency to dissipate the mind and unfit it for enjoying stronger and more wholesome food; and it cannot be denied that this immoderate use obtains to a most pernicious extent in the present day. The extravagant proportion of aimless sensational, and ephemeral rubbish too, which is at present palmed off in our novel literature is sad to contemplate.

The only remaining branch of our subject we purpose treating is, the moral or religious, and first we will take Scripture literature. It is deeply to be regretted that the Scriptures are not more generally read and studied than they are. We treat them too much as if they were a kind of literature we were incapable of comprehending, and as if they contained a morality we were unable to fulfil. Apart altogether from their inspiration and their relation to a future state, the careful student will find in them the most instructive history, the most interesting biography, the most thrilling adventure, the most sublime poetry; and above all the most perfect systems of ethical philosophy the world has ever seen. The more he examines them the more will he be impressed with the purity, the dignity, and the reasonableness, of their morality, and of its perfect adaptability to fit into the most intricate relations of our social system. At the present moment when the question of education is being discussed on all sides, when dishonesty in every form is raging rampant around us, it would be wise to consider the best means of securing to our youth the highests possible moral education, so that dishonest workman, embezzling clerks, merchants, and manufacturers, who adulterate their goods, and fraudulent projectors, and directors of public companies, may be numbered amongst the things that were, and their places filled with men whose characters are stamped with incorruptible integrity. Then would that beautiful perfection of our nature—righteousness—be realised and truth and justice overflow our land like a mighty river. But if such be the worth and power of christianity looking at it merely as a human production what shall we say when we look upon it as a revelation from Divinity to humanity. One of our poets thus speaks of it

"'Tis this, my friend, that streaks our morning light,
'Tis this that gilds the horror of our night,
When wealth forsakes us, and when friends are few,
When friends are faithless, or when foes pursue.
'Tis this that wards the blow, or stills the smart,
Disarms affliction or repels the dart,
Within the heart bids purest raptures rise
Bids smiling conscience spread her cloudless skies."

But, besides the inspired, there is the uninspired literature of the day. And the pleasures and benefits derived from its perusal it would be impossible to calculate. The periodicals are, weekly and monthly, permeating with their salutary influence the majority of our family circles, and the little fly leaves, containing each a few simple words distributed by the hand of christian philanthropy and noble hearted self-denial amongst the squalid dens and hovels inhabited by wretchedness and crime, operate like a mystic charm upon the seething mass, and raise them one by one from vice to virtue. The loathsome drunkard, the revolting swearer, and the crime-dyed of every hue are being raised from the festering slums of moral and social wretchedness in which they have been wallowing and made to feel that "Life is not an empty dream," and that "the grave is not its goal," have been made to exchange misery for happiness, despair for hope, through the elevating and christianising influences of the tracts and fly-leaves of our moral and religious literature.

In conclusion we would remark that the student of literature can never be said to be alone he has a companionship with every thing in nature, animate and inanimate, spiritual and materal, and his soul swells with ecstacy as it swathes itself with the lightning and revels in the thunder-cloud, and when his head becomes flaked and mantled with the snows of age, his spirit with hopeful impulse "rises from nature up to nature's God," and longs to be disencumbered from his parachute of clay, longs for the hour when the "silver cord will be loosed and the bowl broken;" when struggling for new life, his soul knocks against and battles down the walls of his earthly tenement, and "springs elastic to his native skies;" where he shall walk beside the margin of the glassy sea, and tread the stainless splendour of the golden streets, gaze with increasing wonder on the gorgeous gates, be dazzled with the sapphire blaze, and feel the seraph-love of heaven, walking with the long white robe, the palm of victory, and the golden harp, enjoying the peaceful and perennial bliss of his eternal home.

J.P.

FENIAN ATTACK ON CANADA.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Simultaneous despatches from Montpelier, Vermont, and Buffalo announce that the Fenians were moving on Canada in large numbers. This afternoon they left Buffalo, Burlington, and Platsburg for the frontier.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Fenian movement is general along the border of the States but none of the parties have yet crossed. Bands of from fifty to three hundred are proceeding northward on the various lines of railway. Armed companies have left Chicago and Millwaukee. Five hundred have arrived at St. Albans, in Vermont, close to the Canadian frontier. Fifteen corps of Canadian infantry and artillery are to be sent to-night.

President Grant has issued a proclamation containing a warning against illegal expeditions and declaring that the parties engaged in them forfeit the protection of the Government. He also enjoins officers of the United States to defeat and arrest them.

Montreal volunteers are under arms.

DEFEAT OF THE RAIDERS.

APPREHENSION OF GENERAL O'NEIL.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The first Fenian raid upon Canada has signally failed. The insurgents advanced 200 strong, and well armed, under the command of General O'Neil, and crossed the border near Franklin Vermont, at noon, yesterday. The Canadian Volunteers having lain in concealment, surprised them. The Fenians, however, returned fire, and a fight commenced, which lasted for some time. General O'Neil, while at the right of his command was arrested by a United States officer, Marshal Foster. He attempted resistance, but was thrust into a coach and driven rapidly to St. Albans, and from thence to Burlington. The raiders deprived of their leader, recrossed, having lost one killed and one wounded. The Canadians report their force one hundred strong. They suffered no loss.

The general movement of Fenian Parties Northward still continues. Canadian Forces are hurrying to the frontier. Prince Arthur has gone to the front with Lord Russell's Regiment.

Paper petticoats, at fifteen cents retail, are the latest sensation in Boston.

An Irish gentleman, parting with a lazy servant woman, was asked with respect to her industry, whether she was what is termed afraid of work. "Oh, not at all," said he, "not at all; she'll frequently lie down and fall asleep by the very side of it."

At a public sale of books, "Drew's Essay on Souls" was knocked down to a shoemaker, who, to the great amusement of the crowded room, asked the auctioneer if he had any more books on shoemaking to sell.

FIRE AT CARRHOUSE THIS AFTERNOON.

This afternoon (Friday), a fire broke out in a house at Carrhouse, belonging to Mr. Henry Ritson. The fire is supposed to have originated from the sun setting fire to the roof, which is a thatched one. The house is occupied by Messrs. W. Clark and Wheatley, who speedily removed the furniture to a place of safety. A number of policemen, under the guidance of Superintendent Oliver, and a body of workmen belonging the Consett Iron Company, under the direction of Mr. Edward Charlton, of Leadgate, were soon on the spot and rendered valuable assistance in staying the progrers of the fire. As we proceeded to press it was almost extinguished. Beyond the annoyance of having to remove the furniture and the damage done to the roof, which will have to be renewed, nothing of a serious character occurred.

Correspondence.

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

WALDENSES AND ALBIGENSES.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—In reading your *Guardian* of last Saturday I observed there a report of an interesting lecture by Mr. Hind upon the Waldenses. In that report, the Waldenses are said to have existed among the Alpine valleys from a very early period of the Christian Church. Now, I fancy that there is a slight, but very common, error here, in confounding the Waldenses with the Albigenses. That the Albigenses, under the varied names of Paulicians, Bulgarians, Picards, Catharists, Paterins, &c., existed from an early period, is perhaps unquestionable. As Paulicians (an offshoot of the earlier Manichaeans) fleeing from Armenian and Pontine persecution in the ninth century, they gradually distributed themselves and their peculiar doctrines over many parts of western Christendom. In France, and especially in its southern and eastern provinces, they became conspicuous under a variety of names, but above all Albigenses. (See Hallam "Middle Ages," ch. 9, pt. 2. See also Gibbon "Roman Empire," ch. 54, and, if my *memory* serve me, Mosheim.) The Waldenses are much more recent and of purer faith. They seem to have originated in Peter Waldo, a rich merchant of Lyons, who (circa 1160-1180) established a body of dissentients from the church. From Peter having divided his whole patrimony among the poor, and from the sect condemning all earthly riches and living in common, they were often called the "poor Lyonese" (Pauperes Lugdunenses). From the innocent peculiarity of wearing wooden shoes (sabots) they were also named Sabbatati. (see the authorities above; see also Stephanus, and Johannes Semler.)

Yours faithfully,

CLAUDE.

Clarendon School, Consett, May 23, 1870.

To some of your more educated readers the following notes may be interesting:—

"Valdo, vir quidam pius, qui universum patrimonium pauperibus erogavit, dictans inter Christianos omnia communia esse debere. Ab hoc pauperes quidam Lugdunenses, Valdenses, sunt appellati." (see "Dictionarium Historicum," Authore Carolo Stephano, Editio, Geneva 1690, page 2,041.)

"Ipsum nomen Waldenses, exstat in edicto Ildefonsi, regis Aragonum, a 1194, additur, sive Inzabbatatos, Zabbatatos, qui se vocant alio nomine, 'pauperes de lugduno.' Dicebantur etiam Leonistae, ita nomen Lugduni solebat jam vulgo efferri. Sabbatati, Sabatenses, a Sabbata, potius quam a Christo volunt appellari; sotulares cruciant, (s) cruce signant; Sabbots, genus ligneorum calceorum. Satis constat a Petro ex vico Waldo Valdensi, nomen hoc duci. Fuit is civis et mercator lugdunensis." (see Johannes Semler "Historiae Ecclesiasticae Selecta Capita;" Tomus 31, page 143. Ed. Halae, 1769.)

The following is a trifle less edifying, may be, but certainly more amusing:—

Narrat Stephanus de Borbona: Audivi quod fuit nuper magnus princeps in Alvernia dictus, Marchio de monte Ferrando, acutissimi ingenii, qui bene per 40 annos, curam posuerat congregare libros omnium sectarum, per omnem orbem, quos diligenter legebat, et legi sibi faciebat. Cum autem esset infirmus, fratres nostri eum visitabant—et dixerunt eo, quod timor habitus fuisset de eo, ne esset haereticus, propter libros quos habuit. Verum est respondit, curiosus fui, bene per 40 annos cum multis sumtibus libros sectarum omnium colligere et legere, quia videbam quo plus ibi adspicerem, plus in fide catholica roborabar—et in signum vilipensionis, feci fieri scrinium ligneum, quod feci ponere sub pedibus meis, quando sedebam in sede camerae meae privatae, quando sedeo naturae vice officium expleturus. Evangelia autem domini mei in multo honore servavi. Fecit autem istos libros extrahi, et in oculis suis comburi. (Semler 3. 147.)

[Our correspondent will observe from Mr. Hind's letter that the writer of our report erred.—ED. *C. G.*]

SIR,—In your report of my lecture on "The Waldenses," with which you were kind enough to honour me in your last issue, I am represented as making some very remarkable statements, which regard to my credit as a student of history compels me to disown. First—I did not put the Waldenses into "a valley near the Cottian Alps," but allowed them the principal valleys *within* that region; neither did I make Paul pass through the Waldensian territory on his way to Rome, though I did speak of the likelihood of his going that way if *ever* he visited Spain; and lastly—I did not call into existence a "King of Italy" (of whom history knows nothing), but spoke of the sayings and doings of the Duke of Savoy. As the lecture was read and not extemporised, I am the more confident that I could not have fallen into such inaccuracies. Trusting you will kindly insert this in your next,

I am yours truly,

THOMAS HIND.

THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND THEIR LEVEL CROSSINGS.

To the Editor of the Consett Guardian.

SIR,—In consequence of a decision given on the 17th inst. in the case of Kirkup *v.* North-Eastern Railway Company, reported in your columns, I think it is the duty of highway boards and those interested in the protection of the public to see that the railway company have their gates according to the Act of Parliament. In the above case it was argued that Mr. Kirkup's man was a trespasser, and ought to have let the cattle take their fate without endeavouring to save them. If the gates had shut across the line the cattle could not have got into danger, and the man in charge would not have had occasion to trespass at the risk of his life. I have no doubt that the judge's decision was according to law, but considering that the railway company were the first aggressors, I think that law and equity differ very widely in this case. I believe the penalty is £5 per day for the offence of having such crossings as the one at Eden Hill. It is high time this was ventilated when such technicalities as the present are taken advantage of by the railway company. His Honour, in giving judgment, said that if the case had depended solely on the evidence of the hind and the gatekeeper, he should certainly have given a verdict in favour of the plaintiff; but the gatekeeper's evidence was supported by a disinterested witness—Major Joicey's servant—and, therefore, his Honour felt compelled to decide in favour of the company, but, notwithstanding his verdict, he hoped the company would make some compensation to plaintiff for his loss, because the boy, no doubt, saved some valuable cattle from destruction. With respect to the saddle and bridle there was nothing to show what became of them.

I am, &c.,

OBSERVER.

MURDER OF SHEPHERDS BY BRIGANDS.—A telegram from Constantinople, dated May 23, says a band of fifteen brigands having murdered three shepherds, in Thessaly, were pursued by Turkish troops, but escaped by crossing the Greek frontier.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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

BIRTHS.

BLACKHILL—At Foundry Row, on the 21st inst., Mrs Hagan, of a son.

At 22, on the 26th inst., Mrs. White, of a daughter.

On the 27th inst., the wife of Mr. Strachan, plumber, of a son.

LEADGATE—At Brooms Cottage, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. C. D. Balleny, of a daughter.

GATESHEAD—At 4, Normanby Terrace, on the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr. J. G. Joicey, of a daughter.

NEWCASTLE—At 1, Summerhill Street, 25th inst., the wife of Mr. A. Hume, of a son.

CLOW DENE—On the 22nd inst., the wife of Mr. T. Bell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

STANHOPE—At the Wesleyan Chapel, on the 21st inst., Mr. Thomas Dent to Miss Margaret Kipling, both of Consett.

WOLSINGHAM—At the Roman Catholic Chapel, on the 24th inst., Mr. John McGurk to Miss Margaret Mallon, both of Tow Law.

DEATHS.

CONSETT—On the 22nd inst., aged 3 years, Emma Pickering.

At 343, on the 24th inst., aged 13 months, Jacob Jenkins.

BLACKHILL—On the 23rd inst., aged 4 years, Hannah Turner.

DIPTON—On the 4th inst., aged 38, Mr. William Hedley, tailor.

MARLEY HILL HOLE—On the 20th inst., aged 77, Mr. George Nicholson.

TUDHOE GRANGE—On the 20th inst., aged 70, Mr. James Lyall, builder, formerly of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

CATCHGATE—On the 22nd inst., aged 69, Mr. Nicholson Welsh, publican and blacksmith.

LONDON—At Holland Park, on the 21st inst., Maria, wife of John Hay, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for the county of Durham.

AUSTRALIA—At Richmond, Melbourne, on the 7th March, Thomas Fairlamb, eldest son of Mr. Jesse Dexter, of Gateshead.

Poetry: Original and Select.

YOUTH.

O life was sweet and beautiful!
Its pretty pleasures all my own;
O life of life was very full,
And ev'ry minute lived alone!

And ev'ry minute was so strong,
It brought its little new-born bliss,
Sweeping in tender light along,
Or leaving shadows like a kiss.

What lent its glory to the flow'r,
And gave the nightingale her pow'r,
And made the sky so very blue?
My little heart, could it be you?

My little heart, why did you beat
As if delighted to be me?
O was it youth that was so sweet?
Or was it youth's sweet liberty?

They said I danced when I should walk
(My gay feet worked my gayer will);
They said I laughed when I should talk,
And chattered when I should be still.

I'd wake with laughing in the night—
Ah, happy nights I can't forget!
I'd catch my dreams they were so bright,
And find my thoughts were brighter yet.

I'd wink my little eyes and peep,
With slumber waging weary strife;—
It seemed so hard to be asleep
And lose the smallest bit of life!

Of life that moved with airy sway,
Like singing music—making play,
Like wavelets dancing on the sea
In even measures—all for me!

And when the sun illumed the dark,
I'd ring good morning to the sky,
And wake the little lazy lark,
And curtesy to the butterfly.

O, sweet to flutter 'mid the grass,
In charming dews the wise condemn,
And when the busy swallows pass
To nod my friendly head at them!

It did the little squirrels good
To see a thing so gay as I,
When I came running through the wood
To hide from the delighted sky;

The quaint old cuckoo said his say,
I mock'd him with my artful world;
I think he knows not to this day
Whether I am a girl or bird!

'Twas "cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo," he;
And "cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo," I;
It was the grandest sight to see
That puzzled cuckoo round me fly?

In ev'ry bird I found a friend—
A confidante in ev'ry leaf;
The little breezes would attend,
The robins knew I was their chief.

The good old trees would rustle so,
In stately gossip, when I came;
The grass that kissed my feet, I know,
Kissed no one else's quite the same.

Life was a most triumphant fact!—
What could my ecstasy destroy?
I did not care to think or act—
Just to be living was a joy!

—*From Mrs. Jerningham's Journal.*

Varieties.

A NATURAL REFLECTION.—A policeman the other night was overheard remarking, that before he went to bed he thought of a good supper as his *arra pensee*.

"I've had a *drop* too much," said Bibbins, when he fell off an omnibus. "Yes," said Bobbins; "and it was a drop of something short." Bibbins was only five feet in his stockings. Can't say how many stockings.

A story of Sainte-Beuve appears in the Lyons journal, the *Decentralisation*. He was dining in company with the Pere Lacordaire, and the conversation turning on religion, Sainte-Beuve said:—"I don't understand your revelation, and I make a point in believing nothing that I do not fully understand." "Pardon me, sir," said Lacordaire, "you do not understand why fire hardens eggs and melts butter, but I perceive that you believe in omelettes!" Sainte-Beuve treated the Pere Lacordaire with the greatest deference and utmost respect ever after.

FOR THE BOYS.—A certain man, who is very rich now, was very poor when a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he said—"My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend my money till I earned it. If I had but an hour's work in the day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour. And after this I was allowed to play; and then I could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity.—*Irish Evangelist.*

Extracts from PUNCH.

Ho(a)rse Singing.—Singing with a bad cold.

A NOTE IN MUSIC.—Tenors who strive after the high *ut de poitrine* may properly be nicknamed the *Toilers of the C.*

Fenians going to the Red River? Well, green and red don't mix well, but I hope our fellahs will try the experiment.

Cold women are often very attractive. Farady showed why this is. He proved that magnetic power increased with reduction of temperature.

Wife of a racing friend of mine made a neat excuse for not sending a letter. Visitors all the afternoon—"In fact, I was severely called upon, and couldn't get to the post.

GEOLOGY.—*Scientific Pedestrian* (to party making a trench): "Do you find any fossils here?" *Excavator*: "Dunno what you calls 'vossuls.' We finds nowt here but muck and 'ard work!"

THE SECULAR DIFFICULTY.—There is one consideration which may induce the Secularists not to persist in opposing the admission of the Bible into National Schools. If that Book is excluded, the scholars may surmise that the reason is because they ought not to read it, and then they will.

PERFECTLY APPROPRIATE.—Lord Claud Hamilton has been complaining in the House that the bases of the statues in Waterloo Place, Cockspur Street and Charing Cross have been used for the storage of road-materials, the deposit of rubbish, and so forth. Why complain? Are not those "base uses" *par excellence?*

MENTAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.—Yesterday was held, on their recently assumed premises, the first weekly meeting of the Intellectual Gymnasts, a society principally consisting of geologists and physiological philosophers. Several eminent and popular professors, whom it would be invidious to name, exhibited the most wonderful capability of jumping at conclusions.

Extracts from JUDY.

Native Impudence.—Oyster "sauce."

We know a police so officious that he actually "took up" his residence.

An actor is not always acting in a friendly spirit when he takes another actor's part.

To Prodigals.—Never go out for a lark unless you have first made up your mind to catch it.

"Destroy the small birds!" said old Worzel. Nonsense! the more birds, the more *crops*—to fill.

Judy reads, in an American paper, of a duel with revolvers, between two Yankee brewers.—How many barrels were there between them?

The man who jumped at a conclusion, caught his foot in it, sprained his ankle, and exclaimed, "Oh, rupture!"

Certain loud-voiced Radicals, who are given to speaking against time, may sometime have an action of libel brought against them by the Old Gentleman.

To Mountaineers.—Climbing is a hearty pursuit for strong people, but take care that you do not over-exert yourself, and fall into a deep decline.

What is the difference between an accident and a misfortune?—If your pressing tailor were to fall into the river, it would be an accident; but, if anyone were to pull him out, it would be a misfortune.

Extracts from FUN.

Liberty's Sheet Anchor.—The press.

A Mantle Shelf.—A lady's shoulders.

The Flo' of Soul.—Florence Nightingale.

The cup that neither cheers nor inebriates.—The hic-cup.

MARRY COME UP.—What flower should supersede orange blossom in the case of a bride who sells herself for money?—Marry-gold.

HIGHLY ABSURD!—*Collossal Swell* (to small crossing sweeper): "Give you a penny? I would—only I'm afraid it would *cover you!*"

LAW!—This is satisfactory: "A police justice at Richmond recently fined his father-in-law five dollars for getting drunk." Of course the justice rose superior to the law—especially as the representative of the law, the father, couldn't stand on his legs, nohow!

Extracts from THE TOMAHAWK.

A Song the French Emperor need not sing.—Oh where and oh where is my little *oui* dog?

It is possible that Sir Wilfred Lawson may head a great ante-opiate movement, the object of which will be to get all people afflicted with toothache to pledge themselves to abstain from laudanum. It will, of course, be marshalled under the title of *The Band of Hope-less.*

Parliamentary Summary.

FRIDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Earl of Airlie called attention to the report of the Civil Departments (Scotland) Commissioners, and asked what steps the Government proposed to carry them into effect. He objected to the appointment of a Parliamentary Secretary. The Duke of Argyll replied that there was no intention to make any change in the existing mode of dealing with Scotch business. The House shortly afterwards adjourned.

In the COMMONS, the second reading of the Tramways Bill was postponed, after which Mr. Torrens gave notice of a resolution for the 17th of June, with respect to the emigration of unemployed workmen. Explanations were afterwards given with respect to the recent sale of ships belonging to the Royal Navy, and the appointment of Messrs. Hogg and Robinson as freight agents to the Admiralty. Lord Milton repeated the question he had asked the previous night, relating to the Hudson's Bay Company, to which Mr. Lowe replied. Discussions followed with respect to the National Gallery, the termination of the difficulty in the Red River Settlement, and the loss of life arising from the overloading of ships. Sir R. Palmer called attention to the recent massacre in Greece, and Sir H. Bulwer moved—"That, in the opinion of the House, the conduct of the Greek Government had been highly unsatisfactory, and inviting Her Majesty's Government to concert with its allies as to the best means of establishing in Greece a Government capable of satisfying the ordinary requirements of a civilised State." Mr. Gladstone intimated that such a step was premature, and the motion was withdrawn.

MONDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Earl of Carnarvon called attention to the recent massacres in Greece, and asked what steps the Government proposed to take to obtain redress from the Greek Government. After reviewing the facts of the case, he contended that the final catastrophe was caused by the Greek Government employing troops, contrary to the assurance given to the brigands. The only man connected with the Government who appeared to be worthy his position was the King. The Earl of Clarendon replied that a discussion at the present moment was not likely to be attended by any practical public good. That morning he had received information announcing that seven of the Arvantake brigands had been condemned to death. He added that Her Majesty's Government could not at present state what the actual culpability of Greece was, or what steps ought to be taken. After some further discussion, in which Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the Marquis of Salisbury, and others took part, the subject dropped, and their Lordships adjourned.

In the COMMONS, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, explained the course the Government proposed to take on public business. It was not intended to proceed with the University Tests Bill after the second reading before Whitsuntide. It was desirable to complete the discussion on the Irish Land Bill, that the House of Lords might arrange for its second reading before its adjournment for the holidays. It was not intended to take the Parliamentary Elections Bill on the 30th. The Solicitor-General then moved the second reading of the University Tests Bill. He explained that the bill was the same as that previously passed in that House, with this exception, that the abolition of the tests would be compulsory, instead of being left to the discretion of the Colleges. Mr. Walpole moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, and contended that all the reasonable wants of Nonconformists were already satisfied by their admission to the benefits of the Universities. After some further discussion, Mr. Gladstone defended the bill, and justified the conduct of the Government. Mr. Hardy complained of the course taken by the Solicitor-General and Mr. Gladstone. The discussion was continued by Mr. Denman, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Beresford Hope, after which the second reading was carried by 191 to 66. The bill was read a second time. The Irish Land Bill passed through committee.

TUESDAY.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord Lifford called attention to the fact that many of the petitions against the Contagious Diseases Act were signed by women and children, who could know nothing of the necessity for the operation of the Act in question. He also complained of the untruthfulness of the statements put forward by the promoters of these petitions. The Norwich Voters Disfranchisement Bill was read a second time, and Lord Redesdale then moved the second reading of the Irish Church Amendment Bill, but after some discussion the motion was withdrawn, and the House soon afterwards adjourned.

In the COMMONS, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Mr. Leatham, said it was not in his power to name a day after Whitsuntide for the second reading of the Parliamentary Elections Bill. Mr. Watkin Williams then called attention to the Established Church in Wales, and moved resolutions in favour of its disestablishment, and the appropriation of the endowments, after providing for vested interests, to the support of an undenominational system of education. He said that the system at present pursued had driven the Welsh people to the conclusion that an Established Church was unscriptural, and hence the schism which had led to so large an infusion of Dissent amongst the people. During the last half century the Church had retrograded 73 per cent., whilst Dissent had increased 96 per cent.; and the relative position of Dissenters to Churchmen was at least five to one. Mr. Gladstone, whilst admitting a resemblance between the Established Church in Ireland and the Established Church in Wales, pointed out that the circumstances were entirely different; and said that the Church in Wales was so connected with the Church in England, that it could not be dealt with separately. The real question raised by the resolutions was the disestablishment of the English Church. To that proposal the Government could only give a direct negative. After some further discussion, the resolutions were negatived by 209 to 45. Mr. W. Fowler moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts, upon which Mr. Craufurd directed the attention of the Speaker to the fact that there were strangers in the gallery, and, as he persisted in his intimation, the House was cleared at 7·25. The House sat about four hours in private. The result, on a division, was the adjournment of the debate by 229, as against 88. The Government promised to appoint a Royal Commission on the subject. Mr. Baines intends to move an alteration in the standing orders, so that strangers cannot be excluded except by a vote of the House itself. Leave was given to Mr. Hughes to bring in a bill for the reform of the turf.

WEDNESDAY.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. Hibbert moved the second reading of the Clerical Disabilities Bill, the object of which, he explained, was to allow clergymen to resign their clerical office when they felt they could no longer conscientiously discharge their duties, and to relieve them from the civil disabilities now attached to such an act. Mr. Walpole, Mr. B. Hope, Sir R. Palk, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Henley opposed the bill, which was supported by Mr. Bouverie. The Home Secretary recognised the principle of justice on which it was based, and could not, therefore, oppose it. The Government would carefully consider the clauses in committee. The House then divided, and the second reading was carried by 137 to 56. Mr. Taylor afterwards moved the second reading of the Game Laws Abolition Bill, and in doing so complained of the weak and inefficient manner in which the Government proposed to deal with the question. Mr. Dickinson seconded the motion. Mr. Hardcastle moved the previous question. Mr. Gerard Sturt, whilst denouncing the wholesale charges made by Mr. Taylor against the landlords, said the best way to prevent poaching was to improve the position of the agricultural labourer, to exterminate rabbits, and to reduce hares. The debate was continued until a quarter to six, when it was suspended, and the House soon afterwards adjourned.

THURSDAY.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. Monsell stated the official information that had been received about the Fenian raid on Canada. The amended Irish Land Bill was considered, and a number of Government and private amendments were made, after which the bill was ordered for a third reading on Monday next.

A Michigan couple who had been married nineteen years were divorced recently, but quickly repented, and four hours later called on a clergyman and were made one again.

At Etchingswell, in Hampshire, two children were left in a perambulator, close to a ditch, by their nursemaid, and on her return the children and perambulator were found in the ditch. Both children were drowned.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PLEBISCITE.—The formal proclamation of the Plebiscite took place at the Tuilleries on Saturday. The ceremony was held in the Salle des Etats, which had a very brilliant appearance, the Emperor, Empress, Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon being present, together with the Diplomatic Body, the Senators, the Deputies, and representatives of all bodies of the state, the galleries also being filled with ladies. M. Schneider, as President of the Legislative Body, presented the result of the Plebiscite to his Majesty, and, in doing so, delivered a laudatory speech, in which he remarked, "In welcoming the Empire by more than seven millions of suffrages France says to you; go on confidently in the path of of all realisable progress, and establish liberty, based on the respect for the laws and the constitution. France places the cause of liberty under the protection of your dynasty, and of the great bodies of the State." The Emperor, in reply, thanked the nation for this striking token of its confidence. The plebiscite," said his Majesty, "had for its sole object the ratification by the people of a constitutional reform; but amid the conflict of opinions, and in the excitement of the struggle, the discussion was carried beyond this. Let us not regret this. The adversaries of our constitution have raised the question between revolution and the Empire. The country has solved it in favour of the system which guarantees order and liberty. The Empire now finds itself strengthened upon its base. It will show its force by its moderation." "It will not," he added, "deviate from the liberal course which it has traced." He concluded by referring to the programme which must guide them in the future, remarking that by realizing it the nation, by the free expansion of its powers, would advance the progress of civilization. They must, more than ever, look fearlessly forward to the future. The speech was well received, and is favourably reviewed by the *Debats* the *Journal de Paris*, and the *Constitutionnel*.

Business Announcements.

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

ELOPEMENT AND PERJURY.—At the Liverpool Police Court, on Monday, a young man named Wm. Jones, a currier, was charged with perjury. It transpired that on the 11th inst., the prisoner who resided at Llanfaelog Anglesey, eloped with the daughter of the Rev. Robt. Williams, rector of the parish. On the following day the prisoner applied to the Superintendent Registrar in Liverpool for a marriage license, and made a declaration that he and the young lady had resided in that town for 15 days prior to the application being made. On this statement being found to be false, a warrant for his apprehension was applied for. He was remanded.

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. 339

"Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair is the distinguished 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 dies. 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. 391

RESULTS OF THE FRENCH TREATY.—That the wine trade has undergone important changes and considerable development during the last ten years cannot be better shewn than by instancing the fact, that while the consumption of wines in 1860 (the first year of the French Treaty) was 7,358,192 gallons, it had increased in 1869 to 14,540,153 gallons, or double the quantity. According to the Government returns, the houses which paid duty on the largest quantity of wine in the port of London during the year 1869 were the following. Appended also is a list of the houses which paid duty on the largest quantity of foreign spirits during the year 1869:—

WINES (foreign).	Gallons.	SPIRITS (foreign).	Gallons.
W. and A. Gilbey	717,243	W. and A. Gilbey	284,025
F. W. Cosens	140,868	Twiss and Brownings	227,111
Gaudet Freres	127,440	Nicholson and Co.	180,986
Boyes and Beckwith	125,227	D. Taylor and Sons	133,432
R. Hooper and Sons	124,038	Trower and Lawson	123,245
Dingwall and Co.	121,276	Dingwall and Co.	112,636
Cunliffe and Co.	89,450	R. Hooper and Sons	105,153
Simon and Lightly	85,750	Bond, Forbes, & Co.	98,916
Dent, Urwick, & Co.	84,809	Bishop and Sons	90,067
J. Allnutt, jun., & Co.	81,091	Seager and Evans	88,345
D. Taylor and Sons	76,073	R. Burnett and Co.	67,704

As Light Wines are acknowledged by medical men to be a most desirable beverage, and a large portion of the above increase comes under that head, the importance of these figures should be borne in mind in any revision of the French Treaty. 628a

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite.—The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. 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." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 207a

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, 3
Benfieldside	dep.	6·55	4·25	....
Cold Rowley	„	7· 3	4·35	....
Burnhill Junction	„	7·12	4·45	....
Tow Law	„	7·24	4·58	....
			1, 2.	
Crook	arr.	7·35	5.10	....
	dep.	7·40	5·20	....
Bishop Auckland	„	8· 5	5·50	....
Darlington	„	9· 0	6·40	....
Stockton	„	9·30	7·10	....
Middlesbro'	„	9·42	7·22	....

GOING WEST.—WEEK DAYS ONLY.

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

CONSETT BRANCH.

UP TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

STATIONS.		1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. A.M.	1,2,G. P.M.	1,2,G. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	5·55	10· 0	2· 5	5·20
Scotswood	„	6· 2	10· 7	2·12	5·27
Swalwell	„	6· 9	10·14	2·19	5·34
Rowland's Gill	„	6·19	10·24	2·29	5·44
Lintz Green	„	6·25	10·30	2·35	5·50
Ebchester	„	6·38	10·43	2·48	6· 3
Shotley Bridge	„	6·44	10·49	2·54	6· 9
Benfieldside (Consett & Blackhill)	„	6·50	10·55	3· 0	6·15
Knitsley	„	7· 4	11· 9	....	6·29
Lanchester	„	7·13	11·18	....	6·38
Witton Gilbert	„	7·20	11·27	....	6·47
Durham	arr.	7·35	11·40	....	7· 0

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK DAYS.

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

MARKET TRAINS ON SATURDAYS.

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

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Newcastle	dep.	8· 0	4· 0
Scotswood	„	8· 7	4· 9
Swalwell	„	8·13	4·15
Rowland's Gill	„	8·21	4·23
Lintz Green	„	8·27	4·29
Ebchester	„	8·40	4·42
Shotley Bridge	„	8·45	4·47
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·55	4·56
	dep.	9·10	5·10
Knitsley	„	9·21	5·21
Lanchester	„	9·34	5·34
Witton Gilbert	„	9·46	5·46
Durham	arr.	10· 0	6· 0

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.		GO. A.M.	RETURN. P.M.
Durham	dep.		4· 0
Witton Gilbert	„	8· 3	4·13
Lanchester	„	8·15	4·25
Knitsley	„	8·28	4·38
Benfieldside (for Consett and Blackhill)	arr.	8·40	4·50
	dep.	9·20	6·20
Shotley Bridge	„	9·25	6·24
Ebchester	„	9·30	6·30
Lintz Green	„	9·39	6·39
Rowland's Gill	„	9·46	6·46
Swalwell	„	9·57	6·53
Scotswood	„	10· 3	7· 7
Newcastle	arr.	10·15	7·15

Publications.

PUBLISHING ARRANGEMENTS.—IMPORTANT TO AUTHORS.

MOFFAT AND COMPANY, State Publishers and Agents for the Dublin Steam Printing Co., beg to announce that they have resolved to CHARGE NO COMMISSION FOR PUBLISHING WORKS PRINTED BY THEM until the Author has been refunded his original outlay.

They would also state that THEY PRINT, IN THE FIRST STYLE, GREATLY UNDER THE USUAL CHARGES.

Their Publishing Arrangements will enable them to promote the interest of all Works committed to their charge, as they have very considerable experience of the channels most likely to ensure success.

Estimates and all particulars furnished in course of post.

"Those about to Publish" may rely on finding Economy and Despatch in all Departments.

MOFFAT AND COMPANY'S BOOK LIST sent free on application to

PUBLISHING OFFICES:
6, D'OLIER STREET, DUBLIN.
34, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Price One Penny Monthly, Registered for Transmission Abroad,

THE CHURCH RECORD. Edited by the Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, M.A.

MOFFAT AND CO., LONDON AND DUBLIN.

WORKS BY ALEXANDER VANCE.

The History and Pleasant Chronicle of Little Jehan ... 3s. 6d.
Vox Clamantis ... 7s. 6d.
The Book of the Knight of Tower ... 1s. 6d.
Romantic Episodes ... 6s. 0d.
Hellenica Sacha ... 15s. 0d.
(The Introductory Chapter may be had separately, 6d.)

MOFFAT AND CO., LONDON AND DUBLIN.

Price Twopence Monthly.—Registered for Transmission Abroad,

PLAIN WORDS. A Christian Miscellany. Edited by the Rev. HAMILTON MAGEE, Assisted by Ministers and Members of different Evangelical Churches.

MOFFAT AND CO., LONDON AND DUBLIN.

NEW BOOKS.—NOW READY.

Heirs of the Soil, by Mrs. Lorenzo N. Nunn ... 10s. 6d.
Concerning Earthly Love, etc., by a Country Parson ... 2s. 6d.
Harmony in Religion, by a Roman Catholic Priest ... 1s. 6d.
Iona and other Sonnets, by Wade Robinson ... 2s. 6d.
Life of St. Patrick, by Joseph S. Smithson ... 0s. 6d.
Marsh's (Sir Henry) Clinical Lectures ... 2s. 6d.
Medical Examination Papers of University of Dublin, &c. ... 1s. 0d.
Queer Papers, by Barney Brady ... 0s. 6d.
The Church under the Tudors, by D. Dunlop, M.R.I.A. ... 3s. 6d.
The Philosophy of the Bath, by D. Dunlop, M.R.I.A. ... 3s. 6d.
The Life of St. Patrick, Edited by Rev. J. Lynch, P.P. ... 0s. 6d.
Time will Tell, by N. J. N. ... 3s. 6d.

MOFFAT & CO., State Publishers by Appointment (Agents for the Dublin Steam Printing Co.), 34, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON. 6, D'OLIER STREET, DUBLIN.

THE RED-HAIRED MAN'S WIFE; or, THE AWFUL PROCEEDINGS OF STAGAN VARAGY, THE MARKET STROLLER. The last and best story written by the late William Carleton. Will commence in the May Number of "THE CARLOW COLLEGE MAGAZINE." Price 6d.

MOFFAT AND CO., State Publishers, 34, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON. 6, D'OLIER STREET, DUBLIN.

To be had by Order of all Booksellers in Town and Country. 595a

Business Announcements.

IMPORTANT TO OVERSEERS AND OTHERS.

FORMS for LISTS, &c., required by "The Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869," together with Balance Sheet and other Poor Rate Forms, are obtainable at the *Guardian* Office, Consett.

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

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

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 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,—a the *Guardian* Office, Front Street, Consett.

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

JACKSON'S (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.

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

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

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

"Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price."—ISAIAH, lv, 1.

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHIAL DISEASES, STOMACH AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, CURED GRATIS!!!

No money, stamps, or any equivalent whatever accepted. As effectually as water quenches thirst, so can these diseases be eradicated by the RECIPE which will be forwarded on receipt of stamped envelope.—Address, REV. J. D'ALMAINE, Bloomsbury House, Manchester. 474a

JUST PUBLISHED, POST FREE FOR TWO STAMPS,
A GUIDE TO THE CURE OF NERVOUSNESS. By HENRY SMITH, M.D. of the University of Jena, author of the "People's Guide to Health," &c.

A Medical work on the New Special Treatment, by Medicines only, of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Indigestion, Dimness of Sight, Painful Dreams, Want of Energy, and Premature Decline; with Instructions for perfect restoration to Health and Vigour, by the New Special Treatment. The Warning Voice (180 pages) is Illustrated with Cases and Testimonials. Gives Advice and Rules for Cure by the use of the new Remedies. With a New Chapter on the Use and Abuse of Electricity for the cure of Nervous Diseases. With Letters from Patients who have tried the so-called Remedy, proving that Electricity is not Life, and will not Cure Nervous Debility. Free by post for two stamps. Address Dr. H. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Consult a London Physician without Fee.—Dr. SMITH will, for the benefit of Country Patients, on receiving descriptions of their cases, send his opinion, with advice and directions for the most successful restoration to Health.

Address, Dr. HENRY SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

NERVOUS DEBILITY and all NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, whether the result of early errors or otherwise, are by very simple and inexpensive means quickly cured in both France and Germany. The advertiser, a resident in this country, will be happy to send, free to all applicants, full particulars of the mode of treatment there adopted, on receipt of a directed envelope. All persons may cure themselves, and thus not run the risk of being victimised. Address, Mons. A. DUVAL, 13, Newmarket Street, Birmingham.

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR.—A Medical Man of 20 years' experience in the Treatment of Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and unfit sufferers for marriage, and other social duties, has published a book, giving the full benefit of his long experience, gratis, with plain directions for the recovery of health and strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one stamp.—Address to the SECRETARY, INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY, BIRMINGHAM. 210a

MARAVILLA COCOA.—THE PERFECTION of PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—SOLE PROPRIETORS, TAYLOR BROS., LONDON.
THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true Theobroma of Linnæus.
TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this *UNRIVALLED COCOA*, have, by the skilful application of their "soluble principle" and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably
"*THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA,*"
that it has not only secured the preference of Homœpaths, and Cocoa drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them have, after one trial, adopted the *MARAVILLA COCOA* as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.
"*A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED.*"—The *Globe* says: "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. For homœpaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.
Sold in packets only, by all Grocers.

HASLETT.—THE CITY TAILOR, 87, GRACECHURCH ST., and 142, FENCHURCH ST. Try his 13s. TROUSERS, all Wool, and warranted shrunk.—Patterns and Cards for Self-measurement sent Post Free.

ORIGINAL WEED SEWING MACHINES (LOCK STITCH). To work by Hand, from 21s.; by Foot, from £7 10s. Strong, simple, and Elegant. NORTH AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE Co., 9, Newgate Street, City, E.C.

NOTICE.—IMPORTANT SALE!
T. A. SIMPSON (late T. A. SIMPSON AND Co.)
154, Regent Street, and 8, Beak Street, W.
IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of his late Partners, and the NEAR EXPIRATION of the LEASE of a portion of his Premises, Mr. T. A. SIMPSON will, until further notice, offer his Large and Varied Stock to his Patrons and Friends, at the following REDUCTIONS, viz., JEWELLERY 10 per CENT., FANCY GOODS 20 per CENT., for CASH.
Intending Purchasers will find it of great advantage to make an early inspection of the same to secure PRIORITY OF CHOICE.
T. A. SIMPSON,
Goldsmith, Jeweller, Watch and Clock Manufacturer,
Dressing Case and Bag Maker,
Die Sinker, Stationer, Engraver, and Foreign Importer,
154, Regent Street, and 8, Beak Street, W.

OLD DUBLIN WHISKEY.—
In Bond and Duty paid.
In Butts, Hogsheads, and quarter Casks,
In Bottles, and packed in Cases.
BAGOTS, HUTTON & Co.,
28, William Street,
DUBLIN.

6 PER CENT and BONUS.—TO INVESTORS.—The *SOVEREIGN PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY* receives MONEY, on the best possible security (Shares £10), at 6 per cent. Interest and Bonus. Send for Prospectus. A. R. WORMALD, Actuary, 26, Moorgate-street, E.C.

MILLER AND JOHNSON'S MANURES, for Root, Corn, and Grass Crops.
Of Local Agents. Wholesale only, 36, Mark Lane, London.

WHAT IS WEALTH WITHOUT HEALTH?—Take BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE CHARCOAL. —Sold in Bottles, 2s., 4s., and 6s. each, by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, J. L. BRAGG, 14, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

TESTIMONIAL from Mr. RUSSELL, Buckhall Farm, Stockbridge:—"I have destroyed Thousands of Rats with BARBER'S PHOSPHOR PASTE, and as many Mice with the Packet Vermin Killer. It is astonishing to see how the rats devour the Paste."—Sold by all Chemists, Oilmen, &c. In Jars and Packets, 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Works, Salisbury.

PILES.—CHEESMAN'S HÆMORRHOIDYNE. A safe and certain remedy. Only of H. CHEESMAN, Surgeon, 40, Hampstead Road, London. 30 stamps post free.

BENZODYNE.—Bronchitis, Cholera, Consumption, Cough, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all wasting diseases cured with certainty never before known. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Mr. Price, Chemist, 2, Lower Seymour-st., London, W.

LADIES.—A Marvel in Manufacture.—LADIES' STOCKINGS. The prettiest and cheapest thing ever made. 5s. 9d. per dozen pairs, a sample pair sent free to any address on receipt of seven stamps. Address—Thos. Webb, Manufacturer, Brownsfield Mills, Ancoats, Manchester.

PURE WATER.—Dr. Wilson says:—"The SELF-CLEANING CHARCOAL FILTER lately patented by Mr. LIPSCOMBE the celebrated water-filter maker, of Temple Bar, London, is the only one that removes lead, lime, and sewerage from water—it has in London superseded every other."—Agents in every Town throughout England keep them in stock.

PURE WATER.—Government Inspection. Mr. LISCOMBE'S Patent NEW FILTER is being generally used in the houses of Medical Men, nearly 6,000 Physicians and Surgeons have them.—"The recent Government inspection has stamped it as being very much superior to all other modes of filtration."—*Medical Paper.*

BRADFORD'S PATENT WASHING MACHINES, Wringing, Drying, Mangling, Calendering, Machines. Laundry requisites. Box and Barrel Churns. See Catalogues, free by post. 63, Fleet Street, London; Cathedral steps, Manchester.

FIRST-CLASS EXTRA STRONG STEEL PENS. Last four times longer than others. Samples for three stamps. Also, THOS. LOWE'S Celebrated STEEL PENS. JOHN HEATH, George Street, Parade, Birmingham.

D. NICOLL and Co., of LONDON and PARIS have several novelties to offer to the Public, through the agency of the principal Clothiers, Hosiers, and Drapers in the United Kingdom.
Country addresses given on application to 6, Fell Street, Wood Street, London, E.C.

THE RUG PALETOT, a Patented Dual Garment, serving for a Cloak for the shoulders, or a covering for the knees. Graceful, cheap, will fit anybody, dust and shower proof, and *light in substance for Summer.*

"L'IMPERATRICE," an Elegant WATERPROOF CLOAK, also a Skirt and Jacket, forming a new and complete Dress for a Lady.

THE GUINEA TWEED OVERCOATS, and the new Summer Melton PALETOT.

THE SAILOR BOY and New Style Knickerbockers for Boys.—The whole of the above sold Wholesale only by D. NICOLL & Co., 6, Fell St., London, E.C.

PUMPING MACHINERY of every description for works of drainage, and irrigation, the supply of towns, villages, estates, manufactories, &c., &c.
Apply to GWYNNE and Co., Engineers, Essex Street Works, Strand, London, W.C. Large illustrated Catalogue for 12 stamps.

TEA.—To Consume or to Sell again.
WEBSTER BROS., 39, Moorgate Street, City, are now supplying a *Very Fine Strong Rich Congou*, 2s. 6d, *Very Choice Souchong*, 2s. 10d. A large assortment of well selected Black Teas, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 4d. Orders for £2 worth sent carriage paid to all parts of England; £4 Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

MONUMENTAL SCULPTURE, Monuments, Tablets, Marble and Granite Tombs, Crosses and Memorial Brasses: IMPERISHABLE LETTERS in SOLID LEAD.—GAFFIN, the Carrara Marble Works, 63, Regent Street, London, W.

GREENHOUSES can now be produced by a judicious combination of WOOD, IRON, and GLASS, for the fabulously low sum of £5.—For particulars, send stamp to T. H. P. DENNIS & COMPANY, Anchor Works, Chelmsford.

THE GRAND DIPLOMA of HONOUR, (being the FIRST Prize, and superior to the Gold Medal) Amsterdam Exhibition, 1869.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of MEAT makes Excellent BEEF-TEA, for 2½d. a Pint. CAUTION.—None genuine without Baron Liebig's the inventor's, certificate on every jar. Best and cheapest stock for *Beef-tea, Soups, Entrees, and Sauces.* Sold retail by all Oilmen, Chemists, Grocers, and wholesale by the Company, 43, Mark Lane, E.C.

BRAHEE SUGAR POWDERS Discovered 1865.—This Sovereign Remedy—See *Lancet*—for RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, and COLDS, may now be had with Directions, of all Druggists at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Packet.

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.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseding all others. Prize Medals, London, 1862, Paris 1867. *Silver* from £6 6s. *Gold* from £15 15s. 68, Cornhill, E.C.; 230, Regent Street, W., and 76, Strand. W.C. Descriptive Pamphlet free.

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.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA TEA COMPANY'S CELEBRATED INDIAN MIXTURE, 2s. 6d. per lb.
Can only be obtained
at 435, STRAND, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.
Importers of Tea and Coffee only. Post-office Orders payable at Charing Cross, to order of George Cooke.

CAUTION TO LICENSED VICTUALLERS.—The Incorporated Victuallers' Tea and Coffee Company (Limited), of 46, Eastcheap, London, E.C., has been Established, and is continued by *bona fide* Licensed Victuallers for the purpose of supplying Members of their trade. It is the ONLY COMPANY in LONDON for the SALE of TEA which is so constituted. The Prospectuses and Lists bear the name of the Directors, of whom inquiry should be made as to the objects of the Company.
ROBERT C. DOVER, Manager.

STRAW HATS PATENT MACHINE SEWN for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

STRAW HATS PATENT MACHINE SEWN are greatly superior in make and finish to hand-made goods possessing great durable advantages and natural firmness, the stitches are short and regular, and do not penetrate the outer surface, or destroy the bead of the plait.
Sold by all first-class Drapers, Milliners, and Hatters
PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS,
VYSE SONS and Co., LONDON; LUTON, BEDFORDSHIRE
ST. ALBANS, HERTS, and PRATO, ITALY

"*FLORENCE.*"
THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE (LOCK STITCH).
Should any purchaser be dissatisfied with it we will give in exchange, any Sewing Machine of similar price known to the trade.
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
97, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
19 AND 21, BLACKFRIARS STREET, MANCHESTER;
83, UNION STREET, GLASGOW.

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 13 stamps,) Mr. R. WALTERS, 26, Crescent Street, Euston Square, London, N.W.
N.B.—Failure is impossible. 861

THE HERCULES FAMILY GYMNAST (Prangley's Patent). Trade Mark Hercules leaning on a staff. Health may be acquired and maintained by the regular and judicious use of this Gymnast, which surpasses all others. Sold at all Fancy Repositories.

NEW DOG CARTS and TWO WHEEL TRAPS of the latest designs, warranted, £12 to £20. Basket Carts, £10. Drawings and Prices Six Stamps.—CHARLES PEARCE, NEW COACH WORKS, AYLESBURY.

"*PUMPS.*"
The Hydraulic Ram for Raising Water.
THE "CASSIOBURY."
The Best and most Powerful GARDEN ENGINE.
15 Gallons, £4 10s.; 24 Gallons, £5 10s.
Fire Engines. Water Carriers.
S. OWENS, & Co., Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.
Catalogues and Prices on application.

ALL AFFECTED with WEAK EYES may obtain instant relief by using DR. WARNER'S EYE WATER, Price 2s. 9d. Of all Chemists. Wholesale, Barclay and Co.

THORLEY'S HORSE AND CATTLE SPICE. In Penny Packets only.
Of all Chemists, Grocers, and Corn Dealers.

BAIN'S AFRICANUM for Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, &c. Specific against Epidemics. 2s. 9d. Of all Chemists.

TAYLOR'S SPECIFIC LINIMENT.—This justly celebrated preparation is a SPECIFIC for RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLEROUX, SPRAINS, &c.—All of which are instantaneously cured after its application.
The proprietor holds the testimony of its efficacy from many Ministers and Missionaries of Scotland and abroad, which Testimonials may be had from all respectable Druggists in the kingdom.
This Specific is sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Mr. TAYLOR, Kirkcaldy, 4th Dec., 1868.
Dear Sir,—I have suffered for many years from rheumatism. I tried your specific; and after two days' trial, on your directions, it cured me.—Yours ever,
JOHN STEEL.
P.S.—Use this in your advertisements if you like.

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 is 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. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

500 PATTERNS SILKS, Post Free. BLACK SILK, 18s. 6d. to 5 guineas a dress. COLOURED SILKS from 1 guinea to 10 guineas. NICHOLSON & CO, 50 to 52, Saint Paul's Church-yard, E.C. Ladies should write for the above before purchasing.

BRASS, REED, STRING, & DRUM & FIFE BANDS.—Musical Instruments of every description, the best and cheapest, to be had of J. MOORE, Buxton-rd., Huddersfield. Bands supplied at wholesale prices. Old Instruments bought or taken in exchange. Patterns, prices, and testimonials post free. Music for any kind of Band. Patronised by the Army, Navy, Rifle Corps, and Principal Professional and Amateur Bands of the United Kingdom. Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Harps by the best makers.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S Famed PALE and EDINBURGH ALES
may be had through all the leading Bottlers and Licensed Victuallers in Cask and Bottle. Applications for Agencies to London Office, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E.

D'ARCY'S Celebrated DUBLIN STOUT
ANCHOR BREWERY, DUBLIN.
(Largest Brewery in Ireland but one.)
Prices and terms on application.

OAKEY & SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS, Blackfriar's Road, London, S.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (non-mercurial), for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets 3d. each; tins 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIARUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD Everywhere by Ironmongers, Oilmen, Grocers, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? Dr. Russell's Lixivene, an elegant perfumed toilet compound, for nourishing, preserving, and restoring the hair, is guaranteed to produce moustaches, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, dispel scurf and dandriff, and make it clean, soft, curly, and glossy. For the re-production of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age, its effects are certain; in thousands of cases it has been successful when all other preparations had failed. In the nursery it is unequalled, as it keeps the head clean and forms the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 2s., sent anywhere free by post, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. G. Russell, 28, Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. Large bottles, containing three times the quantity, 4s. 6d. each. "It stopped my hair falling off—J. Saville." "My whiskers are now abundant and thick—Wm. Neale." "My hair had gone in patches from illness, but it is now growing nicely—Miss Webb." "My moustache is envied by everybody—Major Birch." "For keeping the hair in curl it is the best thing I ever used—Mrs. Pratt." "I was bald for 9 years, but now my head is covered with hair—J. Spence." Sold by all Chemists. OBSERVE.—Every genuine bottle has the words RUSSELL'S LIXIVENE moulded in the glass, and is wrapped in a pamphlet of 16 pages, on the management of the Hair and Skin; also see that George Russell's Trade Mark and Signature are on every outside wrapper. Sold by Mr. SCAIFE, Chemist, Front Street, Consett. 503

QUACKERY DEFEATED. Extortionate Fees and Medical Charges abolished. A Physician upwards of 25 years resident house surgeon in a London Hospital having been successful in the cure of thousands of cases of nervous and general debility, prostration, loss of memory, failing sight, epilepsy, neuralgia, indigestion, headache, pains in the back, rheumatism, gout, gravel, consumption, cough, melancholy, low spirits, giddiness, and the long train of fearful symptoms known as nervous complaints, many of which had been abandoned by the doctors, and cruelly victimised by advertising and other quacks,—will send to any sufferer, a copy of his book, by the aid of which they may recover permanent health in a short time, and at a trifling expense. Send stamped and directed envelope to Dr. RUSSELL, 28 Clarence Road, Kentish Town, London. "I have advised scores of my parishioners to get your invaluable book—Rev. W. Shaw." To every one your work must prove of service, as it treats on all diseases poor 'flesh is heir to.'—R. Thornton." "You will have the blessing of all classes, for the free issue of your 'precious' book—Rev. H. Harris." "In all cases, Dr. R's system of herbal treatment restores cheerfulness of spirits and vigour of mind, and permanently strengthens all those vital organs, on the proper action of which, health, and long life depend.

THE GREAT HERBAL MEDICINE. Dr. THOMSON'S INVIGORATING PILLS are a certain and speedy cure for pains in the back, gravel, lumbago, rheumatism, gout, and all affections of the kidneys and bladder. All diseases arise from impurities of the blood and weakness: these Pills cleanse and purify the fluids, remove general and local debility, give tone to the stomach, enrich the blood, restore the spirits, impart energy and vivacity, eradicate every trace of disease, and invigorate the whole system. The daily receipt of testimonials from men and women in every position of life, who have been cured of skin eruptions, sore eyes, ulcers, and scurf on the head, sore throat, pains in the limbs, neuralgia, epilepsy, stone in the bladder, disease of the kidneys, &c., by their use, and accounts of surprising recoveries from severe illness, when all other medicines and doctors had failed; has induced Dr. THOMSON to publish their virtues, in the earnest hope that blessings so great may be more widely diffused and appreciated. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box. (To Protect the Public from Imitations, Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the words RALPH THOMSON, LONDON, to be Engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each package, to imitate which is felony and transportation). Sold by Mr. SCAIFE, Front Street, Consett, and all other Chemists in the world; or will be sent direct, packed privately in a letter, on receipt of 14, 33, or 54 stamps, by Dr. THOMSON, 21, Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. "Four doses of your Pills cured my pains in the back, which had annoyed me for many years—H. M." "I tried them for pains in the back; they cured me in a few hours—G. B." "I had been troubled for years with an eruption on the face. Your Pills have quite cured me—Rev. J. S." "I have never had an attack of gout or rheumatism since I used your Pills—W. Davis." "They quite cured my sick headache and bilious attacks—Mrs. Ellis." "The pains in the back are quite cured; I can stoop with ease now—J. Weiss." Every sufferer, whatever the symptoms may be, is advised to try these Pills, with the honest assurance that they must find relief.

Just Published. The One Hundred and Tenth Edition
190 *Pages.*
A NEW AND ORIGINAL WORK on Marriage, &c., entitled the FRIEND IN NEED, on the causes and symptoms of Nervous and general debility, relaxation, languor, dislike to society, depression of spirits, loss of memory, dimness of sight, deafness, premature decline, consumption, &c., with prescriptions, diet rules, and all necessary information, for the speedy self-cure of loss of mental and physical power, nervous affections, and all the diseases of youth and manhood. Sent post-free, on receipt of two penny stamps, by Dr. THOMSON, 21, Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. Opinions of the Press. "There is no quackery or learned mystery in Dr. Thomson's book, but a plain exposition of the causes, symptoms, and rational treatment of this pernicious class of diseases, all set forth with the clearness of a practical man, who wishes to be understood, and the earnestness of a conscientious man who only wishes to be useful—Dublin Gazette." "This work is 'popular' in every sense of the word, and its worth is untold, to those who cannot, from a feeling of shame, consult the family physician—Baptist Magazine." From upwards of 30 years practice in London, the author is justified in assuring sufferers who require confidential treatment, that all cases will be speedily cured, without recourse to any of those dangerous drugs, copaiba, mercury, &c., generally used, and that he is proud in being able to refer to many thousands whom he has restored to health and vigour. Persons at a distance should forward a detail of their cases by letter, enclosing one guinea for advice and medicine, which will be sent by return. Patients corresponded with till cured.

DR. THOMSON'S TONIC ELIXIR Restores Health Strength, and Power, to the most shattered constitution and cures with the utmost certainty relaxation, spermatorrhœa, exhaustion, depression of spirits, giddiness, nervousness, epilepsy, paralysis, and all the distressing consequences arising from debility. For all diseases of the urinary organs it will be found a speedy specific, requiring no alteration in diet, purifying the blood, removing secondary symptoms, scurvy, scrofula, blotches, skin eruptions, irritation of the bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life. Tonic Elixir has restored bodily strength and vigour to thousands of debilitated individuals who now enjoy perfect health; and whatever the causes of disqualification for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this potent remedy. Many poor sufferers, who from fear of discovery, had silently borne their afflictions for a long time, rather than apply to the family doctor, have cured themselves privately, at little or no expense, with this wonderful medicine. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., per Bottle. (To Protect the Public from spurious imitations, Her Majesty's Commissioners have ordered the words RALPH THOMSON, LONDON, to be engraved in white letters on the Government Stamp affixed to each package, to imitate which is felony and transportation). Sold by Mr. SCAIFE, Front Street, Consett, and all other Chemists in the world, or will be sent direct, on receipt of a post-office order for 11s., payable to Dr. Ralph Thomson, 21, Harrington Square, Euston Square, London. Extracts from Testimonials. "The nervous debility is so much better, that I do not need stimulants. My appetite and digestion are improved; indeed I feel better in every way—D. H." "I have been surprised at the singularly vivifying effects of your medicine, and cannot sufficiently express my gratitude—D. J.

Printed and Published by ROBERT JACKSON, at his Steam Printing Works, Front Street, Consett, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870.